

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

I. Decide whether the following statements are correct. If the sentences are incorrect, correct them.

- a) Plagiarism is using words or ideas of another author without giving proper acknowledgement.
- b) Plagiarism is intentional cheating.
- c) Until the 18th century, plagiarism was not considered a crime.
- d) The only exception which is not considered plagiarism is copying from your own earlier work.

II. Complete:

a) Three legal ways to use another author's work in your own: quotation

.....
summary

b) To paraphrase you have to change: words

word
word

III. Which texts are plagiarised? Change them so that they use another author's words or ideas legally.

ORIGINAL TEXT

Paraphrase: Restating of someone else's thoughts or ideas in your own words.

(Source: Pears and Shields, 2013)

- a) According to Pears and Shields (2013), paraphrase means restating of someone else's thoughts or ideas in your own words.
- b) According to Pears and Shields (2013), paraphrase is a restatement of another person's ideas or thoughts using your own words.
- c) According to Pears and Shields (2013), paraphrase means "restating of someone else's thoughts or ideas in your own words".
- d) Paraphrase means restating of someone else's thoughts or ideas in your own words.

IV. More detailed examples can be found e.g. at: <https://www.scribbr.com/plagiarism/examples-of-plagiarism/>

REFERENCES AND CITATIONS

V. Complete the text by using words *reference* and *citation*.

_____ : a specific source used in your text; also called *in-text* _____, as it occurs in the main body of the text. It can be considered to be short-hand format, as it does not contain full text (or 'biographical') information.

_____ : the full text (or 'biographical') details, such as publisher or URL, title, etc.; also called *end-text* _____ or *work cited*. It is contained in the _____ Section at the end of the work. The _____ allows the reader to find the text easily, and is the long-hand format of the in-text citation.

VI. Read the following text and rewrite it using your own words (paraphrase it).

REFERENCE SECTION VS BIBLIOGRAPHY

The format of a reference section and a bibliography will be exactly the same, and will depend on which referencing convention you are using (see main ones below). The difference between them is that a reference section contains *only* the works which have been cited in the main text. A bibliography, on the other hand, contains additional sources, which the writer has referred to while writing the work but not actually used in the main text.

VII. Sentence templates (paragraph skeleton) = taking advantage of the effective writing of other authors (possibly native speakers) while avowing inappropriate language re-use.
Prepare sentence templates based on the text below.

~~As part of a long-term research effort aimed at establishing a sustainable rainfed farming system in the semi-arid and sub-humid regions of northwest China,~~ this paper presents a detailed study on the water use patterns and agronomic performance for some cropping systems with and without fallow crops in a semi-arid environment. The objectives of this study were to: (1) determine the grain and aboveground biomass production and water-use efficiency of individual crops grown in the rotation; (2) analyse the seasonal and inter-annual patterns of soil water storage and utilization as well as water stress for the four major rotation crops such as winter wheat, corn, potato and millet; (3) determine the grain and aboveground biomass production and water-use efficiency for different rotation systems and evaluate the capacities of the rotation systems with and without fallow crops to utilize soil water storage in conjunction with seasonal precipitation; (4) establish whether the introduction of fallow crops into the wheat monoculture significantly influences the quantity of water stored in the soil that will be used by the subsequent wheat crop; and (5) discuss the characteristics of soil conservation for different rotation systems.

(Li, F., Zhao, S., & Geballe, G.T. (2000) Water use patterns and agronomic performance for some cropping systems with and without fallow crops in a semi-arid environment of northwest China. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* 79, 129–42.)

Sources:

<https://www.eapfoundation.com/writing/skills/plagiarism/>

<https://www.eapfoundation.com/writing/references/>

<https://www.eapfoundation.com/writing/paraphrase/>

Cargill, M. and P. O'Connor, P., 2009. *Writing Scientific Research Articles: Strategy and Steps*. Chichester: Blackwell Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4051-8619-3.

Example Reference Section

Harvard style	APA style	MLA style
<p>Cornell University (2005) <i>What is the difference between documentation, citation, and reference?</i> Available at: https://plagiarism.arts.cornell.edu/tutorial/logistics3.cfm (Access date: 10/11/15).</p> <p>Leithwood, K., Harris, A., and Hopkins, D. (2008) 'Seven strong claims about successful school leadership', <i>School Leadership & Management</i>, 28(1), pp.27-42.</p> <p>Pears, R. and Shields, G. (2013) <i>Cite them right: The essential guide to referencing</i>. 9th edn. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.</p> <p>Tosey, P. (2003) 'The Learning Organization', in Jarvis, P., Holford, J. and Griffin, C. (eds.) <i>The Theory and Practice of Learning</i>. London: Kogan Page, pp.144-156.</p>	<p>Cornell University (2005). What is the difference between documentation, citation, and reference? https://plagiarism.arts.cornell.edu/tutorial/logistics3.cfm</p> <p>Leithwood, K., Harris, A., and Hopkins, D. (2008). Seven strong claims about successful school leadership. <i>School Leadership & Management</i>, 28(1), 27-42.</p> <p>Pears, R. and Shields, G. (2013). <i>Cite them right: The essential guide to referencing</i>. 9th edn. Palgrave MacMillan.</p> <p>Tosey, P. (2003) The Learning Organization. In Jarvis, P., Holford, J. and Griffin, C. (eds.) <i>The Theory and Practice of Learning</i> (pp.144-156). Kogan Page.</p>	<p>Cornell University. <i>What is the difference between documentation, citation, and reference?</i> 2005. plagiarism.arts.cornell.edu/tutorial/logistics3.cfm. Accessed 10 November 2015.</p> <p>Leithwood, Kenneth, Alma Harris and David Hopkins. "Seven strong claims about successful school leadership." <i>School Leadership & Management</i>. 28.1 (2008): 27-42.</p> <p>Pears, Richard and Graham Shields. <i>Cite them right: The essential guide to referencing</i>. 9th edn. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan, 2013.</p> <p>Tosey, Paul. "The Learning Organization". <i>The Theory and Practice of Learning</i>. Ed. Peter Jarvis, John Holford, and Colin Griffin. London: Kogan Page, 2003, 144-156.</p>

Source: <https://www.eapfoundation.com/writing/references/>