AVOIDING PLAGIARISM AND APA CITATION
Plagiarism: the presentation of another person’s or source’s words and/or images and/or ideas as if they were one’s own. It ranges from an entire assignment which is not the student’s own work to specific passages within an assignment taken from a source without acknowledgment. For plagiarism to occur, intent is not necessary; plagiarism can be either intentional or unintentional. In either case, it is unacceptable.

WHAT COUNTS AS PLAGIARISM?

Handing someone else’s work in as your own

Not citing the resources you used to write your paper

Changing a few key words but keeping most of the sentence structure intact

Not putting quoted passages in quotations

Using your own work, in whole or in part, in another assignment

Forgetting to cite (plagiarism can be unintentional)
QUOTING VS. PARAPHRASING

Quoting
- Using a phrase of 5 words or more from a source and enclosing it in quotation marks
- Must include an in-text citation and a reference entry

Paraphrasing
- Changing the words AND sentence structure to rephrase the ideas found within a source
  - Replacing a few words with their synonyms IS NOT adequate paraphrasing
- Must include an in-text citation and a reference entry
CITING PROPERLY

Proper citation is key to avoiding the most common types of plagiarism

- There are many different ways in which you can cite your work (called “citation styles”).

Depending on what area you are studying and working in, one style will be the norm — for the sciences, APA style is the most common — but your instructor will tell you which style to use.

- APA includes in-text citation and full citations on a page called REFERENCES.

Use the style consistently — It is a series of formatting and content rules that ensure everyone’s citations will look the same.

You can get citation help in the Library and Writing Centre.
TAKE GOOD NOTES

Take good notes during the research process

- keep track of all your sources
- never write down an idea without also noting where you got it from

Use your writing to clearly distinguish your ideas from those of your sources

Understand how to paraphrase

- Changing a few words of the original sentences is not a legitimate paraphrase. You must change both the words and the sentence structure of the original, without changing the content
- You still need to cite paraphrased sources!
WHAT TO CITE?

Words or ideas presented in a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, or any other medium

Information you gather through an interview or conversation with another person

Diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or other visual materials you reprint

Electronically-available media (including images, audio, and video) you reuse or repost

Course material, including information covered by your instructors in lectures
YOU DON’T NEED TO CITE

Your own lived experiences, observations, insights, thoughts, and conclusions about a subject

Your own results from lab or field experiments

Your own artwork, digital photographs, video, audio, etc.

Things that are common knowledge
HOW TO TELL IF IT’S COMMON KNOWLEDGE

Quantity
• Can it be found in more than 3 places?

Ubiquity
• Is it something that the average educated person would know?

Generality
• Is it something that could be very easily found in a general reference source?
QUIZ TIME!

Go to kahoot.it OR use the kahoot app on your phone
Top 3 will get prizes!
A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

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A Beautiful Setting in Yosemite

Since its first discovery by non-native people in the mid-19th century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even sacred, hold on the American psyche because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mindset, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing political movements, migration patterns and environmental issues as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
Remix

Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

**SOURCE TEXT**

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

**STUDENT WORK**

An Untouched View A History of Settlement and Change in Yosemite Valley

The first non-natives to see Yosemite Valley were probably members of the mid-nineteenth century Joseph Walker Party, who crossed the Sierra Nevada from East to West. The first descriptions of Yosemite came almost 20 years later. From the start, the valley has been renowned for its natural beauty, and highly regarded as the centerpiece of Yosemite National Park, attracting visitors from around the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
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Ecology 201
An Unnatural Expectation: The Impact of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

From its first discovery by the Ahwahnechee in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a unique, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time reflecting changing politics, human migration patterns and the rise of environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

404 Error

Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-Indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

Perceived Beauty: Man's Nature

Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

"Since its first discovery by the Joseph Walker Party in the mid-nineteenth century," "Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature." "While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature."

1 For an insightful discussion of Walker's expedition, including an extended description of their first sight of Yosemite Valley, see Walker's original piece in The Golden Times. May 5, 1833, p. 4. Print.


A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-Indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

Yosemite Valley was first sighted by non-Indians in 1833 by Joseph Rutherford Walker and his group of explorers. Yosemite has a long and diverse cultural history that helped to shape the region, country, and even the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.


Imagine you are writing an essay on the relocation decisions faced by students as they complete their college education

- One of the sources you have chosen to use is the beloved book “Oh, the Places You’ll Go!” by Theodor Seuss Geisel (aka Dr. Seuss)

IS IT ATTRIBUTED PROPERLY?

We’ll look at several examples, and you can tell me if each one would be considered plagiarism...
And you may not find any
you'll want to go down.
In that case, of course,
you'll head straight out of town.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Paraphrase
• Basic format: (Author Last Name, Year)
  • (Paetkau, 2003)
  • (Mowat & Strobeck, 2000)

Direct Quote
• Basic format: (Author Last Name, Year, p. #)
  • (Paetkau, 2003, p. 1377)
  • (Mowat & Strobeck, 2000, p. 183)
IS IT ATTRIBUTED PROPERLY?

When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is head straight out of town.

NO!

I’ve taken the phrase “head straight out of town” directly from someone else’s work, word for word, without an appropriate citation.
IS IT ATTRIBUTED PROPERLY??

When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is “head straight out of town”.

NO!

I’ve put the phrase “head straight out of town” in quotes, showing it is from someone else’s work, word for word, but I still haven’t included an appropriate citation.
When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is head straight out of town (Geisel, 1960).

I've got an in-text citation, but the phrase “head straight out of town” isn't in quotes, even though I copied it word for word. If I don't put the quotes in, it looks like I'm claiming these words as my own.
When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is “head straight out of town” (Geisel, 1960, p. 5).

The phrase “head straight out of town” is in quotes, showing that I used it word for word from someone else. I’ve also included the correct APA style in-text citation.
IS IT ATTRIBUTED PROPERLY?

When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is move directly out of the city (Geisel, 1960).

NO!

This still isn’t adequate paraphrasing – the sentence structure is still too close to the original because all I’ve really done is replace some words with their synonyms.
When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is depart forthwith directly from their domicile (Geisel, 1960).

And you may not find easy you’ll want to go down. In that case, of course, you’ll head straight out of town.

But it’s not great writing!

I’ve adequately paraphrased the passage to capture the original author’s intent, but the passage has become much less readable.
When they graduate from college, the first thing many students want to do is leave town in search of new adventures (Geisel, 1960).

This shows an adequate—and readable—paraphrase that captures the intentions of the source material and includes a proper in-text citation.
A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO APA...

In-text citations
- Includes author(s), date, and sometimes page or paragraph numbers

References
- Alphabetical list of all sources referenced in the paper

Each in-text citation must have a corresponding reference and vice versa
IN-TEXT CITATIONS

**Paraphrase**

Basic format: (Author Last Name, Year)

(Paetkau, 2003)

(Mowat & Strobeck, 2000)

**Direct Quote**

Basic format: (Author Last Name, Year, p. #)

(Paetkau, 2003, p. 1377)

(Mowat & Strobeck, 2000, p. 183)
# In Text Citation Examples

References in APA style are cited in text with an **author-date** format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Citation in Text</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With 1 author</td>
<td>(Greene, 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 2 authors</td>
<td>(Scarlett &amp; New, 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 3-5 authors</td>
<td>(Thompson, Manore, &amp; Sheeshika, 2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsequent citation: (Thompson et al., 2010)</td>
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<td>(Torabian, Haddad, Rajaram, Banta, &amp; Sabat, 2009)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Subsequent citation: (Torabian et al., 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 6 or more authors</td>
<td>(Gibson et al., 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With no author</td>
<td><em>(The First Few Words of the Book Title, 2009)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(&quot;The First Few Words of the Article Title&quot;, 2008)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With no date</td>
<td>(Jarry, Kossert, &amp; Ip, n.d.)</td>
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<td>Specific parts or direct quotation</td>
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<td>(Stockert &amp; Smith Higuchi, 2009, p. 997)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>(Public Safety Canada, 2009, Chapter 3)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>(Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 2010, “Possible health concerns,” para. 2)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple sources</td>
<td>(Bishop, 2009; Dai, 2008; Greene, 2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES — JOURNAL ARTICLES

BASIC FORMAT

Surname, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. Journal Title, Volume # (Issue#), page #’s. DOI (or permalink)

EXAMPLES


REFERENCES - WEBSITES

BASIC FORMAT
Author, A. A. (date of publication). Webpage or document title. Retrieved from URL

EXAMPLES


REFERENCES - IMAGES

Creator's last name, first initial. (Role of creator). (Year of creation). Title of image or description of image. [Type of work]. Retrieved from URL/database


NOW IT’S YOUR TURN

Each group will look at their assigned resource and create a complete APA citation in a Word document (the version that would go in the references list)

- One citation per group
- Email the word document with your citation to me
- Include your group number in the subject of your email

Email completed citations to: jweldon@langara.ca