Find information, reference it and avoid plagiarism

Kelly George
What are we talking about today?

• How to find information

• Search tools: Library Search, Google Scholar, Google

• How to avoid plagiarism

• Referencing with CDU Harvard
How do you start searching?
SURFACE WEB

Google
Wikipedia
Bing

DEEP WEB

Academic Information
Medical Records
Legal Documents
Scientific Reports
Subscription Information

Multilingual Databases
Conference Proceedings
Government Resources
Competitor Websites
Organization-specific Repositories

DARK WEB

Illegal Information
Drug Trafficking sites
TOR-Encrypted sites
Private Communications
A COW?! THAT’S IMPOSSIBLE!

NO, IF IT’S ON THE WEB, IT MUST BE TRUE!

By Frank and Ernest
The Credibility Spectrum

C Currency
- undated
- old
- current

R Relevance
- pressure group
- general public
- academic

A Authority
- unidentified
- individual opinion
- cited expert
- PEER REVIEW

A Accuracy
- no credible references
- obvious omissions
- cited references
- >2 verifying sources

P Purpose
- significant, unacknowledged bias
- acknowledged bias
- balanced
Which search tool?
Successful Soothing Search Strategies

1. Analyse your topic
2. Brainstorm and read
3. Combine your search terms

Break your research down into a step-by-step process. It is hard to do research for a project without knowing something about your topic.
Step 1: Analyse your topic

*Break down the question, what do you need to know to answer the assignment question? What do you need to produce or create?*

• Read through all the unit requirements

**Choosing a Topic:**

• Read through the topics that interest you
• Summarise what you think you will need to do for this project topic
• What will you need to do?
  • Find (literature/sources)
  • Method/s (measure/investigate)
  • Build/ implement
  • Produce
• What do you already know?
Step 2: Brainstorm and reading

Brainstorming and reading about your topic can help you understand some of the major concepts surrounding your assignment question. Start with a Google search. Then try tools such as Google Scholar and then Library Search.

- Do a simple search on your topic.
- Read the abstract of a few articles - are there any issues that stand out?
- Refine your search by trying different keywords and different search refinements (e.g. dates of publication or resource type such as article/book).
- Try different tools.
Quick poll

You need to find a government report on your chosen industry. Which search tool should you try first?

- Library Search
- Google Scholar
- Google
- Subscription databases
Step 3: Combine search terms

• Choose an appropriate search tool
• Enter search terms/words
• READ through results
• Add to or change search terms
Compare tools

**Library Search**

**Pros**
- Can limit to resource type e.g. a book or a journal article
- Can limit your results to peer-review articles
- Can limit to subject area
- Full text access to resources that you can’t find anywhere else

**Cons**
- Searches can be more complicated, keywords really matter
- Won’t search in every database or most free material that is online

**Google Scholar**

**Pros**
- Friendly searching—tells you if your spelling is incorrect, and suggests other searches
- Great for snow ball searching (more about that later)
- A very broad search across a lot of material

**Cons**
- No guarantee of full text access
- Won’t search every database
- Retrieves material that isn’t academic
- Search algorithm may not bring back the most relevant results
Snowball or cascade techniques

User Profile Modeling in the context of web-based learning management systems

Y Kritikou, P Demestichas, F Adamopoulou - Journal of Network and ... 2008 - Elsevier

User Profile Modeling in the context of web-based learning management systems that poses extra limitations and corresponding challenges for application designers and usability specialists. To pop-ups; the system monitors (with the help of parameters) the user's acceptance of...

Cited by 73  Related articles  All 10 versions  Web of Science 15  Import into BibTeX  Save  More

Complexity, uncertainty and mental models: From a paradigm of regulation to a paradigm of emergence in project management

Daniel, Pierre A.; Daniel, Carole


"perspectives - project management and the management of... complex situations. The project management literature..."
Save resources as you go!

• Pin to your Library folder

• Use Endnote

• Use citation tools (or email*)
Reference your information
Why reference?

• Demonstrate to your lecturer that you have read widely across the literature on that topic
• Enable any reader to find the resources that you read, heard or watched and referred to in your work
• Acknowledge your sources
• Avoid plagiarism
What is plagiarism?

‘Presenting without acknowledgement the ideas/words of another as if they were your own’

(Charles Darwin University, 2013).
## Is this plagiarism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is this plagiarism?</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Copying a paragraph, changing a few words and giving a reference.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Taking a direct quotation from a source, giving a citation but not using</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quotation marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Using an idea that you think is general knowledge (e.g. The timing of the</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Depression in Australia was determined by the collapse of the New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock Exchange) without referencing it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Using a paragraph you wrote and had marked the previous semester, without</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referencing it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• No acknowledgement of where the information has come from—there are no citations.
• Correct citations are important for people to find that source again.
• Copying and pasting from a resource with or without a citation.
• No original analysis or content.
• Copying someone’s work, even when you change some words, is a serious breach of academic integrity.
• Working together on an assignment and each person submits as own work (this does not apply to group work or if instructed to do so by lecturers).

• Taking someone else’s academic work and copying it.

• Offering to do an assignment for someone.
• Paying someone to do the assignment for you.
• CDU monitors these sites for CDU assignments.
• Carries the most serious penalties for the breaches.
Student Academic Integrity at CDU

Integrity is a core value at Charles Darwin University and it is one of the principles included in the CDU Code of Conduct. Academic integrity is a particular form of integrity and is defined at Charles Darwin University as “uprightness and honesty in the pursuit of scholarly activity” (CDU Students Breach of Academic Integrity Procedures pro-052). Student breaches of academic integrity are regarded as a serious matter.

The aim of this website is to provide students and staff with information and guidance about academic integrity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students – Breach of Academic Integrity Procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pro-092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version: 1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last amendment: 06 Aug 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved By: Academic Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: 28 Jan 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be read in conjunction with: Code of Conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Review: Jan 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Officer: Director, OLOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All procedures are intended to give further details to information contained in a particular piece of legislation, policy, code or agreement and must therefore be read in conjunction with them.

INTRODUCTION

The University wishes to provide an environment conducive to the pursuit of academic and scholarly activities by promoting high standards of academic integrity.

INTENT

To provide a consistent and transparent set of procedures for resolving allegations of breaches of academic
Serious consequences

• A fail grade for the whole unit
• Excluded from the university for 12 months
• Expelled from the university
• Degree or other award rescinded
Paraphrasing, Quoting, and Summarising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paraphrasing</th>
<th>Quoting</th>
<th>Summarising</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| • Putting all of the information from a source and putting them into your own words. | • Using the exact same words as the source you are using.  
• Used for short, interesting passage or to show authority.  
• Used to give an example or give support. | • Records a source at any length.  
• Condenses and includes only main ideas.  
• May explain or interpret an idea. |
| Example: In the Northern Territory you cannot refuse to grant a tenancy agreement based on race. | Example: You cannot refuse a tenant based on ‘gender, race or ethnic origin’. | Example: In the Northern Territory there are specific laws that guide the application of tenancy. This includes anti discrimination. |

Examples based on *Northern Territory Law Handbook*  
http://austlii.community/foswiki/NTLawHbk/Renting#Discrimination
Keep track of your research

with a literature review grid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Text Citation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Argument or Main Findings</th>
<th>Evidence Used</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Meta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Author, Year)</td>
<td>Name of journal or title of book, website, or other source that you are using.</td>
<td>Describe the main argument or research findings of the research article here.</td>
<td>Describe the evidence that the author uses to back up their argument. What was their method? A survey? A content analysis? Focus groups? Interviews?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You could also put the article title here if it helps you keep track of which source you are looking at. But most scholarly work does not usually mention the title of the article.</td>
<td>Use active verbs and put their argument into your own words as much possible so you use this text in your paper as much as possible without having to cite quotes too much.</td>
<td>Who was in their sample? Did they survey college students? How did they contact the people in their sample? Or collect other types of data?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you end up with articles on a couple of different categories, it can be helpful to keep track of which articles fall into which category.

Use this box to add your own notes about how you'll use this source in your paper or critique the source. Put this in your own words so that when you go to write your paper, you've got text already written and you don't need to worry about looking up and citing specific quotes.

**EXAMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source #3</th>
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Kim, Chung & Kim, 2011

Telecommunications Policy

Who shapes network neutrality policy debate? An examination of information subsidizers in the mainstream media and at Congressional and FCC hearings

Spokespeople for corporations played a significant role in the net neutrality policy debate (p. 322). 55% of the坐在 at Congressional hearings on the issue of net neutrality were from companies or industry organizations.

While corporate and industry interests were very well represented, there does appear to be an increase in information from advocacy groups at Congressional hearings, which the authors attribute to the growing role of "advocacy democracy" that allows individual citizens to become more involved in the democratic process.

Used Lexis Nexis and Lexis Nexis Congressional to identify news stories and Congressional hearings around the net neutrality debate from Feb 2004-Jan 2009.

They analyzed the stories and Congressional transcripts to identify who had been the source of information (subsidy) for the story or hearing.

net neutrality section 2 reviews history of net neutrality debate, sources here useful for reviewing the overall question of net neutrality and defining what it means.

In this section, I might describe how this research fits into my overall literature review or even write out the paragraph where I'll use this research. Remember with the literature review, you shouldn't just list the articles you found. You'll need to tell an overall story about the research in a specific area and use the research you found to back up your argument. In particular you need to think about how the research helps you to answer your research questions (or not).
CDU Harvard Referencing
CDU Harvard Referencing Style Guide

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<tr>
<td>How to cite a direct quote</td>
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</tr>
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<td>How to cite multiple authors</td>
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<td>Dataset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What referencing looks like

of food insecurity and obesity, and studies have found that affordability is a primary reason given for not choosing healthy foods (Banerjee 2007; Innes-Hughes et al. 2011, p. 215). Thus, the assessment of food cost and affordability are essential steps in better understanding individual and community food choices.

Food costs entered the political limelight prior to the Australian 2007 federal election, with voters demanding government action to reduce prices. To honour pre-election promises, the newly elected Labor government initiated a national inquiry into grocery pricing soon after taking office (Australian Competition and Consumer Commission [ACCC] 2008). However, following the release of the grocery pricing inquiry and the consequent launch of the government website to monitor prices, critics considered there would be minimal, if any, impact on prices (Irvine 2008). This is partly because of international trends, with Australia not immune to global factors attributed to raising the costs of basic foods (Queensland Health 2001), and partly because the inquiry outcomes did nothing to address food costs.

To be food secure means to have regular access to safe, nutritionally adequate, culturally acceptable food from non-emergency sources (Kirk 2002). Food insecurity, then, describes a limited or uncertain ability to acquire appropriate foods in socially acceptable ways (Bowden & Fairley 2006). This is not merely a lack of food, but occurs when people fear running out of food, or are forced to make

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References</th>
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# Basic elements

**Book and eBook:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>book title</th>
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**Journal article:**

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<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>vol.</th>
<th>no.</th>
<th>pages</th>
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**Web page or individual document from a website:**

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<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>date</th>
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Use citation tools!
Manage references with software programs

Compare programs

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<th>Mendeley</th>
<th>EndNote</th>
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<td>Not primarily, but can sync with an online account which is admissible</td>
<td>No, but can transfer library to EndNote Online</td>
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<td>Windows, Mac, Linux</td>
<td>Windows or Mac</td>
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</table>

CDU Library supports Endnote only
Managing time

Use the CDU Assignment Scheduler
Where to get help

Academic Language and Learning Success Program
OR
Online Tutor (in Learnline)

• How to edit and proofread your writing
• Academic language assistance
• Structure and format assistance
• Paraphrasing, summarising and citing

CDU Library

• Finding relevant information
• Using research tools
• Evaluating resources
• Referencing using CDU Harvard

Your Lecturer/Tutor

• The content of your assignment
• The specific requirements of submission
• The format and final layout of your essay
• Clarification of tasks
How do you find the library?

www.cdu.edu.au/library/
Any questions?

askthelibrary@cdu.edu.au

08 8946 7016

+61 4 8885 0811 (text only)

FAQs on the Library website