

*Take out a piece of lined paper and  
respond to the following question:*

**What does it mean to  
plagiarize?**

*Discussion questions:*



**What does it mean to plagiarize?**

**What does it mean to paraphrase?**

**How do you paraphrase something without plagiarizing?**

changing words  
and sentence order  
of a passage of text

citing  
sources you  
did not use



buying an essay  
or hiring  
someone else to  
write a paper for  
you and  
submitting it as  
your own

# Examples Of plagiarism

copying a  
significant passage  
verbatim and not  
revealing the  
source

turning in a paper  
downloaded from  
an online source

using  
exceptionally  
long, or too  
many, quotations

relying on a "study  
guide" such as Cliffs  
Notes to summarize a  
text

Changing the words (finding synonyms) and rearranging sentences is **not an acceptable way to paraphrase.**

Rather, according to Merriam-Webster, paraphrasing is "a restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form" and must *always* include a reference, or citation, to the original source material.

*Yes, even paraphrases that do not quote any material must be cited.*

**Paraphrase this sentence:**



The storm's gale-force winds uprooted trees and downed power lines, making driving dangerous.

# TERMINOLOGY IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

- ▶ The accuracy (as well as clarity) of the scientific style is achieved by the use of a large number of terms.
- ▶ **A term** is a word or phrase that accurately and unambiguously denotes the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity

# CITATION



- ▶ Citation is a prerequisite for any scientific work.
- ▶ Very often, a quote helps to confirm the correctness of your own point of view, makes scientific work more significant and significant.
- ▶ It helps students develop critical thinking when writing research papers.

# General requirements for the cited material

- ▶ The quote must be inextricably linked with the text (serve as evidence or confirmation of the author's provisions put forward).
- ▶ The quotation should be given in quotation marks, exactly in the text, with the same punctuation marks and in the same grammatical form as in the original source.
- ▶ The omission of words, sentences, paragraphs when quoting is indicated by ellipsis.
- ▶ When quoting, it is not allowed to combine several passages taken from different places in one quotation. Each such passage should be formalized as a separate quote.
- ▶ When citing, each citation must be accompanied by an indication of the source (bibliographic reference).

- ▶ The bibliographic list (list of used literature) is an integral part of scientific works.
- ▶ It consists of separate items. Each item is an independent bibliographic description.
- ▶ Bibliographic lists can have the following structure:
  - ▶ 1) Alphabetical.
  - ▶ 2) Chronological.
  - ▶ 3) Alphanumeric-chronological.
  - ▶ 4) Numbering.
  - ▶ 5) Systematic.

# List of sources used

- ▶ The list includes all sources that are referenced in the work.
- ▶ Sources in the list are numbered, as a rule, in the order of their mentioning in the text of the work in Arabic numerals without a period.

Example of notation in the text:

Text text text text text [1]

Text text text text text [1-12]

## Making a list of references.

- Sources in the bibliography are arranged in alphabetical order: alphabetically by authors or titles of works. Books, articles, periodicals, reference and other literature are not divided into separate sections of the list. Sources contained in the list of references should be numbered (continuous numbering). The list should contain only those sources with which the student actually worked and the references to which are in the text. If the list includes literature in foreign languages, it follows literature in Russian. Works by the same author are listed alphabetically by title. The list of references is drawn up in accordance with the established rules for the bibliographic description of sources.

# Elements of bibliographic description

- ▶ 1. Description title – author's surname and initials
- ▶ 2. Title – title of the work
- ▶ 3. Edition – information about the differences of this work from other editions of the same work
- ▶ 4. Imprint – place of publication, name of the publisher and year of publication
- ▶ 5. Quantitative characteristics of data – the actual number of pages( p.), sheets (l.)
- ▶ 6. Headline data (optional description element) – name of the institution on behalf of which the report is published, the name of the series

# Conventional punctuation marks. Location sequence

1. The title of the description. Main title
2. : Other title
3. / Information about authorship (authors, authors, editors)
4. // Name of the document, collection, magazine, or newspaper that contains the component part
5. . – Place of publication
6. : Publishing House (book)
7. . Year of publication (book)
8. . – Year of publication (magazine)
9. . – Number (magazine)
10. . – Number of pages (in the book: – 240 p. ; on which the component part is placed: – P. 158-163)



The list must be uniform.

If you decide not to write the name of the publisher, or the number of pages, then follow this in the descriptions of all sources.

A dot is placed at the end of each source description.

# Signs of low performance



- ▶ these are long-written, outdated editions (although they may, and often should, be present there)
- ▶ lack of new monographs
- ▶ lack of scientific articles, especially from periodicals
- ▶ availability of textbooks and manuals
- ▶ lack of foreign and electronic sources
- ▶ absence in the list of references of sources to which the author refers
- ▶ not all sources are referenced in the work