Referencing and academic integrity

Learning Advisers
UniSA
Outline

• Why is referencing important
• Referencing quiz
• Integrating source material
• Use of reporting verbs
• Further help and resources
Why is referencing important?

- Shows the extent of your research and that you have read widely
- Shows exactly where the information comes from and acknowledges the sources
- Strengthens your argument or provides evidence to support your position
- You must acknowledge the sources of your ideas and information to avoid plagiarism
- Maintains *academic integrity*
Activity 1 – Referencing quiz

Test your knowledge of ‘doing’ referencing.

Work on the referencing quiz in groups.

Use either the Harvard referencing guide UniSA or the Roadmap to Referencing to help you answer the questions.
Question 1

Which of the following is the correct form for an in-text reference?

A. An analysis of the situation (Wang J 1996) has shown that ...
B. An analysis of the situation (Wang 1996) has shown that ...
C. An analysis of the situation (Wang, J 1996) has shown that ...
D. An analysis of the situation (Wang, 1996) has shown that ...
Question 2

Page numbers are included in the in-text reference:

A. When you quote word for word from a source.

B. When you paraphrase an idea from a specific page or pages.

C. When you refer to tables, figures, images or present specific information like statistics.

D. All of the above.
Question 3

The correct form for an information-prominent in-text reference of an item with 3 authors is:

A. This has been supported by additional research (Sandler et al. 2002).
B. This has been supported by additional research (Sandler, Smith and Cooper 2002).
C. This has been supported by additional research (Sandler, Smith & Cooper 2002).
D. This has been supported by additional research (Sandler, Smith, Cooper 2002).
Question 4

The correct form for an author-prominent in-text reference of an item with 3 authors is:

A. Sandler, Smith & Cooper (2002) argue that ...
B. Sandler et al. (2002) argue that ...
C. Sandler, Smith, Cooper (2002) argue that ...
D. Sandler, Smith and Cooper (2002) argue that ...
Question 5

The correct form for an author-prominent in-text reference of an item with more than 3 authors is:

A. Corelli, Atushi, Smith and Grieve (2009) have analysed ...

B. Corelli et al. (2009) have analysed ...

C. Corelli, Atushi, Smith & Grieve (2009) have analysed ...

D. Corelli et al (2009) have analysed ...
Question 6

The correct way to organise a list of references is:

A. With separate lists for books, journal articles and electronic items.
B. As one list organised including items of every medium organised in the order they appear in the assignment.
C. With separate lists for books, journal articles but without electronic items as they are in the public domain and available to everyone.
D. As one list including items of every medium, organised alphabetically by author's family name.
Question 7

The list of references contains:

A. Everything you have referred to using an in-text reference except electronic items which are public items and do not need to be listed.
B. Only the items you have referred to using an in-text reference.
C. Everything you have read in preparation for your assignment, whether or not you have referred to it using an in-text reference.
D. Only the most important texts that you referred to in your assignment.
Question 8

The correct format for a book in a list of references is:

Question 9

The correct format for a journal article in a list of references is:


B. Henderson, K 1990, The prevention of running related injuries, *Sportsmed*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 112-120.

C. Henderson, K 1990, 'The prevention of running related injuries', *Sportsmed*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 112-120.

Question 10

The correct format for a document from the world wide web (http://www.) is:


Answers

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C
Methods for integrating sources

What referencing methods can you use to integrate source materials into your assignments?

- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarising

What is the difference between these methods? Which would your tutors/lecturers prefer you to do? Why?
## Integrating your source material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic sentence – your ‘voice’</th>
<th>Regular consumption of nutrient poor foods can impact negatively on the overall health of children. In their study, Innes-Hughes et al. (2011) found that children who eat foods which are high in energy but low in nutrients also tend to drink sweetened drinks. Their findings indicate that regular intake of particular types of unhealthy foods appears to increase the overall consumption of these foods in the diet. The effect of such a diet high in processed foods and sugar and with limited nutrition is the increased likelihood of obesity (Jones 2007, p. 26). Therefore, a diet in which children consume mostly nutrient poor foods is likely to have an adverse impact on their health.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of evidence – your ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence – Innes-Hughes et al. ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of significance of evidence – your ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead in to next evidence – your ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence – Jones’ ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion – your ‘voice’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reporting verbs

The reporting verbs you use in your writing show your own evaluation of the argument/ideas of other writers.

What is the meaning of each of the reporting verbs below? Are they positive (+), negative(-) or neutral (N)?

- acknowledges
- affirms
- argues
- asserts
- assumes
- claims
- concludes
- contends
- demonstrates
- describes
- implies
- indicates
- notes
- proposes
- questions
- remarks
- speculates
- states
- stresses
- suggests
- warns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluative - negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Evaluative - positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assumes</td>
<td>describes</td>
<td>argues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claims</td>
<td>concludes</td>
<td>affirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contends</td>
<td>indicates</td>
<td>acknowledges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implies</td>
<td>notes</td>
<td>asserts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speculates</td>
<td>proposes</td>
<td>demonstrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>remarks</td>
<td>stresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suggests</td>
<td>questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>warns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finally

Avoid plagiarism by:

1. Using the referencing system required by your course (usually Harvard UniSA) to acknowledge your sources

2. Using a note taking system that includes bibliographic details

3. Making sure that you use your own words when you paraphrase and identify words taken from the original as quotes
www.unisa.edu.au/referencing

- *Harvard referencing guide UniSA* (FAQ’s page 25)
- *Roadmap to referencing*
- *Referencing forum*
- *Turnitin*
- *Academic Integrity module*
Student Resources

L3 Student Resources Hub

Getting started
Improving your academic skills
Assignments

Referencing
Developing your English
Exams

For students
For Parents, Partners and Friends

2015 workshops and drop-ins

About us
Contact us

What is ELSAT?
ELSAT Instructions
Frequently Asked Questions
Take the ELSAT