

## TD7: referencing and plagiarism

### Exercise 1:

- Identify the following documents from the references and then answer the questions below:

(a) -Saunders, M., Lewis, P., and Thornhill, A. (2003). *Research Methods for Business Students*, 3rd edition. Harlow: FT Prentice Hall.

1-What type of document is this?

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2-How to cite this document?

.....

3- What elements allowed you to identify this document?

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(b)- Moorhouse, H.F. (1984). 'American Automobiles and Workers' Dreams', in K. Thompson (ed.) *Work, Employment and Unemployment.*, Milton Keynes: Open University Press, pp.80-89.

1-What type of document is this?

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2-How to cite this document?

.....

3- What elements allowed you to identify this document?

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(c)- Bosworth, D. and Yang, D. (2000). *Intellectual Property Law, Technology Flow and Licensing Opportunities in China*, *International Business Review*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 453-477.

1-What type of document is this?

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2-How to cite this document?

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3- What elements allowed you to identify this document?

(d)- Office for National Statistics (2000). Standard Occupational Classification Volume 2: The Coding Index. London: The Stationery Office.

1-What type of document is this?

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2-How to cite this document?

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3- What elements allowed you to identify this document?

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## Exercise 2

Plagiarism quiz (answer with true or false)

- a- Plagiarism includes taking without crediting the source, the spoken words from public performances (examples: movies, interviews, conferences...)
- b- In the context of a class, an assignment is due in a week, and Léa hasn't started yet. One of her friends, who has previously taken this class, offers to let her use their previous work as it is. As Léa has their agreement, it's not considered plagiarism.
- c- Guillaume has an individual graded assignment to do. He teams up with two other students in the same class to prepare the assignment. The three students discuss and exchange sources, texts, etc. Each student submits an individual assignment, but the three assignments contain similar or even identical parts. Is this plagiarism?
- d- Maryse found an article published in English containing an argument that could support one of her work's ideas. She chooses to translate this argument and includes it in her work, giving the reference but without using quotation marks. Is this plagiarism?
- e- A person found guilty of plagiarism may be subject to more than one disciplinary measure.

## Exercise 3

Now can you spot whether this next student has plagiarised and if so, why?

### Original text

“Patient compliance is the extent to which the actual behaviour of the patient coincides with medical advice and instructions: it may be complete, partial, erratic, nil, or there may be over compliance. To make a diagnosis and to prescribe evidence based effective treatment is a satisfying experience for doctors, but too many assume that patients will gratefully or accurately do what they are told, i.e. obtain medicine and consume it as instructed. This assumption is wrong” (Bennett and Brown, 2003, pp. 18-19).

**Essay extract**

“Patient compliance is the extent to which the actual behaviour of the patient coincides with medical advice and instructions: it may be complete, partial, erratic, nil, or there may be over compliance” (Bennett and Brown, 2003, pp. 18-19). Too many doctors wrongly assume that patients will obtain and consume medicine as instructed.

**Exercise 4**

This essay extract has combined information from two different sources. Do you think plagiarism has been committed? Why?

**Original text 1**

“Transport contributes to poor air quality. Although discharges of many of the most damaging air pollutants have declined over the last decade, there are still ‘hot spots’ in some city centres and along motorway corridors where concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulates from road vehicles exceed safe levels. The Department of Health estimates that there are between 12,000 and 24,000 early deaths each year resulting from poor air quality in our cities” (Environment Agency, 2005).

**Original text 2**

“More affordable cars, rising incomes and a land use policy that has favoured out of town shopping centres and green field housing developments, have all led to a growing dependency on the car as a means of transport. Road vehicles currently account for 22 per cent of all UK carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, the main greenhouse gas responsible for the human contribution to climate change” (Foley and Fergusson, 2003).

**Essay extract**

Despite the fact that harmful emissions have fallen during the last 10 years, our continuing reliance on the car as a means of transport makes a significant contribution to air pollution (Environment Agency 2005; Foley and Fergusson 2003). For example, in 2003, road transport was responsible for 22 per cent of the UK’s carbon dioxide out (Foley and Fergusson 2003) and according to a recent report by the Environment Agency (2005), there are still areas where nitrogen dioxide levels from emissions are dangerously high.

**Exercise 5**

Original Text

Original Text—from McCullough, D. (2001). John Adams. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Adams and Rush were of the same mind on slavery. Adams was utterly opposed to slavery and the slave trade and, like Rush, favored a gradual emancipation of all slaves. That it was, at the least, inconsistent for slave owners to be espousing freedom and equality was not lost on Adams, any more than on others on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In London, Samuel Johnson, who had no sympathy for the American cause, had asked, “How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty from the drivers of Negros?” Abigail [Adams], in her letters that spring, had questioned whether the passion for liberty could be “equally strong in the breasts of those who have been accustomed to deprive their fellow creatures of theirs,” and had earlier pondered whether the agonies of pestilence and war could be God’s punishment for the sin of slavery.

### **Student Text**

Critics of the Founding Fathers often describe them as hypocrites who were ready to fight Britain in the name of “liberty” but who nevertheless kept slaves, with Jefferson and Washington being two of the largest slaveholders in the colonies. What the critics fail to recognize is that sentiments against slavery were strong among most of the Founding Fathers. David McCullough, in his book *John Adams*, notes that “Adams was utterly opposed to slavery and the slave trade” (133). The issue was whether those sentiments could be expressed in any document of independence, given the unyielding opposition from two Southern states, North and South Carolina.

1. Is there plagiarism in this passage? Explain why or why not.

### **Exercise 6**

Now compare the following three pieces of draft essay text with the original and decide which would be the appropriate piece of work for the student to hand in:

#### **Original text**

“Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live. For those people within society without a home life is barely tolerable, and for a society (especially a modern welfare state), a continuing problem of homelessness is an indictment of the ability of that society to meet the welfare needs of all its citizens. Yet homelessness remains a significant problem in affluent, welfare, Britain at the beginning of the twenty-first century, with hundreds of people sleeping rough on the streets of towns and cities every night because they do not have a home of their own to go to” (Alcock, 2003).

#### **Draft essay 1**

“Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live”. However, despite the fact that Britain is a wealthy society with an established welfare state, there are still many homeless people living on the streets.

**Draft essay 2**

“Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live” (Alcock, 2003). However, as Alcock (2003) points out, despite the fact Britain is a wealthy society with an established welfare state, there are still many homeless people living on our streets.

**Draft essay 3**

Having a home is a basic human need; we all need somewhere to live. (Alcock, 2003). However, even in affluent, welfare Britain, there are still hundreds of people sleeping rough.

-Which draft essay would you submit?