Title: Avoiding Plagiarism

Objectives	Time frame to Complete
Students will understand how to summarize, paraphrase, and cite resources.	30 minutes
	NRS EFL 4

Stackable Cert. Documentation	Technology	Study / Life skills	EL-Civics	Career Pathways	Police	Paramedic	Fire Rescue	Medical Asst.	EKG / Cardio	Phlebotomy	Practical Nursing	Healthcare Admin	Pharmacy Tech	IMT	AMT	HVAC	Welding	Other:		
X		X		X																

Standard(s) Addressed in Lesson
Convey Ideas in Writing

Benchmark(s) Addressed in Lesson
W.4.7. Avoid plagiarism by summarizing findings from sources, and distinguish between own original material and borrowed material.
W.4.8. Develop a list of sources referenced.
W.4.12. Group related ideas into well-developed paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting sentences.

Materials
- *Avoiding Plagiarism* handout
- "Ten Most Dangerous Jobs" article available from: http://cashmoneylife.com/2010/09/09/most-dangerous-jobs/
- Works Cited Guidelines available from http://www.classbrain.com/artteach/publish/article_97.shtml
- computer (optional)

Learner Prior Knowledge
Students should be able to identify and understand main ideas and supporting details.
Students should be able to identify basic bibliographic/publishing information such as author, title, and year of publication.

Activities

Step 1   Remind students that they may need to research a topic in order to make a presentation or write a report in their education and career. Today's lesson will focus on how to incorporate facts from resources into a paper or presentation appropriately (without plagiarism). Ask the class to define plagiarism. If no one can explain what plagiarism is, provide a definition and examples.

Step 2   Distribute the *Avoiding Plagiarism* handout. Read through the explanations of summarizing and paraphrasing. Answer questions as needed.

Step 3   Students will read the article "Ten Most Dangerous Jobs in the US" and write a paragraph that summarizes the main idea of the article. Then, students will paraphrase one paragraph of the article (about fishermen). Lastly, students will add citations of the article to their writings (summary and paraphrased version) in

order to give credit for information obtained from a resource.

Step 4   The teacher should check students' writing for correct citations.

Step 5   After students understand the importance of putting information in their own words and citing the source, students will create a basic Works Cited list based upon the format provided on the *Avoiding Plagiarism* handout.

Step 6   When the assignment is complete, the teacher should check the citations and Works Cited list for accuracy. This assignment can be saved in students' portfolios as documentation for a Basic Skills Stackable Certificate.

Assessment/Evidence
A sentence that contains a direct quote (with citation)
A written summary of the article (with citation)
A written paraphrase of the article (with citation)
A correctly formatted Works Cited list

Adaptations for Beginning Students
For the Works Cited List, a resource such as http://www.easybib.com could be used to automatically generate the works cited list from information provided.

Adaptations for Advanced Students
Advanced students could research a student-selected topic and write a 5-paragraph essay that includes citations and a Works Cited list.

Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation
A detailed list of types of citations and the proper formats for each can be found at
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/747/

This lesson was created by Middletown ABLE.

Avoiding Plagiarism

When you research a topic and use the information you learn from resources in a paper or presentation, it is important to give credit to the original author instead of claiming the information as your own work. **Copying someone else's words or ideas, without giving them credit, is called <u>plagiarism</u>. Plagiarism is a theft of someone else's work.**

There are three ways to avoid plagiarism in your writing:

- <u>Quoting</u> – A quote is an exact copy of someone else's words. However, instead of presenting it as if you wrote it, the source's name will be provided and quotation marks must be used around the copied words. A citation will state the specific page from which the quote was copied.

- <u>Summarizing</u> – A summary is not a direct copy; it is written in your own words. It contains the main idea(s) of an article or other resource. The summarized information is not generally known and is the result of research or study or original work. A citation will give credit to the original author/source.

- <u>Paraphrasing</u> – A paraphrase is a more detailed rewriting of a passage of an article or other resource. It includes a number of key details in addition to the main idea(s). It is not a direct copy; it is written in your own words. A citation will give credit to the original author/source.

1. **Read the article "Ten Most Dangerous Jobs in the US" By Ryan Guina.**

2. **On a separate sheet of paper:**
   a. **Write a sentence that contains a quotation.**
   b. **Write one paragraph that summarizes the article.**
   c. **Write a paragraph that paraphrases the passage about fisherman.**

Citations

After you have written a quotation, summary, and paraphrase, you will include a citation that correctly identifies the source from which you obtained the information. The citations included in the body of your paper are called *in-text citations* because they occur within your writing.

Including citations in your writing gives credit to the original author and provides details about the resource from which you took the information. This way, it is easy for you or your readers to find the information again if it is needed for clarification or further research. There are two common forms of in-text citations.

When you quote directly from a source, include the author's name (if known) in the sentence with the quotation. It is also important to include the page number where the quote can be found. This is usually included in parentheses at the end of the sentence. (Note: the parenthetical citation comes after the quotation marks but before the period.)

<p style="text-align:center; color:blue;">Kenneth Burke has described human beings as "symbol-using animals" (3).</p>

When you summarize or paraphrase, the author's name and the page number from which the information came are usually listed at the end of the sentence that contains the "borrowed" information. If you have several sentences in one paragraph that come from the same source, the citation can be placed at the end of the paragraph rather than after each sentence that contains information from the source.

<p style="text-align:center; color:blue;">Legal experts counter Smith, Yang, and Moore's argument by noting that the current</p>

<p style="text-align:center; color:blue;">spike in gun violence in America compels lawmakers to adjust gun laws (Jones 4).</p>

If you are using a website as a resource, there are rarely page numbers. If there are no page numbers, include the title of the webpage (surrounded by quotation marks) in parentheses.

<p style="text-align:center; color:blue;">The MLA Style is the most commonly used form of citations used today ("Purdue Online Writing Lab").</p>

The above examples were adapted from Purdue University's Online Writing Lab (OWL) website: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/747/ Many more examples and information regarding different types of resources can be found there.

3. **Go back to the quotation, summary, and paraphrase that you wrote in step 2. Add the appropriate citations so that credit is given to the proper source.**

<p style="text-align:center;">Works Cited</p>

In addition to in-text citations, it is important to list complete publication information for each source in a *Works Cited* list at the end of your paper. A Works Cited list contains *all* of the resources that are referenced in your paper – books, articles, websites, etc.

- The Works Cited List will be on a separate page.
- The words Works Cited will be centered at the top of the page.
- List sources in alphabetical order by the author's last name (or first available piece of data).

Each type of resource is formatted differently. A reference sheet that explains the specific information needed to cite different types of resources is attached.

The basic information you will need for each citation is:

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of*

Book/Resource. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

A reference sheet that explains how to cite different types of resources is attached.

4. **Using the attached reference sheet as a guide, write a Works Cited entry for the article "Ten Most Dangerous Jobs in the US" and one additional resource of your choice.**

RUBRICS & GUIDELINES
Works Cited - Quick Reference - MLA Format
By Cynthia Kirkeby
May 9, 2004, 05:31 PST

Use this quick reference MLA sheet to format your Works Cited page correctly.

Download this guide as a PDF File

Works Cited: Quick Reference
Based on the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Fourth Edition*

TIPS:
If the first required item (usually the author) is missing from your source, start with the next required item (usually the title). This happens a lot with websites.
If there are more than three authors or editors, list only the first one followed by et al. (meaning *and others*). Example: Brown, Nancy, et al.
Be sure to do the punctuation, underlining and spacing the same as the examples.
Put a colon (:) between the title and subtitle.
Always follow a colon or a period with two spaces.
Sources are always cited alphabetically.
Remember: A Works Cited document only lists the sources that you actually used, and a Bibliography lists all of the sources that you researched.

WORK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR

Structure
Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Ddate.
Example
Smith, John. Space: The Greatest Expanse in the Universe. New York: Harper Collins, 2003.

WORK BY TWO OR THREE AUTHORS
(USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE NAMES)

Structure
First Author's Last Name, First Author's First Name, and Second Author's Full Name. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

Example
Smith, John H. and Mary L. Lamb. Space: The Greatest Expanse in the Universe. New York: Harper Collins, 2003.

WORK BY A SINGLE EDITOR

Structure
Editor's Last Name, Editor's First Name, ed. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

Example
Smith, John, ed. Space: The Greatest Expanse in the Universe. New York: Harper Collins, 2003.

GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS (WORLD BOOK, BRITANNICA, ETC.)

Structure
Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Article Title." Name of Encyclopedia. Edition Year.

Example
Smith, John. "Space." World Book Encyclopedia. 2000 ed.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC ENCYCLOPEDIA (CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION, ETC.)

Structure
Author 's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Entry Title." Encyclopedia Title. Editor of Encyclopedia. Volume Number. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

Example
Smith, John. "Albert Einstein." Great Scientists: A Collection of Literary Biographies. Ed. Mary Lamb. Vol. 2. New York: Harper
Collins, 2003.

DICTIONARIES AND ALAMANACS

Structure
"Word or section title." Title of Source. Place of Publication: Publisher, Copyright Date.

Example
"Astonishment." Webster's Sixth New International Dictionary of the English Language. Springfield, MA: G & C Merriam, 2000.

MAGAZINES (HARD COPY OR MICROFICHE)

Structure
Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Article Title." Magazine Title. Issue Date: page number(s) of article.

Example
Smith, John. "Writing Research Papers: How to Write the Best Paper of Your Class." Writer's Magazine. Jan. 2002: 23-24, 27-30.

NEWSPAPERS

Structure
Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Newspaper Article Title." Newspaper
Issue Date: page number(s) of article.

Example

Smith, John. "Local School Helps Students Write Better Papers." LA Time 15 October. 2001: D12.

ELECTRONIC OR ONLINE SOURCES
CD-ROM ENCYCLOPEDIA

Structure

Author's Last Name, Author's First Name. "Article Title." Name of CD-ROM Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. Publisher. Copyright Date.

Example

Smith, John. "The Universe." Grolier Electronic Encyclopedia. CD-ROM. Grolier. 2002.
Works Cited - Quick Reference - MLA Format

INTERNET - WORLD WIDE WEB

Structure

Author 's Last Name, Author's First Name. *Title of Web Page*. [Online] Available Protocol: URL of specific site, date of document or download.

Example

Lane, Sarah. *The Nuts And Bolts of College Writing*. [Online] Available at:
http://www.classbrain.com/artteensb/publish/article_94.shtml, 9 May. 2003.

IMAGES, CHARTS, ETC.

Structure

Artist if Available. Description or Title of Image." Date of image. Online image. *Title of Larger Site.* Date of download. <URL>.

Example

Beck, Beth. "The Earth And Moon From Mars." 3 June 2003. Online image. *NASA.* 9 June. 2003.
<http://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/image_feature_56.html>.

VIDEOTAPES & DVDs

Structure

Title. Director, Producer, and/or Writers. Medium. Distributor, Year.

Example

Space. John Smith, A&E, Beth Beck. DVD. A&E, 1999.

INTERVIEWS

Structure
Last Name of person being interviewed, First Name. Interview format (telephone, personal, etc.). Date of interview.

Example
Smith, Mary. Telephone Interview. 14 June 2003.
Please pick up a copy of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* for complete reference information. It is an invaluable guide that every student should own . . . not only for those writing research papers.

Recommended Reading
Works Cited - Quick Reference - MLA Format
http://www.classbrain.com/artteach/publish/printer_97.shtml

10 Most Dangerous Jobs in the US

Posted By Ryan On September 9, 2010 @ 6:07 am In Career and Education | 4 Comments

Is a Job Worth Your Life? [1]

Last year 4,340 people died on the job. That is a huge number of lives lost and families affected, but the interesting fact is that number is a 16.8% decrease from 2008, and the rate of 3.3 deaths per 100,000workers is the lowest ever reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. What follows is a list of the 10 most dangerous jobs in the US, in terms of fatalities per 100,000 workers.

America's 10 Most Dangerous Jobs

1. Fisherman: Fatality rate: 200 per 100,000 – Median wages: $23,600. I was surprised to see fishermen top the list of the most dangerous professions in the US, but then I remembered watching a few episodes of Deadliest Catch [2]. Fishermen are routinely exposed to the elements and heavy equipment, all of which can be dangerous. The recent oil spill in the gulf exposed thousands of fishermen to oil and other chemical pollutants, so we may see the effects from that in the near future. Is it worth it? Some Alaskan fishermen have earned up to $100,000 [3] for only a couple days work. But as you can see, most fishermen only scrape by, earning median wages of $23,600.

2. Logger: Fatality rate: 61.8 per 100,000 – Median wages: $34,440. Logging is the number two most dangerous job on the list, but a quick look at the numbers shows over 3 times as many fishermen die from work related injuries than the number two item on the list. Loggers work with heavy equipment and often in remote locations; the location and lack of full medical facilities often increasing the risk of injury related deaths.

3. Airline Pilots: Fatality rate: 57.1 per 100,000 – Median wages: $106,240. This statistic might be a little misleading as there aren't many commercial airline crashes in the US in any given year. Most pilot deaths come from small one and two engine aircraft. The salary might be slightly misleading as well – it seems to be skewed toward higher paid commercial airline pilots, who generally have a safer job than other pilots. Still, piloting is a dangerous profession, even with new technology and arguably the safest aircraft and procedures in the history of man.

4.Farmers and ranchers: Fatality rate: 35.8 per 100,000 – Median wages: $32,350. Farmers are exposed to the elements, heavy machinery, large animals, and many other dangerous activities. Many farmers also work under pressure. For example, growing crops takes all season, but harvesting usually needs to be completed as quickly as possible because the machinery often needs to be used at other locations.

5. Roofers: Fatality rate: 34.7 per 100,000 – Median wages: $33,970. Roofing is a difficult and dangerous profession with injuries related to falls, tools and equipment, hot tar, exposure to the elements and more.

6. Ironworkers: Fatality rate: 30.3 per 100,000 – Median wages: $44,500. Have you ever seen a skyscraper being built? It's amazing to watch those guys walking across a couple inch piece of steel several hundred feet above the street. It's also incredibly dangerous. Safety measures and regulations have come a long way in the last few decades, but this is still one of the most dangerous professions.

7. Sanitation Worker: Fatality rate: 25.2 per 100,000 – Median wages: $32,070. Large equipment ,and exposure to chemicals and the elements make this a more dangerous profession than many would assume.

8. Industrial machinist: Fatality rate: 18.5 per 100,000 – Median wages: $39,600. Accidents with heavy machinery are the most common cause of death for this career field.

9. Truckers and drivers/sales delivery workers: Fatality rate: 18.3 per 100,000 – Median wages: $37,730. Truck drivers don't lead the list the list in terms of deaths per 100,000 workers, but they actually lead the list when it comes to total numbers of deaths because there are more truckers and deliverymen than the other professions. Accidents and weather are the main causes of death on the job.

10. Construction laborer: Fatality rate: 18.3 per 100,000 – Median wages: $29,150. Heavy machinery and accidents with construction equipment lead the way.

Dangerous Professions that didn't make the cut
I was surprised the list provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics didn't include professions such as firefighters, policemen, and military members – people who risk their lives on a daily basis. But this list only includes deaths per 100,000 workers, not the inherent danger of working in that career field or the number of serious accidents or injuries. Obviously, people who are willing to run into a running building to save someone, work undercover in a gang unit, or engage in combat are exposing themselves to more danger than the average worker.

Here are my thoughts on other **dangerous professions** [1] and why people choose to work in those jobs.
What are your thoughts on working in a dangerous profession?
source: Les Christie, CNN staff writer [4].

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URL to article: **http://cashmoneylife.com/2010/09/09/most-dangerous-jobs/**
URLs in this post:
[1] Is a Job Worth Your Life?: **http://cashmoneylife.com/2007/08/13/is-a-job-worth-your-life/**
[2] Deadliest Catch: **http://www.yourdiscovery.com/web/deadliest-catch/**
[3] earned up to $100,000: **http://www.yourdiscovery.com/deadliest_catch/rewards_risks /index.shtml**
[4] Les Christie, CNN staff writer: **http://money.cnn.com/galleries/2010/pf /1008/gallery.most_dangerous_jobs/**
Cash Money Life » 10 Most Dangerous Jobs in the US » Print

http://cashmoneylife.com/2010/09/09/most-dangerous-jobs/print/