ACADEMIC INTEGRITY & CITATION

2018|02|07

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Architecture Librarian

ARCH 126: Environmental Building Design
WORKSHOP II AGENDA

- Plagiarism defined
- Referencing
- Chicago Style
- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Citing different information formats
- Citing Figures (Images)
Plagiarism is “The action or practice of taking someone else’s work, idea, etc., and passing it off as one’s own”


Credit your sources by providing a citation!
Knowing why we need to reference/cite information will help you know when to cite

- Give credit
- Readers can verify source
- Readers can follow the information & learn more
- Document the progression of ideas
- Shows where does your work fall within the research that has already been done in your field
- Avoiding the repercussions that come with accusations of plagiarism
When would you not cite something?

1) A lack of a citation implies originality

2) Commonly known information
   - Tricky…
   - Would your peers already be aware of this information?
   - Is it easily checked?
   - Not sure what to do? Cite it!
• Help you avoid plagiarism by acknowledging sources
• Citations provide enough details to track down original source
• Each style contains the same basic information, but formatted differently
• *Chicago Style, 17th edition* has 2 documentation systems:
  1. Notes & Bibliography **
  2. Author-Date

You find a great article from *Environmental Building News* on the Building Green database:

IN-TEXT CITATION: QUOTING

• Place quotation marks around other people’s exact words (“. . .”)
• Don’t rephrase or reorganize the quoted words
• Indicate the source of the quotation using a standard method (e.g. Chicago)

Tip: if copying an exact passage while researching, use quotation marks

UW Library Research Guide:
Avoid Plagiarism, or How to Successfully use the Works of Others
http://subjectguides.uwaterloo.ca/avoidplagiarism
Prior to the industrial revolution, our atmosphere contained about 280 parts per million (ppm) of CO$_2$, or carbon dioxide. Since then, carbon emissions from fossil-fuel combustion, concrete manufacturing, and other anthropogenic sources have escalated and are now increasing at an average annual rate.

“Prior to the industrial revolution, our atmosphere contained about 280 parts per million (ppm) of CO$_2$, or carbon dioxide.”


4. Ehrlich, “Can Concrete Save Us?,” 2.

5. Ibid., 7.
IN-TEXT CITATION: PARAPHRASING

• Write other people’s ideas in your own words
• Using synonyms or changing the word order is **not** sufficient
• Indicate the source of the quotation using a standard method (Chicago)

*Tip: read the passage, close the book, write it in your own words*

UW Library Research Guide: *Avoid Plagiarism, or How to Successfully use the Works of Others*

http://subjectguides.uwaterloo.ca/avoidplagiarism
Cost is the biggest roadblock to implementing CCS. Political skepticism toward climate change in the U.S. is intransigent, and coal companies, oil refineries, cement manufacturers, and other industries are unlikely to adopt expensive carbon capture and sequestering technologies on their own, so other drivers will be needed to spur advancements to bring down costs.

Ehrlich states that a combination of low public pressure, few incentives to adopt green technologies, but mainly the high cost of carbon capture and sequestration account for why these technologies have such low usage amongst industry.\(^7\)

7. Ehrlich, “Can Concrete Save Us?,” 8.
OVERALL FORMAT

Notes label centred, bolded, & in all caps
Every source you quote or paraphrase from must appear in your notes.
Citations are numbered & in order of their use in assignment.
First reference to a a source is given in full.
Subsequent citations of sources already given in full in the Notes should be shortened whenever possible.
Use Ibid. when the immediately preceding citation is to the same source.
Note entries are single-spaced, unlike a Bibliography.

NOTES

5. Ibid., 586-587.
8. Ibid., 79.


6. Ibid., 86.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
6. Ibid., 86.


6. Ibid., 250.


6. Ibid., 250.


6. Ibid., 79.
1ST NOTE:


SUBSEQUENT NOTES:

6. Ibid., 79.

6. Ibid., 250.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
6. Ibid., 250.
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Article from the print edition of a newspaper:

Article from a newspaper available through the internet:

Newspaper article accessed through a UW Library database:

** Because online news content is subject to change, include an access date, in addition to date of publication **
WEB SITE INFORMATION


WHAT’S A DOI?

- A **Digital Object Identifier**
- Forms a permanent, stable link (URL) for digital documents, including e-Books & articles from online journals

a) **Add** the DOI to the end of the citation
b) If the DOI is not available, list the URL

Chicago does not require access dates for digital documents. Include one only if it is an assignment requirement.

6. Ibid., 35.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
6. Ibid., 35.


6. Ibid., 35.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
6. Ibid., 35.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
7. Ibid., 445.
1ST NOTE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
5. Ehrlich, “Can Concrete Save Us?,” 2.
6. Ibid., 8.
CITING IMAGES
CITING IMAGES

Regardless where you got the image from (book, journal article, UW database, Internet) you must attribute the source/creator

• Attribution = Citation
  • Failure to cite an image is no different than plagiarizing a section of text from a book
  • School of Architecture generally prefers students to use Chicago Style when creating bibliographies & citing text, images, et cetera.
Basic information needed for citing images:
• Creator name(s)
• Title of work
• Creation date (if available)
• Materials & dimensions (if available)
• Location of work (museum, repository, collection, etc.)
• If you found the image in a book or journal, you need to cite the author, title, publisher information, publication date, page, & figure or plate number of the reproduction.
• If you found the image on the web or in an online database, you will need to cite the database name, URL, identifying file number for the image, & date of access.
OVERALL FORMAT: LIST OF IMAGES

ILLUSTRATIONS


Fig. 2. Rogier van der Weyden, Saint Catherine of Alexandria. 1430-1432, Diptych panel, 18.5 x 12 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria. Available from: ARTstor, http://www.artstor.org (accessed September 19, 2015).

Fig. 3. Sean Stanwick, ”The Crystal at the Royal Ontario Museam,” Architectural Design 77, no. 4 (July 2007): 126, doi: 10.1002/ad.501.


Illustrations label centred, bolded, & in all caps
Every image used in your assignment must appear in your list of images.
Citations to images are numbered & in order of their use in assignment.
To distinguish from citations to text, numbers assigned to images must be preceded by the term “Fig.” in both the body of the assignment, & in the list of images.
Figure entries are single-spaced, unlike a Bibliography.
In body of assignment text:

Fig. 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore.

In list of Illustrations:

EXAMPLES:

**Untitled Image scanned from a print journal:**
Fig. 2. David Talbot, "Saving Holland," *Technology Review* 110, no. 4 (2007): 52, figure 3.

**Untitled Image from an online journal:**
EXAMPLES:

**Image downloaded from library database:**

**Image downloaded from museum website:**
EXAMPLES:

Image downloaded from an architects website:

Personal Image:
Fig. 6. Effie Patelos, *Kitchener Public Library at Night*. 2016. TIFF file.
CITING SPECIAL FORMATS
The *Chicago Manuel of Style* does not describe how to cite an information kiosk or signage.

1. Format of information, *Name of building project*, City, State or Province, Date of viewing.

**1ST NOTE EXAMPLE:**
1. LEED information kiosk, TD Centre Tower, Toronto, ON, January 12, 2016.

**SUBSEQUENT NOTES:**
5. LEED information kiosk.
6. Ibid.
EXHIBITION SIGNAGE OR LABELS

The *Chicago Manuel of Style* does not describe how to cite exhibition signage, wall texts, object labels.

1. Format of information (wall text, object label, brochure), Gallery Name, *Exhibition Title*, Museum or Location Name, City, State or Province, Date of viewing.

1ST NOTE EXAMPLE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
5. Wall panel.
6. Ibid.
VIDEOS

VIDEO IN DVD FORMAT:

ONLINE MULTIMEDIA:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
7. Ibid.
1. First name Last name of professor, “Title or Subject of the Lecture” (class lecture, Course Name, University/College Name, Location, Month Day, Year).

1ST NOTE EXAMPLE:
1. Stacy D’Erasmo, “Grant’s Presidential Failures” (class lecture, 19th Century American History, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, April 26, 2016).

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
5. D’Erasmo, “Grant’s Presidential Failures.”
6. Ibid.
ARTIST’S/ARCHITECT’S TALK

1. First name and Last name of professor, “Title or Subject of the Lecture” (lecture, Gallery/Museum/Institution/University/College Name, Location, Month Day, Year).

1ST NOTE EXAMPLE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
5. Friedman, “Sanctity and Public Space.”
6. Ibid.
1. Name of person being interviewed (Brief identifying information, Location of interview), in discussion with the author, Date.

1ST NOTE EXAMPLE:

SUBSEQUENT NOTES:
5. Levitt, discussion.
6. Ibid.
### Table 1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit

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<td>Phase * Baseline</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.291</td>
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HELP WITH CITATION STYLES

UW Library’s main website
• Find and Use Resources
  • Citing Sources
    • Citation Style Guides: http://ereference.uwaterloo.ca/display.cfm?categoryID=15&catHeading=Citation%20/%20Style%20Guides
  • OR, Services
    • Research Guides by Subject
      • Interdisciplinary
        • Avoid Plagiarism, or How to Successfully use the Works of Others: http://subjectguides.uwaterloo.ca/avoidplagiarism
• See Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide for other citation examples
“Questions are never indiscreet, answers sometimes are.”

-- Oscar Wilde