

Zoom Meeting

Zoom Meetings is using the webcam
Anjaly Francis

Participants (88)

Waiting Room (1) Message

In the Meeting (88)

Chat

From Me to Everyone:
gud afternoon guys vll start in a couple of mins

From Rema P to Everyone:
Good afternoon Sir

From Edwin Antony to Everyone:
Gd afternoon arun sir

To: Everyone

Type here to search

14:32 20-01-2021

Zoom Meeting

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Anjaly Francis

Participants (87)

Waiting Room (2) Message Admit all

In the Meeting (87)

Chat

From Me to Everyone:
gud afternoon guys vll start in a couple of mins

From Rema P to Everyone:
Good afternoon Sir

From Edwin Antony to Everyone:
Gd afternoon arun sir

To: Everyone

Type here to search

14:32 20-01-2021

Zoom Meeting

Participants (95)

Waiting Room (2) Message Admit all

In the Meeting (95)

Chat

From Me to Everyone:
gud afternoon guys vll start in a couple of mins

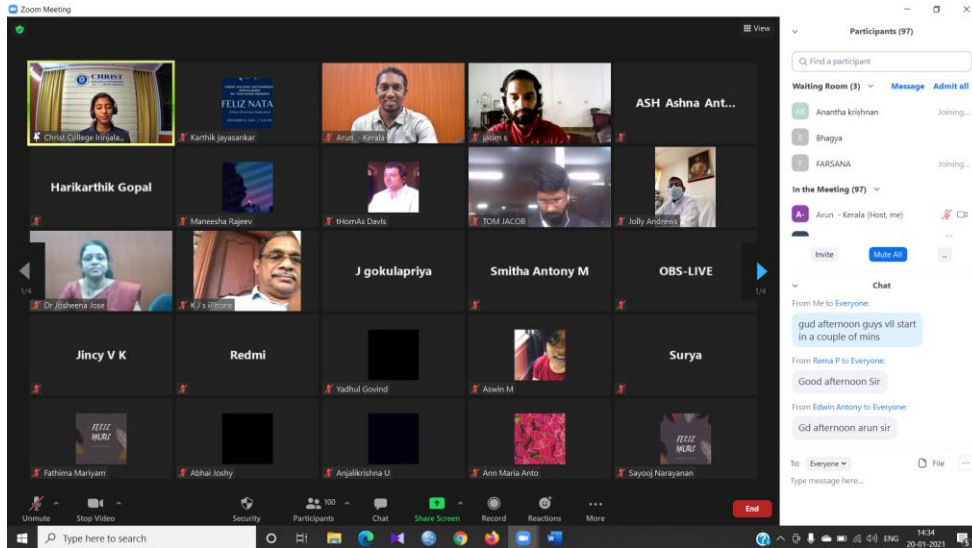
From Rema P to Everyone:
Good afternoon Sir

From Edwin Antony to Everyone:
Gd afternoon arun sir

To: Everyone

Type here to search

14:33 20-01-2021



Zoom Meeting

Zoom Meetings is using the webcam

Christ College Ir... TOM JACOB Anjaly Francis

Remove Spotlight

Participants (108)

Find a participant

- Swetha
- Theres Tojo
- HomAs Davis
- Thomas Lal
- TOM JACOB
- Vijaya E S
- vijayalakshmi ps
- Yadhul Govind
- Bhagya
- Dhana Priya
- Dr Josheena Jose
- Felita Hemi Albert
- gokul gs
- Jincy p v
- Keerthi pv
- Lenovo K5 POWER

Unmute Stop Video Security Participants Chat Share Screen Record Reactions More

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14:38 20-01-2021

Zoom Meeting

Zoom Meetings is using the webcam

Christ College Ir... TOM JACOB Anjaly Francis

Participants (108)

Find a participant

- Surya
- Swetha
- Theres Tojo
- HomAs Davis
- Thomas Lal
- TOM JACOB
- Vijaya E S
- vijayalakshmi ps
- Yadhul Govind
- Bhagya
- Dhana Priya
- Dr Josheena Jose
- Felita Hemi Albert
- gokul gs
- Jincy p v
- Keerthi pv

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14:39 20-01-2021

Zoom Meeting

PLAGIARISM

"Plagiarism is the act of taking someone else's ideas, words, research, or other intellectual or artistic work, and presenting them as if they were your own."

Plagiarism - Policies. (2019, November 4). <https://discover.brunel.ac.uk/policies/plagiarism/>.

Participants (104)

Find a participant

- Sreelakshmi AA
- Surya
- Swetha
- Theres Tojo
- HomAs Davis
- Thomas Lal
- TOM JACOB
- Vijaya E S
- vijayalakshmi ps
- Yadhul Govind
- Dhana Priya
- Dr Josheena Jose
- Felita Hemi Albert
- gokul gs
- Lenovo K5 POWER
- Mehra Shibu

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14:42 20-01-2021

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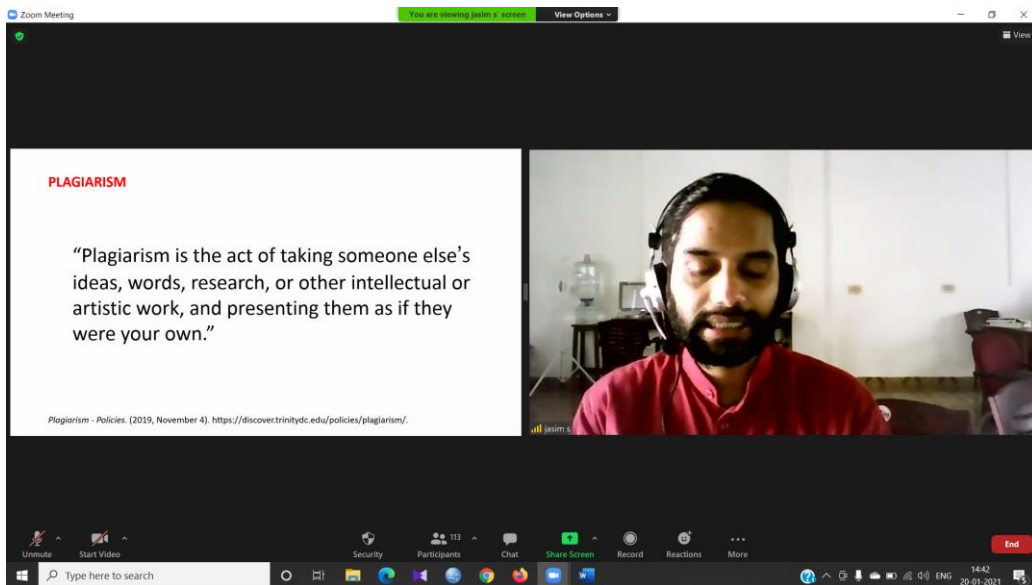
PLAGIARISM

“Plagiarism is the act of taking someone else’s ideas, words, research, or other intellectual or artistic work, and presenting them as if they were your own.”

Plagiarism - Policies. (2019, November 4). <https://discover.trinitydc.edu/policies/plagiarism/>.

Unmute Start Video Security Participants 113 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions More End

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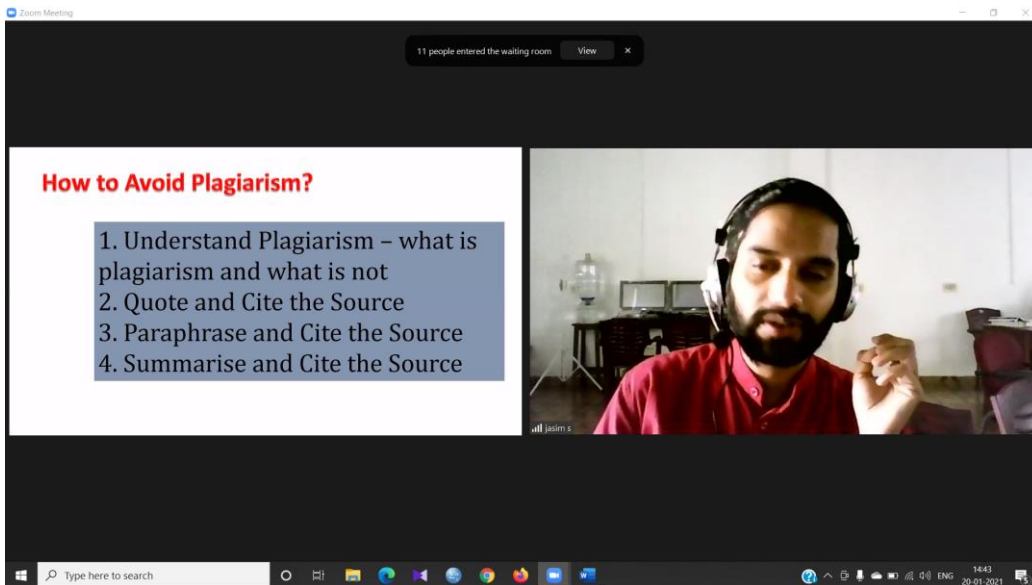
Zoom Meeting 11 people entered the waiting room View

How to Avoid Plagiarism?

1. Understand Plagiarism – what is plagiarism and what is not
2. Quote and Cite the Source
3. Paraphrase and Cite the Source
4. Summarise and Cite the Source

Unmute Start Video Security Participants 113 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions More End

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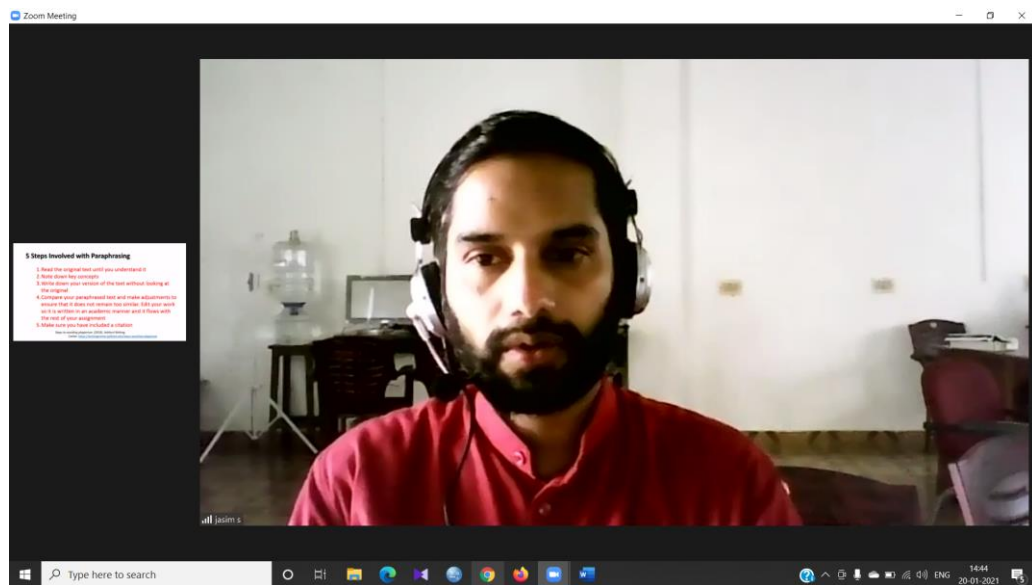
Zoom Meeting

5 Steps Involved with Paraphrasing

1. Read the original text until you understand it
2. Write down key concepts of the text without looking at the original
3. Compare your paraphrased text and make adjustments to ensure that it does not contain too closely the same words as is written in an academic journal and if there are the use of your paraphrase
4. Make sure you have included a citation
5. Read your journal for corrections

Unmute Start Video Security Participants 113 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions More End

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Zoom Meeting

10 people entered the waiting room View

5 Steps Involved with Paraphrasing

1. Read the original text until you understand it.
2. Write down the message.
3. Write down your version of the text without looking at the original.
4. Compare your paraphrased text and make adjustments to ensure that it does not contain too much of the original text.
5. Make sure you have included all the main points of your assignment.

Source: <https://www.writingcenter.ashford.edu/paraphrasing-summaries/>

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Summarize and Cite the Source

"A summary is shortened version of a larger reading. In your summary, you state the main idea in your own words, but specific examples and details are left out."

Quoting, paraphrasing, & summarizing. (2019). Ashford Writing Center. <https://writingcenter.ashford.edu/quoting-paraphrasing-summaries/>

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STYLE MANUALS

- APA = American Psychological Association
- MLA = Modern Language Association
- The Chicago Manual of Style
- AMA = American Medical Association Manual of Style
- Associated Press Style

How to choose a style guide for academic writing. (2019, July 19). Enago Academy. <https://www.enago.com/academy/how-to-choose-a-style-guide-for-academic-writing/>

Participants (108)

Find a participant

- Arun - Kerala (Host, me)
- JS jasim s
- DJ Dr. Josheema Jose (Co-host)
- Aadit 666
- Abhai Joshy
- Abi Jith
- AV Aiswarya v.s
- AR Aleena Rose
- A ALEENASTABY
- A Anrutha
- A AMRUTHA SARI
- Anantha krishnan
- AP Anil Peenikaparambil
- Arjalkrishna U
- AF Arjaly Francis
- Am Maria Anto

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Rules Regarding In-text Citation

2 Types of In-text Citations

1. Narrative Citation – the author name is incorporated into the text as part of the sentence and the year follows in parentheses immediately after the author’s name for a narrative citation. The author’s name can be included in the sentence in any place it makes sense.
 e.g. Koehler (2016) noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.
 In rare cases, the author and date might both appear in the narrative. In this case, do not use parentheses.
 e.g. In 2016, Koehler noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.

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Rules Regarding In-text Citation

2 Types of In-text Citations

2. Parenthetical Citation - the author name and publication date appear in parentheses.
 e.g. Falsely balanced news coverage can distort the public’s perception of expert consensus on an issue (Koehler, 2016).

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Reference list entry: Alexander, P. A. (2018). Past as prologue: Educational psychology’s legacy and progeny. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 110(2), 147–162. <https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000200>

Parenthetical citation: (Alexander, 2018)

Narrative citation: Alexander (2018)

Note. The four elements of a reference list entry include the author (in purple), the date (in blue), the title (in yellow), and the source (in green). The in-text citations that correspond to this reference include the last name of the author and year of publication, which match the information in the reference list entry.

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Rules Regarding In-text Citation

Table 8.1 Basic In-Text Citation Styles

Author type	Parenthetical citation	Narrative citation
One author	(Luna, 2020)	Luna (2020)
Two authors	(Salas & D'Agostino, 2020)	Salas and D'Agostino (2020)
Three or more authors	(Martin et al., 2020)	Martin et al. (2020)
Group author with abbreviation First citation ^a	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2020)	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2020)
Subsequent citations	(NIMH, 2020)	NIMH (2020)
Group author without abbreviation	(Stanford University, 2020)	Stanford University (2020)

^a Define the abbreviation for a group author only once in the text, choosing either the parenthetical or the narrative format. Thereafter, use the abbreviation for all mentions of the group in the text (see Section 8.21).

Rules Regarding In-text Citation

Citing Multiple Works

When citing multiple works parenthetically, place the citations in alphabetical order, separating them with semicolons. Listing both parenthetical in-text citations and reference list entries in alphabetical order helps readers locate and retrieve works because they are listed in the same order in both places.

e.g. (Adams et al., 2019; Shumway & Shulman, 2015; Westinghouse, 2017)

If multiple sources are cited within the narrative of a sentence, they can appear in any order.

e.g. Suliman (2018), Gutiérrez (2012, 2017), and Medina and Reyes (2019) examined . . .

Citing Specific Parts of a Source

Here add the information about the specific source (it could be a page, chapter, paragraph, etc.) after the year both separating by a comma.

e.g. (Armstrong, 2015, pp. 3–17)
(Shimamura, 2017, Chapter 3)
(Shadid, 2020, paras. 2–3)

Short Quotations – Fewer than 40 Words

Correct	Incorrect	Rationale
Effective teams can be difficult to describe because "high performance along one domain does not translate to high performance along another" (Ervin et al., 2018, p. 470).	Effective teams can be difficult to describe because "high performance along one domain does not translate to high performance along another." (Ervin et al., 2018, p. 470)	The period marking the end of a sentence should follow the citation, not precede it.
"Even smart, educated, emotionally stable adults believe superstitions that they recognize are not rational," as exemplified by the existence of people who knock on wood for good luck (Risen, 2016, p. 202).	"Even smart, educated, emotionally stable adults believe superstitions that they recognize are not rational" (Risen, 2016, p. 202), as exemplified by the existence of people who knock on wood for good luck.	The citation should be outside the quotation marks, not within them.
Biebel et al. (2018) noted that "incorporating the voice of students with psychiatric disabilities into supported education services can increase access, involvement, and retention" (p. 299).	Biebel et al. (2018) noted that "incorporating the voice of students with psychiatric disabilities into supported education services can increase access, involvement, and retention." (p. 299)	The period marking the end of the sentence should follow the page number, not precede it.
"Some people are hilarious, others are painfully unfunny, and most are somewhere in between," wrote Nusbaum et al. (2017, p. 231) in their exploration of humor.	"Some people are hilarious, others are painfully unfunny, and most are somewhere in between." (p. 231) wrote Nusbaum et al. (2017) in their exploration of humor.	The page number should be within the same parentheses as the year when the quotation precedes the narrative citation.
The item read, "What were the best aspects of the program for you?" (Shayden et al., 2016, p. 304).	The item read, "What were the best aspects of the program for you?" (Shayden et al., 2016, p. 304).	The question mark that ends the quotation should appear within the quotation marks.
In 2018, Soto argued that "more similar stimuli, such as those coming from the same modality, produce more configural processing" (p. 596).	In 2018, Soto argued that "more similar stimuli, such as those coming from the same modality, produce more configural processing" (Soto, 2018, p. 596).	It is not necessary to repeat the author and year within parentheses when they already appear in the narrative.

Inserting Material – Use square brackets, not parentheses, to enclose material such as an addition or explanation you have inserted in a quotation.

e.g. “They are studying, from an evolutionary perspective, to what extent [children’s] play is a luxury that can be dispensed with when there are too many other competing claims on the growing brain . . .” (Henig, 2008, p. 40).

Adding Emphasis – If you want to emphasize a word or words in a quotation, use italics. Immediately after the italicized words, insert “emphasis added” within square brackets as follows: [emphasis added].

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3 people entered the waiting room

Abbreviation	Book or publication part
ed.	edition
Rev. ed.	revised edition
2nd ed.	second edition
Ed. (Eds.)	editor (editors)
Trans.	translator(s)
Narr. (Narr.)	narrator (narrators)
n.d.	no date
p. (pp.)	page (pages)
para. (paras.)	paragraph (paragraphs)
Vol. (Vols.)	volume (volumes)
No.	number
Pt.	part
Tech. Rep.	technical report
Suppl.	supplement

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Abbreviations Used in Reference List

Abbreviation	Book or publication part
ed.	edition
Rev. ed.	revised edition
2nd ed.	second edition
Ed. (Eds.)	editor (editors)
Trans.	translator(s)
Narr. (Narr.)	narrator (narrators)
n.d.	no date
p. (pp.)	page (pages)
para. (paras.)	paragraph (paragraphs)
Vol. (Vols.)	volume (volumes)
No.	number
Pt.	part
Tech. Rep.	technical report
Suppl.	supplement

