Tonight’s Collaborate Session will begin at 7pm AEST.

While you’re waiting please make sure your audio is working… run the ‘audio setup wizard’ located under the tools setting.
I’m important!
What we’ll cover tonight

• The importance of academic research and referencing at university
• Academic integrity
• The 5 step research process and referencing
• Understanding your Turnitin report
• Where to get more help
Part 1
Research
WHY research?

• It shows that you have a broad knowledge of the subject, **AND** specific knowledge of your topic.

• It shows that you have read widely and thought critically about what you’ve read.
Here’s what that means for you

• You will be introduced to examples of academic research in your unit Learning Materials.
• You’ll need to research
• Doing research will deepen your understanding of a subject.
• To support your reasoning

Correct referencing is important! It shows that your stance is justified, and that you respect the work of other researchers.
Academic integrity

• Academic integrity is the honest submission of your own work.

• University research is trusted because of a code of ethics

  This ‘code of ethics’ also applies to university students.

• For students, this means:
  ❖ Using your own ideas.
  ❖ Not passing off someone else’s work as your own.
  ❖ Making sure you properly acknowledge all of the sources you use

• Cheating, plagiarism and dishonesty are treated very seriously by all universities, including Swinburne Online. You can find information about Swinburne’s academic integrity policy here:
Plagiarism is...

- Copying someone else's work without acknowledging their work
- Using someone else’s work to gain an unfair advantage
- Failure to put someone else's work in your own words
- Not referencing the work of others, or not referencing appropriately can be identified as plagiarism

https://portal.swinburneonline.edu.au/study-resources/how-avoid-plagiarism-0
4 step research process

1. Define
2. Plan
3. Find
4. Evaluate
Step 1: Define

• Find your assessment instructions in your online classroom.

• Make sure you read the instructions carefully, and note down key words and action verbs such as explain, appraise, classify.

Question: Has social networking improved the quality of relationships in society? Write an essay between 1800-2000 words, clearly explaining your view on the issue.
Step 1: Define

• Find your assessment instructions in your online classroom.

• Make sure you read the instructions carefully, and note down key words and action verbs such as *explain, appraise, classify*.

Question: Has *social networking* improved the quality of *relationships in society*? Write an essay between 1800-2000 words, clearly *explaining your view* on the issue.
Step 2: Plan

- Background research (use your Learning Materials)
- Develop your stance and re-check your assessment brief
- Having a plan can help make your research more focused, relevant and productive
- Continue your research through the Swinburne University library website: http://www.swinburne.edu.au/library/
Your Search Terms

Read the question carefully and select the key terms that you will search in the library.

Using the example below, I’ve chosen ‘social networking’, ‘relationships’ and ‘society’.

Question: Has social networking improved the quality of relationships in society? Write an essay between 1800-2000 words, clearly explaining your view on the issue.

Think of some synonyms for those keywords. Using different variations of your keywords and synonyms will give you different results when you search.

For example:

• ‘Social networking’ could be replaced by ‘social media’ or a more specific term like ‘Facebook’.

• You could interchange ‘relationships’ with ‘friendships’ or ‘belonging’.

• For ‘society’, you might narrow the search by just focussing on ‘adolescents’, or if you are just looking for local research, you might include ‘Australia’.
And some extra tricks..

1. Using words such as OR, AND and NOT (in capital letters) will allow you to refine your search
   • NOT will exclude a word placed after it from your search.
   • OR will show results when either keyword is found.
   • AND will show both words should be found in the search.

2. Using an * will allow you to broaden your search for any word starting with those letters.
   • For example:
     relat* will search for relate, relations, relatable, relationship etc.

3. You can narrow your results by putting an exact term in quotation marks.
   • For example: “social relationships”
Step 3: Find

- Basic library search to find e-books and a range of other academic publications.
- More advanced searching, including academic databases and Google Scholar.
Basic catalogue search

Go to the library page:

Type your search terms here
Narrowing your search

Basic catalogue search
Basic catalogue search

E-text will have a ‘view online’ tab.

Click on the link to find a full text version of the book.
Can I borrow books?

- Borrow items from the Swinburne library in person, or have items posted out.
- ULANZ (University Libraries of Australia and New Zealand) allows Swinburne students to borrow from other participating university libraries in Australia and New Zealand.
- The CAVAL reciprocal borrowing system allows students to borrow from other Victorian university libraries.

More information can be found here:
http://www.swinburne.edu.au/library/about/borrow/
‘Search’ is your magical tool for research!
1. **Subject guides**
   - Subject specific research information including information about useful databases and websites, key e-books, dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

2. **Databases**
   - Search databases by name, or by subject. You can then use your chose database to search for journal articles.

3. **A-Z journals**
   - Search for articles in a specific journal or find a specific journal article.

4. **Google Scholar**
   - Allows you to search broadly for a range of academic publications. Always access Google Scholar via the Swinburne Library page as this will enable you to access more full-text articles.
Finding journal articles (and other academic publications) using Google Scholar
Searching with Google Scholar

Type your search terms here.
Searching with Google Scholar

![Google Scholar search results]

Refine your search

Full text
PDF link
Step 4: Evaluate

Ask yourself the following questions:

- What is the coverage and relevance to your topic?
- Was the information easily understood?
- Can use it in your assessment?
- Who is the intended audience?
- What is the purpose of the information?
- How up to date is the information?
- Does it have a reference list and bibliography?

Hint- check against your assessment document!
Part 2
Referencing
What is referencing?

A reference is needed whenever you use an idea/definition/concept/research results/image from another author or source.

By referencing you:

Acknowledge that the work is not your own and credit the original authors.
Why do I have to reference?

Provide evidence of research

Support your stance with content from peer reviewed resources

Help readers find the source if they wish to read further

Avoid plagiarism—the presentation of others' work as your own which is considered a very serious breach of academic integrity
What is plagiarism

Submitting or presenting the ideas, writing or other work of someone else, in whole or in part, as though it is your own work.

Plagiarism can be:

• Paraphrasing or quoting another person’s work without acknowledging where you have found the information and who the author is.

• Submitting or presenting work as exclusively your own which has been prepared with another person without acknowledging the source, even if it is with the knowledge or consent of the other person/people.

How to avoid plagiarism

• Use your own words

• Manage your time well

• Produce honest work

• Do not pass off others work as your own

• Acknowledge all your sources

• Find and use credible references

Infographic-How to avoid Plagiarism
In your assessments, you will need to do:

1. In-text citation/direct quote
2. Paraphrasing/indirect quote
3. Final reference list

In text citation is a “reference” in the body of your writing.

Original:

Fetherston (2007, p. 61) claims that teachers "suggest ways of looking at the new material".
Quote or paraphrase?

Direct quote- to use the exact words of another person:

Fetherston (2007, p. 61) claims that teachers "suggest ways of looking at the new material".

Remember, quotes need to be integrated into the sentence you are writing.

Paraphrase: re-stating another person’s idea, but in your own words

Teachers help each student with their individual interpretation of understanding (Fetherston 2007, p. 61).

https://portal.swinburneonline.edu.au/study-resources/referencing-and-plagiarism-0
Magic words to introduce your research

- Neutral or in agreement:
  - The author suggests...
  - The author contends...
  - According to the author, ...
  - It has been argued that...
  - The author mistakenly argues, ...
  - The author states ...., however, ...

Remember to connect the research to the point you are making.
Referencing styles

Your assessment brief will have which referencing style you use.

• If in doubt always check with your eLA as they will be marking your assignment.

Both referencing systems follow the basic author/year model but there are differences. These include use of commas, full stops, italics and capitals.

APA 6th edition


Swinburne Harvard

Author, A 2015, Title of book: minimal capitalisation, 3rd edn, Publisher, Location.
APA


Swinburne Harvard

To reference or not to reference?

Should I cite?

- Is it a quote?
  - Yes: Cite it and place double quotation marks around the text
  - No:
    - Is it a paraphrase?
      - Yes: Cite it
      - No:
        - Is it another's idea/theory?
          - Yes: Cite it
          - No: There is no need to cite if it is common knowledge or your own thoughts
Referencing Checklist

- Have you made it as easy as possible for the reader to find your source?
- Have you used the right referencing style?
- Have you used quotation marks when you have quoted directly?
- Have you compiled a reference list?
- Have you acknowledged all words and ideas that you have drawn on?
- Does every in-text citation match to a specific reference in the reference list?
- Have you allowed time to submit a draft to check for similarity via Turnitin to ensure academic integrity?
Referencing guides & tools

- APA & Harvard style guide
- APA & Harvard referencing tool
- Study Resources in Portal Referencing & Plagiarism

Check out this video, found in COM10003 Learning and Communicating Online in Week 4 Build a tower, build a team. Made by our Learning Designer Julian Harris. A great insight to referencing and academic writing

https://vimeo.com/121194584
Turnitin checks for potential plagiarism, by comparing submitted assessments to several databases.

Using Turnitin will help you ensure academic integrity and avoid plagiarism.

Originality Report is available within 24 hours after first submission, then 24 hours after each subsequent submission.
New research suggests that consuming between 2,100 and 6,000 calories per day may double the risk of memory loss, or mild cognitive impairment (MCI), among people age 70 and older. The study was just released and will be presented at the American Academy of Neurology’s 64th Annual Meeting in New Orleans April 21 to April 28, 2012. MCI is the stage between normal memory loss that comes with aging and early Alzheimer’s disease.

“We observed a dose-response pattern which simply means, the higher the amount of calories consumed each day, the higher the risk of MCI,” said study author Yonas E. Geda, MD, MSc, with the Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale, Arizona and a member of the American Academy of Neurology.

The study involved 1,233 people between the ages of 70 and 89 and free of dementia residing in Olmsted County, Minn. Of those, 163 had MCI. Participants reported the amount of calories they ate or drank in a food questionnaire and were divided into three equal groups based on their daily caloric consumption. One-third of the participants consumed between 600 and 1,526 calories per day, one-third between 1,526 and 2,143 and one-third consumed between 2,143 and 6,000 calories per day.

The odds of having MCI more than doubled for those in the highest calorie-consuming group compared to those in the lowest calorie-consuming group. The results were the same after adjusting for history of stroke, diabetes, amount of education, and other factors that can affect risk of memory loss. There was no significant difference in risk for the middle group.

“Cutting calories and eating foods that make up a healthy diet may be a simpler way to prevent memory loss as we age,” said Geda.

The co-authors of the study include Ronald C. Petersen, MD, Fellow of the American Academy of Neurology, and other investigators of the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging in Rochester, Minn. The study was supported by the National Institutes of Health, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Robert H. and Clarice Smith and Abigail van Buren Alzheimer’s Disease Research Program.
I need help with my assessment!

**Yourtutor Live Chat:** accessible via your unit, live chat support service for English language and literacy, basic maths or science concepts, academic writing and referencing, assessment review. Subject specific support for statistics, accounting, economics or marketing.

**Yourtutor Draft Review:** accessible via undergraduate education units only, get written feedback on a draft assessment.

**Smarthinking draft review:** accessible via your unit, get written feedback on a draft assessment.

**Your unit:** Review your learning materials, activities and discussion threads.

**eLearning Advisor:** email your eLA if you have a question about course specific content, like an assessment or weekly activity.

**Student Advisors:** call, email or chat with the Student Advisors for help with general research, referencing or academic skills, study or exam preparation techniques, or technical help with online tools for your assessments.
Questions?

Thank you.
HelpHub

Student Advisors

Contact via: Phone, Email, LiveChat

We can help you with:

- Enrolment details and course planning
- Academic and study support
- Research, writing, and referencing skills
- Technical support for your online classroom, Collaborate, eTexts and other programs
- Education placements and exam queries
- Referral to student support services (Counselling, Careers Advice, Accessibility)

Student Coaches

Contact via: Book a phone appointment

We can help you with:

- Time Management
- Motivation
- Overcoming Procrastination
- Goal Setting
- Self care
- Positive Study Habits

eLAs

Contact via: Email, Online Classroom

We can help you with:

- Specific questions about your unit
- Assessment tasks
- Extension requests
- Feedback on your assessment
- Learning materials and activities
Your Support Team

Student Advisors are available to answer your questions at the following times:

Monday – Friday      8am – 9pm
Saturday – Sunday    10am – 6pm

Australia: 1300 937 765
Overseas (Australian citizens): +61 3 9956 0777
Overseas (International student): 800 8001 1222

Email: help@swinburneonline.com
Web form: www.swinburneonline.edu.au/help
Live Chat: via the Support page in the Student Portal

Student Coaches are available for coaching calls at the following times:

Monday – Thursday 8am – 7.30pm
Friday                9am – 3pm
Saturday              10.30am – 4.30pm

Book an appointment via Contact Us in the Student Portal
We’re done!

Thanks for your attendance
We’re interested in your feedback!

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey on this collaborate session

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/F68BY7Z