identify credible sources and use them correctly

Iolanda Valente
25 June 2015
I. Research scientific texts
   1. What are credible sources?
   2. Search Google is safe?
   3. B-on
      3.1 Search
      3.2 Create personal account
      3.3 Exercises

II. Use scientific production correctly
   1. Plagiarism
   2. Quoting – APA 6th example
The purpose of this session is that everyone knows how to choose and identify credible sources. We will give the example of B-on, one of the tools that ISCAP offers its students and researchers.

We want at the end of the session that all participants know how to work with this tool and use them correctly.
Presentation and expectations

Who am I?

Iolanda Valente
Librarian at ISCAP since 2003
Degree in Comparative Literature
Postgraduate degree in Information Science with a specialization in Libraries
Presentation and expectations

Who are you?
I. Research scientific texts
1. What are credible sources?

- **Author** – the text written is identified
- **Sponsor** – It is credible? It's a publisher, repository or a website of a credible institution?
- **Date** – the identification of the date is essential, because the information may already be outdated
- **Documentation** – The paper presents scientific data? Have citations and bibliography? If it has not is not considered credible / scientific
If we can not identify the credible sources is dangerous

You should search on google scholar

The recommended is to search directly on the websites of publishers / repositories / institutions or consortia such as the B – on
3. B–on (Online Knowledge Library)

What is b–on?

...b–on (Online Knowledge Library) makes unlimited and permanent access available, within the research and higher education institutions, to full texts from over 16,750 scientific international publications from 16 publishers, through subscriptions negotiated on a national basis with these publishers.

This library started to be planned in 1999, at a time when it was referred to as the “Biblioteca Nacional de C e T em Rede” (National Scientific and Technological On–line Library Network) within the Community Support Framework programme. In 2000, OCT – The Science and Technology Observatory carried out an exhaustive analysis of the subscriptions to scientific journals from all the Portuguese institutions in order to prepare for negotiations with the publishers. In 2001 the important scientific bibliography tool Web of Knowledge, of the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, was made available, which made it possible to access titles, summaries and citation information and impacts of around 8,500 journals, including records going back to 1945. Also in 2001, the OCT began negotiating with the main publishers.

The full texts from the first 3,500 publications, from 6 publishers, were made available in March 2004. In 2005, the library made full texts available from more than 16,750 publications.

Monitoring, co–ordination and financing ... The monitoring and co–ordination of the Online Knowledge Library is ensured by UMIC – Knowledge Society Agency . The technical infrastructure, user support, namely for training, and the relationship with the publishers and other content suppliers is ensured by FCCN – National Foundation for Scientific Computing.

Since 2004, b–on has been financed by the following entities: POSC – Society of Knowledge Operational Programme, user Institutions and UMIC. The percentage of each of these institutions’ contribution towards the costs has undergone changes over the years, according to the financing models that were gradually approved. POSC (Knowledge Society Operational Programme), finished financing b–on at the end of the first half of 2009.

Fonte: www.b–on.pt
The B-on is a consortium of several publishers (for commercial purposes) and Institutional Repositories

- Usually repositories provide the documents in open access
- Usually publishers only make available the content to customers
- It is important that research is being made through an IP from a client, for example within the ISCAP, or through a VPN connection
Access to full texts

- Even being connected through a client IP cannot have access to a full text?
  - Yes.
  - The text may not be included in the package that the institution bought.
  - Or may be subject to an embargo period, that is, can have access to articles from that publication, but the latest may be subject to embargo.
Advantages of making a registration

- The search results are exactly the same, **BUT** I can keep search, research documents and create alerts.

- For those who are doing research or making a dissertation is very important / useful.

- Creating a user, we can create alerts, and save research and documents.
Fundamental concepts

**Information sources:** Contents – reference databases, full text and publishers databases

**Key Words:**
- it is important to know how to define and combine
- the more specific best
- careful with spelling
- try synonyms
Fundamental concepts

- **Boolean operators**: Fundamental to match terms, they are: **AND, NOT, OR**
- **Truncation**: research assistant that lets you retrieve all the words with the same root or singular / plural
- **?** – Replaces a letter (eg Wom?n = women and woman)
- ***** – derived words (eg. Child* = Children, childhood, childcare...)
www.b-on.pt
Create an account
Auto registration

- Fill the required fields
- Those with an asterisk (*) are required
Type of Search: Quick search

Quick search – one expression
Type of Search: Global Research

- **Global Research** – It is equal to the quick search, but is made directly to the publishers server. Some results may not be available in full text.
Type of search: Advanced search

- **Advanced Search** – refine results allows various fields (author, subject, type of material, date, language etc)
Type of search: Between search

- **Between search** – from the moment you have a written expression in the search box, you can switch the type of search you want, without the need to rewrite the term.
Search results management in the personal area

- Save search and create alert
Let’s practice

- Create your own personal area
- Do your research
- Save searches

Good research!
II. Use scientific production correctly
1. Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism comes from the Latin word plagiarus meaning “kidnapper.”

It is considered “intellectual theft.”

CITE YOUR SOURCES

Techniques to Avoid Plagiarism and Properly Cite Quotations and Ideas in Research Papers

By Rebecca Buerkett
MLIS Student, Syracuse University
Intern, Lake Placid Middle/High School

April 2009
1. Plagiarism

Plagiarism: the act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.

- Plagiarism occurs when you:
  - Leave out quotations marks for quotes
  - Leave out the author’s name, date and page number of the quote
  - "Rewrite" (a.k.a. paraphrase) too closely to the original

APA 6th – author – date

- Author's last name, the document publication year and the numbers of quoted pages
- The information is displayed between round closing parentheses

Rule:
- (Author's last name, year of publication, pagination)

Example:
- (Teixeira, 2011, p.9)
# APA 6th – style author – date: Authorship in the quote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorship</th>
<th>First quotation</th>
<th>Second quotation and subsequent</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Author</strong></td>
<td>(Author's last name, year of publication) OR Author's surname (year of publication)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Teixeira, 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>According to Teixeira (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 Authors</strong></td>
<td>(Author’s last name and first author’s surname 2, year of publication) OR Last name author 1 and 2 author's surname (year of publication)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Teixeira &amp; Silva 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>According to Teixeira and Silva (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 at 5 Authors</strong></td>
<td>(Author’s last name, author’s last name 2, 3 and surname of the author, year of publication) OR Last name author and one author’s surname 2 and 3 of the author (year of publication)</td>
<td>(Author's last name 1 et al. Year of publication) OR Author's surname 1 et al. (Year of publication)</td>
<td>(Teixeira, Silva &amp; Santos, 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Teixeira et. al., 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>According to Teixeira et. al. (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APA 6th – style author – date: ambiguous quote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorship</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documents by the same author with the same date</td>
<td>(Author's last name, year of the document 1, document Year 2) OR Last name of the author (document 1 Year, document 2) Note: Added to the year of publication a letter (a, b, ...)</td>
<td>(Teixeira, 2011a, 2011b) According to Teixeira (2011a, 2011b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more documents of the same author with different dates</td>
<td>(Author's last name, year of the document 1, document Year 2) OR Last name of the author (document 1 Year, document 2)</td>
<td>(Teixeira, 2011, 2015) According to Teixeira (2011, 2015)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quotes – typologies

1. Direct
   1.1 Brief
   1.2 Extensive

2. Indirect

3. Quote quote
Direct quote brief

- Copy the text from the author
- Up to 40 words
- Integrated in the text in quotes
- With the information page (p.) Or range of pages (pp.)

Example:

“Caracterizadas as decisões estratégicas (em oposição de rotina) podemos agora fazer uma breve análise das diferenças entre a gestão estratégica e a gestão operacional.” (Teixeira, 2011, p. 9)
Extensive direct quote

- Copy the text from the author
- More than 40 words
- Text highlighted with advancing left margin (1.27 cm) for all lines
- Double-spaced
- Do not use quotation marks
- If transcribed two or more paragraphs is placed with an advance of over 1.27 cm
- With the information page (p.) Or range of pages (pp.)
Example:

It is important to understand the differences between strategic management and operational management.

- Caracterizadas as decisões estratégicas (em oposição de rotina) podemos agora fazer uma breve análise das diferenças entre a gestão estratégica e a gestão operacional.
- Enquanto a gestão operacional se caracteriza pelo desenvolvimento de decisões de rotina, a gestão estratégica caracteriza-se por se apoiar em decisões que não são de rotina, são mais complexas e traduzem um certo grau de ambiguidade. Compare-se a decisão (estratégica) de privilegiar o mercado marroquino apoiando-se em canis de distribuição próprios com a decisão (de rotina) de aquisição de material de expediente ao fornecedor A em substituição do fornecedor C, por exemplo. (Teixeira, 2011, p. 9)
Indirect quotation

- Use our words to reproduce the author's idea
- Using the author's last name, year of publication and pagination

**Example:**

- According to Teixeira (2011, p.9) we have to analyze the differences between strategic management and operational management,
When transcribed, directly or indirectly, a text whose original had no access.

Quotes are preceded expression "as cited in" and follow the following structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author statement or information you want to point out (as cited in last name of the author consulted work). Year of the work consulted</td>
<td>Adams asserts in her book Chicken Little that “without a doubt, the chicken came before the egg” (as cited in Smith, 2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* In the bibliography only contains the work consulted.
# Bibliographical references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorship</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Author</td>
<td>Author's last name, Uppercase the initial of the first names</td>
<td>Teixeira, S. (2011). Gestão estratégica. Lisboa: Escolar Editora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 7 Authors</td>
<td>Equal to the previous rule, but the last one is preceded by &amp;</td>
<td>Cruz, I., Jorge, S., Sá, P., Ferreira, J. V, &amp; Augusto, M. (2000). Estudos de gestão de empresas. Porto: Vida Económica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or more Authors</td>
<td>The first are placed 6 last name of the authors, followed by ellipsis and the last author name</td>
<td>Cooper, L. Eagle, K., Howe, L. Robertson, A. Taylor, D., Reims, H., … Smith, W. A. (1982). How to stay younger while growing older: Aging for all ages. London: Macmillan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Printed References

- Book
- Book chapter
- Scientific article
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Rule**

Author's last name, Uppercase the initial of the first names. (Year). Book chapter title. Editor’s last name, uppercase the initial of the first names (Ed. Or Eds.), Book title: title supplement (pp. XX–XX*). Edition location: Publisher.

* pages of the chapter

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rule</strong></th>
<th><strong>Example</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Bibliographies references in digital format

- eBook
- Electronic book chapter
- Electronic Scientific article
- Webpage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
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</table>
# Electronic book chapter

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<td>Rule</td>
<td>Example</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Year) . Article title: title complement . Title of the Journal.</td>
<td>00221341.2013.846395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume ( number ) , pages XX–XX. Doi:xxxxxxxxxx or Retrieved from:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www">http://www</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are always here!

Contact:
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- biblioteca@iscap.ipp.pt

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Hope see you soon 😊