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Always give credit when you borrow quotes, images, objects, charts, tables, etc, to support your essays, term papers, reports and presentations.

“Cite As You Write” – give credit at the right time

Tools for Building Reference Lists and *“Cite While As You Write”*

1. MSWord Version 7.0 – Use the Reference Tool
2. EndNote

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Ask your Professor about his/her preferred citation style(s) (such as APA or IEEE) for engineering so that you may your references accurately.

Cite As You Write

Citing Information From a Book in APA style

Citing information from page 115 of a book referenced below:

“Iron was discovered sometime during the Bronze Age. It was probably discovered from ashes of fires built near iron ore deposits” (Groover, 1996).

Reference:

Groover, M. P. (1996). Fundamentals of Modern Manufacturing (pp. 115). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Cite As You Write

Citing Information From Journal Article in APA style

Citing from a Journal Article (reference is below) found in the IEEE Xplore database

First developed in 1994, [Bluetooth](#) is a low-power, short-range (30 feet) networking specification with moderately fast transmission speeds of 800 kilobits per second. Bluetooth provides a wireless, point-to-point, "personal area network" for PDAs, notebooks, printers, mobile phones, audio components, and other devices. (Lansford, Stephens, & Nevo, 2001). Blah Blah blah ...

Reference:

Lansford, J., Stephens, A., & Nevo, R. (2001). Wi-Fi (802.11 b) and Bluetooth: enabling coexistence. *IEEE Network*, 15(5), 20-27.

Cite As You Write

Citing Information From a Web Magazine in APA Style

Citing an article from a web magazine (referenced below):

This article provides an introduction to issues of coexistence between Bluetooth and Wi-Fi™, with particular attention to scenarios requiring simultaneous operation, or Sim-OPTM, of both systems in very close proximity. (Martin, 2002 Sep.5). Blah blah blah ...

Reference:

Martin, J. A. (2002 Sep.5). Mobile Computing Tips: Bluetooth vs. Wi-Fi FAQ. *PCWorld*
Retrieved Jan 20, 2010, from
http://www.pcworld.com/article/103848/mobile_computing_tips_bluetooth_vs_wifi_faq.html

Cite As You Write

Citing Information From a Webpage in APA Style

Citing a webpage (referenced below):

Aerotech's linear actuators are faster than a ball screw and more accurate than a belt drive. They harness the speed, acceleration, and accuracy capability of a linear motor for the latest in high-throughput linear actuator technology. (Aerotech Inc. , 2009) blah blah blah

Reference:

Aerotech Inc. (2009). Actuators Selection Guide Retrieved Jan 20, 2010, from <http://www.aerotech.com/products/actuators/actuators.html>

Cite As You Write

Citing a Standard in APA Style

Citing an ASTM Standard (referenced below):

A flaw that is rejectable, that is, it does not meet acceptance criteria ("E399-05," 2006) .

Reference:

E399-05 (2006). *Standard test method for linear elastic plane strain fracture toughness K of metallic materials. Annual Book of ASTM Standards 03.01* (pp. 477-508): ASTM.

Sample List of References - APA Style

1. Aerotech Inc. (2009). Actuators Selection Guide Retrieved Jan 20, 2010, from <http://www.aerotech.com/products/actuators/actuators.html>
2. E399-05 (2006). *Standard test method for linear elastic plane strain fracture toughness K of metallic materials. Annual Book of ASTM Standards 03.01* (pp. 477-508): ASTM.
3. Groover, M. P. (1996). *Fundamentals of Modern Manufacturing* (pp. 115). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
4. Lansford, J., Stephens, A., & Nevo, R. (2001). Wi-Fi (802.11 b) and Bluetooth: enabling coexistence. *IEEE Network*, 15(5), 20-27.
5. Martin, J. A. (2002 Sep.5). Mobile Computing Tips: Bluetooth vs. Wi-Fi FAQ. *PCWorld* Retrieved Jan 20, 2010, from http://www.pcworld.com/article/103848/mobile_computing_tips_bluetooth_vs_wifi_faq.html

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Next Generation Cell Networks

New systems could improve service for those with old and new smart phones.

By Rachel Kremen

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 2010

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As cell phones take on more and more features, wireless carriers are struggling to keep up with data demands.



Faster access: The Overdrive 3G/4G Mobile Hotspot lets multiple Wi-Fi devices share a connection to Sprint's 4G network. The high-speed network is already available in 27 U.S. markets.
Credit: Sprint

Whether wireless customers are watching videos on YouTube or uploading puppy pictures to Facebook, they want reliable speed. Upgrading the network is essential to meeting the needs of these customers, and each wireless carrier has its own plan of attack. Some are upgrading their existing third generation (3G) networks with better software before moving on to next generation networks. Others already have fourth generation (4G) networks up and running. In addition to transmitting high-definition video, these networks could alleviate traffic problems on existing networks, making service better for everyone--even folks who don't plan on buying a new 4G-enabled device.

According to AT&T spokesperson Seth Bloom, wireless data traffic grew nearly 7,000 percent between the third quarter of 2006 and the third quarter of 2009. "We've been working tirelessly to support this growth," Bloom says.

In 2008 and the first three quarters of 2009, AT&T

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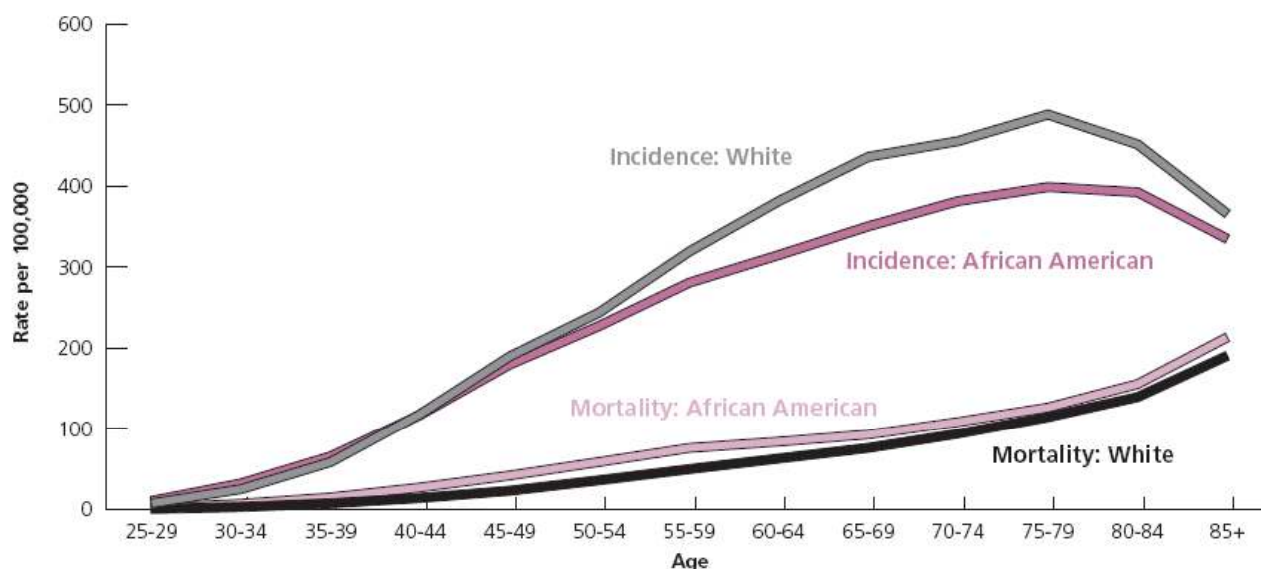


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Figure 1. Female Breast Cancer – Incidence and Mortality Rates by Age and Race, US, 2000-2004



Source

Data sources: Incidence – Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, SEER 17 Registries, 2000-2004, Division of Cancer Control and Population Science, National Cancer Institute, 2007. Mortality – National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007. American Cancer Society, Surveillance Research, 2007

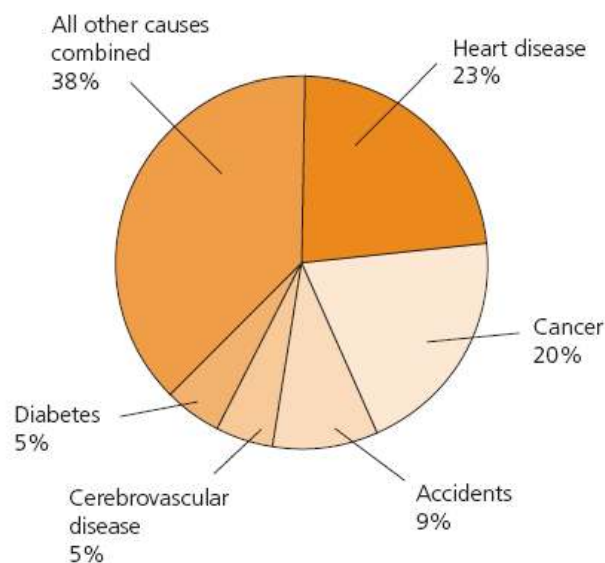
Despite higher incidence rates, breast cancer death rates are lower among white women than among African American women. Breast cancer death rates among white women range from 22.3 in Alaska to 28.3 in New Jersey. In contrast, breast cancer death rates among African American women range from 19.6 in Oregon to 40.3 in Louisiana and Nebraska.

How many cases and deaths are estimated to occur in

How many women alive today have ever had breast cancer?

The National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 2.4 million women with a history of breast cancer were alive in January 2004.³ Most of these women were cancer-free, while others still had evidence of cancer and may have been undergoing treatment.

Figure 2. Leading Causes of Death in Hispanics, All Ages, 2003



Source

Source: US Mortality Public Use Data Tape, 2003, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006. Data from New Hampshire and North Dakota were excluded due to incomplete data.

American Cancer Society, Surveillance Research, 2006

How Have Cancer Rates Changed Over Time?

Trends in cancer incidence rates: Cancer incidence rates for Hispanics have been available since 1992. In examining 10-year trends (1994-2003), incidence rates for all cancers combined among Hispanic men decreased by an average of 1.1% each year (Figure 4), a larger decrease than among non-Hispanic white men (0.5% per year).¹ Over the same time interval, incidence rates for all cancers combined among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women changed very little.¹

Trends in cancer death rates: Death rates for all cancers combined decreased during the interval 1994-2003 by an average of 1.5% per year among Hispanic men and by 0.5% per year among Hispanic women.¹ The average annual decrease in non-Hispanic whites over the same time interval was 1.4% in men and 0.7% in women.¹

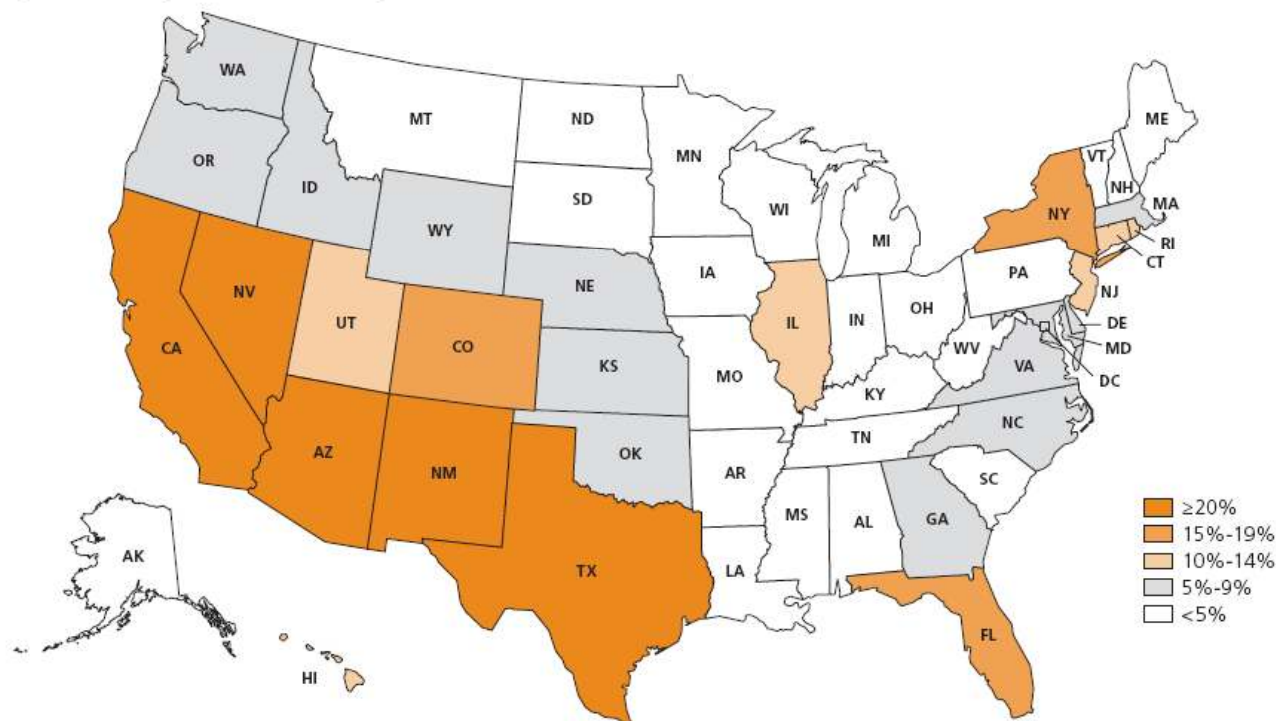
South.

This report presents statistics on cancer incidence, mortality, survival, and risk factors for Hispanics. It is

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Most of the cancers caused by external factors, such as tobacco and infectious organisms, are preventable.

Figure 1. Hispanic/Latino Population Estimates, US, 2004



Source

Source: Population Division, US Census Bureau.

*The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used interchangeably to refer to the same ethnic group. Therefore, in this document, health-related information using the term "Hispanics" includes and applies to "Latinos." Statistics for subpopulations are

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http://www.cancer.org/downloads/STT/BCFF-Final.pdf

4 (6 of 36) 130% Find

Figure 3a (page 5) presents incidence trends by tumor size for the most recent period. From 1988-2000, the trend in diagnosis of smaller (≤ 2.0 cm) tumors among women of all races continued to increase by 2.0% per year. Since 2000, the incidence rate of smaller tumors has declined by 3.8% per year. In contrast, the incidence rate of larger tumors (>5.0 cm) has increased since 1992 by 1.7% per year. This increase may reflect the higher prevalence of some underlying risk factor such as postmenopausal obesity, HRT use, or both.

Incidence rates of breast cancer by tumor size differed between white and African American women: African American women were less likely to be diagnosed with smaller tumors (≤ 2.0 cm) and more likely to be diagnosed with larger tumors (2.1-5.0 and >5.0 cm) than white women (Figure 3a, page 5).

Figure 3b (page 5) presents incidence trends by stage at diagnosis. Incidence rates of localized breast cancer increased through most of the 1980s and 1990s but began to decline by 2.9% per year in 1999. The incidence of regional-stage disease increased during 1994-2001

stable. The lack of a decline in incidence among African American women may be due to the lack of a significant

Table 2. Estimated New Female Breast Cancer Cases and Deaths by Age, US, 2007*

Age	In Situ Cases	Invasive Cases	Deaths
Younger than 45	7,640	16,150	2,830
45 and older	54,390	162,330	37,630
Younger than 55	24,920	54,180	9,140
55 and older	37,110	124,300	31,320
Younger than 65	40,520	105,960	16,950
65 and older	21,510	72,520	23,510
All ages	62,030	178,480	40,460

*Rounded to the nearest 10.

Data source: Estimated cases are based on 1995-2003 incidence rates from 41 states as reported by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR), representing about 86% of the US population. Estimated deaths are based on data from US Mortality Public Use Data Tapes, 1969-2004, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007.

American Cancer Society, Surveillance Research, 2007

Source

4 Breast Cancer Facts & Figures 2007-2008

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Table 1. Leading Causes of Death Worldwide and in Developing and Developed Countries, 2001 (thousands)

	Worldwide			Developing			Developed		
	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%
Heart diseases	1	11,004	19.6	1	8,746	18.1	1	2,258	28.6
Malignant neoplasms	2	7,021	12.5	3	4,955	10.2	2	2,066	26.2
Cerebrovascular diseases	3	5,390	9.6	4	4,608	9.5	3	781	9.9
Lower respiratory infections	4	3,753	6.7	5	3,408	7.0	4	345	4.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	5	2,676	4.8	8	2,378	4.9	5	297	3.8
HIV/AIDS	6	2,574	4.6	6	2,552	5.3		22	0.3
Perinatal conditions*	7	2,522	4.5	7	2,489	5.1		32	0.4
Diarrhoeal diseases	8	1,783	3.2	2	7,777	16.1		6	0.1
Tuberculosis	9	1,606	2.9	9	1,590	3.3		16	0.2
Road traffic accidents	10	1,108	2.0		1,069	2.2	9	121	1.5
Malaria	11	1,208	2.1	10	1,207	2.5		0	0.0
Diabetes mellitus	12	960	1.7		757	1.6	7	202	2.6
Suicide	13	875	1.6		749	1.5	8	126	1.6
Cirrhosis of the liver	14	771	1.4		654	1.4	10	118	1.5
Measles	15	763	1.4		762	1.6		1	0.0
All causes		56,242	100.0		48,351	100.0		7,891	100.0

The number zero in a cell indicates a non-zero estimate of less than 500 deaths.

*This cause category includes "causes arising in the perinatal period" as defined in the International Classification of Diseases, principally low birthweight, prematurity, birth asphyxia, and birth trauma, and does not include all causes of deaths occurring in the perinatal period.

Source: Lopez AD, Mathers CO, Ezzati M, et al. Global and regional burden of disease and risk factors, 2001: Systematic analysis of population health data. *Lancet*. 2006;367(9524):1747-57.

Source

Examples of How Credit Can Be Given In Your Power Point Presentation



13 Years after the Internet: Where Goes Information Literacy?

Richard Sweeney & Haymwantee Singh sweeney@njit.edu 973-596-3208 / 8498

“Sergey Brin and Larry Paige, the gifted young men who founded Google...

“The ultimate search engine is something as smart as people - or smarter, Paige said in a speech a few years back. For us, working on search is a way to work on artificial intelligence.”

p. 62

Carr, Nicholas. “Is Google Making Us Stupid?: what the Internet is doing to our brains”. Atlantic Monthly. 301:6 July/August 2008



13 Years after the Internet: Where Goes Information Literacy?

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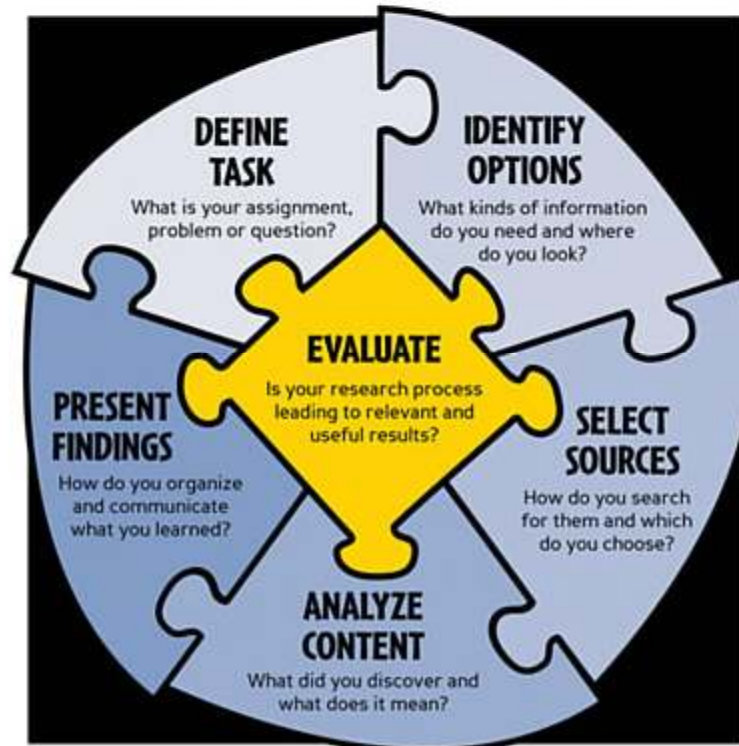
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13 Years after the Internet: Where Goes Information Literacy?

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The **Internet** started being widely
used by the general public
in early **1995**

Today's typical U.S. college freshman was 5 years old in 1995.



New Jersey's Science & Technology University

"Did You Know 2.0" www.youtube.com

THE EDGE IN KNOWLEDGE



13 Years after the Internet: Where Goes Information Literacy?

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“In 20 years time, the number of English speakers in China is likely to exceed the number of speakers of English as a first language in all the rest of the world,” [current Prime Minister] Mr [Gordon] Brown said during a speech in Beijing.”

Yeh, Andrew. “New Dawn in a Shared Language ”. Financial Times, 13 April 2005

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