

2.

Since 1970, the number of allergy sufferers around the world has risen dramatically. The current estimate of people with some kind of allergy is an astounding 30 to 40%. The direct causes of the increase are unclear, but most researchers attribute the growing figure to a combination of environmental and social changes resulting from the effects of rapid post-war industrialization, modernization and globalization. Increased industrial pollution, crowded cities, small, poorly ventilated apartments with air conditioning and new synthetic building materials, dietary changes, more cosmetics and modern medicine are all blamed as the main contributors. Paradoxically, over-cleanliness has also been identified as a cause. Some researchers claim the widespread use of home cleaning agents and their resulting germ-free environments have weakened children's immune systems and created vulnerable adults. Perhaps most striking, however, is the growing number of food allergies. Modern global trade has allowed foods formerly unknown to people to become easily accessible. This has resulted in more allergic reactions due to the increase in opportunities for people to eat new foods their bodies have never encountered before.

Over the last 50 years, the allergy patients are rising due to modern livelihood influenced by many attributes such as, air contamination, alteration in diet, and the innovation in medical field.

### Review questions

1. How are paraphrasing and summarizing similar? How are they different?
2. How do you paraphrase? Describe the steps.
3. How do you summarize? Describe the steps.

# Citing the sources of information

## The goals of this lesson:

- Making in-text citation
- Making a Works Cited list

## Section 1

### Introduction

When using outside sources in your essay, include information which identifies each source: the author's name, title of the book or article, and other details about the source. This is called **citing** or **citation**.

By citing the sources, you show:

- that these ideas or words are not yours.
- where these ideas or words in your essay came from and who created these ideas or words.
- where readers can find the source so they can check or learn more about the information.

Citing source information also prevents **plagiarism**. "Plagiarism" means using another person's words or ideas and presenting them as your own. It is a form of theft because it is stealing another person's ideas. Committing plagiarism can result in serious consequences, such as your essay being rejected or even failing your course. In order to avoid plagiarism, it is important to:

- present the words or ideas in the appropriate style (paraphrases, summaries or quotations).
- cite the source using the correct format.

Most information from sources that is used in your essay needs to be cited. However, there are a few situations where information does not need to be cited. If the information is **common knowledge**, you do not have to identify the source. Common knowledge includes the following:

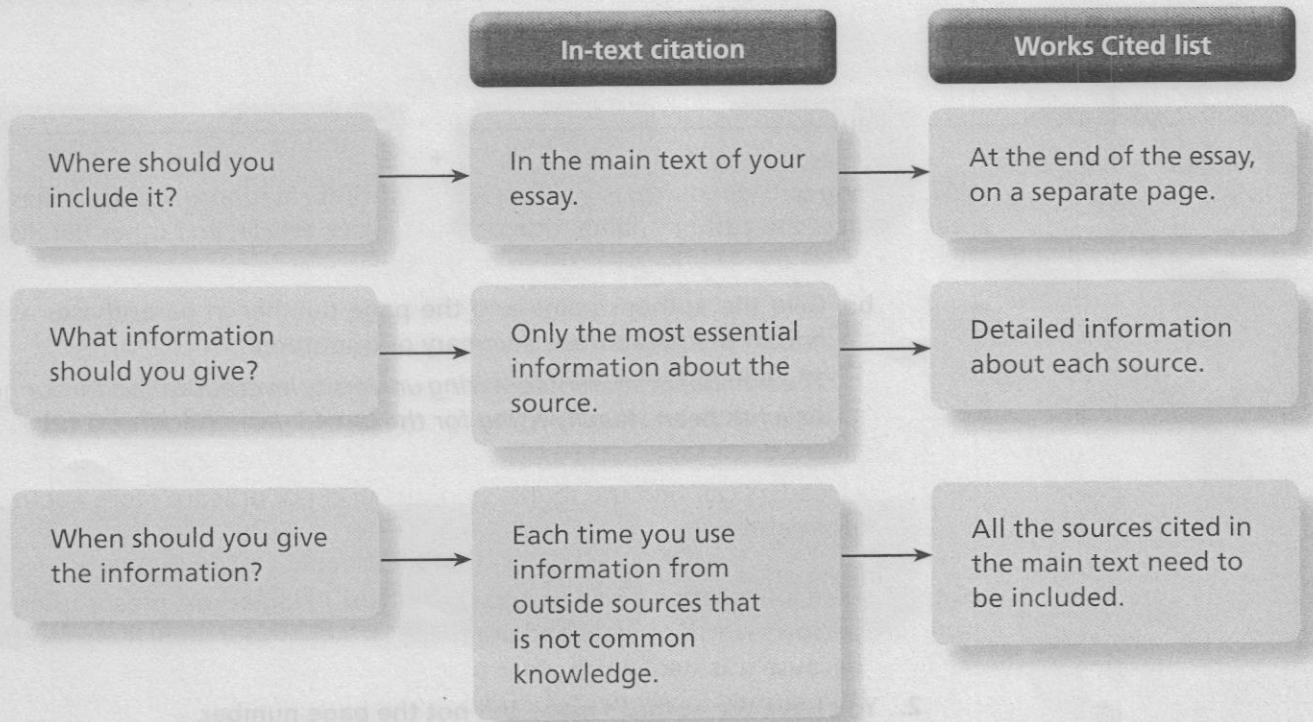
- 1 A fact that is widely known and accepted as a truth:  
*The blue whale is the largest mammal on earth.*  
*The population of the world today is estimated to be 6.5 billion.*
- 2 An event that was widely reported:  
*In December 2004, an undersea earthquake occurred off the coast of Sumatra causing enormous tsunamis and killing over 200,000 people in South and Southeast Asia.*

**NOTE:** If you are unsure whether information is common knowledge, then it is always best to cite it.

Citation has two parts:

- **in-text citation.**
- a **Works Cited list.**

Both must be included in your essay.



## Section 2

## Making in-text citation (MLA format)

The purpose of in-text citation is to give just enough information so the reader can easily find the source in the Works Cited list, but not interfere with the flow of your writing.

The fundamental rules of in-text citation, according to the Modern Language Association (MLA) are:

- Always give the last name of the author of the source.
- Always give the page number or numbers of the source of the information.
- When the author's name is not available, give the title of the source.

Following these rules, the specific format of in-text citation varies according to the type of source used:

**1. You have the author's name and the page number.**

- a. Include the author's last name at the beginning of the paraphrase, summary or quotation using a **reporting word** (see page 85). Give the page number in parentheses at the end:

*Dickinson reports that the number of students entering university level education throughout Asia has been steadily rising for the last 15 years (12).*

author's last name + reporting word + source information + (page number)

- b. Give the author's name and the page number in parentheses at the end of the paraphrase, summary or quotation:

*The number of students entering university level education throughout Asia has been steadily rising for the last 15 years (Dickinson 12).*

source information + (author's last name + page number)

**2. You have the author's name but not the page number.**

Give the author's name at the beginning of the paraphrase, summary or quotation using a reporting word:

*Stumpel argues that if the amount of garbage in the oceans continues to grow, several species of sea birds will soon experience devastating population declines.*

author's last name + reporting word + source information

### 3. You do not have the author's name.

Write down the title of the source in parentheses at the end of the paraphrase, summary or quotation:

*Ecotourism now accounts for an estimated 30% of tourism revenues in the tropical regions of Central and South America ("A Different Tiger Economy" 8–9).*

source  
information

+

(source title + page number)

- *Italicize* or underline the title of a book, journal, magazine, newspaper or website name.
- Use quotation marks around the title of an article from a book, journal, magazine, newspaper or website (see also Appendix A on page 119).
- When the title is long, give only the first few words.
- If the page number is available, write it down after the title.

### 4. Information from a secondary source.

Sometimes information you find in a source already has in-text citation. The following is a sentence from a magazine article written by a biologist named Lars Heskey:

*In 1978 the Australian government conducted a national survey on the kangaroo population and concluded that kangaroo numbers increased due to the widespread implementation of European farming methods.*

The sentence says that the information comes from a survey by the Australian government. It means that this magazine article can only be a **secondary source** of the information.

When you use a secondary source:

- Include the name of the original source author in the paraphrase, summary or quotation.
- Give the name of the secondary source author in parentheses at the end of the paraphrase, summary or quotation. Put the phrase **qtd. in** before the name.
- If the page number is available, give it after the author's name in the parentheses.
- In the Works Cited list, give the information of the secondary source only.

*A survey by **the Australian government** in 1978 found that a significant factor in the continuing prevalence of the kangaroo population throughout Australia was the introduction of European farming methods (qtd. in Heskey 75).*

It is always better to use the original source (the survey by the Australian government) and cite that source in your essay, if possible. If you do this, you do not have to use Heskey's article.

## 5. Reporting words.

In academic essays, a variety of reporting words are used to identify the author of the information from outside sources. By using these words, you can integrate paraphrases, summaries and quotations into your essay. Common reporting words include the following:

(author)	says / said that states / stated that reports / reported that argues / argued that claims / claimed that	(paraphrase)
According to	(author)	

Examples:

**Valente reports that** Puerto Madryn, a coastal city in Argentina, attracted only 17,000 whale watchers in 1991, but the number leaped to more than 100,000 by 2006.

**According to Ellis,** the Inupiat people in Alaska go out to sea in small boats and kill whales with old hand-thrown harpoons.

## Exercise 1

Using the source information given, make in-text citation to the following paraphrases, summaries, or quotations. (You do not have to use all the information given.)

- Garbage left behind around Mount Everest by past climbers now poses a serious threat to the environment and a hazard to other climbers.

Source:

Rivers, Jeremy. "A Mount Everest Makeover."  
The Vancouver Globe  
2 Dec. 2005, late ed.:4

Author:	Jeremy Rivers
Title of article:	"A Mount Everest Makeover"
Title of newspaper:	The Vancouver Globe
Date of publication:	December 2, 2005
Edition:	late edition, section 1
Page:	4

- Major environmental problems caused by tourism include the depletion of natural resources, pollution, and various physical damages caused by construction and tourist activities.

Source:

United Nations Environment Programme, Environmental Impacts of Tourism. Nairobi: Programme, 2003

Author:	United Nations Environment Programme
Title of book:	Environmental Impacts of Tourism
City of publication:	Nairobi
Publisher:	Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme
Year:	2003
Pages:	5-6