

Keys to Academic Success Part 2

Research and
Referencing



Let's Kahoot!
Searching
Ice breaker



- Go to **<https://kahoot.it>** in your browser
- Enter the PIN you see on the big screen and enter your name, nickname or initials

*What would you do
before starting a
university
assignment?*



1. Go straight to Wikipedia
2. Google it
3. Try the search box on the library website
4. Ask a librarian

Wikipedia

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Artificial intelligence". At the top left is the Wikipedia logo and the text "WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia". To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with links for "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", and "Wikipedia store". Below this is another menu for "Interaction" with links for "Help", "About Wikipedia", "Community portal", "Recent changes", and "Contact page". At the bottom left is a "Tools" section with links for "What links here", "Related changes", "Upload file", and "Special pages". The main content area has a search bar and tabs for "Article" and "Talk". The article title "Artificial intelligence" is prominently displayed. Below the title is a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" and a paragraph of introductory text. To the right of the main text is a sidebar titled "Artificial intelligence" containing a list of sub-topics under "Major goals", "Approaches", and "Philosophy".

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account

Article | Talk | Read | Edit | View history | Search Wikipedia

Artificial intelligence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"AI" redirects here. For other uses, see AI (disambiguation) and Artificial intelligence (disambiguation).

In **computer science**, **artificial intelligence (AI)**, sometimes called **machine intelligence**, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the **natural intelligence** displayed by humans and animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals.^[1] Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines (or computers) that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the **human mind**, such as "learning" and "problem solving".^[2]

As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a phenomenon known as the **AI effect**.^[3] A quip in Tesler's Theorem says "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet."^[4] For instance, **optical character recognition** is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI,^[5] having become a routine technology.^[6] Modern machine capabilities generally classified as AI include successfully **understanding human speech**,^[7] competing at the highest level in **strategic game systems** (such as **chess** and **Go**),^[8] **autonomously operating cars**, intelligent routing in **content delivery networks**, and **military simulations**^[9].

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1955, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism,^{[10][11]} followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "**AI winter**"),^{[12][13]} followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding.^{[11][14]} For most of its history, AI research has been divided into sub-fields that often fail to communicate with each other.^[15] These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "**robotics**" or "**machine learning**"),^[16] the use of particular tools ("**logic**" or **artificial neural networks**), or deep philosophical differences.^{[17][18][19]}

Artificial intelligence

Major goals

- Knowledge reasoning
- Planning
- Machine learning
- Natural language processing
- Computer vision
- Robotics
- Artificial general intelligence

Approaches

- Symbolic
- Deep learning
- Bayesian networks
- Evolutionary algorithms

Philosophy

- Ethics
- Existential risk
- Turing test
- Chinese room
- Control problem

Good for:

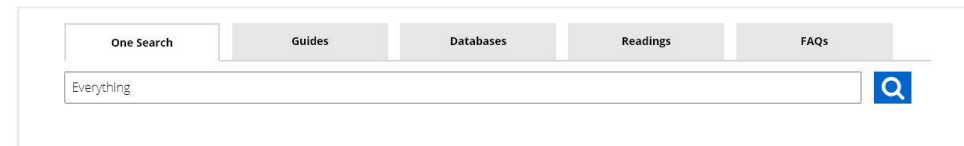
- Gaining an overview of the topic
- Identifying keywords for searching
- References to original sources

Google it



- Find government and educational websites
site:gov site:edu
site:org site: www.industry.gov.au
- Use Google Scholar for scholarly research

One Search



- Find scholarly online and print resources
- Online resources available anywhere 24/7



Ask a librarian

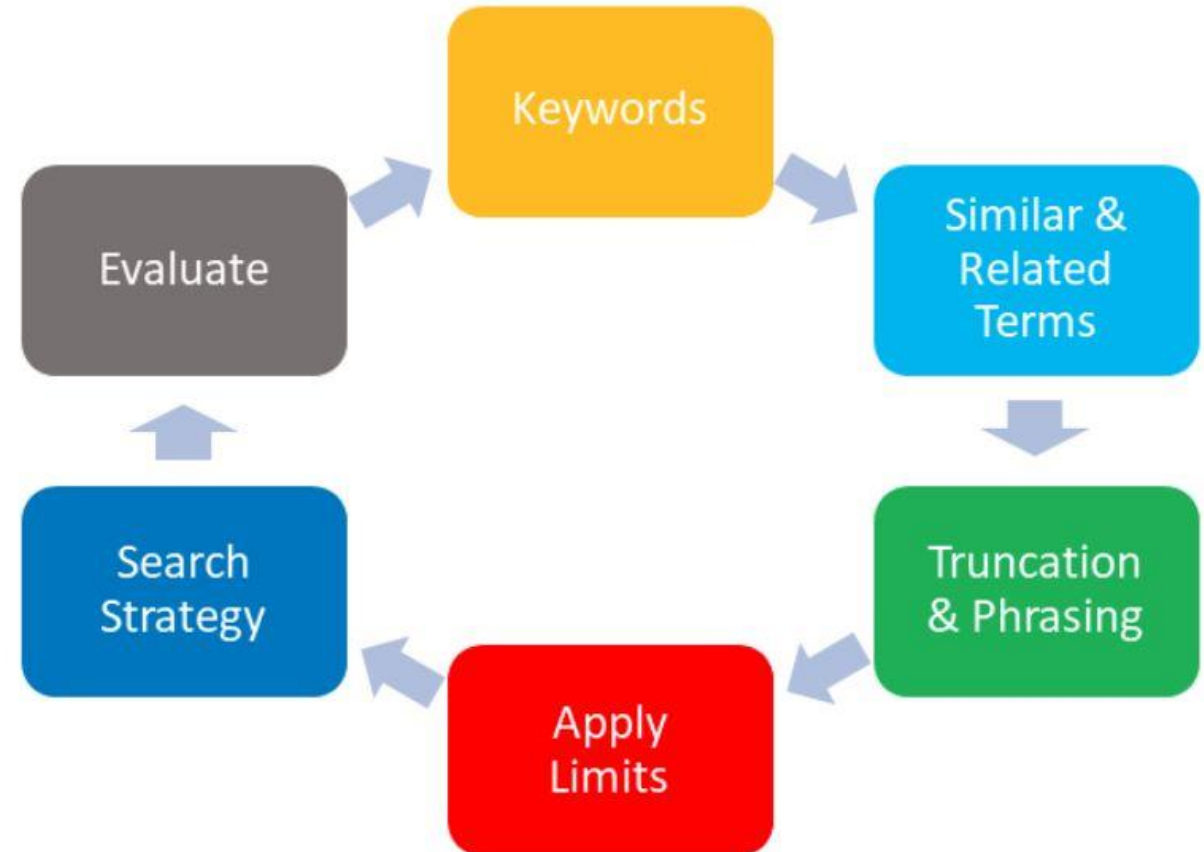


Connect With Us

- Online Chat
- InfoHelp desk
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- Phone
- www.jcu.edu.au/library

Six Steps to Searching

Six Steps to Searching





Discuss the effectiveness of social distancing in managing COVID-19

What are the main concepts or ideas you need to research?

(“social distancing” OR “social distance”) AND
(COVID-19 OR pandemic)

The screenshot displays a library search interface. On the left, a 'Filters' sidebar includes options for 'Add results beyond the library's collection', 'Sort by Relevance', and 'Refine' (with 'Available online' and 'Peer-reviewed Journals' checked). Under 'Content Type', 'Articles' is selected. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'CLEAR' and 'APPLY FILTERS' buttons.

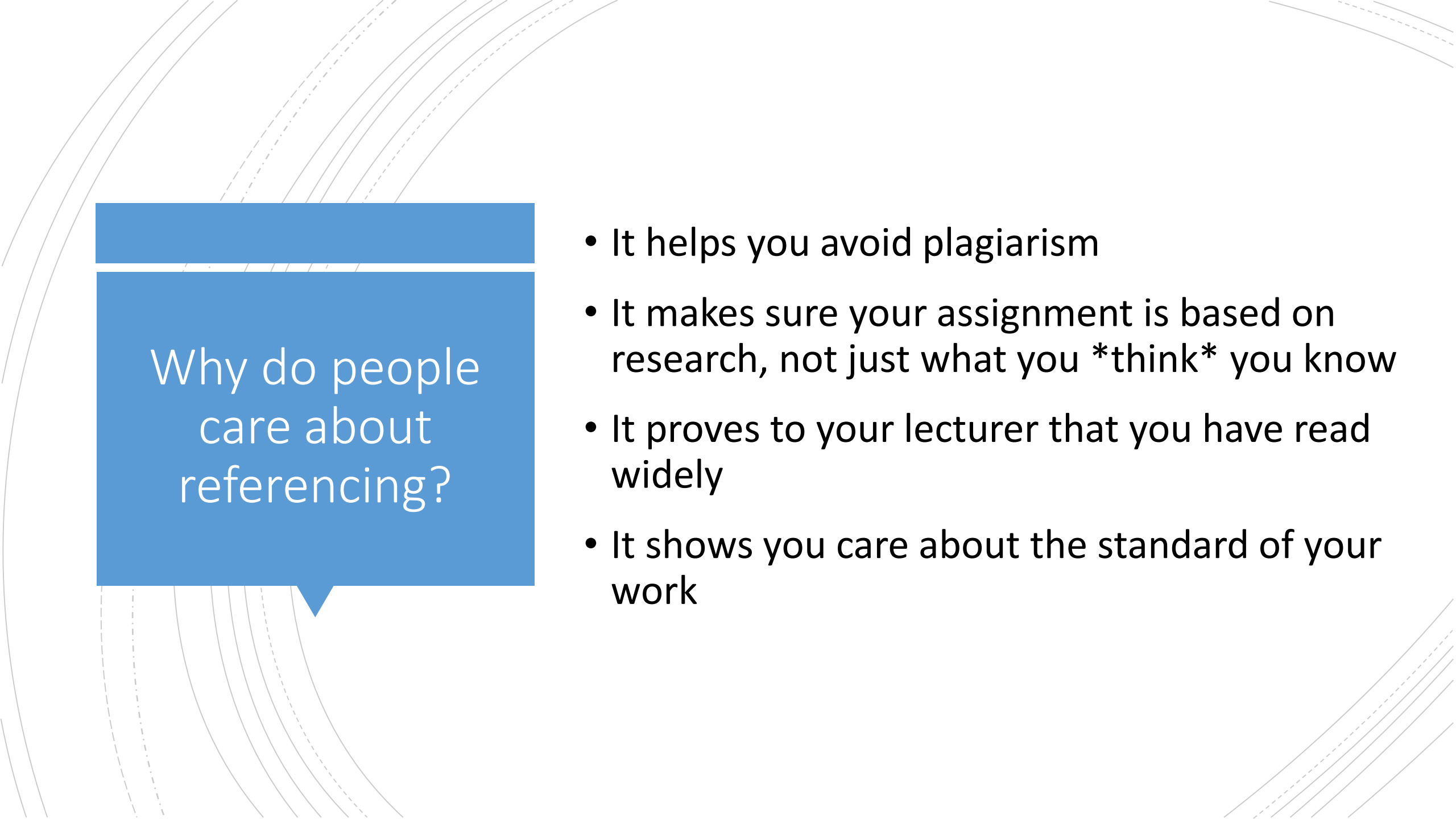
The main search results area shows a query suggestion: 'Did you intend to search for: “social distancing” OR “social distance”) AND (ovid OR pandemic ?'. Below this, it indicates '0 selected', 'PAGE 1', and '496,172 Results'. The results list includes:

- 1** ARTICLE: **Rethinking how we care for our patients in a time of social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic** by Vogler, S. A.; Lightner, A. L. (British journal of surgery, 2020-07, Vol.107 (8), p.937-939). Includes a quote: "...: the article title has been amended to include reference to COVID-19] Byline: S. A. Vogler, A. L. Lightner".
- 2** MULTIPLE VERSIONS: **Evolutionary analysis** by Herron, Jon C., 1962- author.; Freeman, Scott, 1955- . author. (2 versions found).
- 3** ARTICLE: **Scientific and ethical basis for social-distancing interventions against COVID-19** by Lewnard, Joseph A.; Lo, Nathan C. (The Lancet infectious diseases, 2020-06, Vol.20 (6), p.631-633). Includes a quote: "... [...]the scale and disruptive impact of these interventions were small compared with the measures that have been implemented in China in response to COVID-19, including closure of schools, workplace...".
- 4** ARTICLE: **COVID-19: towards controlling of a pandemic** by Bedford, Juliet; Enria, Delia; Giesecke, Johan; Heymann, David L.; Ihekweazu, Chikwe; Kobinger, Gary; Lane, H Clifford; Memish, Ziad; Oh, Myoung-don; Sall, Amadou Alpha; Schuchat, Anne; Ungchusak, Kumnuan; Wieler, Lothar H. (The Lancet (British edition), 2020-03-28, Vol.395 (10229), p.1015-1018). Includes a quote: "...; promotion of public health measures, including handwashing, respiratory etiquette, and social distancing...".

Let's Kahoot!
Referencing
Ice breaker



- Go to **<https://kahoot.it>** in your browser
- Enter the PIN you see on the big screen and enter your name, nickname or initials

The background features several sets of concentric, curved lines in shades of grey and blue, creating a sense of motion and depth. A blue speech bubble is positioned on the left side of the slide.

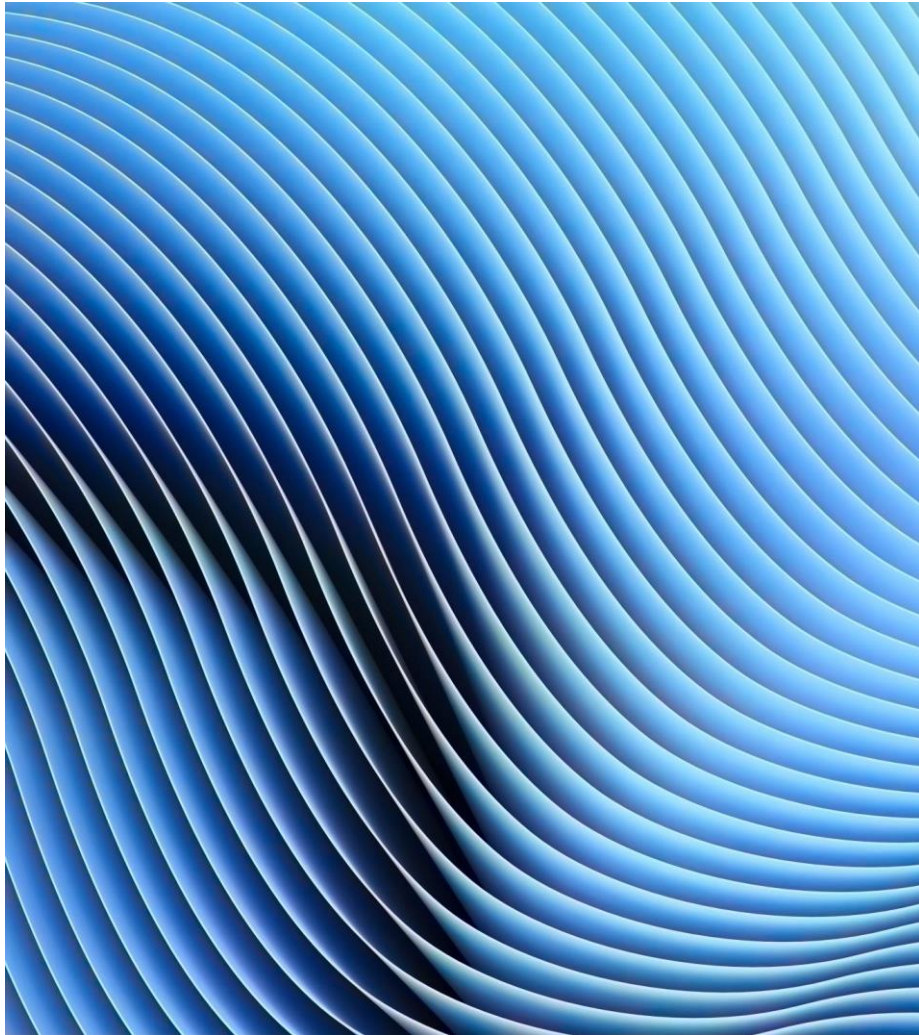
Why do people
care about
referencing?

- It helps you avoid plagiarism
- It makes sure your assignment is based on research, not just what you **think** you know
- It proves to your lecturer that you have read widely
- It shows you care about the standard of your work



What do lecturers look for?

- You have drawn upon other people's ideas to answer the question 'in your own words' - no 'patch-writing'
- Your in-text citations and reference list matches
- You have followed the required referencing style
- Your referencing is consistent throughout your paper



What do I need to reference?

Let's discuss the options below:

Information from a journal article

Information from a website

Images from the internet

Photos I have taken myself

Music I have bought from iTunes to use in a powerpoint

Information I have heard in a lecture

Information I have learned from a YouTube video

Everything



2 sides of the coin

There are two parts to each reference:

- In-text citation
- Reference list

APA Referencing - Examples

Video provides a powerful way to help you prove your point. When you click Online Video, you can paste in the “embed code for the video you want to add” (Brandt, 2014, p. 153). You can also type a keyword to search online for the video that best fits your document. To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. Adams (2013) explains that you can add a matching coverpage, header, and sidebar. Click Insert and then choose the elements you want from the different galleries (Carieta & Kern, 2015).

References

Adams, R. (2013). Blogging in context: reviewing the academic library blogosphere. *The Electronic Library*, 31(5), 664-677. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/EL-05-2012-0054>

Brandt, E. (2014). “Ignore them and they will come”: Attracting students to academic library events. *Public Services Quarterly*, 10(2), 150-156. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15228959.2014.904211>

Carieta, D., & Kern, J. (2015). Art outreach toward STEAM and academic libraries. *New Library World*, 116(11/12), 677-695. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/NLW-06-2015-0041>

Referencing guide

<https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/referencing>

[Library](#) / [Library Guides](#) / [How to Guides](#) / [Referencing](#) / [Home](#)

Referencing: Home

This guide will help you identify and use the correct referencing style to ensure clear & consistent presentation of written material.

Home	APA 7th	Chicago	Harvard	AMA (Vancouver)	MLA	Law	IEEE	Other Styles	Citing in text	Parts of a citation
Formatting tips	Avoiding Plagiarism	Referencing Resources	EndNote							

[Referencing - what? why? how?](#)

What is referencing?

Referencing is the way that you describe the sources of information and ideas that you use in your assignments.

Why do I need to reference?

- To indicate where you get your information/ideas from.
- So the reader can verify your sources.
- To avoid **plagiarism**. Plagiarism is when a person tries to present someone else's work as their own. Penalties for plagiarism can include loss of marks, failing a subject or failing your course. [You might like to watch this short video on plagiarism.](#)

What do I have to reference?

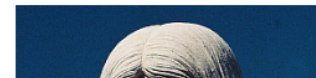
- If you have used anything in your assignment that was originally written or created by someone else, you must reference it.
- This does not just mean direct quotes... it also includes any ideas you have paraphrased or summarized...
- It applies to anything you use - graphs, statistics, images etc.

[What is referencing? YouTube movie](#)



[Referencing help](#)

[Confused? You are not alone.](#)



APA 7th Guide

<https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/apa>

Formatting
Dates
In-Text Citations
Reference List
Books & Book Chapters
Journal Articles
Check with your lecturer
Standard journal article with a DOI
Standard journal article without DOI
General notes on journals
Notes on volume, issue, page and article numbers
A note on DOIs and URLs
How to reference a journal article using APA 7th
Conference Papers

Your lecturer may prefer APA 6th Edition. Check your subject outline to see which version of APA you have been asked to use. If the subject outline does not specify which APA edition you should be using, please check with your lecturer.

If you are supposed to use APA 6th Edition, please go to the APA (6th Edition) Referencing Guide:

- [Journal articles \(APA 6th\)](#)
For the 6th Edition of the APA style

Standard journal article with a DOI

Format	Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date). Title of article: Subtitle. <i>Title of Journal</i> , volume number(issue number), page numbers of the whole article. https://doi.org/xx.xxx/xxxx
Examples	Alam, K., & Imran, S. (2015). The digital divide and social inclusion among refugee migrants: A case in regional Australia. <i>Information Technology & People</i> , 28(2), 344-365. https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-04-2014-0083 Smith, R. P., Easson, C., Lyle, S. M., Kapoor, R., Donnelly, C. P., Davidson, E. J., Parikh, E., Lopez, J. V., & Tartar, J. L. (2019). Gut microbiome diversity is associated with sleep physiology in humans. <i>PLOS ONE</i> , 14(10), Article e0222394. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0222394

Standard journal article without DOI

More library guides

<https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/>

The screenshot displays the library guides website interface. On the left, a vertical menu lists four categories: 'How to Guides' (31), 'InfoSkills Toolkit' (4), 'IRWC Interactive Rubric for Written Communication' (1), and 'Library Channel: Watch & Play' (9). A blue arrow points to the 'InfoSkills Toolkit' item. The main content area is divided into two columns. The top row shows 'Research Guides' (9) and 'Subject Code Guides' (26). The second row shows 'Subject Guides' (48), with a blue arrow pointing to it. Below 'Subject Guides' is a list of 13 subject-specific guides, each with an information icon: Accounting Guide, Anthropology Guide, Archaeology Guide, Biomedical Resources Guide, Chemistry and Biochemistry Guide, Communications, Journalism and Writing Guide, Company Information Guide, Conflict Management and Resolution Guide, Creative Arts Guide, Criminology, Dentistry Guide, Earth and Environmental Sciences Guide, and Economics Guide. To the right of the main content, there are two sections. The first, 'Publishing academic research', includes links for 'Open access', 'Research Online', 'Researcher profiles, identifiers and engagement', 'Using research indicators', and 'Research Data Management Toolkit'. The second section, 'How to find...', includes links for 'Writing & Referencing' (with a blue arrow pointing to it), 'eBooks', 'Evaluating sources help', 'Maps', 'Newspapers', 'Standards and patents help', 'Statistics', 'Primary, secondary and tertiary sources help', and 'Mobile apps for research and study'.

- How to Guides 31
- InfoSkills Toolkit 4
- IRWC Interactive Rubric for Written Communication 1
- Library Channel: Watch & Play 9

- Research Guides 9
- Subject Code Guides 26
- Subject Guides 48
 - Accounting Guide ⓘ
 - Anthropology Guide ⓘ
 - Archaeology Guide ⓘ
 - Biomedical Resources Guide ⓘ
 - Chemistry and Biochemistry Guide ⓘ
 - Communications, Journalism and Writing Guide ⓘ
 - Company Information Guide ⓘ
 - Conflict Management and Resolution Guide ⓘ
 - Creative Arts Guide ⓘ
 - Criminology ⓘ
 - Dentistry Guide ⓘ
 - Earth and Environmental Sciences Guide ⓘ
 - Economics Guide ⓘ

- + Publishing academic research
 - + Open access
 - + Research Online
 - + Researcher profiles, identifiers and engagement
 - + Using research indicators
 - + Research Data Management Toolkit

How to find...

- + Writing & Referencing
- + eBooks
- + Evaluating sources help
- + Maps
- + Newspapers
- + Standards and patents help
- + Statistics
- + Primary, secondary and tertiary sources help
- + Mobile apps for research and study

Welcome to the InfoSkills Toolkit

A self-paced series of modules to teach you the basics of searching for information, from working out what search terms to use and how to use them, to evaluating your sources and referencing them in your assignment.

You can work through the modules in order, or jump straight to the part you need.

Defining your topic

Defining your Topic

Before you can search for information, you need to clearly define what you are searching for. Use keywords as the basis for all research. To find the best keywords you need to unpack your research question and find related concepts and words that will give you relevant results.

Unpacking the Question


In this section, you will learn how to break down your research question to identify the key concepts.

Searching for resources

Searching for Resources

Knowing how to become a savvy searcher will help you to search quicker and smarter. If you are not sure how to start, this guide will give you tips on basic searching techniques to help you find the most useful information for your assignment.

Basic Searching Techniques

 Here you will learn how to work with keywords identified from unpacking the question. Search smarter by using your keywords together with boolean basics, truncation and phrase searching. Learn how to put it all together.

Beyond the Basics


This section will help you to search for relevant subject databases, Google

Evaluating resources


Evaluating Resources

Not everything you find may be appropriate and academically acceptable to use. It's important to use scholarly sources for your assignments. Before including any sources in your assignment, you will need to evaluate them to decide whether they are relevant for your topic and appropriate for use at university.

Core Evaluation Skills

 In this section you will learn the what, why and how of evaluating resources including useful checklists.

Evaluating Journals


 Here you will learn about why journal articles are important, the different types of journal articles, how to recognize scholarly journals and the

Referencing sources

Referencing Sources

Referencing at university is compulsory. You won't be able to pass an assignment without referencing your sources, and you can lose marks for not following the correct referencing style. Referencing appropriately and correctly is an important academic skill.

Referencing and Plagiarism

 In this module you will learn what referencing is, why you need to do it and what you have to reference. We will then look at plagiarism, what it is, its possible consequences and how to avoid it.

Referencing

Info Skills Toolkit

<https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/InfoSkills>

Questions?

