

Practicing Paraphrase and Citation

Sample Source 1:

***Mother Nature: Maternal Instincts and How They Shape the Human Species* by Sarah Blaffer Hrdy**

Although it may seem odd to refer to a male caretaker as an allomother, all this means is that he is an individual *other than the mother* helping the mother care for her infant. However we define them, alloparents play critical roles in all cooperative-breeding species and in many primate societies where such assistance allows mothers to breed at a much faster rate than would otherwise be possible. Among humans living in foraging societies, a helpful mate and/or alloparents were usually essential for a mother to rear *any* infant at all. In a surprisingly broad range of creatures, indispensable alloparents provide many of the same forums of care a mother might, protecting and provisioning, even suckling another female's infant in cases where the alloparent is lactating. (91)

Student Samples for Source 1

1. Sarah Blaffer Hrdy uses the term *alloparent* to refer to an individual other than the mother who helps care for her infant. This individual might be her mate or any other supporting adult in her social group (91).

- a. Correct — because the passage identifies the author and the page correctly.
- b. Plagiarism — because the passage borrows the exact language of the source without using quotation marks to acknowledge the origin of those words.
- c. Plagiarism — because the passage does not cite the source for these ideas.

2. An *alloparent* helps nurture the young within the community; the mother's mate or another unrelated adult might function as an alloparent. Alloparenting, common among many species, including primates and humans, frees mothers to begin breeding again by distributing the responsibilities for protecting and caring for the dependent young.

- a. Plagiarism — because the passage does not cite a source for the term “alloparent” and employs the term as if it were common knowledge.
- b. Plagiarism — because the passage borrows the exact language of a source without using quotation marks.
- c. Plagiarism — because the paraphrase uses the sentence structure in the source and merely changes a few words.

3. In *Mother Nature*, Sarah Blaffer Hrdy coins the term “*alloparent*” to describe those other adults within a community that contribute to the care and nurture of the young. Alloparenting, Hrdy notes, is common among many species, including primates and humans, and frees mothers to begin breeding again by sharing the responsibilities for protecting and caring for the dependent young.

- a. Correct—because the passage credits the source of the term and cites borrowed language accurately.
- b. Plagiarism — because the passage borrows the exact language of the source without using quotation marks.
- c. Plagiarism — because the passage fails to provide a reference to the page number of the quoted selection.

4. While it sounds funny to call a male caregiver an allomother, all this means, according to Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, is that he is caring for an infant as a mother would (91). Alloparents help mothers begin breeding much sooner than they could if they had to provide all the care for their children themselves. Help, such

as that provided by an alloparent is necessary for a mother to raise any children at all, Hrdy points out (91).

- a. Correct—because the passage credits the source of the information and paraphrases the author’s words correctly.
- b. Plagiarism—because the passage borrows the exact language of the source without using quotation marks.
- c. Plagiarism—because the passage uses the sentence structure in the source and merely changes a few words.

5. In *Mother Nature: Maternal Instincts and the They Shape the Human Species*, Sarah Blaffer Hrdy defines an *alloparent* as “an individual *other than the mother*” that helps nurture the young within the community (91). The mother’s mate or another unrelated adult might function as an alloparent, Hrdy explains. Alloparenting, common among many species, including primates and humans, frees mothers to begin breeding again by distributing the responsibilities for protecting and caring for the dependent young (91).

- a. Correct—because the passage credits the source of the information and paraphrases or cites the author’s words correctly.
- b. Plagiarism—because the passage borrows the exact language of the source without using quotation marks.
- c. Plagiarism—because the passage uses the sentence structure in the source and merely changes a few words.

Work Cited

Hrdy, Sarah Blaffer. *Mother Nature: Maternal Instincts and the They Shape the Human Species*.