

Original Version

Australia is richly endowed with energy resources, having vast reserves of coal, natural gas and uranium. Since the oil crises of the 1970s, energy policy has been dominated by the desire to secure a reliable oil supply at reasonable prices. Fuel substitution, energy conservation, and research and development have been encouraged to reduce the relative importance of petroleum in the total energy mix.

The oil industry underpins most aspects of economic activity and everyday life. While crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia's demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand and some 66% of this is used in the transport sector. Until the development of the Bass Strait fields in the 1960s, Australian refineries were almost entirely dependent on imported oil; the need for imports has since declined to relatively low levels, but production from the older fields is now falling. Following renewed exploration and new discoveries in the 1980s, estimates of production by 1988 showed a substantial improvement, with more than 200 exploration wells onshore and offshore.

In text citation:

(The Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165)

Reference entry:

The Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia 1990 Viking: Melbourne

Version 1

Australia is fortunate to have large deposits of energy resources such as coal, natural gas and uranium. Oil also represents a key energy resource and its ready supply to the Australian marketplace is of great importance, especially since the crisis in oil production and supply in the 1970s. As a result, successive Australian governments have sought to secure a reliable and reasonably supply of crude oil while exploring ways to reduce the country's high dependency on oil through alternative sources of energy.

The Australian economy is largely dependent on oil supplies. While crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia's demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand and some 66% of this is used in the transport sector. The discovery and development of oil fields in Bass Strait have reduced Australia's dependence on overseas sources of oil. However, these supplies are not large enough to ensure a reliable supply of domestically produced petroleum and only further discoveries of oil, both offshore and on the Australian mainland will ensure that Australia is not, once again, dependent only on imported oil supplies.

Version 1. Okay Paraphrasing, but no source given for the paraphrasing. Direct quote: no quotation marks – not attributed. No introduction to source of quote.

Australia is fortunate to have large deposits of energy resources such as coal, natural gas and uranium. Oil also represents a key energy resource and its ready supply to the Australian marketplace is of great importance, especially since the crisis in oil production and supply in the 1970s. As a result, successive Australian governments have sought to secure a reliable and reasonably supply of crude oil while exploring ways to reduce the country's high dependency on oil through alternative sources of energy. (The Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165)

The Australian economy is largely dependent on oil supplies. The Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia reports that “[w]hile crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia's demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand and some 66% of this is used in the transport sector” (Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165). The discovery and development of oil fields in Bass Strait have reduced Australia's dependence on overseas sources of oil. However, these supplies are not large enough to ensure a reliable supply of domestically produced petroleum and only further discoveries of oil, both offshore and on the Australian mainland will ensure that Australia is not, once again, dependent only on imported oil supplies. (The Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165)

Version 2

Australia is fortunate to have large deposits of energy resources such as coal, natural gas and uranium. Oil also represents a key energy resource and its ready supply to the Australian marketplace is of great importance, especially since the crisis in oil production and supply in the 1970s. As a result, successive Australian governments have sought to secure a reliable and reasonably supply of crude oil while exploring ways to reduce the country's high dependency on oil through alternative sources of energy.

A stable oil supply is a key factor in the Australian economy. This is demonstrated in that fact that while crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia's demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand and some 66% of this is used in the transport sector (Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165). Dependency on overseas supplies of oil was only reduced after the discovery of oil fields in Bass Strait in the 1960s. This has allowed Australia to reduce the overall amount of imported crude oil but further discoveries of oil fields, both on the mainland and offshore are required if Australia is to reduce its future supplies so as not to become vulnerable to variation in the supply or cost of oil.

Version 2. Okay paraphrasing, though no reference given for source of paraphrasing. Direct quote attributed but quotation marks are missing.

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Version 3.

Australia is opulently gifted with power assets, having gigantic reserves of coal, natural gas and uranium. Since the oil calamities of the 1970s, the energy guiding principle has been subject to the aspiration to make safe a consistent oil quantity at sensible charges. Energy replacement, power preservation, and investigation and improvement have been encouraged to decrease the comparative significance of petroleum in the entire energy blend.

The oil business supports most features of economic goings-on and daily life. While crude oil and condensate correspond to less than 1% of Australia's confirmed monetary energy wealth, they comprise 39% of total energy requirements and some 66% of this is used in the transportation area. Pending the expansion of the Bass Strait grounds in the 1960s, Australian refineries were almost entirely reliant on oil brought in; the requirement for importation has since gone down to a reasonably lower intensity, but creation from the older fields is now lessening. Following rehabilitated searching and fresh findings in the 1980s, approximations of creation by 1988 demonstrated a considerable enhancement, with more than 200 investigation founts onto land and in the sea.

Version 3. Unacceptable paraphrasing. Similes/thesaurus changes. No attributions to source of paraphrasing

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Version 4.

Energy resources including vast reserves of coal, natural gas and uranium richly endow the Australian countryside. But ever since the 1970s oil crises, the desire to secure a dependent and affordable oil supply has dominated the nation's energy policy. In Australia we have encouraged a policy of substitution of petroleum with other fuels, conserving petroleum and promoting other sources of energy so that the proportional importance of petroleum in the total energy equation is reduced somewhat.

Most areas of everyday life and our economic activities are underpinned by oil. Less than 1% of Australia's energy resources can be attributed to oil and condensate, but importantly, 39% of our energy demands and 66% of our transport sector is serviced by oil. Australia refineries depended almost entirely on oil imports up until the 1960s. Then the Bass Strait fields were discovered and developed. Since then Australia has reduced its import needs down to a level that is relatively low. However, a falling production from older fields is now becoming apparent. More than 200 exploration wells have been located onshore and offshore in the 1980s due to renewed exploration and fresh discoveries. This leaves the country with the prospect of substantial improvements in domestic production.

Version 4. Unacceptable paraphrasing. Grammatical reversal/structural changes. No attributions

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Version 5.

Australia can be described as country, richly endowed with good energy supplies, having large deposits of many resources, such as coal, natural gas and uranium. From the time of the oil crises in the 1970s onwards, the nation's energy policy has seen attempts in securing a reliable oil supply according to reasonable prices. Fuel substitution, energy conservation, plus research with development have been encouraged with the aim of reducing the relative focus on petroleum as a part of our total energy mix.

Oil industries underpin almost all sectors which make up Australia's economic activity as well as everyday life. It is true that crude oil and condensate represent not even 1% of the total of Australia's demonstrated economic energy resources, but oil is responsible for 39% of total energy demand and approximately 66% of this goes towards the transport sector. Until development of oil fields in Bass Strait which occurred in the 1960s, Australian refineries remained just about completely dependent on imported oil; the dependency on imports has somewhat declined down to quite low levels, although production levels from Australia's more mature fields at the present time are falling. As a result of renewed exploration in line with new discoveries during the 1980s, production estimates for the year 1988 showed some substantial improvement, including over 200 exploration wells onshore as well as offshore.

Version 5. Unacceptable paraphrasing. Changed minor words, major NPs or VPs remain the same; no attribution of info, despite paraphrasing to stats. No attribution.

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Version 6.

Australia is fortunate to have large deposits of energy resources such as coal, natural gas and uranium. Oil also represents a key energy resource and its ready supply to the Australian marketplace is of great importance, especially since the crisis in oil production and supply in the 1970s. As a result, successive Australian governments have sought to secure a reliable and reasonably supply of crude oil while exploring ways to reduce the country's high dependency on oil through alternative sources of energy.

The Australian economy is largely dependent on oil supplies. For example, “[w]hile crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia’s demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand and some 66% of this is used in the transport sector” (Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165). The discovery and development of oil fields in Bass Strait have reduced Australia’s dependence on overseas sources of oil. However, these supplies are not large enough to ensure a reliable supply of domestically produced petroleum and only further discoveries of oil, both offshore and on the Australian mainland will ensure that Australia is not, once again, dependent only on imported oil supplies.

Version 6. Paraphrasing okay but not attribution. Direct quote attributed with quote marks

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Version 7.

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The Australian economy is largely dependent on oil supplies. This can be demonstrated by statistics that show that crude oil satisfies two-thirds of transport energy requirements (Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990). Further, “[w]hile crude oil and condensate represent less than 1% of Australia’s demonstrated economic energy resources, they account for 39% of total energy demand” (Penguin Australian Encyclopaedia, 1990: 165). Until the development of the Bass Strait fields in the 1960s, Australian refineries were almost entirely dependent on imported oil; the need for imports has since declined to relatively low levels, but production from the older fields is now falling. Following renewed exploration and new discoveries in the 1980s, estimates of production by 1988 showed a substantial improvement, with more than 200 exploration wells onshore and offshore.

Version 7. Okay paraphrasing, but no attribution. Attribution but no block quote. No verbs of reporting

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