Literature assignments

For 711/856 students: read recent articles on a specific problems in genomics and answer a set of short essay questions.

First assignment: Scientific Integrity
Due September 29th (next Tuesday)

4-6 additional assignments on topics such as
History of Sanger sequencing  Ancient DNA
Next generation sequencing   Benchmarking MSA
Assembling next-gen sequence data  Next-gen sequencing in medicine
ENCODE (ENCyclopedia Of DNA Elements)

Literature assignment 0

- Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writings, M. Roig, Office of Research Integrity, NIH.
- A case of plagiarism: Lessons for Editors, authors, reviewers readers and plagiarists, JG Alspach, Crit Care Nurse, 2014

You may read additional materials if you wish. If you do, you must cite your sources.
Your grade will depend on the content of your answers. You will not be graded on the correctness of grammar and syntax.

Why cite?

- Citations reflect your knowledge of the field and your careful and thorough exploration of your sources.
- Citations help readers understand the context of your argument.
- Citations allow you to acknowledge those authors who made possible particular aspects of your work. Failure to provide adequate citations constitutes plagiarism.
- Citations, by delineating your intellectual debts, also draw attention to the originality and legitimacy of your own ideas.

http://www.dartmouth.edu/~sources/about/what.html
When to cite?

- Cite sources for all verbatim quotations of five or more consecutive words.
- Cite sources from which you paraphrase or summarize facts or ideas.
- Cite sources for ideas or information that could be regarded as common knowledge, but which you think your reader might still find unfamiliar.

Some examples ...

http://www.dartmouth.edu/~sources/about/what.html

The original text:

The main image in Othello is that of animals in action, preying upon one another, mischievous, lascivious, cruel or suffering, and through these, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is much increased and kept constantly before us.

More than half the animal images in the play are Iago's, and all these are contemptuous or repellent: a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, the recurrent image of bird-snares, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys.

Students paper:

The majority of the animal images in the play are Iago's, and all of these are contemptuous or repellent. He refers to a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, bird-snares, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, goats and monkeys. Through these images the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is increased and kept constantly before us.

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Not OK: Verbatim plagiarism

Students paper:

The majority of the animal images in the play are Iago's, and all of these are contemptuous or repellent. He refers to a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, bird-snares, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys.

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Students paper:

I believe that the main image in Shakespeare's tragedy, Othello, is that of animals. These creatures are constantly in action, preying upon one another, and they are depicted as mischievous, wanton, cruel or suffering. By Shakespeare's ingenious use of these animal images, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness that pervades the entire story is much increased and kept constantly before the reader.

http://www.dartmouth.edu/~sources/about/what.html
The main image in Othello is that of animals in action, preying upon one another, mischievous, lascivious, cruel or suffering, and through these, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is much increased and kept constantly before us.

More than half the animal images in the play are Iago’s, and all these are contemptuous or repellant: a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, the recurrent image of bird-snares, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys.


**Not OK:** Mosaic plagiarism

Students paper:

I believe that the main image in Shakespeare’s tragedy Othello is that of animals. These creatures are constantly in action, preying upon one another, and they are depicted as mischievous, wanton, cruel or suffering. By Shakespeare’s ingenious use of these animal images, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness that pervades the entire story is much increased and kept constantly before the reader.


**Not OK:** Uncited paraphrasing

Students paper:

In Othello, Shakespeare makes frequent use of animal imagery. The specific images he uses are generally distasteful and convey to the reader a constant impression of conflict and misery.


**OK:** Appropriate citation

Students paper:

In the play, Othello, the character of Iago is associated with unpleasant animal imagery[1]...


**Not OK:** Excessive quotation

Students paper:

The majority of “the animal images in the play are Iago’s, and all of these are contemptuous or repellant”. He refers to “a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog.” “bird-snares, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, goats and monkeys.” “Through these” images “the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is increased and kept constantly before us.”[1]

The original text:
The main image in *Othello* is that of animals in action, preying upon one another, mischievous, lascivious, cruel or suffering, and through these, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is much increased and kept constantly before us.

More than half the animal images in the play are Iago's, and all these are contemptuous or repellent: a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, the recurrent image of bird-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offencless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys.  


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How to cite

Citation formats

**Formal publications:**

- Journals use a uniform citation style for all articles in the journal. The style is typically specified in “Information for Authors” on the journal’s website.

- Check out CMU libraries citation site for more information about citation styles:  
  [http://guides.library.cmu.edu/citationguides](http://guides.library.cmu.edu/citationguides)

  Some examples...

The main image in *Othello* is that of animals in action, preying upon one another, mischievous, lascivious, cruel or suffering, and through these, the general sense of pain and unpleasantness is much increased and kept constantly before us.

More than half the animal images in the play are Iago’s, and all these are contemptuous or repellent: a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog, the recurrent image of bird-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offencless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys.  


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What to cite?

**Primarily: refereed, archival materials.** (Archival materials are materials that are available in libraries or bookstores, have an ISBN number, etc.)

- Books
- Journal articles
- Refereed conference proceedings

**Avoid:**

- Websites, news stories, photocopied workshop handouts, personal communications.

- *Wikipedia* is not a refereed archival source. *(But, the external references may be useful.)*
Citation formats

Citing in an informal context: Provide enough information to

- Give credit to the source
- Allow the reader to track down the source

Example:

Acknowledging a source in an abstract

Gray and Fitch (Mol. Biol. Evol. 1983) coined the term “xenolog”, suggesting it be used to describe “clearly homologous” relationships involving genes of foreign origin. In his landmark review, Fitch (Trends Genet. 2000) defined xenology as “the relationship of any two homologous characters whose history, since their common ancestor, involves an interspecies (horizontal) transfer of the genetic material.” Current terminology based on this definition would label all genes related through a transfer event as xenologs, not distinguishing among the different homologous relationships involving transfer that can occur.
How to Cite a Website in APA format

Structure:
Last, F. M. (Year, Month Date Published). Article title. Retrieved from URL

Example:


How to Cite a Blog Post in APA format

Structure:
Last, F. M. (Year Month Date Published). Article title [Type of blog post]. Retrieved from URL.

Example:


Resources

- plagiarism.org
  - Information on citation, paraphrasing, footnotes, etc. (Supported by Turnitin software, which is not free.)
- How to paraphrase:
  - Purdue University’s Online Writing lab
    - https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/
- Harvard Guide to Using Sources
  - Avoiding plagiarism
    - http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&tabgroupid=icb.tabgroup106849
  - Citing sources
    - http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&tabgroupid=icb.tabgroup112025
- Reference managers
  - citationmachine.net
  - mendeley.com

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