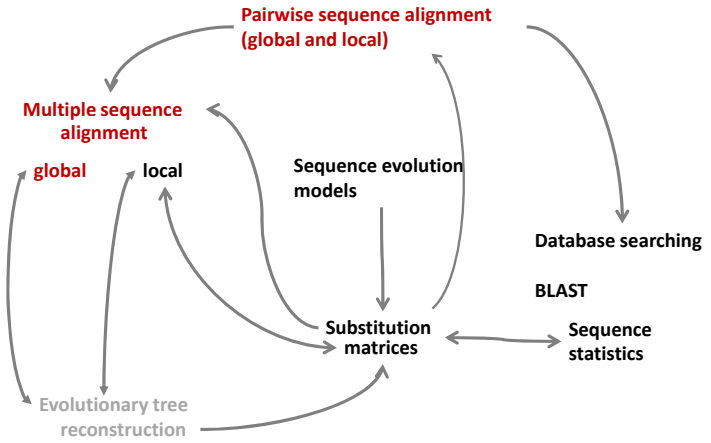

Literature assignments

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
- Next generation sequencing
- Assembling next-gen sequence data
- Ancient DNA
- Benchmarking MSA
- Next-gen sequencing in medicine

ENCODE (ENCyclopedia Of DNA Elements)

Literature assignment 0

- *The codex of science: honesty, precision,and truth—and its violations.* TF Luscher, Eur Heart J(2013) 34, 1018–1023.
- *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-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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-snaring, 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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1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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-snaring, 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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1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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 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 offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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.

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-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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.

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-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

OK: Appropriate citation

Students paper:

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

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, Shakespeare's Imagery (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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 repellent". He refers to "a plague of flies, a quarrelsome dog," "bird-snaring, 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]

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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-snaring, leading asses by the nose, a spider catching a fly, beating an offenceless dog, wild cats, wolves, goats and monkeys[1].

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, *Shakespeare's Imagery* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

OK:
Appropriate quotation

Students paper:

Caroline Spurgeon uses the words "contemptuous" and "repellent" in describing the animal imagery associated with Iago in Othello [1]. In my opinion, her choice of words indicates that...

1. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, Shakespeare's Imagery (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1935) 335.

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

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:

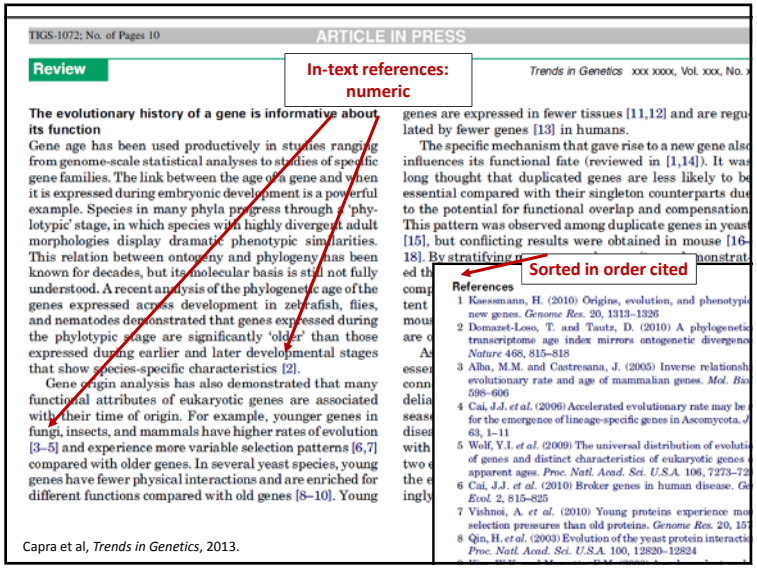
- Websites, news stories, photocopied workshop handouts, personal communications.
- *Wikipedia is not a refereed archival source. (But, the external references may be useful.)*

How to cite
Citation formats

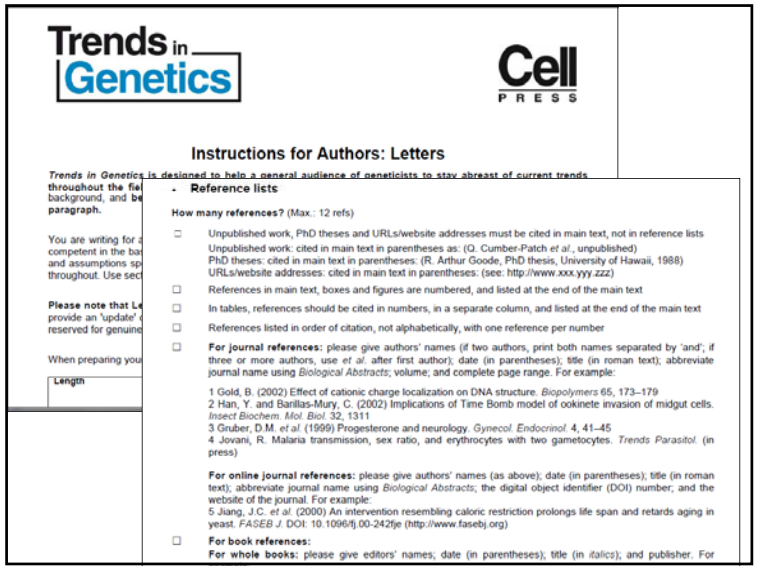
Formal publications:

- 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

Some examples…



Capra et al, *Trends in Genetics*, 2013.


Trends in Genetics

Cell PRESS

Instructions for Authors: Letters

Trends in Genetics is designed to help a general audience of geneticists to stay abreast of current trends throughout the fie… background, and be… paragraph.

You are writing for a… competent in the ba… and assumptions sp… throughout. Use sect…

Please note that Le… provide an 'update' … reserved for genuine…

When preparing you…

Length

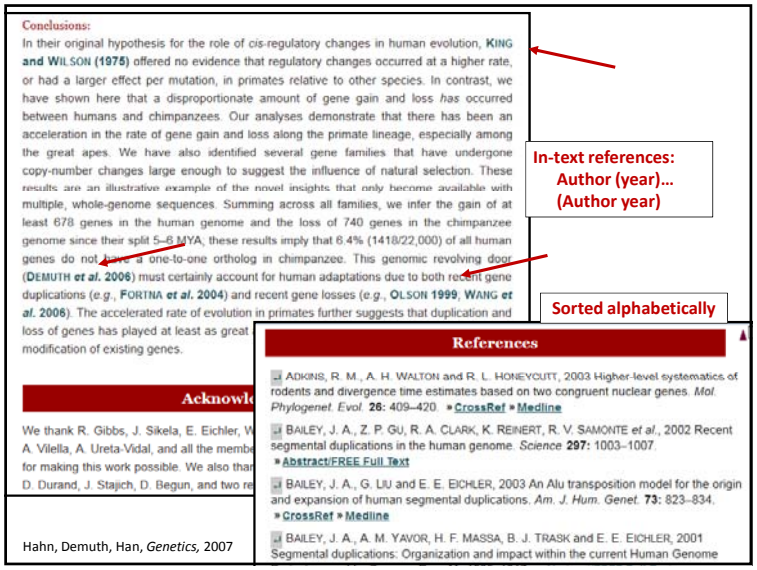
- **Reference lists**

How many references? (Max.: 12 refs)

- Unpublished work, PhD theses and URLs/website addresses must be cited in main text, not in reference lists
  Unpublished work: cited in main text in parentheses as: (Q. Cumber-Patch *et al.*, unpublished)
  PhD theses: cited in main text in parentheses: (R. Arthur Goode, PhD thesis, University of Hawaii, 1988)
  URLs/website addresses: cited in main text in parentheses: (see: http://www.xxx.yyy.zzz)
- References in main text, boxes and figures are numbered, and listed at the end of the main text
- In tables, references should be cited in numbers, in a separate column, and listed at the end of the main text
- References listed in order of citation, not alphabetically, with one reference per number
- **For journal references:** please give authors' names (if two authors, print both names separated by 'and'; if three or more authors, use *et al.* after first author); date (in parentheses); title (in roman text); abbreviate journal name using *Biological Abstracts*; volume; and complete page range. For example:

  1 Gold, B. (2002) Effect of cationic charge localization on DNA structure. *Biopolymers* 65, 173–179
  2 Han, Y. and Barillas-Mury, C. (2002) Implications of Time Bomb model of ookinete invasion of midgut cells. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 32, 1311
  3 Gruber, D.M. *et al.* (1999) Progesterone and neurology. *Gynecol. Endocrinol.* 4, 41–45
  4 Jovani, R. Malaria transmission, sex ratio, and erythrocytes with two gametocytes. *Trends Parasitol.* (in press)

  For online journal references: please give authors' names (as above); date (in parentheses); title (in roman text); abbreviate journal name using *Biological Abstracts*; the digital object identifier (DOI) number; and the website of the journal. For example:
  5 Jiang, J.C. *et al.* (2000) An intervention resembling caloric restriction prolongs life span and retards aging in yeast. *FASEB J.* DOI: 10.1096/fj.00-242fje (http://www.fasebj.org)
- **For book references:**
  For whole books: please give editors' names; date (in parentheses); title (in *italics*); and publisher. For



Hahn, Demuth, Han, *Genetics*, 2007

Citation formats

Citing in an informal context: Provide enough information to

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

An example…

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 an Website in APA format

Retrieved from
http://www.easybib.com/reference/guide/apa/website

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

Example:
Satalkar, B. (2010, July 15). *Water aerobics*. Retrieved from http://www.buzzle.com

Cain, K. (2012, June 29). The Negative effects of Facebook on communication. *Social Media Today RSS*. Retrieved from http://socialmediatoday.com

How to Cite a Blog Post in APA format

Retrieved from
http://www.easybib.com/reference/guide/apa/website

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

Example:
Schonfeld, E. (2010, May 3). Google throws $38.8 million to the wind [Web log post]. Retrieved May 4, 2010, from http://techcrunch.com

China, The American Press, and the State Department [Web log post]. (2013, January 3). Retrieved from Schonfeld, E. (2010, May 3). Google throws $38.8 million to the wind [Web log post]. Retrieved May 4, 2010, from http://techcrunch.com

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