

Academic Integrity in 20.109

Neal Lerner & Linda Sutliff

WAC @ MIT

Fall 2010

Academic Integrity and Professionalism in Science and Engineering

Ethical data gathering

Ethical collaborations

Ethical data presentation

Ethical use of sources/literature

Ethical citation practices

Accurately reporting research. *Nature Cell Biology*, 11.9, 2009, 1045.

“[M]any [scientists] still seem unaware that plagiarism extends to concepts, in particular, inappropriate attribution of prior knowledge by overlooking citations, misciting or even scooping projects based on prepublication information from conferences.”

Accurately reporting research. *Nature Cell Biology*, 11.9, 2009, 1045.

“In a series of striking papers, Simkin and Roychowdury have presented evidence that the majority of citations may not actually be based on reading the original reference, but rather on copying citations from the reference list of other papers.”

MIT Resources on Academic Integrity

- <http://web.mit.edu/academicintegrity/>: Contains definitions and examples as well as the consequences for violations.
- <http://web.mit.edu/uaap/learning/teach/integrity/index.html>: From the Office of Advising—contains practical tips on keeping sane @ MIT.

Assorted Online Avoiding Plagiarism Resources

The OWL at Purdue on Plagiarism

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>

Virginia Tech on Plagiarism:

<http://www.lib.vt.edu/help/plagiarism.html>

Norton on Plagiarism:

http://www.wwnorton.com/college/english/write/writesite/plagiarism_tutorial/research_plagiarism_1.aspx

Princeton on Plagiarism:

<http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/08/intro/>

Council of Writing Program Administrators on Plagiarism:

<http://wpacouncil.org/node/9>

Duke University Library on Plagiarism and Documentation:

<http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/cite/index.html>

University of Toronto Engineering Communication Centre plagiarism test:

<http://www.ecf.toronto.edu/~writing/interactive-plagiarismtest.html>

A paragraph to paraphrase:

Historically, attention to DSBs has been focused primarily on two-ended DSBs that can be formed when a duplex molecule is fractured into two parts. Such two-ended breaks can be formed at any time during the cell cycle, and they can be accurately repaired by the non-homologous end joining in a process that rejoins the broken ends. While such two-ended DSBs are important DNA lesions, it is becoming increasingly clear that a significant portion of DSBs do not arise from direct fracture of a DNA duplex, but rather as a consequence of DNA replication. (p. 924)

Source: Helleday T, Lo J, van Gent DC, Engelward BP. DNA double-strand break repair: from mechanistic understanding to cancer treatment. *DNA Repair* (2007) 6(7): 923-35.

Your task: Work with a partner to paraphrase this paragraph in **exactly** 50 words. Don't forget the citation!
Email to nlerner@mit.edu

Peer review of Progress Reports

Step 1--*Responders*: Talk through your comments on your partner's Progress Report draft.

Step 2—*Writers*: Based on your partner's comments and your own sense of your draft, write a brief **revision plan** and send it in an email to your partner (and cc nkuldell@mit.edu, nlerner@mit.edu, & LSutliff@mit.edu).