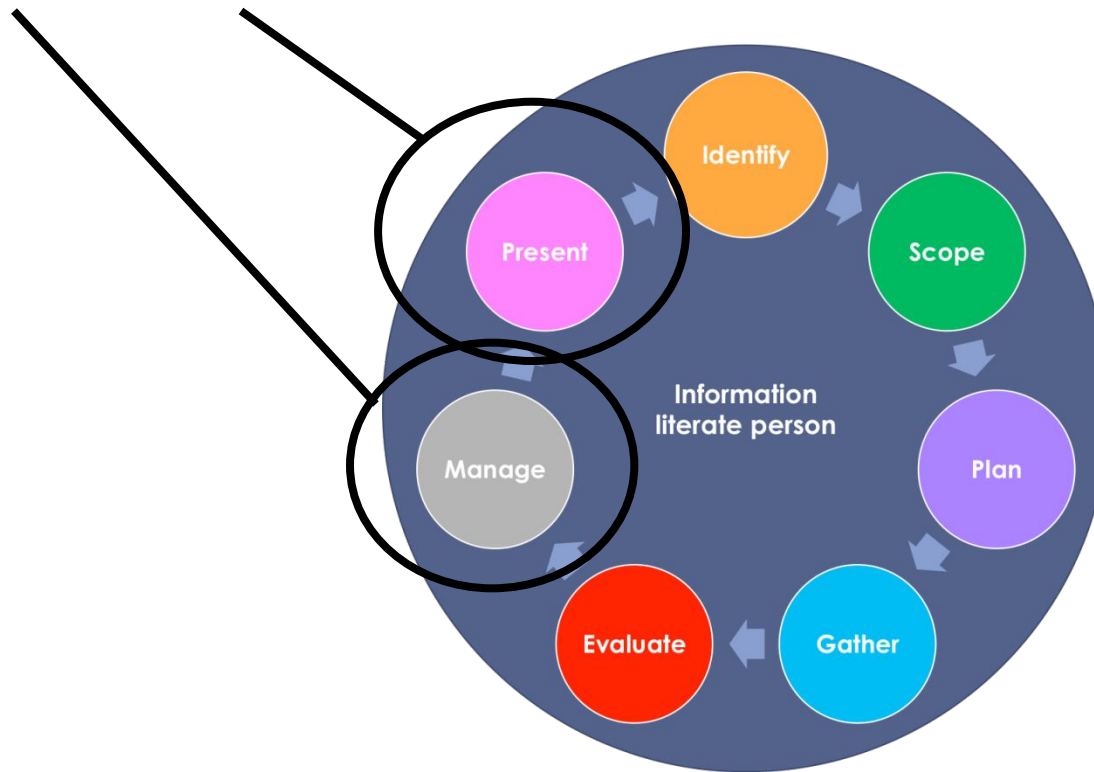




Lesson 3:
Ethical use of Information:
Lesson 2:
Managing information
Lesson 3+2:
Quoting, citation and
bibliography

Summary

< Manage and use properly the information



Outline

- < Ethics and intellectual property rights.
- < Avoiding plagiarism in academic essays
- < Citing and referencing bibliographies.
- < How to display and organize bibliographic references.
- < Reference and bibliography management software (RefWorks/Mendeley).



Ethics and Intellectual property rights

Intellectual property rights

- < A number of distinct types of legal monopolies over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial, and the corresponding fields of law.
- < Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs.
- < Common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets in some jurisdictions.

More information:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intellectual_property

<http://www.copyright.gov/>

Intellectual property rights: Strategic elements

- < Protection offered by each one of the tools
- < Period of validity
- < Geographical limits
- < Enforcement features
- < Licensing issues, benefits sharing
- < Other legal implications

... a Clear appreciation of these: imperative for all IPR players

IPR: Resources

- WIPO: <http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/index.html>
- Copyright (EU): <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/copyright>
 - Copyright and Neighbouring Rights:
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/index_en.htm
- Intellectual Property Rights (MCU. Spain):
<http://www.mecd.gob.es/cultura-mecd/areas-cultura/propiedadintelectual/la-propiedad-intelectual.html>

IPR (Spain)

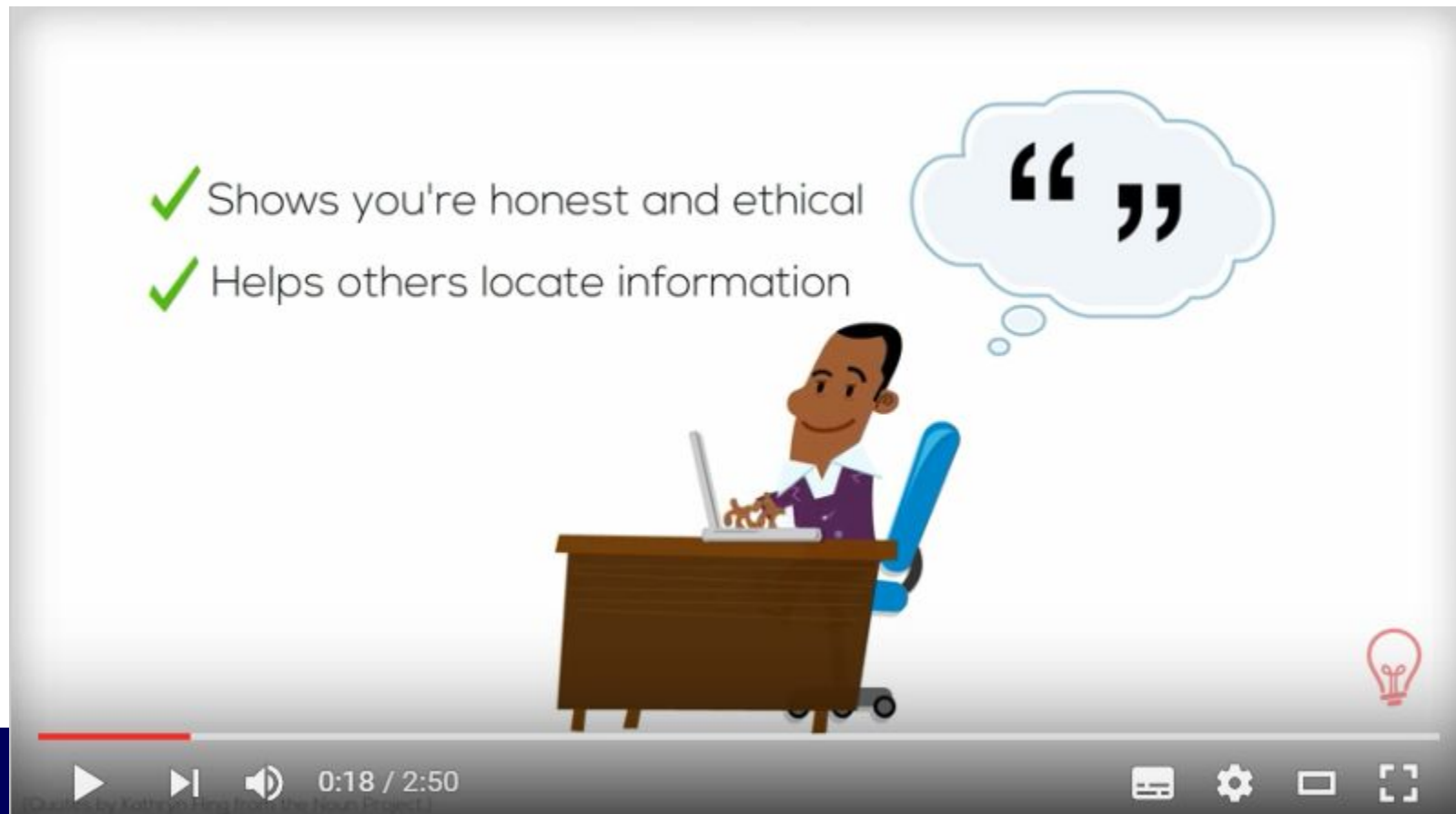
- Legislación consolidada de la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual, aprobado por el Real Decreto Legislativo 1/1996, de 12 de abril.
<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1996-8930>
- Ley 3/2008, de 23 de diciembre, relativa al derecho de participación en beneficio del autor de una obra de arte original
http://www.mcu.es/propiedadInt/docs/Ley3_2008participacion_autor.pdf
- Ley 21/2014, de 4 de noviembre, por la que se modifica el texto refundido de la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual, aprobado por Real Decreto Legislativo 1/1996, de 12 de abril
<http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2014-11404>
- New Regulation in Spain □ EU directives (IPR) November 2021
https://boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2021-17910

Avoiding plagiarism in academic essays

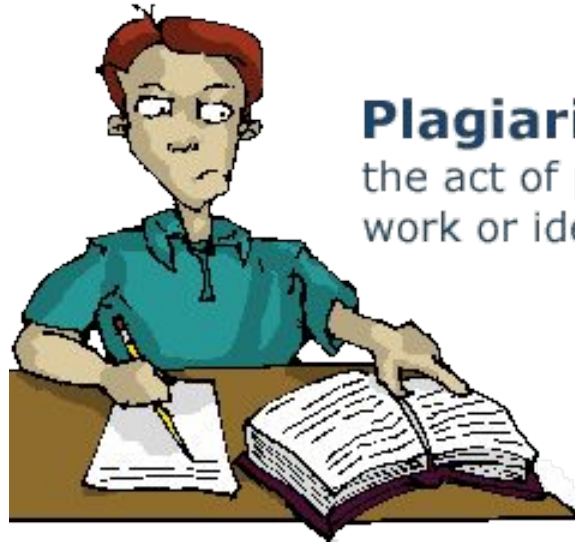
Basics!!!

Whatch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5igNRmKLug&spfreload=10>



The simplest definition of plagiarism

**Plagiarism:**

the act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.

PoliticsNJ, The Pulblis Group, Hoboken, NJ.
<http://www.politicsnj.com/plagerism090903.htm>.

What is plagiarism?

- < Plagiarism is using others ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information.
- < Plagiarism is intellectual theft, where the writer steals an original idea from someone else and presents it as her/is own, without indicating the source appropriately.
- < Avoiding plagiarism is the responsibility of each individual. When in doubt check it out!

When do you plagiarize?

IF...

- < you have included the words and ideas of others in your work that you neglected to cite,
- < you have had help you wouldn't want your teacher to know about

Two types of plagiarism:

< Intentional







- Copying a friend's work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- Media "borrowing" without documentation
- Web publishing without permissions of creators



< Unintentional

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Quoting excessively
- Failure to use your own "voice"

Other types of plagiarism

	Clone Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own		Hybrid Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation
	CTRL-C Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations		Mashup Mixes copied material from multiple sources
	Find - Replace Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source		404 Error Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources
	Remix Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together		Aggregator Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work
	Recycle Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation		Re-tweet Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure

Plagiarism spectrum: http://www.turnitin.com/assets/en_us/media/plagiarism_spectrum.php

Academic Integrity

- < When you copy you cheat yourself. You limit your own learning.
- < The consequences are not worth the risks!
- < It is only right to give credit to authors whose ideas you use
- < Citing gives authority to the information you present
- < Citing makes it possible for your readers to locate your source
- < Education is not an “us vs. them” game! It’s about learning to learn!
- < Cheating is unethical behavior

Tutorial on Academic Integrity (U. Monash)

Introduction: Academic Integrity

FOLLOW THIS TUTORIAL TO ANALYZE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Integrity is defined as "adherence to moral and ethical principles;....honesty" (Random House Dictionary, 2013).

Academic integrity applies these ideas to the act of studying. As a student, you need to discover and adhere to the ethical principles relating to your use of ideas, knowledge and information.

This module will introduce the concept of academic integrity, and will provide an overview of the purpose of this tutorial, and the modules within it.

This module will take approximately 5 minutes.

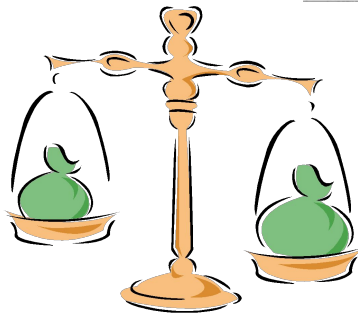
Click START to begin or MAIN MENU to return to the home page.

MAIN MENU

START

The terms used to describe types of plagiarism in this resource have been adopted (with permission) from a 2013 Turnitin® white paper entitled [The Plagiarism Spectrum](#).

Is it worth the risk?



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<input type="checkbox"/>	GARCIA HERNANDEZ, MA...	Supuesto práctico: BUSQUEDA DE LA INFORMA...	78%	--			126853976	03-05-10
<input type="checkbox"/>	ALFARO GONZALEZ, TAN...	TÉCNICAS	75%	--			126795143	03-05-10
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIU, XIAO RAN	practica base de datos	72%	--			127504502	03-10-10
<input type="checkbox"/>	BESGA MEDINA,	PRÁCTICA TÉCNICAS DE BÚSQUEDA Y USO	70%	--			126708204	03-05-10

- < “0” on the assignment
- < Referral to administrators
- < Note on student record
- < Loss of reputation among the academic community

Listen to these stories and statements (*academic misconduct is not accepted all over the world*)

Academic Honesty



ACADEMIC HONESTY



University of Auckland

What is academic integrity?



Ohio State University

Academic Misconduct: My Story



Purdue University

Academic Dishonesty



Student's opinions

Students Talk About Academic Honesty

Do I have
to cite
everything
?



You don't need to cite...

- < Facts that are widely known, or
- < Information or judgments considered “common knowledge”

Do NOT have to be documented



Examples of common knowledge

< The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

If you see a fact in three or more sources,
and you are fairly certain your readers
already know this information, it is likely to
be “common knowledge.”

But when in doubt, cite!

No need to document when:

- < You are discussing your own experiences, observations, or reactions
- < Compiling the results of original research, from science experiments, etc.
- < You are using *common knowledge*

What's the big deal?

If I change a few words, I'm okay, right?

Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



How to avoid plagiarism...

- < To avoid plagiarism you must **give credit** whenever you:
 - use another person's idea, opinion, or theory
 - use any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings, etc that are not common knowledge
 - use quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words
 - paraphrase another person's spoken or written words.

“Give credit”= cite + right bibliographic reference

[Spanish]: <http://uc3m.libguides.com/TFG/plagio>

How to avoid plagiarism...

< Strategies for avoiding plagiarism:

- Put in quotation marks everything that comes directly from the text especially when taking notes.
- Paraphrase, but be sure you are not just rearranging or replacing a few words. - Instead, read over what you want to paraphrase carefully; cover up the text with your hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a guide). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.
- Check your paraphrase against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

Three strategies,

- < Quoting
- < Paraphrasing
- < Summarizing

To blend source materials in with your own, making sure your own voice is heard.

Quoting

Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word. Quotations must be cited!

Use quotations when:

- < You want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument/s
- < You want to disagree with an author's argument/s
- < You want to highlight particularly eloquent or powerful phrases or passages
- < You are comparing and contrasting specific points of view
- < You want to note the important research that precedes your own

Source: Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing means rephrasing the words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words. When you paraphrase, you rework the source's ideas, words, phrases, and sentence structures with your own. Like quotations, paraphrased material must be followed with in-text documentation and cited on your Works-Cited page.

Paraphrase when:

- < You plan to use information on your note cards and wish to avoid plagiarizing
- < You want to avoid overusing quotations
- < You want to use your own voice to present information

Source: Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza

Summarizing

- < Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words, including only the main point(s). Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material. Again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to their original sources.

Summarize when:

- < You want to establish background or offer an overview of a topic
- < You want to describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic
- < You want to determine the main ideas of a single source

Source: Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza

We will play this in class !

The cite is right! (Quiz)

<http://library.camden.rutgers.edu/EducationalModule/Plagiarism/citeisright.html>

