

Information & Digital Literacy for University Success

SSL101 – MOOC 1

Course Information

○ Course Structure

- 6 modules → 6 weeks
- 1 module → 4 lessons
- 1 lesson → 1 hour of study

○ Non – Assessed Activities

- In video question & polls
- Short quizzes after each lesson

○ Assessments

- Longer quizzes at the end of each module
- Discussion board posts – at least 2 posts/ week
- Final summative assignment

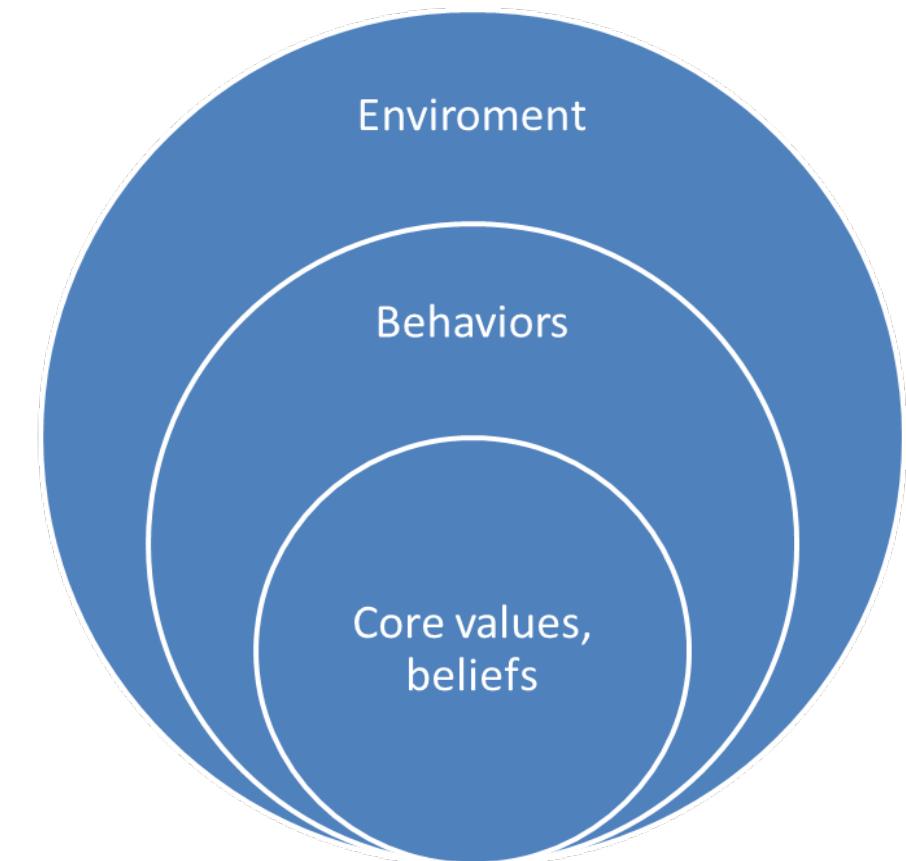
Outline

1. Academic Culture
2. Survival Skill for University
3. Academic Integrity
4. Critically Evaluating Information
5. Avoiding Plagiarism
6. Copyright & Licensing

1. Academic Culture

“ Academic Culture refers to the attitudes, values and ways of behaving that are shared by people who work or study in universities, for example, lectures, researchers and students.”

(Brick, 2014, p.2)





THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



Academic Culture

ACADEMIC VALUES

Research & Inquiry

Research Skills

Lifelong Learning

Intellectual Autonomy

Problem Solving

Critical Thinking

Creativity & Innovation

Information & Digital Literacy

Ethical, Social & Professional Understanding

Communication



Academic Culture



THE ACADEMIC CULTURE OF BRITAIN

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

SGI

INDEPENDENT STUDY

Students are often expected to work alone on projects, assignments and revision.

autonomy

TEAM WORK

This could look like a project, presentation or some research that must be conducted in pairs or small groups

collaboration

CRITICAL THINKING

You will be expected to reflect carefully and critically analyse the content of your lessons to a certain degree.

reflection

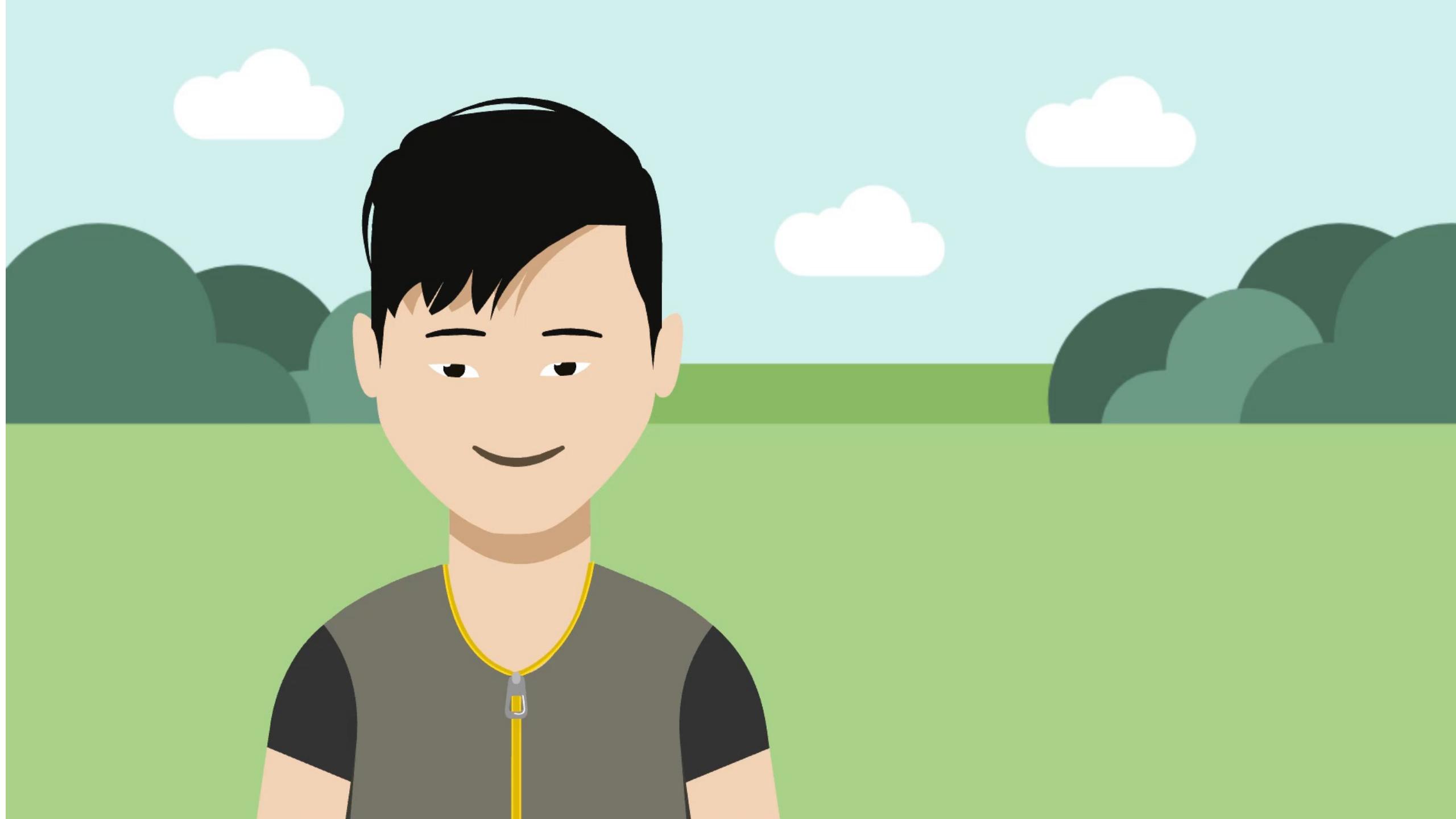
EXTENSIVE READING

You are likely to be expected to read about your chosen field of study in a wide range of publications.

research

2. Survival Skill for University

Let's watch the following short videos, then note some survival tips for own yourself.









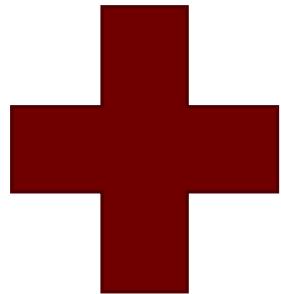
Practice: Mindful Breathing

3. Academic Integrity

- Understand the definition and importance of academic integrity
- Demonstrate awareness of ethical issues related to academic integrity surrounding the access and use of information
- It refers to behaving honestly, ethically and responsibly within the academic context, in relation to the scholarly work that you produce.

Central Values

- Honesty
- Trust
- Fairness
- Respect
- Responsibility



**“...the courage to act
on them even in the
face of adversity.”**

!!!

All the work you produce must be your own work and when you refer to the work of others, you need to reference their work and ideas appropriately.

Academic Misconduct

- Plagiarism
- Self – plagiarism (re-submission)
- Cheating
- Fabrication or falsification of data or results
- Facilitation of academic misconduct of another student

Cheating

- Dishonest
- Unfair
- Disrespectful

Facilitation of Academic Misconduct

- Dishonest
- Untrustworthy
- Unfair
- Disrespectful
- Irresponsible

QUIZ

Read the following example of misconduct.

It's 4.30, and Mary has just taken the final exam for Introduction to Microbiology. She feels pretty confident she did well when she runs into her friend Jane. Jane is in the evening class rather than the afternoon class that Mary is in, and is about to take the exam. She is a little nervous as she hasn't studied enough, so Mary tells her a few of the more difficult questions, and her answers for those questions.

What kind of misconduct is happening?

Check one option.

- A.Plagiarism
- B.Self-plagiarism
- C.Cheating
- D.Fabrication or falsification of data or results.
- E.Facilitation of academic misconduct of another student

QUIZ

"A wise man ... proportions his belief to the evidence." - David Hume

What quality of academic culture does this relate to?

- a. The contingent nature of academic knowledge
- b. The need for proof to support opinions
- c. The use of research to produce knowledge
- d. The importance of independent learning

QUIZ

"Most English-speaking cultures stress the role of the individual in society This attitude is reflected in the education system. From pre-school onwards, children are encouraged to express themselves in many different ways, and are expected to explore activities, subjects and ideas that interest them." - Jean Brick

What quality of academic culture does this relate to?

- A.The contingent nature of academic knowledge.
- B.The need for evidence to support opinions.
- C.The use of research to produce knowledge.
- D.The importance of independent learning.

QUIZ

In Jeong Woo's first semester at university he often forgot to get his course readings done in time, and had to ask for an extension twice for his assignments as he couldn't complete them. In his second semester he became a lot more aware of when he needed to have completed readings and assignments, which resulted in better grades and greater contributions to tutorials.

Which survival skill mentioned in lesson does this refer to?

- A.Collaboration
- B.Noticing how your field structures knowledge.
- C.Study skills
- D.Time management

4. Critically Evaluating Information

Critically Evaluating Information	Criteria for Web Resources	Critically Evaluating Wikipedia
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Purpose✓ Author✓ Audience✓ Objectivity✓ Accuracy✓ Currency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Publisher✓ Purpose✓ Aesthetics and Style✓ Referencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Scholarly Purpose✓ Authority✓ Audience✓ Objectivity✓ Accuracy✓ Currency

PRACTICE

First, students will find a source on the topic of the impacts of the internet, then using "CRAAPO - Source Evaluation Rubric" to evaluate the source.



craapo_test.pdf

5. Avoiding Plagiarism

- Understand definition of plagiarism
- Understand the consequences of plagiarism in the academic context

“Plagiarism is a failure to acknowledge that the ideas or information being presented derive from the work of others. It is a serious form of academic misconduct”

(Windschuttle & Elliot, 1999).

Types of Plagiarism

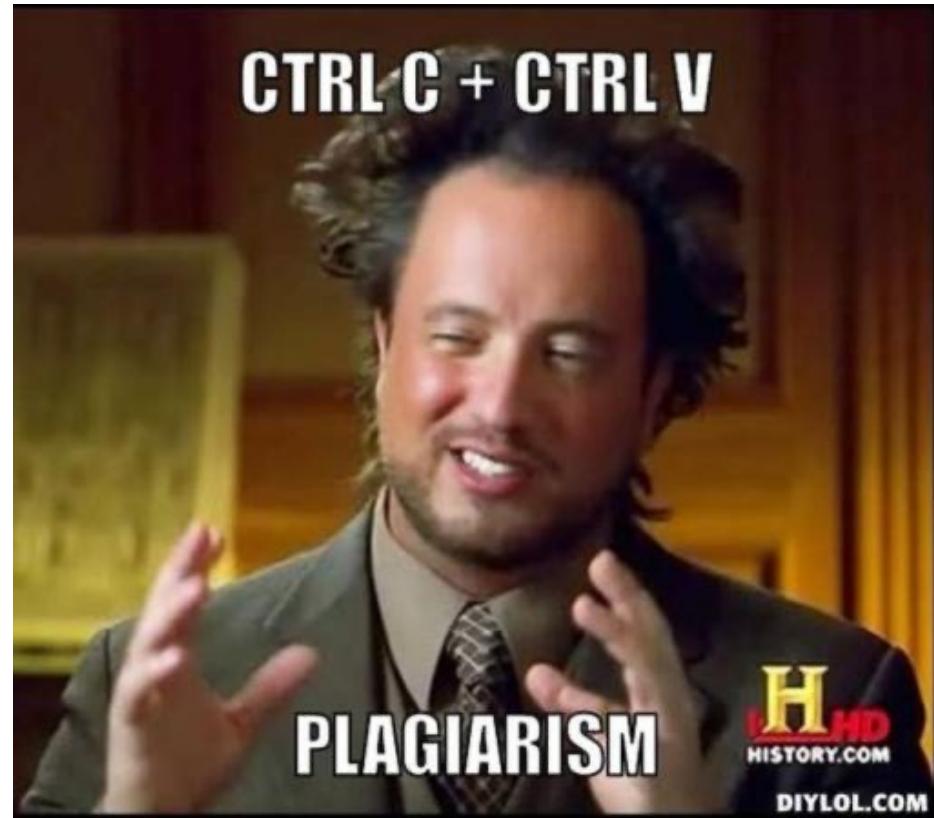
- ❑ Unintentional
- ❑ Intentional
- ❑ Self-plagiarism

Strategies for Paraphrasing and Summarizing

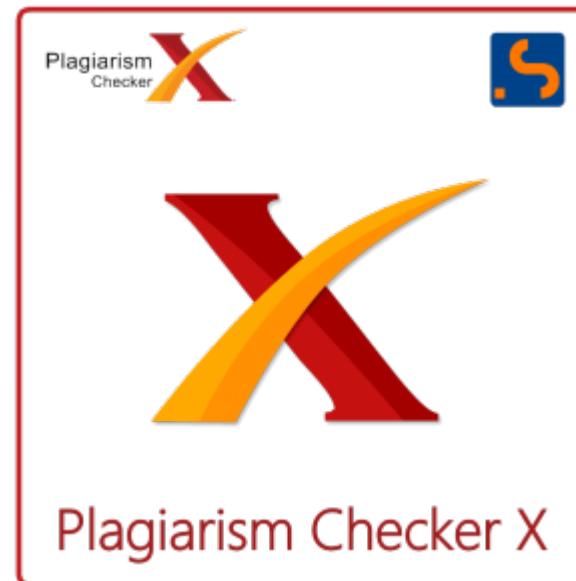
1. Note the key information
2. Identify relationships between the key pieces of information
3. Brainstorm linking phrases and expressions
4. Brainstorm synonyms and/or different word forms for key terms & different word order
5. Think about what you want to say about the claim in the original text

(Adapted from: Swales & Feak, 2012)

CTRL C + CTRL V



COPYSCAPE



6. Copyright and Licensing

- **What is it?**

- A moral and economic right
- Governs our ability to use a work that someone owns the copyright to.

- **When can you use a copyright work?**

- When you have a permission
- When there is an exception

(Adapted from: World Intellectual Property Organization, 2016a)

- Remember the human
- Don't behave differently online
- Forgive other's mistakes
- Present yourself well online
- Respect other people's time
- Respect other people's privacy

The rules of netiquette

Communicating Online

Two main forms of digital communication at university

- Emails
- Discussion boards

Quiz!

Which of the following can we use to evaluate the credibility of information sources (including web resources)?

Check 7 options.

- Authority of the author
- Country of publication
- Scholarly purpose
- Audience
- Objectivity
- The way a web site looks
- Clarity
- The use of correct grammar
- Reference to tertiary sources
- Currency

Which of the following are examples of plagiarism?

Check 3 options.

- A student takes notes into an exam.
- A student uses an information source in an assignment without referencing it.
- A student buys an essay off the internet.
- A student borrows another student's essay, rewords and restructures parts of it, and submits it as their own

Which of the following is NOT a strategy for paraphrasing suggested by Swales and Feak (2012)?

Check 1 options.

- a. Note the key information.
- b. Identify relationships between the key pieces of information.
- c. Brainstorm linking phrases and expressions.
- d. Rearrange the order of information from the original
- e. Think about what you want to say about the claim in the original text

Which of the following situations would be an infringement of copyright law?

Check 1 options.

- a. A university Dramatic society producing a play. The play was specifically written by a student for the production.
- b. Science students marketing a product they developed at university.
- c. A student making a few photocopies from a university library book for his or her own study purposes.
- d. A student using images from the internet, downloaded from National Geographic online without permission, for their assignment.

Consider the following email from a student to his lecturer.

- Dear Dr Archer,
- My name is Kosta Poulos and I am a student in your APPSCI 102 course Exercise Science 2. I am writing to inform you that I will unfortunately be late to tomorrow's tutorial. I am a member of the Cronulla Sharks under21s third grade side, and we are currently 2nd on the league table. However, we have an important game on Saturday with the no. 1 team, and because of this we will have a late training session the night before. The training session will run late, and I have never been good at waking up early, so I will need to sleep in. As a result I will be late to the tutorial. If there's anything important that I will miss, could you please let me know somehow. Thank you for your understanding.
- Best regards,
- Kosta



Is the email well-written? Why or why not? (Check one option)

- A. It is well-written.
- B. It is not well-written because it is too informal.
- C. It is not well-written because Kosta didn't say 'thank you'.
- D. It is not well-written because it is not concise.