

ACADEMIC HONESTY

Six Fundamental Values of Academic Integrity

The International Center for Academic Integrity (CAI) defines academic integrity as a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to six fundamental values:

- **Honesty**
- **Trust**
- **Fairness**
- **Respect**
- **Responsibility**
- **Courage**

(Center for Academic Honesty, n.d.)

BUSSW Policy

“Students should review the Boston University Academic Code of Conduct. The Code is designed to assist in the development of a supportive, productive, and just learning environment. It is both a description of the University’s ethical expectations of students as well as a guarantee of students’ rights and responsibilities as members of a learning community. The Code provides clarity related to policy and procedure regarding academic conduct and allows faculty to conduct fair and accurate evaluation of student performance.”

(Boston University School of Social Work, n.d.)

Academic Integrity

The International Center for Academic Integrity defines academic integrity, “as a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to six fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage. From these values flow principles of behavior that enable academic communities to translate ideals to action.”

(<https://academicintegrity.org>)

Academic integrity is a core underpinning of the scholarly community.

Plagiarism; responsible authorship and allocation of credit

“Scholarship demands proper recognition of the reliance on the prior scholarship of others and truthful representation of original research and data. To misappropriate the ideas of another or to misrepresent the contributions of colleagues means that one risks all one has worked for, compromises one’s integrity, and loses the future one had hoped to create for oneself in graduate school.” (Boston University, n.d.).

The Boston University School of Social Work requires that students follow APA citation guidelines.

APA Style

- The rules of APA style can be found in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*: <http://www.apastyle.org/>
- Another helpful (and FREE!) resource can be found on the Purdue OWL website: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>
- All BUSSW papers should be written in APA style.

The Basics of APA Style

Please review the American Psychological Association's interactive tutorial at: <https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/tutorials-webinars>

What is Plagiarism?

“Representing the work or ideas of another as one’s own; and/or using another’s work or ideas without crediting the source.” (Boston University, n.d.)

Please review Boston University’s [Academic Conduct Code](#).

Why do some people plagiarize?

Unintentional

- Sloppy notes
- Ignorance of the rules
- Cultural differences
- Improper paraphrasing or summary skills
- Carelessness

Intentional

- Lack of confidence
- Lack of understanding
- Procrastination
- Lack of time

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 them
- Media "borrowing" without documentation
- Web publishing without permissions of creators

Unintentional

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

Plagiarism includes, but not limited to the following:

- Copying the answers of another student on an examination
- Copying or restating the work or ideas of another person or persons in any oral or written work (printed or electronic) without citing the appropriate source
- Using audio or video footage that comes from another source (including work done by another student) without permission and/or acknowledgement of that source
- Collaborating with someone else in an academic endeavor without acknowledging their contribution.

Academic Integrity

“At the graduate level, it is expected that students exhibit sophistication in understanding the tenets of academic integrity. At Boston University, graduate students are governed by the presumption that their academic work is held to the highest standard of research and scholarship.” (Boston University, n.d.)

Examples of Academic Integrity Violations include:

- Plagiarism
- Unethical Collaboration
- Falsification of data or results
- Unprofessional treatment of patients and clients

Avoid any chance of academic dishonesty by doing your own work

This means:

- Doing your own research and writing for your papers
- Using resources for appropriate academic writing guidelines
- Learning the rules of citation to avoid plagiarism

Four strategies to insure honesty in your writing:

1. Quoting
2. Paraphrasing
3. Summarizing
4. In all of the above, use appropriate APA referencing

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

1. Quoting

If a quote is 40 words or more, clearly indent beyond the regular margin. For example:

Dykens and Gerrard (1986) concluded that the psychological profile of bulimics and repeat dieters is similar:

It appears that both repeat dieters and bulimics can be characterized as having low self-esteem and external loss of control. This profile supports suggestions from case studies that women with eating disorders suffer from feelings of ineffectiveness and lack of control over life decisions. (p. 288)

Quoting continued...

- Quotations should be used sparingly. They must be exact, word-for-word as they appear in the original document.
- Quotes require a citation in addition to the use of quote marks.
- Every quoted word needs to be cited. Even a short phrase or single word must be quoted and cited if it is unusual.

(Harris, 2002)

Quoting Continued...

To quote properly, the APA requires parenthetical citations in the body of the text, and they include the author and the date.

1. A citation for a summary of an article, looks like this:

Studies that examine links between cardiovascular and mental activity must understand that cardiovascular activity itself comprises a suite of variables (Van Roon, Mulder, Althaus, & Mulder, 2004).

The parenthetical citation “(Van Roon, Mulder, Althaus, & Mulder, 2004)” refers to an article by the four listed co-authors.

2. Publication information about the article is provided in the reference section, such as:

Van Roon, A., Mulder, L., Althaus, M., & Mulder, G. (2004). Introducing a baroflex model for studying cardiovascular effects of mental workload. *Psychophysiology*, *41*, 961–981.

(Princeton University, 2011).

Citing References in Text

The following chart shows how to format in-text citations (6.11–6.15)

Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

Question 1 – Clinical Practice

- You are writing a paper for a clinical practice course. Please take the following direct quote and select the correct formatting as an in-text parenthetical citation:

Motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition.

- This is taken from an article written by Christine Bundy, in the *Journal of Royal Society of Medicine* Volume 97, 2004, on page 43.
- On the next slide, choose the correct answer(s)

Question 1 Answer choices – Clinical Practice

- a) “Motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition” (Bundy, 2004, p. 43).
- b) Bundy (2004) states, “Motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition” (p. 43).
- c) My literature review has shown , motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition.
- d) Today we know that, motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition.

Answer to Question 1

The correct answers are: **Both A and B**

- a) “Motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition” (Bundy, 2004, p. 43).

- b) Bundy (2004) states, “Motivational interviewing is a relatively new cognitive-behavioral technique that aims to help patients identify and change behaviors that may be placing them at risk of developing health problems or be preventing optimal management of a chronic condition” (p. 43).

✘ Warning: C and D are text lifting and constitute plagiarism

2. Paraphrase

All papers must be completely in your *own words*. In your construction of writing to paraphrase you must use *new synonyms* and *new phrases*. Only technical terms should be repeated.

However, any *exact words* that are retained from the original source should have *quotation marks* around them. The sentence structure should be *yours*, not a copy of the same style as in the source.

Also, when paraphrasing, your interpretation and/or assessment is not included in the paraphrased text.

Therefore, paraphrasing is more than simply rewording the original material.

Paraphrasing continued...

Paraphrase is a *restatement* of another person's thoughts or ideas in your *own words*, using your *own sentence structure*. A paraphrase is normally about the same length as the original. Although you don't need to use quotation marks when you paraphrase, you absolutely *do* need to cite the source.

Paraphrase your source if you can restate the idea more clearly or simply, or if you want to place the idea in the flow of your own thoughts. Be sure to announce your source in your own text (Dorothea Dix reported that...) and always include a citation. Paraphrasing requires citation. (Dix, 1824)

Paraphrasing examples

Original

In the current paper we will be examining responses to a particular type of imposter; the vegetarian who eats meat. We chose this example because the core norm of the vegetarian is very clear (to not eat meat), and violation of the norm is easily recognized. Hornsey, M.J., & Jetten, J. (2003). Not being what you claim to be: impostors as sources of group threat. [Electronic version] *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 33, 639-657.

Paraphrase

Hornsey and Jetten (2003) investigated group responses to impostors. For the purposes of their study, the impostors were defined as vegetarians who go against the norm by eating meat. The “violation of the norm” in this particular situation is easily noticed (Hornsey & Jetten, p. 641).

<https://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism>

Question 2 – Macro Practice

- You are writing your MP 759 Community Analysis paper. On the next slide, choose the correct answer which correctly paraphrases the following sentence:

“Regardless of intent, clumsy efforts to work collaboratively with grassroots community organizations can leave members and leaders feeling like they’ve been tokenized and co-opted, functioning as ‘junior partners,’ rather than as equals in a joint endeavor” (Staples, 2004, p. 210).

Question 2 Answers – Macro Practice

- a) Regardless of intent, clumsy efforts to work collaboratively with grassroots community organizations can leave members and leaders feeling like they've been tokenized and co-opted, functioning as “junior partners,” rather than as equals in a joint endeavor (Staples, 2004, p. 210).
- b) Regardless of intent, efforts to work collaboratively with grassroots community organizations can leave members and leaders alienated, rather than as equals in a joint endeavor (Staples, 2004, p. 210).
- c) Efforts to work collaboratively with grassroots community organizations can leave members and leaders feeling like they've been functioning as “junior partners,” rather than as equals (Staples, 2004, p. 210).
- d) Members and leaders of community organizations can feel alienated and/or patronized when efforts to include them are not genuine, despite good intentions (Staples, 2004, p. 210).

Answer to Question 2

The correct answer is: **D**

Members and leaders of community organizations can feel alienated and/or patronized when efforts to include them are not genuine, despite good intentions (Staples, 2004, p. 210).

- ✘ The other options are incorrect because they employ some of the exact language of the original quotation, rather than paraphrasing the overarching idea.

Question 3 – Human Behavior

- You are working on your HB 720 Reaction Paper and you want to paraphrase the quote below to explain your perspective on private issues and public troubles. On the next slide, choose the answer which correctly paraphrases the following sentences:

“The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society. That is its task and its promise” (Mills, 1959, p. 6).

Question 3 – Human Behavior

- a) The task and promise of the sociological imagination is to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society (Mills, 1959, p. 6).
- b) Mills (1959) says the task and promise of the sociological imagination is to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society.
- c) Mills (1959) argues that the concept of the sociological imagination helps us to understand the relationship between history (macro) and biography (micro) and how the two influence each other and society.
- d) The job and the hope of the sociological imagination is to understand history and biography and the intersection between the two (Mills, 1959).

Answer to Question 3

The correct answer is: C

Mills (1959) argues that the concept of the sociological imagination helps us to understand the relationship between history (macro) and biography (micro) and how the two influence each other and society.

- ✘ The other answers are incorrect because they too closely mimic the language and wording of the original quotation.

3. Summarizing

A summary is a concise statement of another person's thoughts or ideas in your own words. A summary is normally shorter than the original—a distillation of the source's ideas. When summarizing other people's ideas, arguments, or conclusions, you must cite your sources in accordance with APA rules.

Taking good notes while doing your research will help you keep track of which ideas belong to which author.

Summary example

Original sentence:

“The movement toward education by computer is developing fast. Massive Open Online Courses, called MOOCs, are changing how people learn in many places. For years, people could receive study materials from colleges or universities and take part in online classes. But such classes were not designed for many thousands of students at one time, as MOOCs are.” (MOOCS Are Moving Forward, Voice of America, learningenglish.voanews.com)

<https://owl.purdue.edu/owl>

An APA summary may look like the following:

According to a Voice of America article, a fast-growing MOOCs movement allows thousands to take online classes at once, changing how we learn.

An appropriate summary keeps the original main idea and it is much shorter than the original text.

<https://owl.purdue.edu>

Quotes, Paraphrases and Summaries

In reality, your papers will be a combination of summaries, paraphrases, and quotations, and you will need to cite each correctly in the text. For example:

In his famous and influential work *On the Interpretation of Dreams*, Sigmund Freud argues that dreams are the "royal road to the unconscious" ([this quote needs a page #](#)), expressing in coded imagery the dreamer's unfulfilled wishes through a process known as the "dream work" ([this paraphrase need a page #](#)). According to Freud, actual but unacceptable desires are censored internally and subjected to coding through layers of condensation and displacement before emerging in a kind of rebus puzzle in the dream itself ([this summary needs page #s](#))."

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/01/>



Use of common knowledge

Deciding which facts or pieces of information require citation and which are common knowledge, and do not require citation, isn't always easy. But remember: when in doubt, cite.

Commonly reported facts: Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States, but not the information that historians have to say about Lincoln.

Common sayings such as proverbs: “Waste not, want not” or “Look before you leap.”

Information that is easily observed: the sky is cloudy, but not a detailed explanation of why the sky is cloudy.

Facts, Information, and Data

Often you'll want to use facts or information to support your own argument. If the information is found exclusively in a particular source, you must clearly acknowledge that source. For example, if you use data from an experiment conducted and reported by a researcher, you must cite your source.

One example: Kinsey estimated that nearly 46% of the male population had engaged in both heterosexual and homosexual activities, or "reacted to" persons of both sexes, in the course of their adult lives (Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin, & Gebhard, 1953/1998, p. 656).

Is It Plagiarism? Quiz

NOW!

Please take this interactive online quiz, which can be found at:

[Turnitin Quiz on Plagiarism](#)

Information on References

Everything you cited in the text of your work belongs in your reference list, ordered alphabetically.

If you did not cite an article or book or webpage in the text of your paper, you cannot include that material in your reference list.

Title this section of your paper “References,” *not* “Works Cited” or “Bibliography.”

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