



RSPH

Practicing Good Scholarship



Outline

①

What is good scholarship?

②

Why is good scholarship important?

③

How do I practice good scholarship?



What is good scholarship?

Good scholarship is:

- Communicating honestly about what are and are not your own arguments, data, and ideas; and
- Accurately and completely documenting in your work the sources of arguments, data, and ideas that are not your own



What is **not** good scholarship?

Failing to give credit to others for their work is **not** good scholarship and is called *plagiarism*. Plagiarism can take many forms, including:

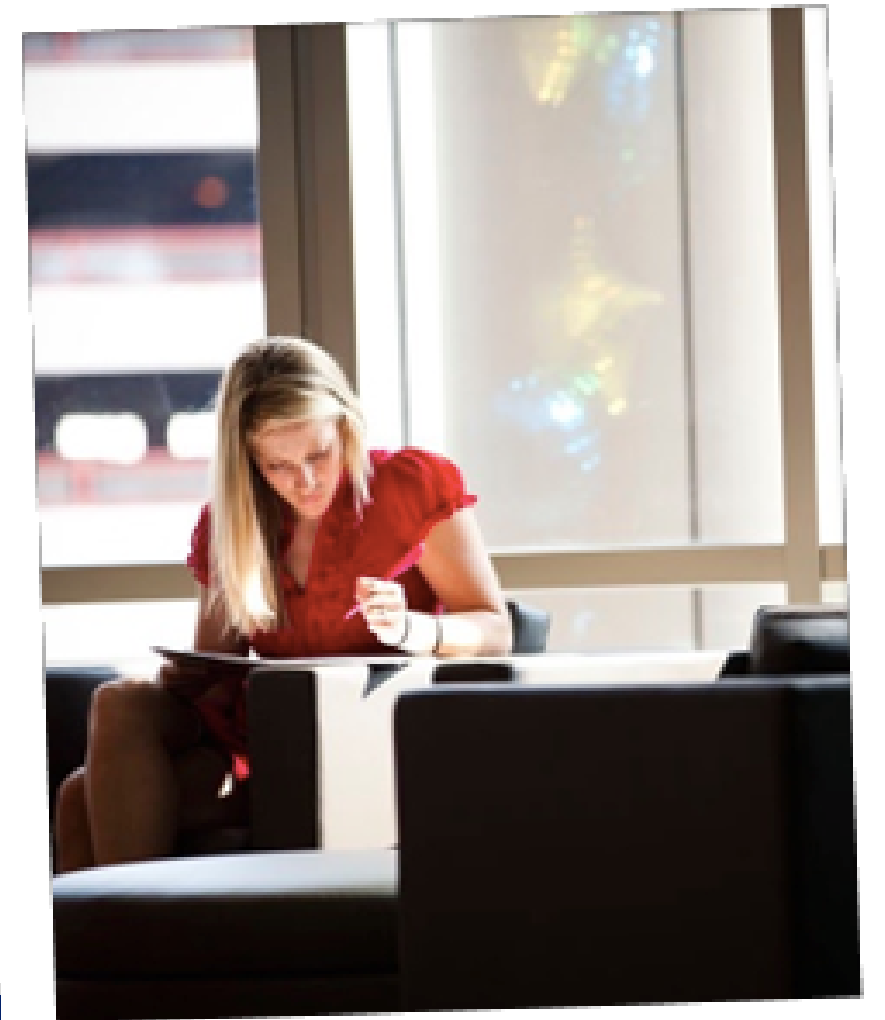
- Submitting someone else's work as your own
- Submitting work that includes little or no original thought
- Failing to cite all sources
- Citing nonexistent sources inaccurately



Why is good scholarship important?

Good scholarship is important because:

1. Researching and integrating information and ideas is an essential part of graduate work.
2. Giving credit to others for their work is necessary, appropriate, and expected.
3. Plagiarism is a violation of the school's honor code and a breach of ethics that can damage your reputation among your peers, faculty, and colleagues.



How do I practice good scholarship?



Paraphrase



Quote



Cite



Paraphrase

Express information from a source in your own way, using your own words, and sentence structure

Example 1

Original

Rather, simultaneous consideration of various social “axes” is imperative in efforts to discern a political economy of brutality.



Paraphrase

Paul Farmer agues that to identify a political economy of extreme suffering, various social factors must be considered (Farmer, 2003).

different structure

different word

different phrase

Example 2

Original



Paraphrase

As these cases illustrate, disability lawsuits can be an effective way for an individual who meets the legal definition of disabled to get relief from secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace.

The authors conclude that employees who are disabled can use lawsuits to force employers to ban smoking in the workplace (Zellers, Thomas & Ashe, 2007).

different word

different phrase

different structure

Tips for Paraphrasing

These three steps will help you paraphrase others' writing.

1. Read the original passage as many times as you need to fully understand the information.
2. Put the original aside and write about the information in an informal way - in the way you might explain it to another student.
3. Rewrite your version in a more formal way, incorporate the text, and include appropriate citation.



Quote

Reporting a source's exact words.

When to quote

Sometimes, you will want to share information and ideas from others through direct quotes.

Quoting is a good choice when the text:

- Is well known (e.g., "*I have a dream*").
- Communicates an idea or thought in a way that is particularly original, expressive, dramatic, or meaningful.

Grammar Note: Quotations

Remember: When including quoted material in your writing, you *must*

Introduce the quote with a word or phrase such as:

- The author notes that "..."
- The researchers refer to the problem as "..."
- According to the researchers, "..."

Note: When the quoted material is a full sentence, include a comma, and capitalize the first word.

Grammar Note: Quotations

Remember: When including quoted material in your writing, you *must*

- Put double quotation marks ("") around text.

Example: *The authors describe the progress in polio eradication as "striking" (Minor, 2014).*

- Use single quotation marks (") only for a quote *within* a quote.

Example: *The participant asked the speaker, "What do you think about 'anti-vaxxers?'"*

Grammar Note: Quotations

Remember: When including quoted material in your writing, you *must*

- Put comma and periods *inside* the quotation marks.

Examples:

"The virus will never stop spreading," she said.

The writer described the situation as "apocalyptic."

Cite



Identify the sources of others' words, phrases, ideas, images, and information.

Citation: What, When, Where, and How

What

You may find the information you are citing from a primary or secondary source.

Primary Sources

Examples:

- Journal Articles
- Records
- Correspondence

Secondary Sources

Examples:

- Journal Articles
(information/text cited by another author)
- Textbooks
- Encyclopedias

Secondary Sources

Whenever possible, **cite the primary source**. Use secondary sources when the original source is:

- Unavailable
- Out of print
- Not available in English

If you need to cite a secondary source, give credit to the primary source using "as cited in X."

Example:

Blake et al. found a 35% increase in infection rates (as cited in Jones, 2003).

The Exception: Common Knowledge

It is not necessary to cite all the information that is common knowledge. Common knowledge is:

- Easily available in numerous sources
- Likely to be known by a lot of people
- Well known by a particular audience

Examples:

- *Smoking is linked to lung cancer.*
- *John Snow is known as the "Father of Public Health."*
- *Type II diabetes is more common than Type I diabetes.*

Citation: What, When, Where, and How

When

Always cite others' material - information, ideas, data, images, (photos, graphs, tables, artwork)

- from all sources, including:

- journals, books
- websites, blogs
- lecture notes
- theses, dissertations
- interviews

Where

Cite your sources **in the text** of the document and **in a reference list** at the end.

Citation: What, When, Where, and How

How

- Cite your sources using the style indicated by your professor (or that you prefer, if given a choice).
- Find citation style rules and examples at citation websites (e.g., [APAstyle.org](https://apastyle.org), and websites such as The Purdue Owl or Woodruff Library's Guide to Citing your Sources
- Use Endnote software (free for students) to make citation easy.

Key Points

Good scholarship means:

1. Giving credit where credit is due
2. By always citing your sources
3. In the appropriate citation style.

**Thank
you!**

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[spectrum/?_ga=2.118801737.1726596663.1565466848-1461786434.1565310176](https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/?_ga=2.118801737.1726596663.1565466848-1461786434.1565310176)

What are the principles and practices of good scholarship? NSW Education Standards.

<https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/hsc/hsc-all-my-own-work/scholarship-principles-practices/1-good-scholarship>

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