

Feb. 12 2009

1.

## Nitrate Reductase lab

- 1) Time course induction of NR in corn leaves  
 $\text{NO}_3^-$ -starved plants were given nitrate  
24, 5, 3 and \*1h before experiment

\* This time was actually 30'.

Plot NR activity against induction time (h)

Discuss (review posted on-line)

Note use standard curve to obtain amount  $\text{NO}_2^-$   
produced in assay tubes

∴ Hand in : • Graph  
• Single page (double-space)  
discussion

## 2) Effect of $[\text{NO}_3]$ on the level of NR activity

$\text{NO}_3$ -starved plants were provided with different  $[\text{NO}_3]$

Plot NR activity against  $[\text{NO}_3]$  on semi-log paper

Discuss

∴ Hand in :

- Graph
- Single page discussion

## 3) Effect of light on constitutive + induced NR activity

$\text{NO}_3$ -starved plants were placed in dark or light. Half of these plants received  $\text{NO}_3$  + the other half did not.

Plot or present data in Table + discuss

∴ Hand in:      Graph or table  
Single page discussion

Please submit Feb 19 (next Thursday)

All data should be nmols  $\text{NO}_2^-$  formed per hour  
per gm fresh wt

nmols  $\text{NO}_2^- \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1}$

Data are posted on-line - still waiting  
for one set.....

# PLAGIARISM

is:

- 1) misrepresentation of someone else's work as your own
- 2) Patchwriting (refer to E. Barley's handout)
- 3) Paraphrasing without acknowledgement
- 4) changing or misrepresenting quotations
- 5) Failing to cite a source
- 6) Quoting without using quotation marks


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## Academic Honesty

Academic honesty is central to maintaining the high standard of academic excellence to which Simon Fraser University is dedicated. The Department of Biological Sciences is therefore committed to promoting and maintaining integrity as it relates to all aspects of teaching, student learning, and evaluation. To ensure that evaluations of students fairly reflect their ability and effort, we endorse the guidelines laid out by the Senate Committee on Academic Integrity in Student Learning and Evaluation (SCAISLE). These guidelines outline the need to promote awareness of what constitutes academic dishonesty, including plagiarism, and to clearly establish the consequences for dishonest behaviour.

**Plagiarism** is the unacknowledged use of other people's ideas or work. Plagiarism may be unintentional and can be avoided through careful work habits and familiarity with academic conventions. But whether intentional or unintentional, plagiarism is recognized as a serious academic offence. The university's strong stance against plagiarism reflects our shared commitment to intellectual honesty, and the original contributions of each student validate the university's role as a centre of learning.

### Forms of plagiarism

1. Misrepresenting someone else's work as one's own: e.g. copying another student's paper or an article from a journal or website; buying an essay from a term-paper mill
2. Patchwriting: writing a paper by simply patching together blocks of text, perhaps with slight modification, taken from one or more sources (*see example #1 and #2*)
3. Paraphrasing or summarizing information from a source without citation (*see example #3*)
4. Quoting material without proper use of quotation marks (even if otherwise cited correctly).
5. Changing, distorting or misrepresenting quoted material. If a source is quoted, it should be quoted word for word and cited.
6. Translating a work from one language to another without citation.

### Here is some advice on how to avoid plagiarism:

- \* 1. As you read source material, think carefully about what you are reading and note which material is relevant to your paper.
- \* 2. Take notes in your own words, preferably in point form rather than in complete sentences. Don't be intimidated by the writing of your sources. Don't think that you cannot explain their ideas clearly in your own words.
- \* 3. Think about what you are reading while you are making the notes. Make sure you understand what you are reading and what you are writing. You can't explain complex ideas or information in your own words if you don't clearly understand what you're trying to say.
- \* 4. Quotations should be used sparingly. In most cases, you should explain the ideas or information you obtained from a source in your own words. However, if you do copy the authors' words, make sure that you use quotation marks and cite your source.
- 5. Define or rephrase any terminology that would not be familiar to a fellow student in your course.

### Other forms of academic dishonesty

1. Cheating on an exam. This includes the use of books, notes, and electronic aids not approved by an instructor in closed book exams or unauthorized sharing of books and notes during a closed book exam.

2. Using or attempting to use other students' work on assignments or answers during examinations.
3. Failing to take reasonable measures to prevent others from copying your work or using your answers during an exam.
4. Submitting the same essay, presentation or assignment for more than one course without prior approval.
5. Preventing fair access to library resources, e.g., by hiding books or by signing out short-term reserve materials and keeping them overdue when they are needed by other students.
6. Lying about reasons for missing an exam, handing in an assignment late, etc.

A more detailed list is provided in Section 3 of Policy T10.02 (<http://www.sfu.ca/policies/teaching/t10-02.htm>).

### Resources for students

For guidance about Academic Honesty in general, students should see the "Code of Academic Honesty" in Policy T10.02 and in the General Regulations of the Simon Fraser University undergraduate Studies Calendar. Students are also encouraged to explore resources available at the Simon Fraser Academic Integrity homepage and the Learning Commons, and conduct the plagiarism tutorial provided by the Library.

#### Links:

Code of Academic Honesty (Policy T10.02)

Academic Dishonesty and Misconduct Procedures (Policy T10.03)

Simon Fraser Academic Integrity homepage

Learning Commons

Library plagiarism tutorial

### \* Consequences of academic dishonesty in Biological Sciences

The consequences of academic dishonesty range from a warning, to failing an assignment, to failing a course, to suspension from the university. Students suspected of academic dishonesty will be asked to meet with their instructor. During this meeting, the instructor will outline the alleged offence, discuss the consequences of academic dishonesty and provide information about how to appeal against the allegation or any punishment that may be imposed by the Department (as per policy T10.03 sections 2.1d and 8.0, see <http://www.sfu.ca/policies/teaching/t10-03.htm>). The punishment imposed will depend on the form of dishonesty detected, and whether it is a repeat offense.

Consistent with new initiatives across the university, the Associate Chair will be informed in writing of the nature of the incident in all cases of dishonesty, including cases where only a warning is given. Policy T10.03 describes situations where the Chair must be informed in writing, but the new initiatives are to inform the Chair or their designate in writing in all cases. Within the Department of Biological Sciences, the Associate Chair is to be informed.

Students will be advised that a report will be retained within the department and at the registrar's office. If other incidents of academic dishonesty have been reported within this or other departments, the Associate Chair may decide that additional penalties are warranted or that the case should be referred to the University Board on Student Discipline (UBSD). Cases referred to UBSD can result in students being suspended from or denied readmission to the university.

### Forms of plagiarism: examples

#### Source material:

Rabbani MA et al. 2003. Monitoring Expression Profiles of Rice Genes under Cold, Drought, and High-Salinity Stresses