

# Academic English: Intermediate

# Cat coat genetics

- Look at all the photographs of cats that you brought. (You should have at least one each.)
- You will need to keep notes.

# Cat coat genetics

- You should be able to identify four *Mendelian* genetic traits from photographs.
  - Hair length (L)
  - Completely white hair (W)
  - White spots (S)
  - Orange hair (O)
- (These are Mendelian traits. Other colors or patterns are more genetically complex.)

# Cat coat genetics

Dominant gene (allele)

- Long hair is recessive.
- L (hair length)
  - LL short hair
  - Ll short hair
  - ll long hair

Recessive gene

*Write this down!  
You'll need it later!*

# Cat coat genetics

- White (mostly white hair with just one or two colored spots on the head) is dominant.
- $W$  (white)
  - $WW$  completely white
  - $Ww$  completely white
  - $ww$  some colored hair
- If the cat is  $WW$ , you can't judge  $S$  or  $O$ .

# Cat coat genetics

- Piebald spotting (some white among other colors) is dominant.
- S (white spots)
  - SS      some white hair
  - Ss      some white hair
  - ss      no white hair
- SS or Ss might have just a little white, or half of their coat might be white.

# Cat coat genetics

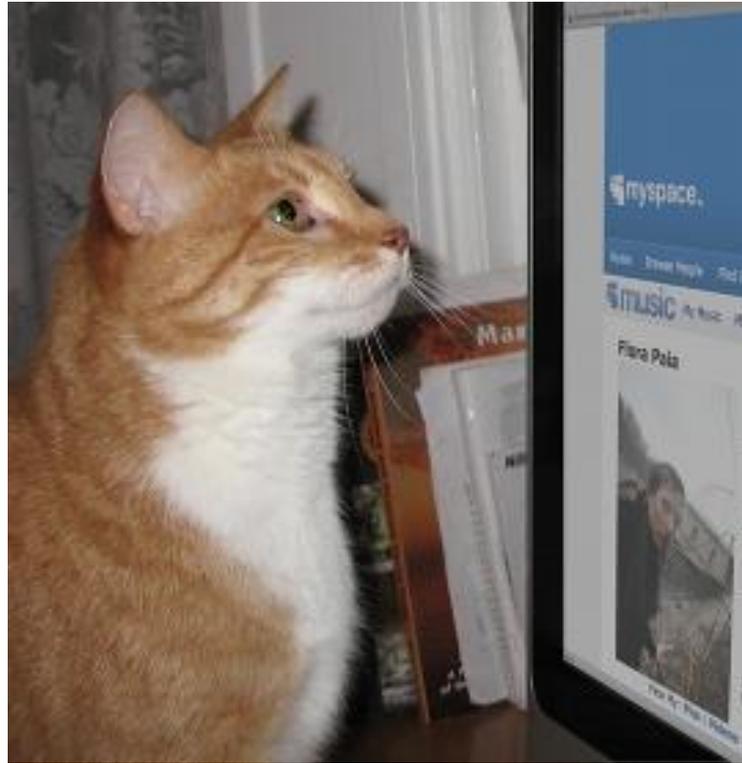
- Orange hair is Mendelian, but color is also affected by other genes.
- O (orange)
  - OO      orange *or* cream color
  - Oo      orange and black, *or* cream and gray
  - oo      black *or* gray
- The O gene is sex-linked. Orange males are rare.

# Cat coat genetics

- Look at each cat picture.
- Which genes does the cat have for these traits?

L	W	S	O
LL	WW	SS	OO
Ll	Ww	Ss	Oo
ll	ww	ss	oo

# Cat coat genetics



Donald H. MacDonald  
Myths of Human Genetics

L	W	S	O
L—	WW	S—	OO

# Cat coat genetics

- Which genes does each cat have for L, W, S, O traits?

L	W	S	O
L—	W—	S—	OO
			Oo
ll	ww	ss	oo

# What is plagiarism?

*Plagiarism is using others'  
**ideas and words**  
without clearly **acknowledging**  
**the source** of that information.*

(Indiana Writing Tutorial Service, 2011)

# What is plagiarism?



- Get **ideas** from books, lectures, other sources.
- Don't take **sentences** or long phrases from those sources *without citing them*.
- **Plagiarism:** use ideas, words *without giving credit*
  - No credit: **plagiarism, cheating, stealing**
  - Give credit: engaging with sources; good



***You must give credit***

***to the one who said it.***

***(or thought of it)***

# Why is plagiarism bad?

- Rules:
  - Teachers want to check your ability.
  - Teachers or schools will punish you.

# Why is plagiarism bad?

- Norms:
  - Politicians (for example) are expected to *believe* what they say. (Someone else might think of it.)
  - Scientists (for example) are expected to *discover* what they say. (Someone else might help write it.)
  - Students (for example) are expected to *learn, know, and be able to write* what they say.

# Why is plagiarism bad?

- Ethics: Be good.
  - Scientists are judged by the ideas they create.
  - Give credit to the scientists who inspire you.
  - Someone may give you credit in the future.

# What counts as plagiarism?

- Copying exact words
- Rewriting sentences in your own English
- Learning new ideas without giving credit

# Copying exact words

Darwin knew that species changed over generations, but he did not know how this happened. Mendel provided the answer.

# Copying exact words

“Darwin knew that species changed over generations, but he did not know how this happened. Mendel provided the answer” (Bowring et al. 2014, p. 70).

# Copying exact words

“Darwin knew that species changed over generations, but he did not know how this happened. Mendel provided the answer” (Bowring et al. 2014, p. 70).

- Use quotation marks, give credit = Not plagiarism

# Rewriting in your own English

Darwin knew that animals evolved over time, but he did not know how this happened.

- Just changing a few words is still copying.
- Use a quotation...
- ...or rewrite it completely

# Rewriting in your own English

Darwin discovered evolution, but not the mechanism of change. Mendel's work on genes provided a missing piece (Bowring et al. 2014).

- Rewrite it in your own English.
- Don't forget to give credit.

# Learned ideas without credit

We can see impact craters on the moon left by objects such as meteorites that crashed there (Bowring et alia 2014).

- Give credit, even if you use your own English.
- Didn't know before = Give credit
- Already knew = ...ちょっと難しい

# Learned ideas without credit

- Already knew...

The sky is blue (~~Rayleigh 1881~~).

Lord Rayleigh's paper describing why the sky is blue was based on earlier work by John Tyndall (Gibbs 1997).

# Citations have two parts

- In the paper, put the author's name and the year in parenthesis.
- Use quotation marks for direct quotes (same words).
  - Don't use quotation marks for paraphrase (rewritten in your own English).

# Quoting

*Dr. Andrea Neal explained why she is dedicated to keeping the ocean clean when she said, “The ocean is our life source. Not only is it a place where we see enjoyment, where we have fun and love it, but it is where we get our life and where we get our breath from” (Project Kaisei 2009).*

- Use quotation marks.
- Don't change the author (or speaker's) words.

# Quoting

“With so many things to do... many students put off assignments that do not interest them” (Harris 2004, p. 1).

- Give the author credit.

# Paraphrasing

College students tend to be busy, so they may do uninteresting assignments at the last minute (Harris 2004).

- Even if you change the words, give credit.
- Be careful not to change the meaning.

# Citations have two parts

- In the paper, put the author's name and the year in parenthesis.
- At the end of the paper, put a list of everything you quoted or paraphrased.

Project Kaisei. 2009. "Intro from the Kaisei." YouTube [youtu.be/i8QpPUQzgcl](https://youtu.be/i8QpPUQzgcl)

Harris, Robert. 2004. "Anti-plagiarism strategies for research papers." *Virtual Salt*.

# Citations have two parts

Author name(s)

*Include enough information so your reader could find the paper or book.*

Year

Use *romaji* for non-English titles, names, etc.

Project Kaisei. 2009. "Intro from the Kaisei." YouTube [youtu.be/i8QpPUQzgcl](https://youtu.be/i8QpPUQzgcl)  
Harris, Robert. 2004. "Anti-plagiarism strategies for research papers." *Virtual Sal*

Paper (etc.) title

Name of journal, web site, etc.

If you do your best to follow this rule,  
usually you'll be OK.  
**Don't panic.**

***You must give credit  
to the one who said it.***

**(or thought of it)**