坚守学术诚信，避免论文写作“雷区”

厦门大学：张妮妮

1.案例
2. 学术诚信的定义
3. 学术不端的分类
4. 学术不端的后果
5. 如何规避

学术界的丑闻

Harvard and the Brigham recommend 31 retractions for cardiac stem cell work

Retraction Watch readers may be familiar with the name Piero Anversa. Until several years ago, Anversa, a scientist at Harvard Medical School and the Brigham and Women's Hospital, was a powerful figure in cardiac stem cell research.

"For ten years, he ran everything," says Jeffery Molkentin, a researcher at Cincinnati Children's whose lab was among the first to question the basis of Anversa's results in a 2014 paper in Nature.

Piero Anversa

来源：撤稿观察网站《Retraction Watch》

安韦萨就在心肌上动起了"心机"。２００１年，他还在纽约医学院工作时，在英国学术刊物《自然》上发表一篇论文，说可以用来自骨髓的ｃ－ｋｉｔ干细胞使心肌再生。随后，他又于２００３年在美国《细胞》杂志发文说不需要骨髓干细胞，使用成熟的心脏干细胞就能修复心肌。有研究人员曾对他的这两项研究成果提出质疑。

２００７年，安韦萨就职于哈佛大学医学院，在该机构附属的布里格姆妇女医院领导一个再生医学实验室。他陆续发表了多篇文章，被认为是心肌再生领域的开创者和"祖师爷"，全球许多地方的研究者都试图追随他的脚步，实现修复心脏这个充满希望的梦想。

但是，陆续有研究人员发现，安韦萨所描述的方法不能被重复。２０１４年，他发表在美国《循环》杂志的一篇论文被撤稿。２０１５年，他从布里格姆妇女医院离职。

哈佛大学医学院并没有因为安韦萨已离职而放弃追查，它近日对外宣布，安韦萨有３１篇论文存在造假问题，已通知相关期刊撤稿。目前还不清楚这些论文发表在哪些期刊上，除了已撤稿的《循环》外，英国著名医学期刊《柳叶刀》曾发表简短声明，对哈佛大学医学院调查安韦萨论文造假表示"关切"。

小保方晴子

- 2006 早稻田大学毕业
- 2008 早稻田大学应用化学硕士
- 2011年早稻田大学生命医学博士
- 被媒体誉为 “日本的居里夫人 “

2014/1/30
在《自然》同一天发表了两篇当时被认为具有突破性的关于STAP细胞的论文。

文章发表没多久，加州大学戴维斯分校教授Paul Knoepfler等美国学者公开质疑原文的方法。

- 2014年4月1日和5月8日，其所在研究所先后两次召开记者会，确认小保方晴子存在学术不端行为，宣布认定其论文造假。

《那一天》

原書名：『あの日』
作者：小保方晴子
出版社：講談社
首刷日期：2016年01月28日
出版日期：2016年1月29日四刷
頁數：253
尺寸：13.5 x 19.5 cm
ISBN：9784062200127

https://www.nsfc.gov.cn/publish/portal0/jd/04/info90956.htm

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科研不端行为处理办法
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工作动态

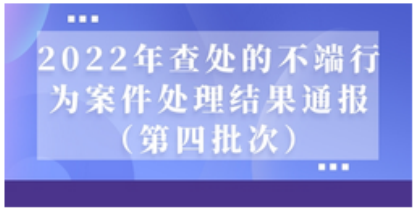
政务微信

2023年查处的不端行为案件处理结果通报（第二批次）

日期 2023-11-24 来源： 作者： 【大 中 小】 【打印】 【关闭】

近期，经国家自然科学基金委员会监督委员会调查审议、国家自然科学基金委员会委务会议审定，国家自然科学基金委员会对相关科研不端案件涉事主体进行了处理。现根据有关规定，将有关案情及处理结果予以通报。

https://cx.wanfangdata.com.cn/cnris/gc/index.html



2022年查处的不端行为案件处理结果通报（第四批）

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23-01-09

部分高校医学科研诚信案件调查处理结果公开通报情况汇总（2022年12月...

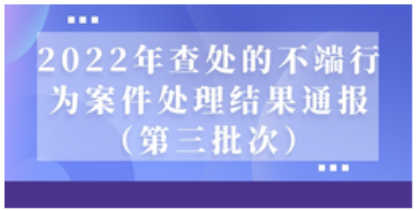
关于部分高校医学科研诚信案件调查处理结果公开通报情况汇总，详情见文章内容。

23-01-03

部分高校医学科研诚信案件调查处理结果公开通报情况汇总（2022年11月...

关于部分高校医学科研诚信案件调查处理结果公开通报情况汇总转载，详情见文章内容。

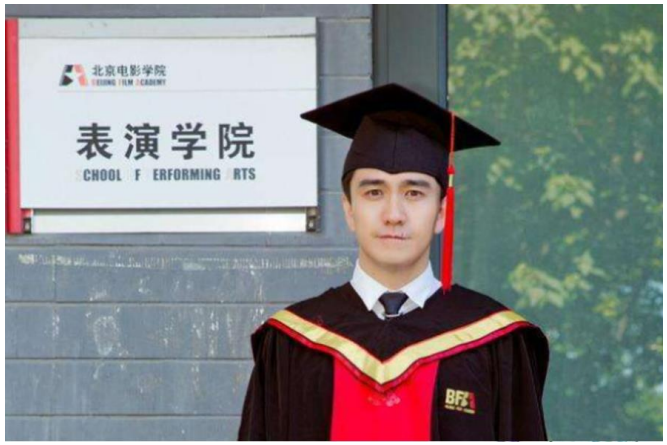
22-11-09



2022年查处的不端行为案件处理结果通报（第三批次）

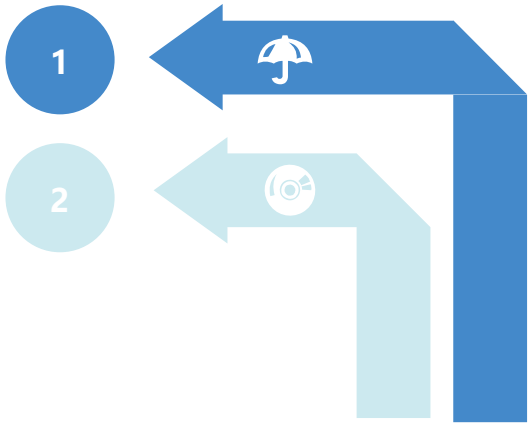
近期，经国家自然科学基金委员会监督委员调查审议、国家自然科学基金委员会委务会议审定，国家自然科学基金委员会对相关科研不端案件涉事主体进行了处理。现将给予通报批评的有关案...

22-10-26



翟天临不知知网事件

- 质疑一：《谈电视剧中“白孝文”的表演创作》涉嫌抄袭。
- 质疑二：读博期间没有在学术期刊上发文，博士 学位是如何拿到的?



文章
文字复制比

39.4%

检测结果

去除本人文献文字复制比：39.4%

重复字数：	[1441]	总段落数：	[1]
总字数：	[2851]	疑似段落数：	[1]
疑似段落最大重合字数：	[1122]	前部重合字数：	[116]
疑似段落最小重合字数：	[1122]	后部重合字数：	[1006]

文字复制比部分 39.4%
无问题部分 60.6%

指 标：✓疑似剽窃观点 ✓疑似剽窃文字表述 疑似自我剽窃 一稿多投 疑似整体剽窃 过度引用 重复发表

表格：0 脚注与尾注：0

（注释：无问题部分 文字复制比部分）

疑似剽窃观点 (1)

0003002_翟天临_谈电视剧《白鹿原》中"白孝文"的表演创作

1. 在笔者看来，这个人物在变迁过程中的内在心理是

1. 0003002_翟天临_谈电视剧《白鹿原》中"白孝文"的表演创作 总字数：2851

相似文献列表 文字复制比：39.4%(1122) 疑似剽窃观点：(0)

1	《白鹿原》白孝文人物分析 -《互联网文档资源（http://wenku.baidu.c）》- 2017	37.1%（1059） 是否引证：否
2	一个有灵魂深度的人物——《白鹿原》之白孝文论 黄立华; -《黄山学院学报》- 2006-04-20	20.6%（587） 是否引证：否

原文内容 红色文字表示存在文字复制现象的内容; 绿色文字表示其中标明了引用的内容

后果很严重

- 2019年2月16日，北京大学发布关于招募翟天临为博士后的调查说明： 确认翟天临存在学术不端行为，同意翟天临退站，责成光华管理学院作出深刻检查。
- 2019年2月19日，北京电影学院发布关于“翟天临涉嫌学术不端”等 问题的调查进展情况说明，宣布撤销翟天临博士学位，取消陈浥 博导资格。

学术诚信（Academic integrity）是指提倡和追求以公开、诚实和负责任的方式进行的任何学术活动，目的是创建一个公平、健康的学术环境。

学术诚信的反面即是学术欺诈或学术不诚实，包括考试作弊、论文抄袭等行为。

学术不诚信行为---学术不端

学术不端

七种学术不端行为

（一）剽窃：采用不当手段，窃取他人的观点、数据、图像、研究方法、文字表述等并以自己名义发表的行为；

（二）伪造：编造或虚构数据、事实的行为；

（三）篡改：故意修改数据和事实使其失去真实性的行为；

（四）不当署名：与对论文实际贡献不符的署名或作者排序行为；

七种学术不端行为

（五）一稿多投：将同一篇论文或只有微小差别的多篇论文投给两个及以上期刊，或者在约定期限内再转投其他期刊的行为；

（六）重复发表：在未说明的情况下重复发表自己（或自己作为作者之一）已经发表文献中内容的行为。

（七）其他学术不端行为。

--原国家新闻出版署于2019年5月发布了行业内标准——《CY / T174-2019学术出版规范期刊学术不端行为界定》

学术不端行为认定与处罚

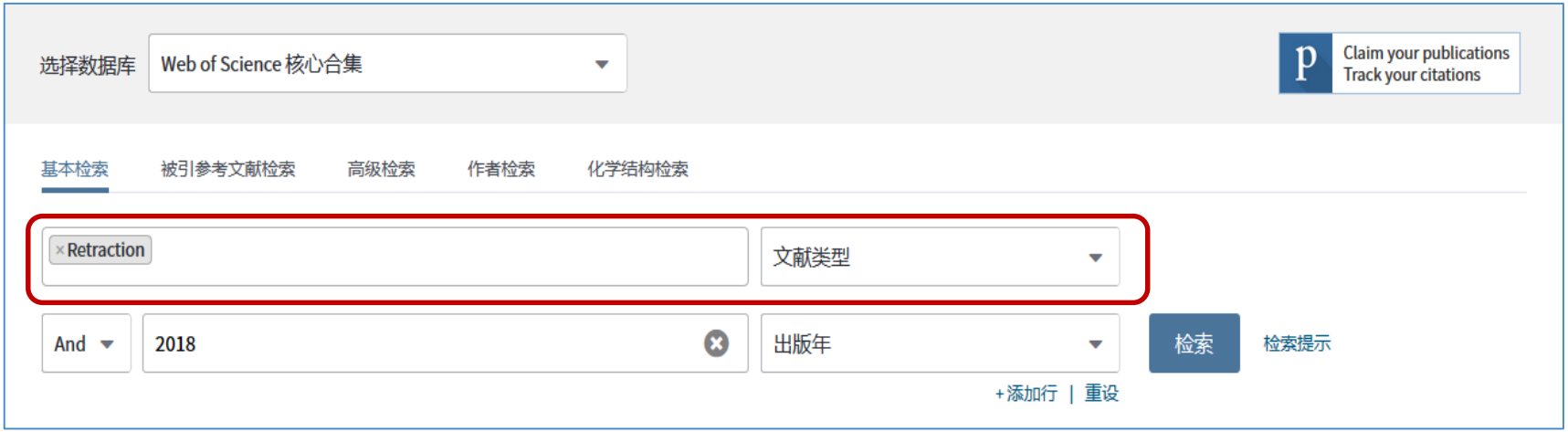
（一）对于学位申请者或学位获得者，可分别做出暂缓学位授予、不授予学位或撤销学位授予的处理；

（二）对于指导教师，可做出暂停招生、取消导师资格的处理；严重败坏学术道德的，由学位授予单位依据国家有关学术不端行为处理办法进行处理；

国务院学位委员会关于在学位授予工作中加强学术道德和学术规范建设的意见
学位〔2010〕9号

被撤稿的文章

被撤稿的文章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1. 撤稿声明: Grape Seed Proanthocyanidins Inhibit Melanoma Cell Invasiveness by Reduction of PGE(2) Synthesis and Reversal of Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition (Retraction of Vol 6, art no E21539, 2011)
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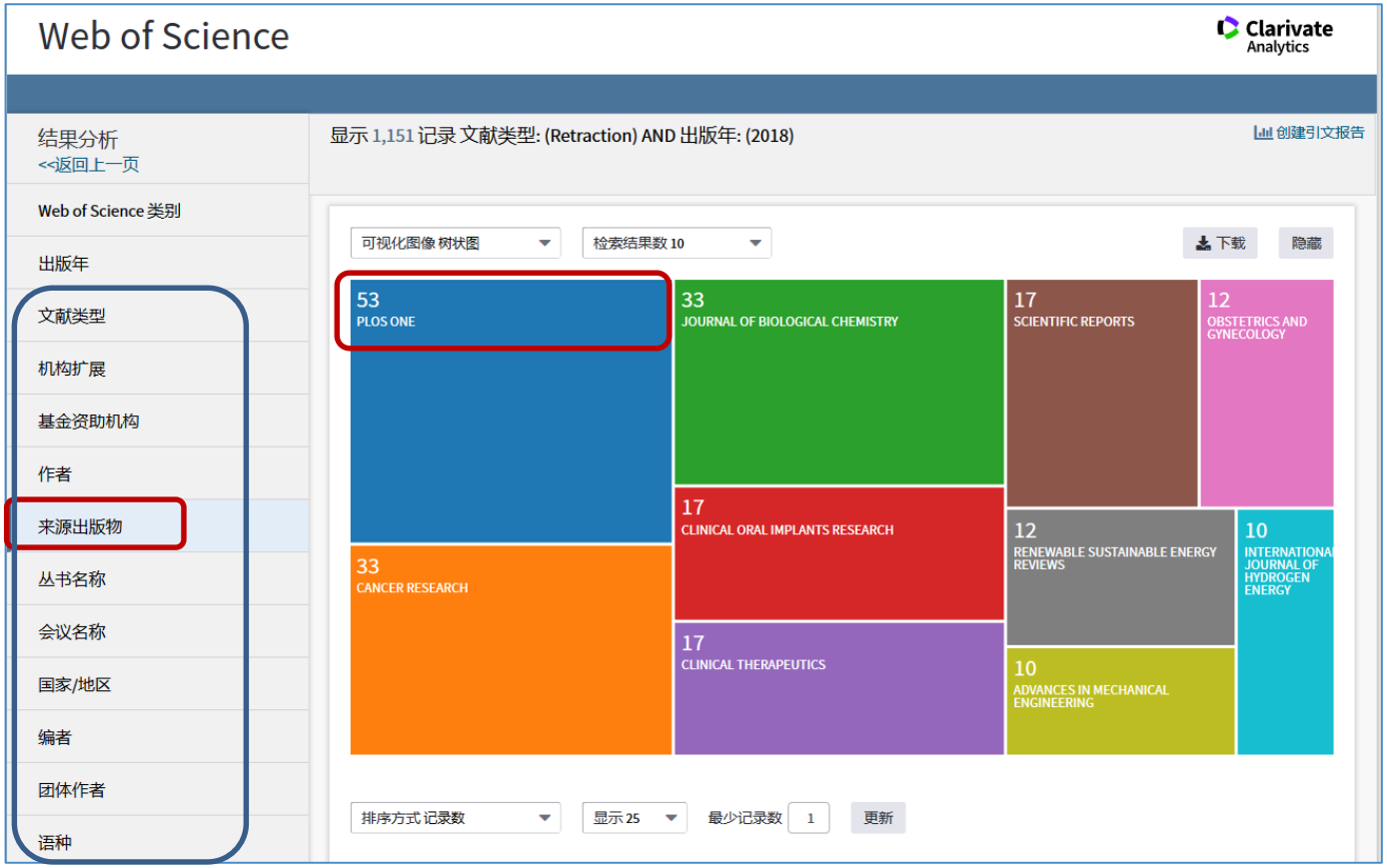
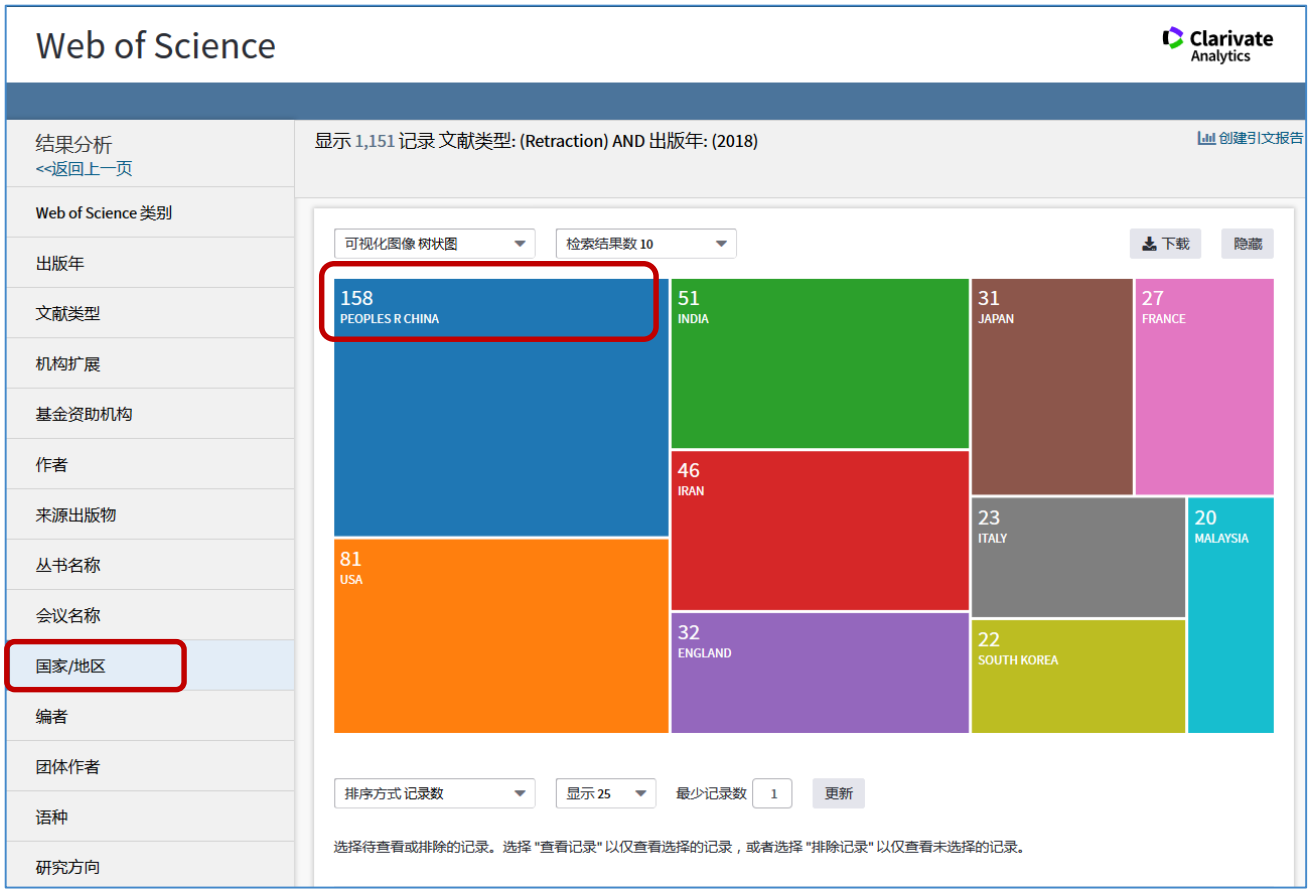


被撤稿本身是全球现象



中国的情况有点严重

被撤稿的原因

Publication misconduct and plagiarism retractions: a systematic, retrospective study

作者: Stretton, S (Stretton, Serina)[1]; Bramich, NJ (Bramich, Narelle J.)[1]; Keys, JR (Keys, Janelle R.)[1]; Monk, JA (Monk, Julie A.)[1]; Ely, JA (Ely, Julie A.)[1]; Haley, C (Haley, Cassandra)[1]; Woolley, MJ (Woolley, Mark J.)[1]; Woolley, KL (Woolley, Karen L.)[1,2,3]
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CURRENT MEDICAL RESEARCH AND OPINION
卷: 28 期: 10 页: 1575-1583
DOI: 10.1185/03007995.2012.728131
出版年: OCT 2012
文献类型: Article
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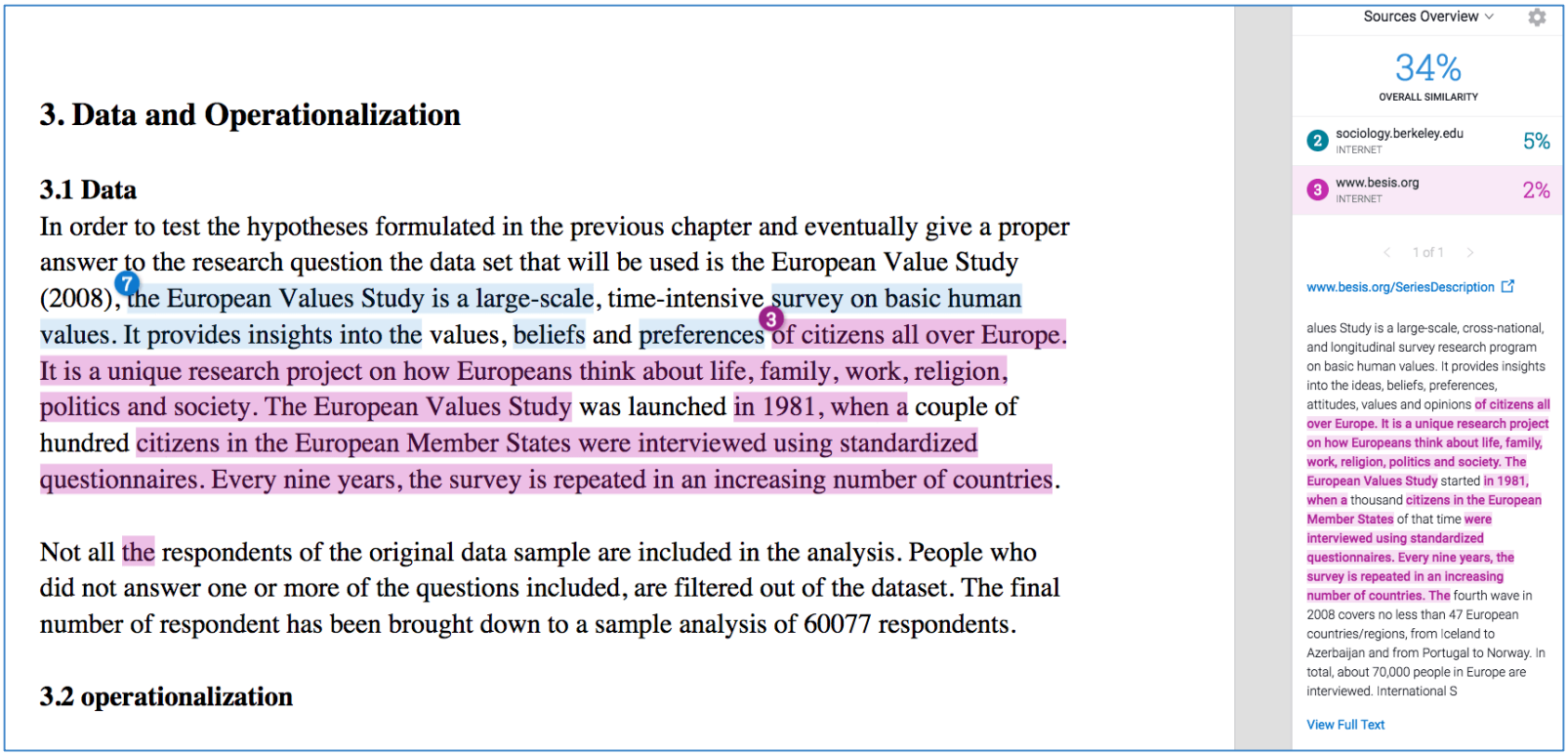
摘要

Of the 213 retracted misconduct publications, 41.8% (89/213) were retracted for plagiarism, 52.1% (111/213) for falsification/fabrication, 2.3% (5/213) for author disputes, 2.3% (5/213) for ethical issues, and 1.4% (3/213) for unknown reasons. The OR (95% CL) of plagiarism retractions (other misconduct retractions as reference) were higher (P<0.001) for first authors affiliated with lower-income versus higher-income countries (15.4 [4.5, 52.9]) and with non-English versus English national language countries (3.2 [1.8, 5.7]), for non-original research versus original research publications (8.4 [3.3, 21.3]), for case reports and series versus other original research types (4.2 [1.4, 13.0]), and for publications in low-ranked versus high-ranked journals (4.9 [2.4, 9.9]). Up until 2012, there were significantly (P<0.007) fewer 'serial offenders' (first authors with >1 retraction) with publications retracted for plagiarism (11.5%, 9/78) than other types of misconduct (28.9%, 24/83).

抄袭构成了学术不端的主要内容

五种抄袭形式

1. 逐字抄袭



3. Data and Operationalization

3.1 Data

In order to test the hypotheses formulated in the previous chapter and eventually give a proper answer to the research question the data set that will be used is the European Value Study (2008), the European Values Study is a large-scale, time-intensive survey on basic human values. It provides insights into the values, beliefs and preferences of citizens all over Europe. It is a unique research project on how Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, politics and society. The European Values Study was launched in 1981, when a couple of hundred citizens in the European Member States were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in an increasing number of countries.

Not all the respondents of the original data sample are included in the analysis. People who did not answer one or more of the questions included, are filtered out of the dataset. The final number of respondent has been brought down to a sample analysis of 60077 respondents.

3.2 operationalization

Sources Overview

34%

OVERALL SIMILARITY

2 sociology.berkeley.edu INTERNET 5%

3 www.besis.org INTERNET 2%

1 of 1

www.besis.org/SeriesDescription

alues Study is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values. It provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe. It is a unique research project on how Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, politics and society. The European Values Study started in 1981, when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in an increasing number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Azerbaijan and from Portugal to Norway. In total, about 70,000 people in Europe are interviewed. International S

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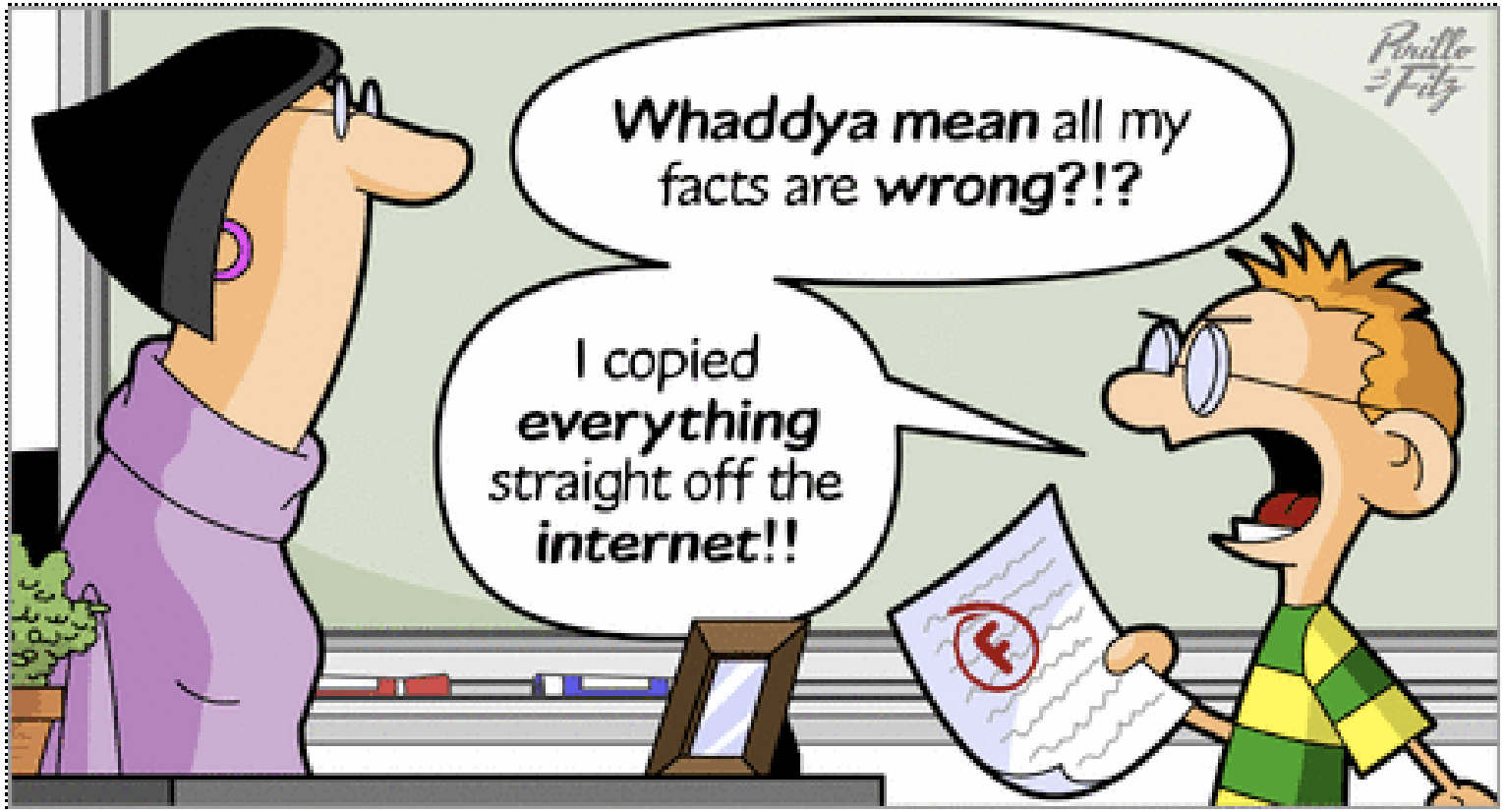
2. 拼凑抄袭

Engine developed with science development. Federation International Automobile released current engine formula [4]. Federation International Automobile directed cars to be powered by 2.4-little naturally aspirated engines in the V8 engine configuration [4]. Additional technical restriction was released with the new 2.4 little V8 formula to prevent the teams from creating higher RPM and horse power right away in 2006 [4]. The engines were limited to be 18,000 RPM in order to improve engine authority and reduce in cost [4]. For a decade in 1990s, F1 cars had run with 3.0 little naturally aspirated V10 engine [4]. However, development had conducted to these engines producing between 980 and 1,000 horse power and achieving top speeds of 375 km/h [4]. Teams proceed to use exotic alloys in the late 1990s, and this led to the Federation International Automobile banning the use exotic materials in engine architecture. Secondly, Federation International Automobile also banned to using exotic materials except for aluminum and iron alloys for the piston, cylinders, connecting rods and crankshaft [4]. Federation International Automobile continues to force to materials and designs architecture to limit power. Turbochargers

3. 转述抄袭

4.全文抄袭


Whaddya mean all my facts are wrong?!?
I copied everything straight off the internet!!
F

5.自我抄袭


OH NO! I FORGOT TO DO MY SCIENCE FAIR PROJECT AND IT'S DUE TOMORROW!!
MAYBE I COULD JUST REUSE LAST YEAR'S...

一稿多投

《大学图书馆学报》和《中国图书馆学报》关于处理吴民祥一稿两投、一稿两发的联合声明

《大学图书馆学报》和《中国图书馆学报》2015年第3期分别发表浙江师范大学教师教育学院吴民祥的文章《从“全球价值”到“地域关怀”：近代教会大学图书馆功能考察》和《由“普世价值”到“中国化”：近代教会大学图书馆功能演变》，两文的内容高度重合，除标题和个别字句有所改动外，基本内容和观点没有区别。

据调查，作者于 2014 年 11 月将同一稿件同时投给《大学图书馆学报》和《中国图书馆学报》，两刊编辑部在不知情的情况下，对稿件进行认真的查重、审阅，多次提出修改意见，作者修改后，又送给外审专家审稿，外审专家再次提出修改意见，作者修改后，才最终录用此稿。在编校过程中，两刊的编辑多次与作者交流修改事宜，作者有多次机会避免一稿两发，但都刻意瞒报。因为两刊2015年第3期的出版时间相同，在作者刻意隐瞒的情况下，两刊都无法查出一稿两发的情况。

我们认为，吴民祥作为浙江师范大学教师教育学院的教授，蓄意一稿两投、一稿两发，浪费学术期刊编辑、审稿专家的劳动，浪费学术期刊版面，破坏学术交流的规范和秩序，属于学术不端行为。

为此，两刊决定在网站和最近一期刊物上发表声明，公示吴民祥的学术不端行为，同时将其列入黑名单，今后不再发表此人的论文。希望通过这样的措施，教育广大作者引以为戒，杜绝学术不端行为，严守学术规范，弘扬学术道德。

《大学图书馆学报》编辑部
二〇一五年六月一日

《中国图书馆学报》编辑部
二〇一五年六月一日

《中华人民共和国著作权法》第三十三条有规定：“著作权人向报社、期刊社投稿的，自稿件发出之日起三十日内未收到期刊社通知决定刊登的，可以将同一作品向其他报社、期刊社投稿。双方另有约定的除外。”这就意味着，作者在规定之日内是不得一稿多投的。

- 对于仅发表过初步报告，如以致编辑的信形式发表，以摘要或壁报方式在科学会议上展示的文章， 大部
分期刊接受进一步发表完整的研究。

发会议论文如若再投期刊要求：
（1）获取会议论文出版方的版权允许；
（2）要在原会议论文的基础上增加约50% 以上实质性的新内容；
（3）重新作为新论文投向期刊时要出示版权允许证明，同时在新论文中要标示该文部分内容已经发表在会议等信息。

若不符合上述要求，则视为自我抄袭。

如何避免自己的论文被指抄袭?

答案：正确引用!

引用方法

- 按照专业认可的学术规范去引用和诠释那些将要融入本人作品之内的他人思想和表达。
- 通常有两种表达方法：
  - 直接引用
  - 间接引用

直接引用

直接引用的前提是：“原文的文字非常清楚、优美、生动有趣，若作者加以转述就失去原味。

我们并不是在任何时候都能够或有必要形成超越他人的表述，因此，沿用他人的表述常常是合理和必要的。

直接引用

具体的操作：
（1）直接用原文，逐字逐句。不要做任何的更改。
（2）用引号把他人的观点、作品和自己的文章、著作区分开来。

“ ”

具体的操作：
（3）引用提示语：“据说”或“某某认为”、“在某某看来”等。

In Denmark, a recent poll shows that support for the EU had grown since the Brexit vote: “A membership referendum held today would be backed by 55 percent of Danish voters” (Levring, 2018).

According to Levring (2018), “A membership referendum held today would be backed by 55 percent of Danish voters.”

直接引用

具体的操作：
（4）按照指定格式要求，生成参考文献。
比如，通过脚注或尾注显明引号范围内的信息来源，诸如：作者姓名、文章或著作的标题，出版商等信息。

参考文献

[1]Lastrapes W D . Heteroskedasticity in Stock Return data:Volume Versus Garch Effects[J]. Journal of Finance, 1998 (3): 21-24.

[2]Antulio N. Bomfim. Federal Reserve Board-Monetary and Financial Market Analysis Section [M]. Academic Press, 2003 : 214-251.

案例1

The decision to buy can be momentary, so consumer demands can then be created very quickly, while other demands are long established.

Khalid, H.M.: Can customer needs express affective design? In: Helander, M.G., Khalid, H.M., Tham, M.P. (eds.) Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Human Factors Design, pp. 190–199. ASEAN Academic Press, London (2001)

The decision to buy can be instantaneous, so consumer demands can then be created very quickly, while other needs are long established.

正确的引用

Khalid pointed out, “the decision to buy can be momentary, so consumer demands can then be created very quickly, while other demands are long established.” [1]

参考文献

[1] Khalid, H.M.: Can customer needs express affective design? In: Helander, M.G., Khalid, H.M., Tham, M.P. (eds.) Proceedings of the International Conference on Affective Human Factors Design, pp. 190–199. ASEAN Academic Press, London (2001)

引文太长

编辑说

直接引用时，即有引号“”时，允许范围大约为＜40字，但要视情具体分析。

>40个单词

locating it in a discourse of ethics and judging it solely by reference to the submitted text can impede the development of appropriate academic writing skills:

> Students' opportunities to practice citation and the performance of honesty are closed down when their improper citation is read as a sign of dishonesty, rather than as a sign of an authentic beginner engaged in the work of acquiring a new discourse. (2006, 97)

单独成为一个段落，与其他内容区别出来

引文有误

Digital Media's employee handbook (2014) states that "all team members who pass their annual performance review will be given a twelth-month bonus."

twelfth

According to Thysson and Wu (2009), "Dali's staying power is undeniable; he's an artist who's popularity has only increased with time."

whose

Digital Media's employee handbook (2014) states that "all team members who pass their annual performance review will be given a twelth-month [sic] bonus."

According to Thysson and Wu (2009), "Dali's staying power is undeniable; he's an artist who's [sic] popularity only increased with time."

添加[sic]标出错误

间接引用

- 间接引用：浓缩、提炼、强调和发挥别人的观点，或者用更为精确、更有特色的语言去重述别人的观点。
- 如果做不到这一点或者不存在这样的必要，直接引用更为妥当。

间接引用的前提：如果引用的原文过于罗嗦或模糊，如果引用的原文有些不恰当的跳跃或在表述的顺序上比较混乱，就可以采用间接引用。

间接引用

具体的操作：
（1）转述原文。
（2）不需要引号。

间接引用

具体的操作：

（3）使用引用提示语：“据说”或“某某认为”、“在某某看来”等。让读者知道哪些地方属于作者自己的话语，而从哪里开始是对他人观点的引用。

间接引用

（4）按照指定格式要求，生成参考文献。
比如，通过脚注或尾注显明引号范围内的信息来源，诸如：作者姓名、文章或著作的标题，出版商等信息。

案例2

•原文：

不搞争论，是我的一个发明。不争论，是为了争取时间干。一争论就复杂了，把时间都争掉了，什么也干不成。不争论，大胆地试，大胆地闯，农村改革是如此，城市改革也应如此。

——源自：邓小平：《在武昌、深圳、珠海、上海等地的谈话要点(1992)》，载《邓小平文选》（第三卷），人民出版社1993年版，第374页。

邓小平的一个发明，就是停止意识形态争论。他鼓励人们大胆地开展各种试验。

正确的引用

邓小平的一个发明，就是停止意识形态争论。他鼓励人们大胆地开展各种试验。[1]

参考文献：
[1] 邓小平《在武昌、深圳、珠海、上海等地的谈话要点(1992)》，载《邓小平文选》（第三卷），(北京：人民出版社，1993），页374.

案例3

•原文：

不搞争论，是我的一个发明。不争论，是为了争取时间干。一争论就复杂了，把时间都争掉了，什么也干不成。不争论，大胆地试，大胆地闯，农村改革是如此，城市改革也应如此。

——源自：邓小平：《在武昌、深圳、珠海、上海等地的谈话要点(1992)》，载《邓小平文选》（第三卷），人民出版社1993年版，第374页。

邓小平的一个发明，就是停止意识形态争论。他鼓励人们大胆地开展各种试验，不争论，大胆地试，大胆地闯。

正确的引用

邓小平的一个发明，就是停止意识形态争论。他鼓励人们大胆地开展各种试验。“不争论，大胆地试，大胆地闯”。 [1]

参考文献：
[1] 邓小平《在武昌、深圳、珠海、上海等地的谈话要点(1992)》，载《邓小平文选》（第三卷），(北京：人民出版社，1993），页374.

案例4

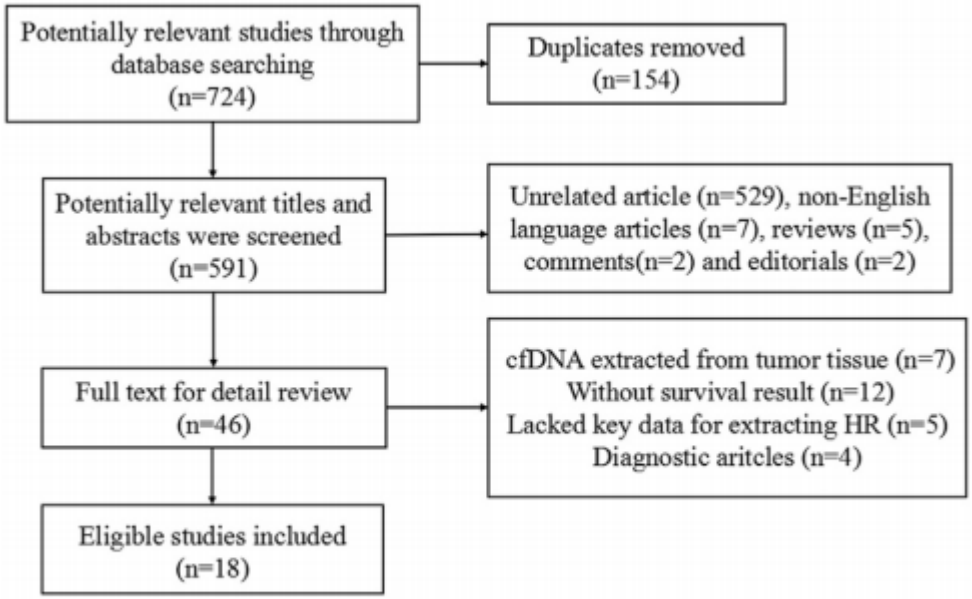


Fig. 1. Literature search strategy and selection of study. [1]

参考文献：

[1] Chen L, Zhang Y, Cheng Y, et al. Prognostic value of circulating cell-free DNA in patients with pancreatic cancer: A systemic review and meta-analysis[J]. Gene, 2018.

图片或表格的引用

光引用是不足够的，你必须征得原文通讯作者及出版社（或版权所有者）的许可（Permission)。

- 否则，即使引用，也可能吃“官司”。

怎样确定达到引用的“量”？

- 我国的规定：非诗词类作品，引用总量不得超过本人创作总量的十分之一。对于自然科学和工程技术类作品，建议不超过五分之一。

关于进一步加强研究生学位论文和学位授予管理的通知

2019年12月19日

各学院（研究院）：

为进一步加强研究生学位论文质量保障和学位授予管理，提高研究生学位授予质量，经研究，现对我校研究生学位论文相关要求通知如下：

一、进一步加强学位论文查重检测

2020年1月1日起，研究生学位论文“去除本人已发表文献复制比”（以下简称“复制比”）由“须低于20%”调整为“须低于10%”。对于查重过程中复制比超过10%（含10%）的学位论文，学院应根据超出程度分段制定处理规则，并报研究生院备案。

二、全面启用教育部学位中心“学位论文送审平台”送审博士学位论文

2020年1月1日起，全校非涉密博士学位论文原则上均通过平台送审。

1.时间安排

平台一般在35个工作日内完成论文评阅，若增评2篇，评审时间自增评日期开始顺延15个工作日。

当年预计于6月、9月、12月申请博士学位的非涉密博士学位论文，各学院（研究院）应分别于3月1日、6月30日、9月30日前将论文提交至送审平台。其他时间段也可送审，但超过以上时间送审不保证按预计时间申请博士学位。

怎样确定达到引用的“质”？

- 引用的目的仅限于介绍、评论某一作品或说明某一问题；所引用部分不能构成引用人作品的主要部分或实质部分；也就是“当作论据使用”。
- 不得损害被引用作品著作权人的利益。

把别人的结论当做自己的结论，乃抄袭也。
把别人的结论当做自己的已知，乃引用也。

转引

转引是指不查阅原始文献的基础上直接引用中介文献或中介文献等给出的信息。

转引参考文献是一种不良引用行为。 转引是学风不严谨的体现, 侵犯了原作者的知识产权, 容易以讹传讹、断章取义, 影响引文分析的科学性, 损害原始论文所属期刊的声誉。

应该杜绝转引现象。

对于一篇综述，引用量应该在多少？

综述

▼规范指南：

综述论文有一定的相似度（低于35%）可以理解，但是要求：

正确引用

对于生物医学领域的毕业论文，对于经典的实验方法，

要如何引用?

生物医学论文中的方法

▼规范指南：

（1）如若为经典方法，直接说明来源即可重复；

（2）如若他人或自己已经发表的原始方法要做透明标识或说明，切忌作为新方法误导读者和同行；

（3）如若重复的方法内容很长，可以作为附加材料或者提供链接形式表达。

备注：透明标识：引号或文体变化。

参考文献的类型

参考文献的类型

[1] 结构方程模型的原理与应用[M]. 中国轻工业出版社，邱皓政, 2009

[2] 实用多元统计分析[M]. 中国地质大学出版社，向东进, 2005

[3] 基于结构方程模型的图书馆读者满意度实证研究[D]. 武海东.重庆大学 2009

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[5] 基于模糊综合评价的高校图书馆读者满意度评价[J]. 冯娜. 唐山师范学院学报. 2017(02)

[6] 移动图书馆服务质量与读者满意度、忠诚度关系研究[J]. 樊欣荣,施国洪. 图书馆. 2017(02)

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参考类型及其标识:

普通图书: M
会议论文: C
期刊: J
学位论文: D
专利: P
报纸: N
数据库: DB
计算机程序 : CP
电子公告: EB

电子文献的载体类型及其标识:

联机网上数据库:[DB/OL]
网上电子公告: [EB/OL]
网上期刊: [J/OL]
光盘图书: [M/CD]

参考文献的格式

science

Our analysis therefore suggests that the proposed molecular model of the oncogenic histone peptide in the *C. thermophilum* PRC2 structure is incorrect, arising from the misidentification of the peptide bound to the SET domain. Thus, although we agree that there is an arginine side chain in the crystal structure of yeast PRC2, it is an artifact of the crystallization environment, and in physiological conditions the substrate channel would be occupied by the mutant methionine at position 27. This is important because it suggests that *C. thermophilum* PRC2 likely binds its histone substrate in a canonical manner. Perhaps more important, this reevaluation leads to a molecular basis for the potency of the H3K27M mutation that is consistent with earlier studies (*6*, *8*, *10*).

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cell

Methods for evaluating changes in glia continue to be expanded and refined. Surging interest in the field of glial cell biology has led to significant recent advances, such as non-invasive neuroimaging of glia (Banati et al., 1997; McCaslin et al., 2011) and measurements of gliotransmission (Shinozaki et al., 2014; Volterra and Meldolesi, 2005). To best reflect the state-of-the-science, future human health neurotoxicity assessments can be enhanced through an expanded analysis and incorporation of glial data that is based on current thinking in the field. While, in the past, a description of "gliosis" following chemical exposure was likely an informative and complete description of the available data, improving research methods are expected to provide a more complex and nuanced picture of glial events related to the development and progression of neurotoxicity following chemical exposure. As research improves our understanding of glial functional roles, critical evaluations of data from the endpoints described above have the potential to better characterize early cellular dysfunction or metabolic and molecular events caused by chemical exposure that can be linked along a progression to neurotoxicity.

characterizing neurotoxicity risk.

Supplementary data description

Supplemental methods on the evaluation of the IRIS database and two supplemental data tables are available. Supplemental Table 1 describes the specific results from keyword searches of IRIS assessments which do not include supporting IRIS Toxicological Reviews, including all assessments finalized before 1996. Supplemental Table 2 describes results from keyword searches of IRIS assessments which include supporting IRIS Toxicological Reviews.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Center for Environmental Assessment. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The author declares that he has no conflicts of interest to disclose, financial or otherwise. The author would like to thank Drs. Bob Sonawane, Barbara Glenn, Mary Ross, and Samantha Jones at the U.S. EPA for their careful review of this article.

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不同的期刊，参考文献的格式不同。

引文整理的基本方法

（1）引文整理的好方法——边写边引用

（2）通过专用的参考文献管理软件制作引文

NoteExpress 、EndNote等文献管理软件，可在撰写文章的文档中，一键生成不同期刊的参考文献格式。

http://genuine.xmu.edu.cn/endnote.html

EndNote X9

EndNote文献管理软件是科睿唯安公司开发的旗舰型文献管理系统，至今已有二十余年历史，最新版本为X9（第十九版）。遍布世界各地的研究人员、学生以及图书馆馆员都在利用Web of Science检索和分析研究文献，并且使用文献信息管理工具EndNote来查找、组织和格式化他们的参考数据，是数据库使用过程中的重要助手。通过EndNote可以极大地提高学者的科研效率，减少重复劳动。

利用这一综合的写作解决方案，用户无需在输入和按出版物的格式要求编排格式方面花费大量的时间，从而使EndNote成为一个重要研究、写作和发表工具，得到数百万的研究人员、学术作者、学生以及图书管理员的广泛使用。

论文的查重

学术不端检测系统

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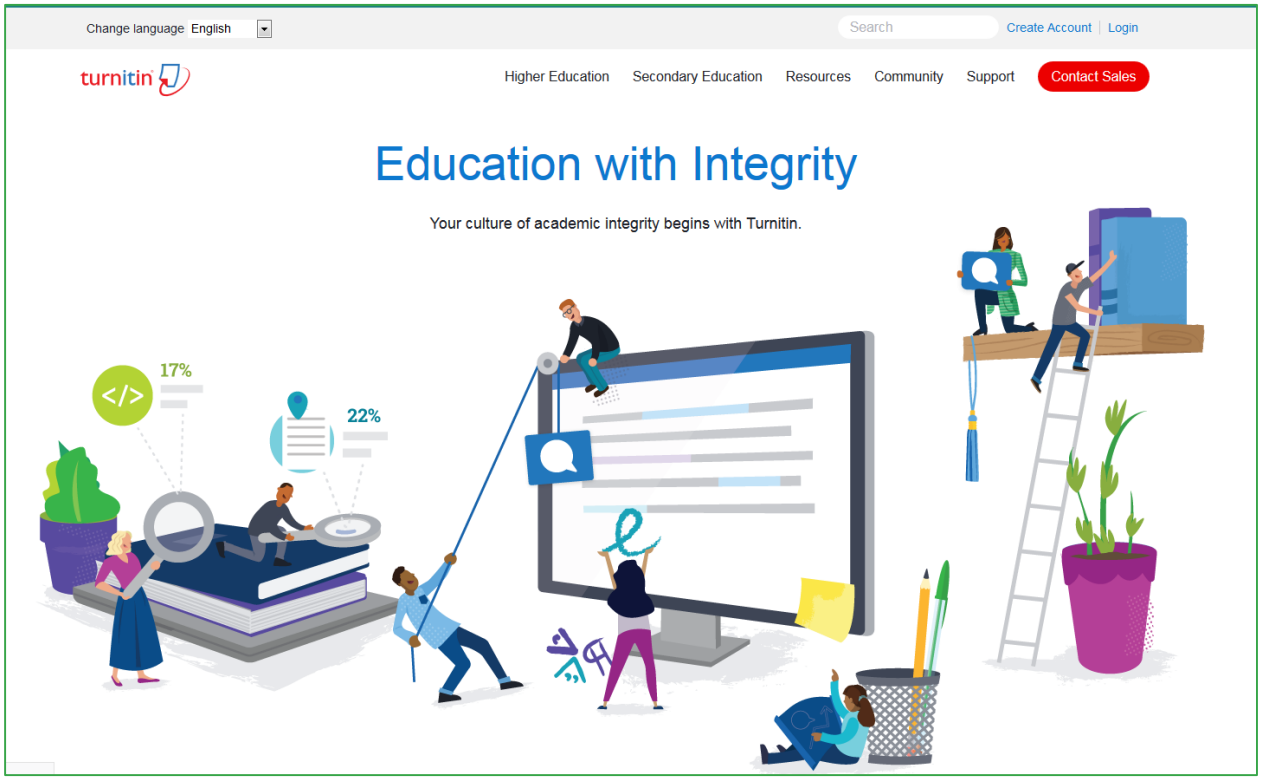
2. turnitin



Filion在自己的博文中指出，这些文章有着「令人不安的相似性」，于是他与Carey决定搞清楚到底发生了什么。他们下载了25篇有嫌疑的论文全文，并用剽窃检测程序iThenticate进行检测，结果并未发现什么问题。

然而，这些文章的讨论部分都含有类似的表述，只有很小的改动。例如一篇文章写道「Importantly, the inclusion criteria of cases and controls were not well defined in all included studies and thus might have influenced our results.」另一篇写道「Importantly, the inclusion criteria of cases and controls were not well defined in all included studies, which might also have influenced our results.」

另外有四篇文章具有同样的语法错误，如「our results had lacked sufficient statistical power」中多余的「had」。Filion和Carey发现，这些文章似乎来自于多个模板。可以看出，文章作者主动对文段进行洗牌，这是一种规避剽窃检测软件的手法，与洗黑钱类似。

How To Fool A Plagiarism Detector

By Neuroskeptic | April 17, 2014 4:25 am

289

Should you trust plagiarism detection software?

In my view, no – we should never treat an automated plagiarism report as definitive evidence, whether positive (as proof of plagiarism) or negative (as proof of innocence.) These tools are useful for rapidly *screening* texts to raise red flags, but once a suspicion is raised, only old-fashioned manual checking can determine originality or otherwise.

In this post I'll explain why – but first, a little backstory.

https://www.howsci.com/copycat-papers-flag-continuing-headache-china.html

论文写作的基本概念

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- 第一作者
- 通讯作者

第一作者：
通常是具体工作的主要执行者，对主要实验结果负责，论文的撰写者。

通讯作者：
课题的总负责人，承担课题的设计、经费、文章的把关。

- 致谢

一篇文章可以有多少个作者?

Combined Measurement of the Higgs Boson Mass in pp Collisions at root s=7 and 8 TeV with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments

By: Aad, G (Aad, G.)[119,400]; Abbott, B (Abbott, B.)[151]; Abdallah, J (Abdallah, J.); Abdinov, O (Abdinov, O.)[13]; Aben, R (Aben, R.); Abolins, M (Abolins, M.); AbouZeid, OS (AbouZeid, O. S.); Abramowicz, H (Abramowicz, H.)[211,340]; Abreu, H (Abreu, H.)[210,284,291,333,377]; Abreu, R (Abreu, R.)...More

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS
Volume: 114 Issue: 19
Article Number: 191803
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.191803
Published: MAY 14 2015
Document Type: Article
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> 5000个作者

Abstract

A measurement of the Higgs boson mass is presented based on the combined data samples of the ATLAS and CMS experiments at the CERN LHC in the H -> gamma gamma and H -> ZZ -> 4l decay channels. The results are obtained from a simultaneous fit to the reconstructed invariant mass peaks in the two channels and for the two experiments. The measured masses from the individual channels and the two experiments are found to be consistent among themselves. The combined measured mass of the Higgs boson is m(H) = 125.09 +/- 0.21 (stat) +/- 0.11 (syst) GeV.

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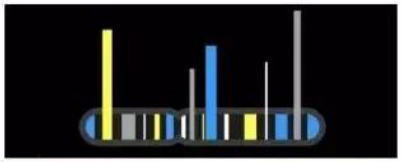
Physics paper sets record with more than 5,000 authors

Detector teams at the Large Hadron Collider collaborated for a more precise estimate of the size of the Higgs boson.

Davide Castelvecchi

15 May 2015

Gene count



The most popular genes in the human genome

A tour through the most studied genes in biology reveals some surprises.

GW170817: Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Neutron Star Inspiral

By: Abbott, BP (Abbott, B. P.)[1]; Abbott, R (Abbott, R.)[1]; Abbott, TD (Abbott, T. D.)[2]; Acernese, F (Acernese, F.)[3,4]; Ackley, K (Ackley, K.)[5,6]; Adams, C (Adams, C.)[7]; Adams, T (Adams, T.)[8]; Addesso, P (Addesso, P.)[9,10]; Adhikari, RX (Adhikari, R. X.)[1]; Adya, VB (Adya, V. B.)[11] ...More

Group Author(s): LIGO Sci Collaboration & Virgo

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS
Volume: 119 Issue: 16
Article Number: 161101
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.161101
Published: OCT 16 2017
Document Type: Article
View Journal Impact

> 1000个作者

Abstract

On August 17, 2017 at 12:41:04 UTC the Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo gravitational-wave detectors made their first observation of a binary neutron star inspiral. The signal, GW170817, was detected with a combined signal-to-noise ratio of 32.4 and a false-alarm-rate estimate of less than one per 8.0 x 10(4) years. We infer the component masses of the binary to be between 0.86 and 2.26 M-circle dot, in agreement with masses of known neutron stars. Restricting the component spins to the range inferred in binary neutron stars, we find the component masses to be in the range 1.17-1.60 M-circle dot, with the total mass of the system 2.74(-0.01)(+0.04) M-circle dot. The source was localized within a sky region of 28 deg(2) (90% probability) and had a luminosity distance of 40(-14)(+8) Mpc, the closest and most precisely localized gravitational-wave signal yet. The association with the gamma-ray burst GRB 170817A, detected by Fermi-GBM 1.7 s after the coalescence, corroborates the hypothesis of a neutron star merger and provides the first direct evidence of a link between these mergers and short gamma-ray bursts. Subsequent identification of transient counterparts across the electromagnetic spectrum in the same location further supports the interpretation of this event as a neutron star merger. This unprecedented joint gravitational and electromagnetic observation provides insight into astrophysics, dense matter, gravitation, and cosmology.

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2017

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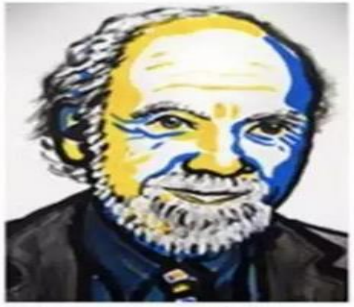

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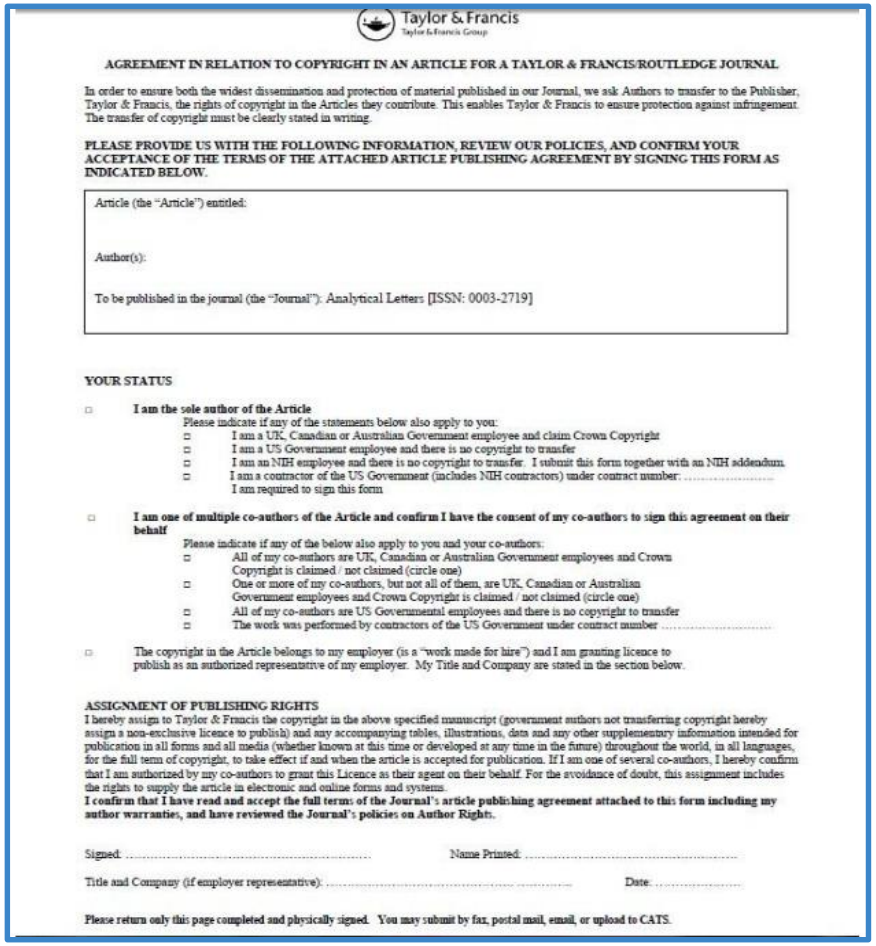

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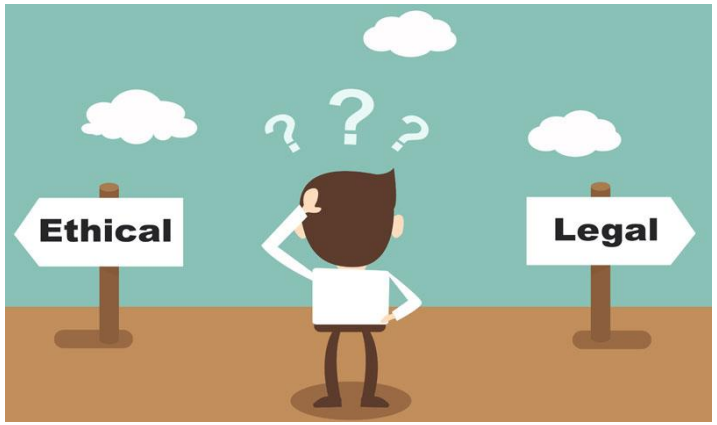

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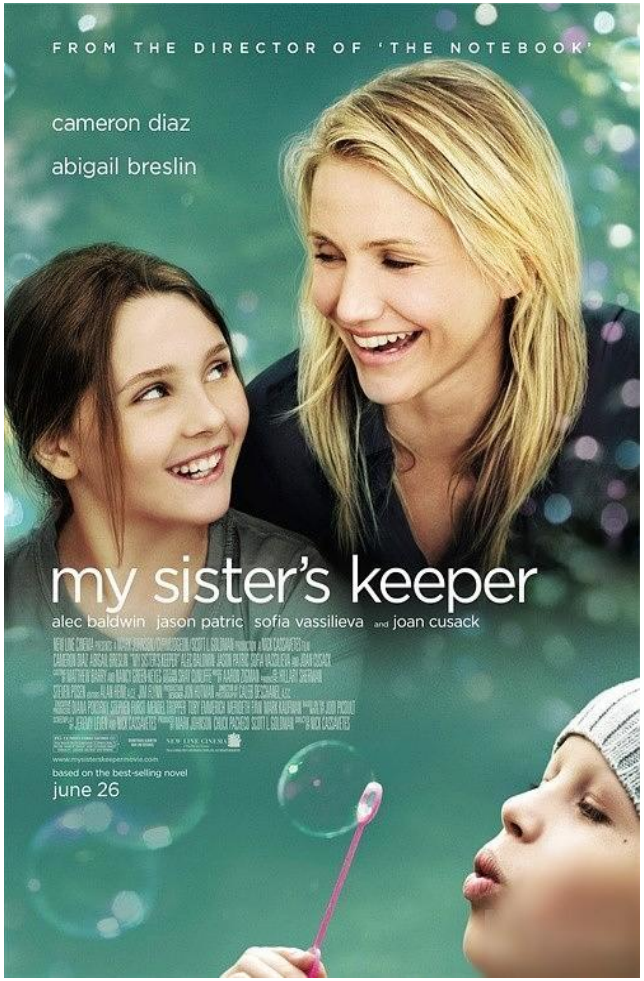
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my sister's keeper
alec baldwin jason patric sofia vassilieva and joan cusack
based on the best-selling novel
june 26


不 我是和狗说话 狗的名字叫“法官”
No. no. I was speaking to the dog. The dog's name is Judge.

Melamine-Contaminated Powdered Formula and Urolithiasis in Young Children.

By: Guan, N (Guan, Na)[1]; Fan, QF (Fan, Qingfeng)[1]; Ding, J (Ding, Jie)[1]; Zhao, YM (Zhao, Yiming)[2]; Lu, JQ (Lu, Jingqiao)[2]; Ai, Y (Ai, Yi)[1]; Xu, GB (Xu, Guobin)[1]; Zhu, SN (Zhu, Sainan)[1]; Yao, C (Yao, Chen)[1]; Jiang, LN (Jiang, Lina)[1] ...More

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NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
Volume: 360 **Issue:** 11 **Pages:** 1067-1074
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa0809550
Published: MAR 12 2009
Document Type: Article

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General & Internal Medicine

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has been associated with the development of urinary tract stones, ed.

e or younger who were being screened for a history of exposure to s. In addition, we performed urinalysis, renal-function and liver- and ultrasonography. Powdered-milk infant formulas were classified as m), or no melamine (0 ppm); no formulas contained between 150 and

stones, including 8 who had not received melamine-contaminated with stones, 5.9% had hematuria and 2.9% had leukocyturia, pected to have stones or those who did not have stones. Serum children with stones who were tested. Four of the 41 children (9.8%) had evidence of abnormalities; none had tubular dysfunction. Children posed to no-melamine formula. Preterm infants were 4.5 times as likely

ociated with urinary stones. Affected children lacked typical signs and

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撤稿声明: Selective killing of cancer cells by a small molecule targeting the stress response to ROS (Retraction Article, vol 475, pg 231, 2011) (Retraction of Vol 475, Pg 231, 2011)

作者: Raj, L (Raj, Lakshmi); Ide, T (Ide, Takao); Gurkar, AU (Gurkar, Aditi U.); Foley, M (Foley, Michael); Schenone, M (Schenone, Monica); Li, XY (Li, Xiaoyu); Tolliday, NJ (Tolliday, Nicola J.); Golub, TR (Golub, Todd R.); Carr, SA (Carr, Steven A.); Shamji, AF (Shamji, Alykhan F.); Stern, AM (Stern, Andrew M.); Mandinova, A

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NATURE | NEWS

Welfare breach prompts *Nature* to update policy on publishing animal experiments

US-based team withdraws data and admits mouse tumours were allowed to grow too large.

Daniel Cressey

16 September 2015 | Clarified: 22 October 2015

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The journal *Nature* is publishing a correction to a study in which mouse tumours were allowed to grow too large — and says that in future it will require more information from scientists who report experiments on animals. But the scientist who first raised the problem says that the paper should be retracted.

In the paper[1], published in 2011, a team based at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, and the Broad Institute in Massachusetts reported that a small molecule called piperlongumine could selectively kill cancer cells in mice.

According to the *Nature* correction[2], the experiments allowed tumours in some of the mice to grow to larger than an allowed maximum diameter of 1.5 centimetres — a stipulation that formed part of animal-welfare guidelines set for the work by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of Massachusetts General Hospital.

- 这篇论文发表于2011年，由麻省总医院、哈佛医学院及Broad研究所共同组成的科研小组研究完成，论文报道小分子化合物苹芰酰胺可以特异性杀死小鼠中癌细胞。

- 《自然》发布修改通告称，实验中一些小鼠成瘤的直径超过动物福利准则规定的1.5厘米。该动物福利准则是由美国麻省总医院动物保护及利用协会（IACUC）制定的。
- 《自然》社论称，《自然》期刊要求作者控制肿瘤的直径，使其不违反动物使用制度委员会制定的准则。

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