

Quiz Submissions - Avoiding plagiarism quiz



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Attempt 2

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Submission View

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

Directions: The attached file contains a paragraph that presents source material (a paragraph from an academic journal) that a student wants to cite. Each question in this quiz provides an example of how the student used the source material in a paper. For each use, indicate whether the use is acceptable or constitutes plagiarism.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

To communicate effectively with other people, we must have a reasonably accurate idea of what our listeners do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication. Treating people as if they know something they do not can result in miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment. On the other hand, a foundational rule of conversation, at least according to a Gricean view, is that we usually do not convey to others information that one can assume they already have (Grice, 1975). A speaker who overestimates what his or her listeners know may talk over their heads, while someone who underestimates their knowledge may, in the interest of being clear, be perceived as talking down to them. Both mistakes work against effective and efficient communication (Nickerson, 1999, p. 737).

☐ A) acceptable use

☒ B) plagiarism

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True. This is plagiarized.

This passage is virtually a word-for-word copy with only a few words changed here and there, yet there are no quotation marks or other indications that it is a quotation. The citation by itself is an inadequate indication of the source.

Quoted words must always be marked as quoted. Changing a few words here and there does not change the fact that most of the words are quoted. The sentences are also in the same order in the paragraph in terms of content provided as the original source.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

For effective communication, it is necessary to have a fairly accurate idea of what our listeners know or do not know that is pertinent to the communication. If we assume that people know something they do not, then miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment may result. At the same time, a fundamental rule of conversation is that we should not convey information that we assume our listeners already have. If our

assumption is wrong, we may talk over our listeners' heads, or possibly be perceived as talking down to them. Both errors work against effective and efficient communication (Nickerson, 1999, p. 737).

☐ A) acceptable use

✓ ☒ B) plagiarism

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True, Plagiarized. This passage is an inadequate paraphrase of Nickerson, since the passage has many words and phrases that echo the source. Also note that, the passage does not have an opening tag to indicate where use of the source begins (such as Nickerson (1999) argues...). A citation at the end of a paragraph is not sufficient to indicate what is being credited to the source.

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Nickerson (1999, p. 737) argues that effective communication depends on a generally accurate knowledge of what the audience knows that "is pertinent to the communication." If a speaker assumes too much knowledge about the subject, the audience will either misunderstand or be bewildered. However, assuming too little knowledge among those in the audience may cause them to feel patronized. In either case, the communication will be less successful than it could have been (Nickerson, 1999).

✓ ☒ A) acceptable use

☐ B) plagiarism

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Question 4

1 / 1 point

As Raymond Nickerson (1999, p. 737) reminds us, "To communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication." If we treat people as if they have knowledge that they do not have, we can cause miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment. On the other hand, it is important not to convey to others information that we can assume they already have. A speaker who overestimates what his or her listeners know may talk over their heads, and one who underestimates their knowledge may be perceived as talking down to them. Both of these wrong estimations work against effective and efficient communication.

☐ A) acceptable use

✓ ☒ B) plagiarism

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Question 5**1 / 1 point**

We are informed by Nickerson (1999, p. 737), "To communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication." It is crucial to assume neither too much nor too little knowledge of the subject by the audience, or the communication may be inhibited by either confusion or offense (Nickerson, 1999).

☒ A) acceptable use

☐ B) plagiarism

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True, Acceptable Use.

This is an appropriate combination of quotation and summary, with the summary in the student's own words and the citation in the proper place. Note that the beginning tag, "We are informed by," reflects the direct quotation and the concluding citation reflects the paraphrased idea.

Question 6**1 / 1 point**

If we are to engage in effective communication, we must not talk down to our audience nor talk beyond their understanding. It is therefore very important that we have a generally accurate idea of what our audience knows about the subject.

☐ A) acceptable use

☒ B) plagiarism

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True. This is plagiarized.

Even though the student here has not quoted the passage word for word, the ideas have been taken from the passage and not cited. The lack of citation of the source of ideas is plagiarism.

Attempt Score: 6 / 6 - 100 %

Overall Grade (highest attempt): 6 / 6 - 100 %

Done