

## 学术道德规范测试题（2020 版）

### Academic Integrity Test (2020)

1. 有的作者在写“综述”文章时，尽管也阅读和引用了一部分原始文献，但更多的内容来自别人对同类学科的“综述”，结果文章成了“综述的综述”，但作者的“综能力”很强，文章通过编辑部的审稿也发表了。下列说法正确的是（A）

There are cases when authors writing "review" articles, though certain amount of original literatures were read and put into citation, most of their manuscripts' contents come from others' literature reviews on the same subject, As a result, the article becomes "a review manuscript of review articles". With the author's high "review competency", the manuscript would have passed the editor's review and got published. Which one of the following statements is correct? (A)

- A. 该作者违背了“适度引用”的规范 The author has violated the academic norm of "moderate citation"
- B. 该作者在“量”上没有形成抄袭 Quantitatively speaking, the author did not engage in plagiarism
- C. 该作者在“质”上没有形成抄袭 Qualitively speaking, the author did not engage in plagiarism
- D. 该作者没有学术失范的行为 The author did not encounter any academic misconduct

2. 作者为了彰显自己查阅了大量文献，故意列出一些与研究内容基本没有关系的文献；或作者根本没有查阅，而是直接从他人的参考文献中搬来；或为了表示作者的研究水平和能力，列出一些无关或看似有关，实际上根本没有查阅的文献。上述情况属于（C）。

There are cases that authors intentionally list refereces with little relevance with the research contents in order to highlight their large amount of literature reading; there are other cases that authors copy list of references directly from others' manuscript without actual reading them; there are also cases that authors list unrelated reference or even list unread reference in order to brag their research capability. The above situations belong to (C).

- A. 隐匿参考文献 Concealed references
- B. 理性选择参考文献 Rational selection of references
- C. 引用无关参考文献 Citation of unrelated references
- D. 合理增加参考文献 Reasonable reference increases

3. 下列哪一项(D)违反了学术引用规则。Which one of the following statements violates academic citation guidelines? (D)

- A. 引注观点应尽可能追溯到相关论说的原创者 When citing a point of view, the author should do very best to trace back to the originator of the relevant theories
- B. 引用应尊重原意，不可断章取义 A citation should respect the original intention and should not be taken out of context
- C. 引用应以论证自己观点的必要性为限 A citation should be limited to the necessity
- D. 引用的文献应尽可能多地列举 A citation should list as many references as possible

of proving one's own point of view.

D. 引用他人文字超过自己的论证 Words quoted from others exceed words of one's own argument

4. 故意在论著中加入大量实际没有参考或引用过的、或者与本文论题根本不相干的文献，做不相关引用、无效引用。这种行为属于 (B)。

The behavior that the author intentionally adds a long list of references that are not actually read or properly cited, not relevant to the topic of the paper is identified as (B).

A. 有意漏引 Intentional omissions

B. 过度他引 Excessive references

C. 模糊引注 Unclear citations

D. 不加注释 Missing annotations

5. 引用未发表作品 (A)。When citing unpublished work, (A).

A. 应征得作者同意并保障作者权益 one should obtain the author's consent and protect the author's rights and interests

B. 可以不用经作者同意，只要注明出处即可 one does not need to obtain consent of the author, as long as the original source being identified

C. 只能采用直接引用的方式 one can only use direct quotation

6. “有意漏引”是指 (C)。“Intentional omission” means (C).

A. 把原作者的研究进行改头换面，再用自己的语言叙述出来，并当作自己的论述而不注明出处 The behavior of someone who does a make over on other author's original research and simply narrates it out using different wording without citing the source.

B. 利用引注或者改写/转述引文，并以之构成自己论著作的主要部分或核心内容 The behavior of someone who rewrite or paraphrase quotations to form the core contents of one's own paper

C. 为了减少工作量而故意不去查阅一部分文献，或者只选择对自己研究有利的研究，或者为了突出自己研究的意义而不提及某些已有研究 The behavior of someone who deliberately miss certain literature for workload reduction, or only choose existing research that supports one's own research, or highlight the significance of one's own research by not mentioning some existing research.

D. 利用转述引文当作自己的论述而不注明出处 The behavior of someone who uses quoted references as statements of their own without indicating the source

7. 文献综述应注意引用文献的 (A)。In literature review, attention should be paid to cited literature for being (A).

A. 代表性、可靠性和科学性 representative, reliable and scientific

B. 权威性、代表性和可靠性 authoritative, representative and reliable

C. 代表性、最新性和科学性 representative, cutting edge and scientific

D. 普遍性、可靠性和科学性 universal, reliable and scientific

8. 论文中采纳了他人的论述, 吸收和利用了他人的研究成果, 却有意不将其作为注释或参考文献列出, 属于哪种行为 (D)。Which one of the following that the behavior of someone who adopts others' argument or make use of others' research result without listing in the cited literature or annotation belongs to? (D).

- A. 过度引用 Over referenced
- B. 引用无关文献 Citing irrelevant literature
- C. 适当引用 Appropriate reference
- D. 隐匿参考文献 Hidden references

9. 下列不属于“剽窃”行为的是 (D)。Which one of the following behavior is not "plagiarism" (D).

- A. 将他人的科研成果或论文全部或部分原样照抄, 并以自己名义发表 Copy all or part of the research achievements or papers of others and pursue publication under one' s own name
- B. 直接使用他人作品中的字句、内容而未标注引用 Direct use of words, sentences and contents from others' original work without reference listing
- C. 把他人学术论著的思想、结构、体系等元素作为自己论著的基本元素加以使用并发表 Publish one' s manuscript in which the basic elements are ideas, structures or academic theories from others.
- D. 事先征得作者本人同意引用其未发表作品草稿中的部分观点 Obtain consent from the author prior to quoting certain opinions from their unpublished manuscript.

10. 以下符合“自我抄袭”定义的是 (C)。Which one of the following behavior is "self plagiarism" (C).

- A. 窃取他人受著作权保护的作品中独创概念、定义、方法、原理、公式等据为己有 Plagerize the original concept, definition, method, theory, formula, etc. from others' copyright work
- B. 片段抄袭, 文中没有明确标注 Plagiarism with fragmented text without clearly marked in the manuscript
- C. 自己照抄或部分袭用自己已发表文章中的表述, 而未列入参考文献 Use full text or part of one's own published works without citing them in the references
- D. 抄袭他人受著作权保护作品中的论点、观点、结论, 而不在参考文献中列出, 让读者误以为观点是作者自己的 Plagiarize the arguments, point of views and conclusions of others' copyright works without citing them in the references, misleading readers into thinking the citations are the author' s own points of view.

11. 伪造和篡改可能导致的后果是 (D)。The possible consequences of forgery and tampering behaviors are (D).

- A. 原始数据被删除或丢弃 original data is deleted or discarded
- B. 很难再次树立科学诚信 hard to re-establish scientific integrity
- C. 科研资源的浪费 waste of scientific research resources
- D. 以上三项都是 All of the above

12. 将论文或论文的主要内容, 以及经过文字层面或者文稿类型变换后的同一内容的其他版

本、载体格式再次投稿。这种做法属于 (B)。The practice of submitting the same manuscript, main contents of the manuscript, or revised versions/different formats of the same manuscript after text transformation is (B).

- A. 违反署名规则 violation of rules on manuscript authorship
- B. 一稿多投 one manuscript, multiple submissions
- C. 抄袭 plagiarism
- D. 合乎规范 academic norm

13. 项目申报中, 以下表述错误的是 (A)。When applying for new project, which one of the following statements is incorrect (A).

- A. 在情况允许的情况下, 可以在资助申请书中伪造推荐人或合作者的签名, 可以为自己或他人提供职称、简历、获奖证明以及研究基础等方面的虚假信息 Where circumstances permit, the signature of the referee or collaborative applicants can be forged in the application so that, false information about the titles, CVs, award certificate and research achievements can be provided.
- B. 科技工作者在科研项目(或课题)申报或者接受委托时, 必须对项目进行认真的调查研究和充分的可行性论证 When applying for or receiving a scientific research grant, scientists must conduct rigorous investigations and feasibility demonstrations.
- C. 在科研立项的有关材料中, 应当对该项目国内外的研究现状、研究人员的科研水平和能力、项目的创新性、完成项目(课题)的学术价值、可能存在的问题和解决办法、预期经济效益或者项目目标、所需科研经费及有关技术指标等作出客观、真实的反映 In the application materials of any scientific research project, objective and true reflection shall be made on the current local and overseas research status, the research capability of researchers, innovation and academic value, potential issues and solutions, expected economic benefits or project objectives, the required scientific research funds, as well as the relevant technical indicators.
- D. 不得故意隐瞒可能存在的重大问题, 禁止故意夸大项目的学术价值和经济效益, 禁止通过弄虚作假等不正当手段骗取项目 It is strictly prohibited to secure a grant award by covering up potential major issues, deliberately exaggerating the academic value and economic benefits of the project, or any other form of fraud.

14. 下列哪一项行为不属于科研不端行为 (C)。Which one of the following is NOT research misconduct? (C).

- A. 对举报人进行打击报复 Retaliation against whistleblowers
- B. 干扰他人的研究活动, 强占他人研究活动中必需的仪器设备、软件等 Interfere with the research activities of others, and occupy the equipment, software, etc.
- C. 在研究计划和实施过程中非有意的错误或不足 Unintentional errors or deficiencies during research planning and implementation
- D. 将基于同样的数据集或数据子集的研究成果以多篇作品出版或发表, 且这些作品间无密切的承继关系 Publish research results based on the same data set or sub data set in multiple manuscripts between which no close relationship exists.

15. 以下关于“引用”的说法, 错误的是 (C)。Which one of the following statements about "Citations" is incorrect. (C)

- A. 引用要注明作者姓名、作品名称等 Citation should indicate the author's name, manuscript topic, etc
- B. 引文应以原始文献和第一手资料为原则 As a principle, citations should be based on original literature and first-hand information
- C. 引用他人观点，若尚未发表，无从写注，可以不注释 Citing unpublished opinions of others is exempted from annotation
- D. 凡转引文献资料，应如实说明 All references shall be truthfully stated

16. 未经导师同意，发表论文时把自己的知名导师署名为第二作者，以便能尽快发表。这一行为违反了（A）。Without the consent of the advisor, the behavior of listing the well-known advisor as the second author in order to hasten the publication violates which of the following?(A).

- A. 署名规则 rules of authorship
- B. 引证规范 citation specification
- C. 学术不端 academic misconduct
- D. 科研不端 research misconduct

17. 《高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法》规定，举报人或学术不端行为责任人对处理决定不服的，可以在收到处理决定之日起（A）日内，以书面形式向高等学校提出异议或者复核申请。According to the "Measures for the Prevention and Regulations of Academic Misconduct at Higher Education Institutes" of China, if the whistleblower or the person responsible for academic misconducts is not satisfied with the decision, he / she may, within (A) days from the date of receiving the decision, appeal in writing to the Higher Education Institute for review.

- A. 30 天 30 days
- B. 60 天 60 days
- C. 365 天 365 days

18. 对研究有帮助但无实质性贡献的人员和单位是否可在出版物中署名？（B）。Should people and organizations who were helpful to research but made no substantial contributions be listed as authors in the publication? (B)

- A. 是，应列入作者名单 Yes, they should be listed as authors
- B. 否，可以表示感谢 No, but they can be included in the acknowledgements
- C. 既要表示感谢，也应列入作者名单 They should be included in the acknowledgements as well as listed as authors

19. 以下行为属于伪造/篡改数据、文献方面学术不端行为的是（D）。Which one of the following behaviors is considered as data forgery / falsification and academic misconduct in literature review.

- A. 在涉及论文/著作或其他形式成果的结果、结论部分，使用他人已发表或未发表成果（包括数据、图表等）而不加说明作为自己的结果 Use published or unpublished research results (including data, charts, etc.) of others as one's own results and draw conclusions without explanation
- B. 伪造学术经历和学术成果，伪造签名用于项目申报、提供推荐信及成果鉴定或其它评定

(或审批)意见, 伪造相关荣誉证书或其他学术能力证明材料等行为 Forgery of academic experience and achievements, forgery of signatures on grant application, recommendation letter and achievement review or other evaluations, forgery of honorary certificates or other certification materials as proofs on academic capability, etc.

C. 在研究论文、著作、专利、奖励申请等学术成果中, 未参加实际研究工作而署名, 或将对学术成果作出实质性贡献者、贡献单位排除在外, 或盗用他人署名的行为 Author in research papers, manuscripts, patents, award applications and other academic achievements without participating in the actual research, or intentionally exclude people and organizations who have made substantial contributions to the academic achievements, or unlawfully using the signatures of others.

D. 伪造或篡改数据、图表、文献等资料, 故意选择性地忽略某些对研究结果或结论有决定性影响的数据、图表等资料, 造成研究结果与事实不符, 导致结论改变的行为 The act of forging or tampering with data, charts, literatures, etc., and deliberately and selectively neglecting some data, charts and materials with decisive impact on the research results or conclusions, resulting in the research results being inconsistent with the facts, leading to a change of conclusions.

20. 作者在投稿前应了解所投出版社或期刊的有关投稿和发表方面的规定, 遵守有关投稿的规范要求。下列关于投稿规范的说法或做法, 错误的是 (D)。Before submission, authors should acknowledge and follow the rules and regulations on submission and publication of a particular publisher or journal. Which one of the following statements regarding the rules of submission and publication is incorrect? (D)

A. 作者应尊重学术期刊或出版社的首发权 Authors should respect the first publishing rights of the academic journals or publishers

B. 对于允许以另一种语言发表同一著作或论文的出版社或期刊, 作者应与首发出版社或期刊之间事先约定协议, 只有获得许可, 作者才可以不同语言再次发表并在显著位置注明原始刊载处 Authors shall make an agreement with the press or journal which initially published their works or papers and get permission to contribute the same works or papers in another language to another press or journal and cite the original source in a prominent place.

C. 作者应避免拆分发表 Authors should avoid split publications

D. 未经其他作者同意擅自把稿件转投另一家期刊或出版社 Transferring the manuscript to another journal or publisher without the consent of other authors

21. 有时为了单纯追求论文数量, “化整为零”的现象也时有发生。一篇博士论文, 用的是同样试验材料或样本, 在撰写时就分成了好几章, 每一章都有材料方法、结果分析、讨论与结论等, 前言部分大同小异, 样本就是同一组样本, 在答辩时是一篇论文, 发表时就以多篇论文投往不同刊物, 这种做法属于 (D)。Sometimes in order to simply pursue the number of papers, a manuscript being "broken into pieces" occurs. A doctoral thesis is composed of several chapters with the same test materials or samples. Each chapter has the methodology, results analysis, discussion and conclusions, etc with similar preface. The thesis is one thesis during defense but then is submitted to different journals as multiple papers. This practice

belongs to (D).

- A. 一稿多投 one manuscript, multiple submissions
- B. 代写论文 Ghost writing papers
- C. 成果造假 falsification of academic achievements
- D. 冗余发表 redundant publication

22. 任何成果均应在发表前经所有署名人 (C), 署名者应对该项成果承担相应的学术责任、道义责任和法律责任。Any research achievement should be (C) by all authors before publication, and the authors shall bear corresponding academic, ethical and legal responsibilities for the achievement.

- A. 修改 modified
- B. 同意 agreed
- C. 审阅 reviewed
- D. 签名 signed

23. 在论文中 (C) 应对文章的准确性负责。Who should be responsible for the accuracy of the paper? (C)

- A. 第一作者 the First author
- B. 通讯作者 the corresponding author
- C. 所有署名作者 all authors
- D. 完成单位 organizations/departments

24. 合著论者应联合署名, 署名次序应按排序 (D)。Coauthors should be listed in the order of (D).

- A. 姓名的音序或笔画 alphabetical order or Chinese character strokes
- B. 资历或在该领域的学术地位 qualifications or academic status in the discipline
- C. 专业技术职称 professional title
- D. 对论著的贡献 contribution to the work

25. 在科研中刻意使用某种手段或技术, 使数据及图像失真的行为属于 (B)。The behavior of intentional use of certain means or technology in scientific research to distort data and images is (B).

- A. 技术滥用 abuse of technology
- B. 科研不端 scientific research misconduct
- C. 科研过失 scientific research mishandling
- D. 合乎规范 proper research practice

26. 学术道德是在学术共同体内部所构建的一种 (B)。Academic ethics is regarded as a kind of (B) in the academic community.

- A. 行政化的操作 administrative operation
- B. 自觉的约束机制 conscious self-restraint mechanism
- C. 政治上的要求 political requirement
- D. 道德上的强迫机制 forced ethical mechanism

27. 以下关于“学术引用”的说法中，错误的是（C）。Which of the following statements on "academic quotations" is incorrect? (C)

- A. 引用应尊重原意，不可断章取义 A quotation should respect the original intention and should not be taken out of context
- B. 引用应以论证自己观点的必要性为限 A quotation should be limited to the necessity of proving one's own point of view
- C. 引注观点应无需追溯到相关论说的原创者 There is no need to trace back to the originator of relevant theories when citing a point of view
- D. 引用未发表作品应征得作者同意并保障作者权益 When quoting unpublished works, the author's consent should be obtained and the author's rights and interests should be protected

28. 剽窃与抄袭都是对别人劳动成果的不尊重，属于违反国家（B）的行为。Plagiarism is disrespectful to others' intellectual achievements, and is regulated by which one of the following? (B).

- A. 刑法 criminal law
- B. 版权法 copyright law
- C. 民法 civil law
- D. 教育法 educational Law

29. “一稿多投”的基本行为是（D）。

Which of the following represents the basic definition of "one manuscript, multiple submissions"? (D).

- A. 相同作者在同一时间段故意投给两家或两家以上学术刊物  
An author intentionally submit one's manuscript to multiple academic journals at the same time
- B. 同一论文或者这一论文的其他版本  
The manuscript is based on the same paper or other versions of the paper
- C. 在编辑未知的情况下的“一稿多投”  
The editor is not aware of the multiple journal submission
- D. 以上均是 All of the above

30. 在学术交流活动中，以下哪一项说法不对（D）。

In academic exchange activities, which one of the following statements is incorrect. (D)

- A. 发扬学术民主，尊重和包容不同的学术观点  
Promote academic freedom, and respect and accommodate different academic perspectives
- B. 谦虚谨慎，据理说明，以理服人，反对学术霸权  
Be modest and prudent, make evident-based argument, and oppose to academic hegemony
- C. 正确对待个人利益的得失  
Show proper attitude towards personal gains and losses
- D. 固步自封，夜郎自大



Be self-congratulatory and arrogant