

Which piece of advice should you follow to avoid finding yourself in a situation of plagiarism?

+2

- A** Never rephrase, but always quote word for word the documents you consulted
- B** Never use direct quotes enclosed by quotation marks
- C** Only use your own ideas and words in your academic work
- D** Use reference management software to systematically collect the bibliographical details of documents you consulted and to be able to cite them later

Answer : D

You want to cite a source in the text of an academic work by directing the reader to the full reference at the end of your work. Among the following proposals, which is the correct one?

+2

- A** Author and page in parentheses
- B** Author and date in parentheses
- C** "See bibliography " in parentheses
- D** Full reference in the body of the text

Answer: B. Author and date enable the reader to identify precisely the full citation in the bibliography, when following the "author-date" style.

Detection software based on similarities cannot detect which source of plagiarism?

+2

- A** A printed book
- B** Articles from academic journals only available on subscription
- C** Websites
- D** Works submitted by other students

Answer: A

If you use a numerical system to cite your sources in the body of your text, e.g. With (1), how should you sort references in the bibliography at the end of your paper?

+2

- A** In chronological order
- B** In alphabetical order by author
- C** In alphabetical order by title
- D** In the order they appear in the text

Answer: D

If you use the format "author-date" for in-text parenthetical citations of your sources, how should you sort references in the bibliography at the end of your paper?

+2

- A** In chronological order
- B** In alphabetical order by author
- C** In alphabetical order by title
- D** In the order they appear in the text

Answer: B

You are using the numerical style for in-text citations. The first reference you cite is noted (1). If you reuse the same reference later in your text how should you proceed?

+2

- A** Reuse number (1)
- B** Attribute a new number according to its position in the text, e.g. (9)
- C** Indicate (ibid.), which means the reference has been cited previously
- D** There is no indication needed on this occasion

Answer: A

How should you ideally proceed if you want to use in your paper a quotation by Marie Curie that is quoted in a chemistry textbook?

+3

- A** Since Marie Curie died more than 70 years ago, copyright no longer applies. It is therefore unnecessary to cite the source
- B** You should only rely on the textbook you consulted to cite your source
- C** You should try to find Marie Curie's original publication and cite it
- D** You should avoid quoting other authors in your academic works

Answer: C. Answer B can be acceptable. In any case, avoid at all costs citing the original source if you have not read it.

How should you indicate the source of a diagram that you have added to your presentation for a University course?

+3

- A** Write: © "Author"-"Date" under the diagram
- B** Write the full reference under the diagram
- C** Write the full reference on a slide at the end of your presentation showing all sources used for your work
- D** You are not allowed to use another author's diagram in your presentation without his or her permission

Answer: B



When you list the names of the authors of a publication in a reference, you should always...

+1

- A** Shorten first names by using the initial only
- B** Indicate the name of the first author only
- C** Sort them in alphabetical order
- D** Follow the order of the authors as presented in the publication itself

Answer: D. In order for a reader to be able to find a source easily, it is important to replicate the order in the publication itself.

In a reference for a journal article it is important that the title of the article is...

+1

- A** Written scrupulously as it is in the original publication
- B** Omitted if it is too long
- C** Shortened using ... if it is too long
- D** In italics

Answer: A

There are many different formats to cite sources and create a bibliography. Among the following citation styles, which does not exist?

+3

**A** APA

**B** Chicago

**C** ISA

**D** Vancouver

Answer: C

You have just found in a journal article a quotation that would fit perfectly in your paper. What is the first thing you should do?

+2

- A** Copy the exact sentence in your draft
- B** Try to rephrase this extract in your own words
- C** Keep reading to try and find a better quotation
- D** Make a note of the full reference of the article

Answer: D

**Your supervisor has recommended a specific book which you have not cited in your text: what can you do?**

**+2**

- A** Add it anyway to the bibliography at the end of your paper
- B** Replace a reference you really used with this one, since both relate to the same topic
- C** Add this information in the "Acknowledgements" section
- D** Avoid citing this reference which you have not used

Answer: D. In some disciplines, a specific section of the bibliography can be used to list sources of interest not cited in the body of the text.

Which statement is not correct?

*All references listed in the bibliography at the end of an article...*

+3

- A** Are cited at least once in the article
- B** Only come from scholarly articles
- C** Were read by the authors of the article
- D** Were published before the article in question

Answer: B. In some disciplines, a specific section of the bibliography can be used to list sources of interest not cited in the body of the text.

In a reference what does the term "*et. al*" indicate? It appears, in some cases, after the names of the authors.

+3

- A** One does not know the names of the other authors
- B** There are more than 10 authors
- C** There are more authors whose names are omitted for the sake of brevity
- D** Some authors have chosen to remain anonymous

Answer: C

If you summarize a passage from a textbook in a single sentence in your work, where should you indicate the source in your text?

+2

- A** Immediately after this single sentence
- B** At the end of your paragraph
- C** At the beginning of the chapter where this sentence appears
- D** At the end of your document

Answer: A



For a paraphrase to be considered acceptable, you must...

+2

- A** Copy the original sentence without changing anything
- B** Modify the order of the words of the original sentence
- C** Replace a few words from the original sentence with other words
- D** Synthesize the idea expressed in the original sentence and rephrase it with your own words

Answer: D. And you must of course credit the source!

A reference for a journal article will be deemed complete and allow readers to locate the original text easily, if you include at least...

+2

- A** The URL
- B** The author, the year of publication and the title of the article
- C** The author, the year of publication, the title of the article and the title of the journal
- D** The author, the year of publication, the title of the article, the title of the journal, the volume and page numbers

Answer: D

To ensure coherence in a bibliography including around 30 references, you should strive to...

+2

- A** Present the different elements (author, title, etc) systematically in the same order
- B** List exclusively references for recent sources
- C** List exclusively references with URLs
- D** Order references with oldest sources presented last

Answer: A

In your work written in French, you would like to add a quotation taken from an article published in English. How should you proceed?

+2

- A** Translate the sentence into French, enclose it in quotation marks, and insert the source just after
- B** Keep the original sentence in English, enclose it in quotation marks, and insert the source just after
- C** Use the idea from the article in English, but rephrase it with your own words in French (in this case, indicating the source is not necessary)
- D** Write all your papers directly in English to make matters simple

Answer: B. If you choose option A, you must specify this is a translation.

For which of the following facts do you have to cite a source?

+3

- A** A carbon atom has 6 electrons.
- B** Vaccination against rabies was developed by Louis Pasteur.
- C** In the United States, 8% of children suffer from food allergies; peanut is the most common source of allergy.
- D** The source should be credited for all of the above.

Answer: C

In an academic work, quotations and paraphrases are used to ...

+1

- A** Flesh out your paper and reach the requested minimum number of pages
- B** Impress instructors
- C** Give credibility to your paper
- D** Honour researchers who have already worked on the topic

Answer: C

Which of the following documents does not belong in a bibliography?

+1

- A** A general handbook on a topic
- B** A slide presented by a professor in class
- C** A web site
- D** All of the above can be listed in a bibliography

Answer: D

# JOKER

+1

**You consult InfoTrack for guidelines on writing a bibliography.**



# JOKER

+1

**You use Zotero, a reference manager software, to automatically create a bibliography within your Word document.**

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**When you want to use an author's idea in your own work, you should always quote the author's exact words enclosed by quotation marks to avoid being accused of plagiarism.**

Answer: False. It is also possible to paraphrase the author's words  
(and it is even preferable!)

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

Using an image found on the web in your academic work without indicating the source is plagiarism.

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**At UNIGE, instructors can use software to detect plagiarism in academic works.**

Answer: True. The software is called Compilatio.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

If you use the same document twice in an academic work, it is not necessary to reference the source each time since it is already part of the bibliography at the end of your work.

Answer: False

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

Using the introduction written by a friend for another work in your own paper is plagiarism.

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**It is the professor in charge of the course who decides on the sanction to be taken in case of plagiarism.**

Answer: False. Relevant faculty bodies, and if applicable the Disciplinary Board, decide on sanctions.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**If you use an open access image in a presentation and mention the source, you run no risk of being accused of plagiarism.**

Answer: True. Images specifically described as open access (e.g. under Creative Commons licenses) may be reused without the author's permission provided the source is indicated.



# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**To be able to include an image in your academic work, you must always request the permission of the author of this image.**

Answer: False. For an academic work, you benefit from the exception for educational purposes listed in the Swiss "Federal Act on Copyright", which exempts you from requesting the author's permission but nevertheless requires that you credit him or her!

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**In an academic work, the person reading your paper should be able to distinguish precisely your own input from ideas you borrowed from others.**

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**You will probably get a better grade if you reference a variety of relevant documents.**

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**Copying a passage taken from a book and pasting it into your academic work is strictly forbidden, even if you indicate the source.**

Answer: False. Direct quotations are permitted provided quoted lines are enclosed in quotation marks and the source is mentioned.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**In group work, you risk being accused of plagiarism if your group members commit plagiarism in their part of the work, even if you are personally beyond reproach.**

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**The plagiarism detection software can also detect similarities with works handed in by other persons in the same class.**

Answer: True. This type of detection software can detect similarities with documents on the web, but also with those stored in its database such as former works from students.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**All works handed in by students at UNIGE are systematically checked using plagiarism detection software.**

Answer: False

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**If you ask a family member for help with your paper and he or she writes a few sentences for you, this is not plagiarism.**

Answer: False



# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**In a well-designed bibliography, titles of documents should always be italicized.**

Answer: False. Italicizing titles is not always compulsory. The format depends on the chosen citation style.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**A complete reference always starts with listing all authors of the publication.**

Answer: False

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**You may modify an image without prior permission from the author to add it to your presentation, provided you indicate the source.**

Answer: False. According to the Swiss "Federal Act on Copyright", images are considered "works" as defined in the law and may not be modified without prior consent of the author.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**You may reuse in a new paper a paragraph you wrote for a course of the previous academic year since you are the author of this paragraph.**

Answer: False. This is called self-plagiarism, and is liable to sanctions just like plagiarism is. It is necessary to reference your source in all cases.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**To be allowed to modify an image found in an article, you must always request the permission of the author of this image.**

Answer: True. According to the Swiss "Federal Act on Copyright", images are considered "works" as defined in the law and may not be modified without prior consent of the author.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**In a paper, if you mention that the Earth revolves around the Sun, you must cite Nicolas Copernic.**

Answer: False. Facts or ideas that are common knowledge need not be referenced.

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**You will not be accused of plagiarism if you ask a relation to read through your work to help you track spelling mistakes.**

Answer: True

# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**Paying a specialized company to write a paper in your place amounts to plagiarism.**

Answer: True



# TRUE / FALSE

+1

**If you add in your work a diagram presented by your teacher in his or her course, you do not need to mention the source.**

Answer: False. A diagram is similar to an image and must be cited like all other types of sources.

# TRUE / FALSE

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**If you find a sentence in an article written in English and you wish to use it in your work in French, you can rephrase it in French without indicating the source.**

Answer: False. This is considered a paraphrase and must always be credited.

# CITATION



# PLAGIARISM

