

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

Text generation tools like ChatGPT cannot be considered as potential sources of plagiarism in academic work, as they produce original content every time.

Answer: False. If, in an academic paper, you use an excerpt produced by a text generation tool without quoting it, you could be accused of plagiarism.

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

Including a bibliography generated by a text generation tool like ChatGPT in an academic paper completely eliminates the risk of plagiarism, as the software complies with citation standards.

Answer: False Even if the citation styles are respected, it is necessary to check the accuracy of the references provided and to correctly credit quotations or paraphrases in your text to avoid plagiarism.

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

+1

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.