

诚信守则（Code of Academic Honesty）

✕ 判断题 55			
H-1	本人有义务保护好自己的帐号和密码。 I have a responsibility to protect my account number and password.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-1 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-2	对于号称帐号被盗、非本人提交的作弊代码，除非有技术手段查到非本人提交的证据，否则本人承担责任，被判作弊。 In the event another student submits plagiarized class work in my name, I assume responsibility for cheating, unless there exists evidence to the contrary.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-2 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-3	本课程的课后作业必须独立完成。 I must complete all homework assignments independently.	(2分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-3 答案正确 (2 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-4	在作业提交截止、自己的得分确定之前，从任何资源找到他人的作业答案阅读、参考、提交，都是作弊行为。 Before the submission deadline and release of grades, it is cheating to seek out from any source and to read/refer to/submit the assignments of others.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-4 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-5	提交的作业中包含他人的作品（包括文字、代码、图片、视频等），或对他人的原句、原文段落、具体思路有所引用，但未注明出处或致谢，此种行为属于抄袭。 If your submitted work contains pieces of others' work (such as the text, code, figures, video, etc.), or cites other people's original sentences, paragraphs, or solution ideas without clearly referencing or acknowledging its source, it constitutes plagiarism.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-5 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-6	伪造实验数据属于作弊。 The forgery or falsification of experimental data constitutes cheating.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div>H-6 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div>			
H-7	提交作品参加同行双盲互评时，提交的任何文件的任何地方不能出现足以暴露作者身份的信息，包括作者姓名、学号、昵称、组号、以及文件属性中包含的作者信息等。违者本次作业应被判零分。但故意泄露身份者，应被判作弊。 If the work submitted for peer review reveals the identity of the authors in any way (name(s), student ID's, nickname(s), group number(s), file properties, etc), the work will be assigned a score of zero. However, intentional disclosure of identity constitutes cheating.	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div><div></div><div>单位</div></div></div> <div>课程组 浙江大学</div>
<div><div><div></div><div>T</div></div><div><div></div><div>F</div></div></div> <div><div>📄</div><div>H-7 答案正确 (1 分) <div>💡 创建提问</div></div></div>			
H-8	【真实案例】学生A有一个函数不会写，找学生B教他。B教A怎样写这个函数，并且把自己的代码给A看。A和B都应被	(1分)	<div><div><div></div><div>作者</div></div><div>课程组</div></div>

ask for help. Student B taught student A how to write the function, and showed student A his own code. Both student A and B had participated in cheating.

☒ T ☐ F

H-8 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-9

【真实案例】学生A有一个函数不会写，找学生B教他。B给A口头讲解了这个函数的思路，没有给A看自己的代码。A和B都不应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

单位

课程组

浙江大学

【Real Case】Student A had a function he could not figure out how to write, and then went to student B to ask for help. Student B gave student A a verbal explanation of the function, without showing student A any code. Neither student A nor student B had participated in cheating.

☒ T ☐ F

H-9 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-10

【真实案例】学生A通过贴广告求职做家教，结果招来了同班同学B请他做家教，辅导课程作业。A应该避嫌，不接受B的邀请。

(1分)

作者

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课程组

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【Real Case】Student A advertised tutoring services, and student B in the same class asked student A to be her tutor and to help completing course work. Student A should not help.

☒ T ☐ F

H-10 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-11

【真实案例】学生A和B提交了极为相似的作业，这份作业是两人分工完成的，每人都做了一半的工作量。A和B不应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

单位

课程组

浙江大学

【Real Case】Student A and B both submitted very similar assignments. One half was completed by student A, another by student B. Neither student should be punished for cheating.

☐ T ☒ F

H-11 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-12

【真实案例】学生A和B提交了极为相似的作业。学生A表示自己是原创，并不知道被抄袭。学生B表示自己是从网上抄的。A和B都应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

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【Real Case】Student A and B both submitted very similar assignments. Student A claimed his work is original, and was unaware it had been copied. Student B admitted he copied it from the Internet. Both student A and student B should be convicted of cheating.

☐ T ☒ F

H-12 答案错误 (0 分)

创建提问

H-13

【真实案例】学生A和B提交了极为相似的作业。学生A表示自己是原创，并不知道被抄袭。学生B承认自己盗窃了A的作业。A应被警告，B应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

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【Real Case】Student A and B both submitted very similar assignments. Student A claimed his work is original, and was unaware it had been copied. Student B admitted to copying student A's homework. Student A should be given a warning, and student B should be punished for cheating.

☒ T ☐ F

H-13 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-14

【真实案例】学生A独立完成了一份作业，并把代码给了别人。A应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

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浙江大学

【Real Case】Student A completed his assignment independently, and then distributed his code to other students. Student A should be punished for cheating.

☒ T ☐ F

H-14 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-15

【真实案例】学生A把自己以前独立完成的课程作业上传到某论坛。A不应被判作弊。

(1分)

作者

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浙江大学

H-15

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-16

【真实案例】以前上过某课的学生A把自己的作业给了本学期正在上该课的学生B参考， A和B都应被判作弊。
【Real Case】 Student A, who had previously taken this course, gave his homework to student B, who was currently enrolled in the course. Both student A and student B should be punished for cheating.

(1分)

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H-16

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-17

【真实案例】某年学生A将作业答案发给学生B。第二年老师布置了同样的题目， 学生B将答案放到QQ空间， 后被转载到校内论坛。数十位学生参考了该答案。大部分学生自己也进行了解答， 但参考了该答案后对自己的解答进行了调整。学生A、 B和所有参考了该答案的学生都应被判作弊。
【Real Case】 Student A sent his homework answers to student B. The next year, a Professor assigned a similar question. Student B uploaded the zip file of these answers on QQ, and then the file was forwarded on the school forum. Dozens of students referenced these answers to complete their homework. Most students first completed the question by themselves, but altered their work after seeing the answers. Student A, student B, and all students who used the answers to complete their assignment should be punished for cheating.

(1分)

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H-17

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-18

【真实案例】学生A把自己独立完成的作业代码放到开源社区， 第二年被学生B抄袭。A和B都应被判作弊。
【Real Case】 Student A completed his homework independently, and released his code as open source. The next year, student B plagiarized said code. Both student A and student B should be punished for cheating.

(1分)

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H-18

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-19

【案例】学生A把自己在实际工作中的代码放到开源社区， 其中一部分代码被学生B抄袭。B应被判作弊， A无任何责任。
【Hypothetical Case】 Student A releases the code they have produced during industry working as open source. Student B copies a section of that code to complete their assignment. Student B should be punished for cheating, but student A assumes no responsibility.

(1分)

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H-19

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-20

【真实案例】学生A在作业提交截止前， 从网上找了一份答案提交， 后又提交了自己独立完成的、 并未满分的答案， 并主动向老师坦白自己的答案并未满分。A不应被判作弊。
【Real Case】 Prior to an assignment deadline, student A found a correct answer on the Internet and submitted it as his own work. Later, he submitted his own work, which was done independently and was not fully correct. He took the initiative to admit to the Professor that his work should not get full marks. Student A should not be punished for cheating.

(1分)

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H-20

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-21

【真实案例】学生A在作业提交截止、 自己的得分确定后， 请老师重新开放作业集， 从网上找到答案学习， 并且提交了其他人的答案和自己修改后的答案。A应被判作弊。
【Real Case】 After an assignment deadline had passed, and the grading determined, student A asked the Professor to allow her to resubmit the assignment. Student A used the Internet, and the answers of other students, to revise her work. Student A should be punished for cheating.

(1分)

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H-21

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问



【Real Case】Student A was from another university, but was sitting in a course at this university. Student A released his assignment code as open source, and student B in this university plagiarized said code. Student A should be given a cross-school warning, ordering him to immediately eliminate the impact of cheating; student B should be punished for cheating.

☐ T

☒ F

H-22

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-23

【案例】学生A在网上的开放题库中自主练习，并且在博客中发布了解题报告和代码。后该题目被老师作为作业发布，该生博客中的代码被学生B抄袭。B应被判作弊，A无任何责任。

(1分)

作者单位

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【Hypothetical Case】Student A practiced on an open online judge (OJ) independently, and posted code and solutions to their blog. Later, a Professor assigned one of the problems on that OJ as homework, and student B plagiarized said code. Student B should be punished for cheating, but student A is not responsible.

☒ T

☐ F

H-23

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-28

学生须携带照片清晰的身份证或学生证于考试开始前10分钟到达考场。

(1分)

作者单位

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Students are required to bring a legible citizenship ID card / passport or their student ID card with a clear photo 10 minutes before the start of an examination.

☐ T

☒ F

H-28

答案错误

(0 分)

创建提问

H-29

携带考试规定以外的物品进入考场并且未放在指定位置属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者单位

课程组
浙江大学

Bringing items other than those allowed to be carried into the examination room, or failed to place them at the specific position, constitutes a violation of the examination regulations.

☒ T

☐ F

H-29

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-30

未在规定的座位参加考试不属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者单位

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浙江大学

Failing to write the exam in your assigned seat is not a violation of the examination regulations.

☐ T

☒ F

H-30

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-31

考试开始信号发出前答题或者考试结束信号发出后继续答题不属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者单位

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浙江大学

Writing the exam before it has been indicated to begin, or continuing to write the exam after it ends, are not violations of the examination regulations.

☐ T

☒ F

H-31

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-32

在考试过程中旁窥、交头接耳、互打暗号或者手势属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者单位

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浙江大学

Peeping, whispering, gesturing, or otherwise sharing answers during the exam are all violations of the examination regulations.

☒ T

☐ F

H-32

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-33

在考场禁止的范围内喧哗、影响考场秩序属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者单位

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Making excessive noise within a prohibited area near the examination room or be otherwise disruptive in the examination room are violations of the examination regulations.

H-34 未经考试工作人员同意在考试过程中擅自离开考场不属于考试违纪。 (1分)

Leaving the examination room without the permission of the invigilator(s) is not a violation of the examination regulations.

☐

T

☒

F

H-34 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-35 将试卷、答题纸、草稿纸等考试用纸带出考场属于考试违纪。 (1分)

It is a violation of examination regulations to remove any examination materials from the examination room (including, but not limited to, the examination paper, answer sheet, and draft paper).

☒

T

☐

F

H-35 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-36 在闭卷考试中，携带与考试课程内容相关的文字材料或者存储有与考试内容相关资料的电子设备等参加考试，属于考试作弊。 (1分)

Bringing written or electronic materials related to course content into a closed book exam is cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-36 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-37 在考试用桌上或者身体上涂写任何与考试课程内容有关的文字和符号的，属于考试作弊。 (1分)

Writing testable material on the desk in the exam room, or on one's body, is cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-37 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-38 违规使用电子工具或通讯工具属于考试作弊。 (1分)

Using banned electronic tools or other means of communication during an exam is cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-38 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-39 抄袭他人试卷或者与考试内容相关的材料属于考试作弊。 (1分)

The plagiarism of another student's work or the use of related course materials to complete the exam is cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-39 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-40 故意将自己试卷或者与考试内容相关的资料让他人抄袭属于考试作弊。 (1分)

Intentionally allowing others to copy one's own test paper or other examination content, is cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-40 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-41 报对答案及传递纸条、试卷、答卷、草稿纸属于考试作弊。 (1分)

Passing around answers, test papers, the answer key, or draft paper for an exam are all acts of cheating.

☒

T

☐

F

H-41 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-42 抢夺、窃取他人试卷、答卷或者强迫他人为自己抄袭提供方便，属于考试作弊。 (1分)

T

F

H-42

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-43

借故暂离考场以得到答案属于考试作弊。

(1分)

Leaving the examination room during the exam, in order to obtain answers to the exam, is cheating.

T

F

H-43

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-44

使用通讯设备及其他工具发送、接收考试相关内容，属于考试作弊，情节严重可开除学籍。

(1分)

The use of communication equipment to send or receive answers during an exam is is cheating, and may result in expulsion in a serious case.

T

F

H-44

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-45

替他人参加考试或由他人代替考试属于考试作弊，情节严重可开除学籍。

(1分)

Either allowing others to sit your exam, or sitting an exam for others are both cheating, and may result in expulsion in a serious case.

T

F

H-45

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-46

组织作弊者，情节严重可开除学籍。

(1分)

Conspiring to cheat -- either with others or as an individual -- is a serious offence that may result in expulsion.

T

F

H-46

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-47

窃取试卷者，情节严重可开除学籍。

(1分)

Stealing test papers is a serious offence that may result in expulsion.

T

F

H-47

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-48

篡改分数者，情节严重可开除学籍。

(1分)

Tampering with scores is a serious offence that may result in expulsion.

T

F

H-48

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-49

在上机考试中，只允许使用“PTA客户端”（桌面快捷方式“oms-client”）访问PTA。

(1分)

The "PTA client" browser (desktop shortcut "oms-client") is the only tool allowed for accessing PTA during an onine exam.

T

F

H-49

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

H-50

在上机考试中，只能用自己的账号登录。企图用任何其他账号登录的，属于考试作弊。

(1分)

During an online exam, you may only log in using your own credentials. Any attempt to use credentials other than your own is cheating.

T

F

H-50

答案正确

(1 分)

创建提问

PTA

During an online exam, activating any browsers other than the "PTA client" is cheating.

T

F

H-51 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-52 在上机考试中，未经监考老师允许不得关闭“PTA客户端”窗口，更不得以任何方式登出。违者属于考试作弊。

(1分)

作者

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During an online exam, DO NOT close the "PTA client" or log out without the permission of the exam invigilator(s). Otherwise it constitutes cheating.

T

F

H-52 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-53 在上机考试中，即使提前退出考试，也不可以自己关闭“PTA客户端”，必须等监考老师来处理。

(1分)

作者

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During an online exam, even if you finish the exam early, you may not close the "PTA client". You must wait for the help of an exam invigilator.

T

F

H-53 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-54 在上机考试中，严禁访问除PTA外的其它网站，严禁使用任何即时通讯工具。违者属于考试作弊。

(1分)

作者

单位

课程组

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During an online exam, it is strictly prohibited to access any websites other than PTA, especially any instant messaging services. Any attempt to do so is cheating.

T

F

H-54 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-55 在开卷考试中，携带禁止的资料或者工具属于考试违纪。

(1分)

作者

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Bringing prohibited materials or tools into an open book exam is a violation of the examination regulations.

T

F

H-55 答案正确 (1 分)

创建提问

H-56 在开卷考试中，与其他考生共享允许携带的参考资料（如教材等），不属于考试作弊。

(1分)

作者

单位

课程组

浙江大学

During an open book exam, it is not cheating to share reference materials (such as textbook) with other students.

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H-56 答案错误 ⓘ (0 分)

创建提问

H-57 【真实案例】期末考试交一篇论文，某学生选取某知名企业为研究对象。他查看了该企业主页上的人物介绍并直接拷贝到论文中。这种行为属于抄袭，判考试作弊。

(1分)

作者

单位

课程组

浙江大学

【Real Case】For a final project, a student chose a well-known company as a subject of study. He looked up some information on the company homepage, and copied sections of it directly into his own work. This is plagiarism, and constitutes cheating.

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H-57 答案错误 ⓘ (0 分)

创建提问

H-58 本人明确理解并同意：（1）此诚信测试不达满分则无资格参加本课程期末考试；（2）本学期只要出现一次抄袭或作弊行为则无资格参加本课程期末考试，且本课程成绩为零分。

(3分)

作者

单位

课程组

浙江大学

I fully understand and agree that: (1) a failure to score full marks on this Academic Honesty test disqualifies me from writing the final exam; (2) Only one act of cheating or plagiarism during this term disqualifies me from writing the final exam, and automatically assigns a grade of zero in this course.

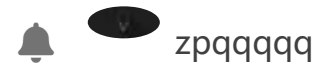
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创建提问

https://pintia.cn/problem-sets/1305430354090651648/problems/type/1

7/8



(3分)

 作者
单位

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浙江大学

H-59 答案正确 (3 分) 创建提问