

Carleton University (2013) Academic Integrity Quiz: Correct Answers

The following are the correct answers to the academic integrity quiz * and will help you review the rules of citation. Print out your quiz results by clicking on the print icon at the end of the quiz.

1. **False.** Whenever you use another person's words or ideas, you must cite the source. Putting the ideas into your own words does not change the fact that you have gotten the ideas from another person.
2. **False.** Every quoted word must be either enclosed in quotation marks or set off from the main text as an indented block quotation, in addition to having the appropriate citation.
3. **True.** Ideas from sources need attribution, whether the ideas are quoted, summarized, paraphrased or merely referred to.
4. **False.** You cite the source of all borrowed words or ideas. The issue of whether the words or ideas are copyrighted is irrelevant to citation issues. If you quote Aristotle, cite Aristotle.
5. **False.** Much of the information on the web is unusual or unique knowledge and must be cited. Any exact words you use from the Web must be quoted (quotation marks or block indent) and cited, even if they state common knowledge.
6. **True.** A quotation of any kind must be cited. If you quote a source saying "the sun shines at noon," you must cite that source. Both ideas and words need attribution.
7. **False.** If you quote, you cite. It does not matter if the words precisely express your idea. Your own idea in your own words does not need to be cited. Your idea in another's words does.
8. **False.** Common knowledge is not the same as a summary.
9. **False.** Copyright infringement is that act of reproducing copyrighted words, even if you do not claim to have written them. Plagiarism is the act of reproducing any words or ideas and claiming them as your own, even if they are not copyrighted.
10. **True.** Ignorance of the rules of quotation and citation is a common source of unintentional plagiarism. Reusing your own previously written words where that practice is prohibited is another source of unintentional plagiarism.
11. **You have to cite it.** An apt or unusual phrase borrowed from another writer or speaker must be cited, even if it is only two words. In this case the two words constitute a provocative metaphor. The creator of the phrase should be cited.
12. **You have to cite it.** Citing an interview is not any different from citing an article. Whenever you quote someone else's words — printed, spoken, or even sung — you must cite them. The fact that the interviewee is a relative is not relevant.
13. **You do not have to cite it.** This information would be considered common knowledge, found or known everywhere.
14. **You do not have to cite it.** When you do original research, you do not cite yourself if the research is conducted for the paper. (If you already published the research elsewhere, you would then need to cite yourself.)
15. **You do not have to cite it.** This is common knowledge found in many sources.
16. **You have to cite it.** When you refer to a source, whether by quotation, summary, or paraphrase you must cite it. That this usage involves a summary, a government

document, and possibly a document that is not copyrighted is irrelevant to the need for citation.

17. **You do not have to cite it.** Proverbs are merely a specific type of common knowledge.
18. **You have to cite it.** Photographs and drawings are forms of ideas and have creators just as do words. Therefore, you must cite the source of the photograph.
19. **You have to cite it.** This information is unique (and therefore not common knowledge), so it must be cited. The fact that it is unpublished is irrelevant.
20. **You have to cite it.** Once again, the rule is, when you use another's words or ideas in the form of a quotation a summary, or a paraphrase, you must cite the source. Turning someone else's ideas into your own words does not make the idea come from you. It still has a source that must be referenced.

* From Harris, R. A. (2001). *The plagiarism handbook: Strategies for preventing, detecting, and dealing with plagiarism*. Los Angeles: Pyczak Publishing. Copyright © 2001 by Pyczak Publishing. All rights reserved.

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