

PLAGIARISM QUIZ

The following quiz gathers activities retrieved from websites of different universities (University of Guelph, Penn State University, and University of Sussex), which have been adapted for the purposes of this course. Links to the complete, original quizzes are provided below each activity.

1. Quiz: Plagiarism (UNIVERSITY OF GUELTH, 2018)

The following multiple-choice quiz tests your knowledge of what is and what is not considered to be plagiarism, as well as of strategies to avoid plagiarizing when you are engaged in the writing process. Good luck.

1.1 You are guilty of plagiarism if you:

- Make use of the works of others to gather information.
- Use the work of another and misrepresent it as your own.
- Make use of the works of others to support your own arguments.
- Examine the ideas and arguments of others to help you shape your own thoughts or views on a particular issue.

1.2 Paraphrasing too closely to the original text, even if you do credit the source, is still considered as plagiarism because:

- By changing a few words or the order of the original words, you have changed the author's exact words.
- By not providing the exact words of the author in their entirety, you are attributing to the author some words that he/she did not write.
- You must never use the words of others when you are using their ideas.
- You have failed to indicate, by means of direct quotation marks, which are the exact words of the original.

1.3 You're worried that your paper will look as if all the ideas come from someone else and appears to list one reference citation after another. You can avoid this by:

- Having your own over-riding argument and thesis, being analytical, and presenting your own interpretations of the evidence.
- Omitting references when you are in doubt whether you need to reference ideas or information.
- Integrating quotes and ideas into the text so that they fit in with your own words in a seamless web, and varying the way you introduce your references to the original sources. That way the citations will not be so intrusive.
- a and c.

1.4 You have a friend who usually looks over your papers and together you discuss how to improve them. Is this plagiarism?

- Yes, you should never accept help with the writing of your papers.
- It's fine to get help from a friend as long as your discussion is a general one, and does not involve detailed conceptual or editorial changes.

1.5 You are in a computer science course. The documentation for a new programming language is on the Web and the author has given permission to use the code. Do you cite the source or not?

- No, since the author has given permission to use the code, all you have to do is copy it.
- Yes, you still need to cite the original source of the code.

Source: <https://academicintegrity.uoguelph.ca/plagiarism/quiz-plagiarism>

2. Cyberplagiarism quiz (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, 2018)

Answer the following true-false questions about cyberplagiarism.

	TRUE	FALSE
a. Plagiarism is using the ideas and words of someone else as my own work without citing the original work.		
b. Using information from the Internet/Web without properly documenting the source is not only cheating, it is illegal and is the same as stealing.		
c. It is actually getting very easy for someone else to do an electronic search to find the sources of information I used from the Internet/Web.		
d. Using a substantial amount of a work from the Internet/Web without permission is a violation of copyright law.		
e. If I download a graphic without the author's permission, it is a violation of copyright even if I cite the source.		
f. I do not have to cite the source of numerical data or graphs because it is common knowledge.		
g. Information on the Internet/Web is free for me to use any way I want.		
h. Copyright laws do not apply to information found on the Internet/Web.		
i. There are Internet/Web sites that my instructor can use to search for sources of information I used in a class assignment.		
j. Many students commit plagiarism because they are too busy or do not think their work is good enough to do well.		
k. If someone said something in a lecture or on TV, I don't have to cite it because it is not written.		
l. Giving an incorrect reference for information I use is plagiarism.		
m. If I buy a paper from an Internet/Web site that sells such things, my chance of being caught for plagiarism is small.		
n. If I use a substantial amount of information from the Internet/Web without the author's permission for commercial purposes, I have violated copyright law and can be sued.		
o. If I download something from the Internet/Web and change only a few words and phrases, I can use that information as my own for class assignments.		
p. I can quote passages from papers I find on the Internet/Web for my class assignments if I properly document where I found the information.		
q. If I am found guilty of Academic Dishonesty, it could be placed on my permanent transcript		
r. Plagiarism is okay if I am not caught because it only affects me and not others.		

Source: <http://tit.psu.edu/plagiarism/links/quizzes-and-exercises/quiz-bank/>

3. Citing and referencing quiz (UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 2018)

This activity will test your knowledge of correct referencing. The three examples of student essays all make use of the original text below. You need to decide which referencing features (e.g. citation, indented paragraphs, quotation marks, reference) the students should use in order to have referenced properly. [...]

A sample of Beethoven, when played to laboratory mice for 15 minutes, had a calming effect. The mice exhibited lower blood pressure and resting heart rate than normal. Meanwhile, a group of mice exposed to music by the pop group Prodigy became highly agitated and exhibited higher blood pressure.

From: Hedgecoe, T. (2007) 'The Effect of Popular and Classical Music on Small Mammals', *Journal of Music Studies*, 6 (3), pp. 37-48.

Student essay examples

	Citation	Indented paragraph	Quotation marks	Reference
SAMPLE 1 Hedgecoe studied the effect of loud music on animals, and found that different kinds of music gave different responses. A sample of Beethoven, when played to laboratory mice for 15 minutes, had a calming effect. The mice exhibited lower blood pressure and resting heart rate than normal. Meanwhile, a group of mice exposed to music by the pop group Prodigy became highly agitated and exhibited higher blood pressure.				
SAMPLE 2 Hedgecoe studied the effect of loud music on animals. He found that while Beethoven had a calming effect on the mice, giving them a lower blood pressure and resting heart rate, mice listening to the band Prodigy became highly agitated and exhibited higher blood pressure.				
SAMPLE 3 A study into the effect of music on a sample of mice found that classical music was relaxing, while pop music had the reverse effect. This suggests that animals may have the ability to differentiate between different kinds of music.				

4. Referencing and plagiarism quiz (UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 2018)

This activity will test your knowledge of referencing and plagiarism. Read the text below and then read the example extracts from students' essays and decide if the student has plagiarised or if they have referenced their work correctly.

However, green capitalists say that this sort of thing can be compatible with solving environmental problems if consumers use the power they have over producers - 'consumer sovereignty' - by refusing to buy products which are not environmentally friendly. This gives capitalists an incentive to concentrate on the production of environmentally friendly products in order to make a profit. (Martell p. 64)

From: Martell, L (1994), *Ecology and Society: An introduction*, Ch. 2, pp.64, Cambridge, Polity Press.

	Is this plagiarism?	
	YES	NO
<p>EXTRACT 1 However, green capitalists say that this sort of thing can be compatible with solving environmental problems if consumers use the power they have over producers - 'consumer sovereignty' - by refusing to buy products which are not environmentally friendly. This gives capitalists an incentive to concentrate on the production of environmentally friendly products in order to make a profit.</p>		
<p>EXTRACT 2 However green capitalists claim capitalism can be compatible with solving environmental problems if consumers utilise their influence over producers - 'consumer power' - by only buying products which are environmentally friendly. This gives capitalists a reason to concentrate on the production of environmentally friendly products so that they will make a profit. (Martell 1994, p. 64)</p>		
<p>EXTRACT 3 Martell explores the possibility that in a capitalist society consumers can influence producers to make environmentally friendly goods by using their purchasing power. If people show that they will spend money on environmentally friendly goods and capitalists see that they can make a profit then this will affect the types of goods that are produced. (Martell 1994, p. 64)</p>		
<p>EXTRACT 4 Martell explores the possibility that in a capitalist society consumers can use 'the power they have over producers' (Martell 1994, p.64) to persuade them to produce environmentally friendly goods. However, it can be argued that, in a capitalist society it's not always the consumers who hold the power to determine what is produced.</p>		

Source: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/skillshub/?id=377>