

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Synthesizing Authority: 11th Grade Scholarly Citation Quiz

Scholars refine their academic integrity by evaluating source bias and mastering the nuances of recursive research and complex CMOS/APA styling.

1. When synthesizing multiple perspectives on the 'Panopticon' theory by Michel Foucault, which research strategy best ensures a balanced academic argument?

Answer: B) Utilizing lateral reading to verify the ideological leanings of different commentators.

Lateral reading involves exiting a source to see what other credible sites say about it, which is essential for identifying bias in complex sociological theory.

2. In a 11th-grade college-prep essay, 'common knowledge' (which does not require citation) includes specific statistical data points found during specialized archival research.

Answer: B) False

Specific data, statistics, and unique findings from research are never common knowledge and must be cited to avoid plagiarism and provide a trail of evidence.

3. When a researcher uses a source found within another source (e.g., reading about Judith Butler's ideas in a textbook by Smith), it is known as a _____ source.

Answer: B) Indirect

Indirect sources (or secondary citations) require specific formatting (e.g., 'qtd. in') to show you did not read the original work yourself.

4. In the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), which element is strictly required in a footnote for a journal article that is NOT required in an MLA in-text citation?

Answer: C) The publication city and publisher

CMOS notes often include full bibliographic details (including the publisher and city in some versions) in the first mention, whereas MLA in-text citations are minimalist.

5. A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is considered more stable and reliable than a URL for citing academic journal articles found in databases like JSTOR.

Answer: A) True

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DOIs are permanent links that do not change even if the journal moves to a different web domain, making them the gold standard for scholarly citation.

6. The CRAAP test is a common heuristic for evaluating sources. The 'R' in this acronym stands for _____, which assesses how the info fits your specific needs.

Answer: C) Relevance

Relevance ensures that even a credible source is actually useful and appropriate for the specific scope of your research question.

7. You are researching the impact of the 'Great Migration' on urban jazz. Which source represents the highest level of scholarly authority for this topic?

Answer: B) A peer-reviewed monograph published by an Ivy League university press.

University presses and peer-reviewed monographs undergo rigorous fact-checking and expert review, ensuring the highest academic standard.

8. In APA style, which emphasizes the timeliness of research, the _____ must be placed immediately following the author's name in the in-text citation.

Answer: C) Year of Publication

APA focuses on the 'recency' of data, especially in social sciences, requiring the year (e.g., Rogers, 2021) to be prominent.

9. If you paraphrase a complex idea from a secondary source using your own unique sentence structure, you no longer need to provide an in-text citation.

Answer: B) False

Even if the words are yours, the 'intellectual property' of the idea belongs to the original author and must be cited to avoid plagiarism.

10. Which of the following describes 'Recursive Research' at the advanced high school level?

Answer: C) Returning to search tools to find new sources after your initial findings reshape your thesis.

Recursive research recognizes that the research process is not linear; new information often requires you to revisit and refine your search terms and thesis.