

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Empowered Scholarly Integrity: A College-Level Citation Quiz

Solidify your academic reputation by identifying standard documentation practices and the structural components of credible scholarly communication.

1. Which of the following is considered a 'primary source' when conducting historical research on the 1918 influenza pandemic?

Answer: B) A diary entry from a Red Cross nurse written in October 1918

Primary sources are immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic from people who had a direct connection with it. Diary entries from the time period are classic examples.

2. In APA Style (7th Edition), which element is required in the in-text citation for a direct quote that is not required for a paraphrase?

Answer: C) The page or paragraph number

APA requires the page number (e.g., p. 42) for direct quotes to help readers find the exact location of the excerpt, while it is only encouraged for paraphrases.

3. The digital identifier often used in scholarly citations to provide a persistent link to an article's location on the internet is called a _____.

Answer: C) DOI

A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique, permanent string used to identify content and provide a consistent link to its location on the web.

4. True or False: If you summarize an author's unique theory in your own words, you are still required to provide a citation.

Answer: A) True

Citations are required for ideas, theories, and specific data, not just for direct word-for-word quotes. Using an idea without credit is plagiarism.

5. When evaluating the 'Authority' of a source using the CRAAP test, what should a researcher primarily investigate?

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Answer: B) The credentials and organizational affiliation of the creator

Authority refers to the source of the information—who the author/publisher/source is and what their qualifications are.

6. In MLA Style, the list of sources at the end of the research paper is titled _____.

Answer: C) Works Cited

MLA format specifically uses the title 'Works Cited' for the terminal list of all sources referenced within the paper.

7. True or False: Information that is considered 'Common Knowledge' (e.g., that the Earth revolves around the sun) generally does not require a citation.

Answer: A) True

Common knowledge—facts that are widely known and found in many sources without dispute—does not require a formal citation in academic writing.

8. What is the main purpose of a 'Peer-Reviewed' journal article?

Answer: C) To verify research quality and accuracy through expert evaluation

Peer review is a quality-control process where experts in the same field evaluate a researcher's work before it is published.

9. When a researcher uses a quote found within another author's work, this is referred to as a _____ source.

Answer: C) Indirect

An indirect source (or secondary citation) occurs when you cite a source that is cited in another source. It is best practice to find the original source whenever possible.

10. Which of these is a major difference between a Bibliography and a Works Cited/References list?

Answer: B) A bibliography may include all background reading, even if not cited in the text

A 'Works Cited' or 'References' list only includes sources mentioned in the paper, whereas a 'Bibliography' can include everything the researcher consulted.