

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: The Cartographer's Compass: Advanced 12th Grade Citation Logic Quiz

Synthesize complex source hierarchies and rectify attribution errors across 10 high-level research scenarios focusing on Chicago and CSE styles.

1. When evaluating the rhetorical situation of a source for a senior thesis, which factor provides the strongest evidence of 'lateral reading'?

Answer: B) Checking how other independent, reputable organizations describe the source's funding.

Lateral reading involves leaving the original site to see what others say about it, which is more effective for uncovering bias than relying on the source's self-description.

2. In the Chicago Manual of Style (Notes and Bibliography), the abbreviation used in a subsequent note to refer to the exact same source and page numbered immediately preceding it is _____.

Answer: C) ibid.

'Ibid.' is short for ibidem, meaning 'in the same place,' used to save space in footnoting when the source is identical to the one above it.

3. True or False: In advanced scientific writing using CSE (Council of Science Editors) style, the 'Citation-Sequence' system requires the reference list to be alphabetized by author name.

Answer: B) False

In the C-S system, the reference list is organized numerically based on the order the sources appear in the text, not alphabetically.

4. You are synthesizing a translated 18th-century philosophical treatise. Which element is essential for a complete bibliographic entry that respects the source's history?

Answer: A) The name of the translator.

For translated works, the translator's contribution is a significant intellectual endeavor that must be credited in standard academic formats.

5. True or False: If a source is 'peer-reviewed,' it is considered a primary source regardless of whether it reports original research or reviews existing literature.

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Answer: B) False

Peer review is a quality control process. A peer-reviewed article that summarizes other people's findings (a literature review) is still a secondary source.

6. When a researcher encounters a source cited within another source and cannot access the original, they must use a _____ citation to acknowledge both works.

Answer: B) indirect

Indirect citations (often using 'qtd. in') are used when you cite one author's work that you found in another author's book.

7. Which of the following describes the most ethical way to handle a 'gray literature' source, such as a localized government white paper or a non-profit technical report?

Answer: C) Identify the corporate author (organization) as the author and include the report number if available.

Gray literature is cited by treating the issuing organization as the 'corporate author' to ensure the reader can locate the specific report.

8. The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is preferred over a URL in academic citations because it is _____, meaning it will not change even if the journal moves to a new web address.

Answer: B) persistent

DOI persistence ensures that long-term access to a scholarly work remains stable regardless of changes to the hosting platform.

9. True or False: In a high-level research paper, 'common knowledge' includes specialized statistics as long as they appear in more than three different scholarly journals.

Answer: B) False

Specialized statistics almost always require a citation; 'common knowledge' is generally restricted to facts the average person knows or easily verified historical dates.

10. When synthesizing multiple perspectives in a paragraph, what is the 'scaffolding' purpose of a synthesis sentence?

Answer: C) To draw a connection or point out a tension between the ideas of the cited authors.

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Synthesis is the act of showing how sources relate to one another (agreeing, debating, or expanding), which demonstrates higher-order thinking.