# PLAGIARISM QUIZ

Inspired (with permission) by quizzes from the universities of Concordia, McGill, Laval, Montréal, UQAM, Université du Québec (head office), and Ottawa.

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| **Check the box corresponding to your answer** |

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| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   Plagiarism includes quoting oral statements from public presentations (e.g., films, interviews, and lectures) without mentioning sources. |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   Lea has not yet begun a course assignment that is due in one week. One of her friends, who has already taken the course, suggests that Lea use her work, word for word. Since Lea has her friend’s permission, this is not a case of plagiarism. |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   Khalil copy-pastes a few sentences from a website into his work. Since the website mentions no author, publisher, or date, Khalil may use the content without needing to use quotes (“”) or give a reference for the website. |
| 1. **YES** □ **or NO**□ **?**   Guillaume has a graded individual assignment to do. He gets together with two other students in his class to prepare for this work. The three students discuss and exchange sources, texts, etc. Each one hands in an individual assignment, but all three assignments have parts that are similar, bordering on identical.  Is this a case of plagiarism? |
| 1. **YES** □ **or NO**□ **?**   Three students have a graded assignment to do as a group. They agree on who will do which section. When the teacher hands back corrected assignments, he informs these students that he found plagiarism in their work. Two of the students argue that the plagiarized excerpts are all in the section written by the third student and that they were unaware plagiarism had occurred. Can these two students be accused of plagiarism? |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   Handing in the same assignment in two different courses is a form of plagiarism. |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   It is not plagiarism to copy-paste a passage found on the Internet, then replace a few words with synonyms and flip one or two sentences around. |

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| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   To avoid being accused of plagiarism in a written assignment, a student must use quotations (“”) and give references for any and all statements, writings, or ideas of which he or she is not the author. |
| 1. **YES** □ **or NO**□ **?**   Maryse finds an English-language article containing an argument that could support her own work (in French). She chooses to translate this argument and include it in her text, and provides a reference, but without quotes (“ ”). Is this plagiarism? |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   The information on the Internet (writings, ideas, images, videos, etc.) is public in nature and consequently belongs to everyone. Accordingly, it is unnecessary to cite Internet sources. |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   When referring to facts that are common knowledge (e.g., Apple manufactures iPhones), it unnecessary to cite the source. |
| 1. **YES** □ **or NO**□ **?**   In a presentation made at an international colloquium, Kevin, a doctoral student, uses a chart based on the research of Sonia, another member of his research group, without mentioning her work.  Is this plagiarism? |
| 1. **TRUE** □ **or FALSE** □ **?**   An individual found guilty of plagiarism may be subject to more than one disciplinary measure. |

*There are many different ways to cite references. Proper citation information can be found in the methodology guides in effect for each faculty, department, or program. When in doubt, do not hesitate to ask your teacher questions.*