

Answers to the Plagiarism/Academic Misconduct Quiz

No=Not plagiarism

Yes=Is Plagiarism

1. No. Proofreading of this type is acceptable. The reader is merely drawing attention to problem areas, rather than changing them him/herself.
2. No. Proofreading of this type is acceptable. The reader is merely drawing attention to problem areas, rather than changing them him/herself.
3. Yes. Because the reader is doing the work for the writer, this qualifies as academic misconduct on the part of both reader and writer. HOWEVER, instructors may assign students such tasks as part of Peer Response work, in which case students would not be guilty of academic misconduct.
4. No. The university strives to foster academic conversation both inside and outside of the classroom; because these ideas were generated by the group discussion, they belong to everyone in the group.
5. Yes. Using another writer's ideas (without giving credit to that writer), even if the student recasts them in his or her own language, is unacceptable.
6. Yes. Merely citing a work in the bibliography is insufficient; writers must signify direct quotes with quotation marks (or indentation for long passages) and a page reference within the text. In this case, the writer is generally not willfully plagiarizing, but instead needs to be reminded about proper in-text citation.
7. Yes. Using another writer's ideas (without giving credit to that writer), even if the student recasts them in his or her own language, is unacceptable.
8. Yes. Work submitted for a grade must have been written entirely by the student being graded. If the writer uses the suggestions word-for-word in his or her paper, then both students are guilty of academic misconduct.
9. No. The purpose of University-sanctioned tutoring is to help students develop their writing skills. Tutors assist writers by modeling many different sentence techniques which students emulate and then practice on their own.
10. No. All of the ideas generated are the student's own; the tutor is assisting the writer by engaging in academic conversation.
11. Yes. Tutors, like anyone else, may not do the actual writing for the student. Usually, Writing Center tutors are trained not to lead students into this kind of academic misconduct; private tutors, however, may or may not hold to the same standards.
12. No. Tutors often give advice on organization; the student chooses whether or not to accept the tutor's suggestion.
13. Yes. A student who knowingly provides material for others to use is as culpable as the student who turns it in for a grade.
14. No. Tasks that are assigned by a students' instructor as a required part of the writing process are always acceptable.
15. No. The university strives to foster academic conversation both inside and outside of the classroom. In general, ideas generated by group discussion belong to everyone in the group. HOWEVER, instructors are free to set the boundaries of writing assignments in any way they deem appropriate, and may define the ways in which class discussions intersect with written work.

This quiz was originally generated by the Freshman English Office at the University of Connecticut; small adaptations were made by Rebecca Devers at CityTech and this quiz in its entirety was used with her permission.