ASU Library Tutorial Video Quizzes

**Keywords and Synonyms Quiz (Tab #3-4)**

1. U-Search searches for your search terms in
   A. RamCat records
   B. The full text of nearly half of all the e-books and electronic articles the library has access to.
   C. Both A and B
   D. The World Wide Web

2. True or False: U-Search can’t guess the topic you’re researching, so you need to translate your research question into something it can understand.

3. Good keywords are usually:
   A. Poor descriptors of a topic
   B. Generated only by librarians
   C. Nouns and verbs
   D. Found in the Amazon rainforest

4. Less successful keywords are usually:
   A. Generated only by librarians
   B. Pronouns, articles, and prepositions
   C. Answers A and B
   D. None of the above

5. True or false: Synonyms allow you to make sure you get results that include different ways people describe the same concept.

**Boolean and Truncation Quiz (Tab #6)**

1. True or false: Truncation does not allow you to search for multiple variations of a word, simultaneously.
2. In U-Search, the truncation symbol is
   a. An exclamation point
   b. A number sign
   c. A question mark
   d. An asterisk
   e.

3. True or false: Boolean operators are helpful for when you want to manipulate search boxes differently.

4. Boolean operators are:
   a. Why, who, what
   b. And, or, not
   c. You, myself, I
   d. To, from, where
5. True or false: You put this in a search box to do a keyword search:

   Zombie and McIntosh

   So, your results will contain the words Zombie and McIntosh in them.

**Search with Subjects Quiz (Tab #7)**

1. True or false: subjects have an entirely different function than hashtags on Twitter.

2. What are subjects?
   a. A type of article written before 1980
   b. Labels that describe the content of an article, book and so on
   c. Books used for scientific research
   d. A drink combining sweet iced tea and lemonade

3. True or false: You can’t find subjects on item records and on results pages.

4. Who tags subjects onto books, articles, etc.?
   A. Instructors
   B. Book sellers
   C. Librarians, authors, and editors
   D. Readers

5. True or false: One way of finding a subject associated with a topic is by doing a keyword search, finding results on your topic, and clicking on them to find similar information.

**Interlibrary Loan Quiz (Tab #8)**

1. True or false: Interlibrary loan allows you to borrow items Porter Henderson Library doesn’t have from other libraries.

2. True or false: 360 Link will tell you if the library has the full text of the item in one of the library databases that *isn't* plugged in to U-Search.

3. The following is a quirk of RamCat:
   A. When you search from the 360 Link page, RamCat defaults to a keyword search.
   B. When typing in a book or journal title, you must remove the words *a, an, and the* if they’re at beginning of the title.
   C. RamCat works better if you just put in the first three or four words of a title.
   D. All of the above
4. True or false: Before you interlibrary loan something, you should always check RamCat to see if the library has it.

5. Which of the following is true about interlibrary loan?
   A. Electronic documents like articles sometimes arrive faster than hard copies of things, like print books.
   B. Some libraries only ILL items for very short periods of time, which means you don’t get them for very long.
   C. You should start your research ASAP so there’s enough time for the library to receive your item.
   D. You can request items the library owns and aren’t currently checked out.
   E. Answers A, B, C

Popular v. Scholarly Resources Quiz (Tab #9)

1. True/false: it’s important to be able to tell the difference between scholarly and popular resources because it ensures you use only the resources your instructor requires.

2. Scholarly resources
   a. Include peer-reviewed journals
   b. Are written by scholars
   c. Are often difficult to read
   d. Have academic-sounding titles and a list of references used
   e. All of the above

3. True/false: you should use a scholarly resource if you want to know what non-experts are saying about a topic.

4. Popular resources are
   a. Magazines, websites, and newspapers
   b. Written by non-experts
   c. Usually easy, sometimes fun, to read
   d. Have simple-sounding titles and don’t include a list of references used
   e. All of the above

5. True/false: you should use a popular resource if you need information you can quickly understand to get a sense for a topic.
1. We need to be critical of the information we use because:

A. Sometimes information is reported wrong
B. Sometimes information is manipulated to tell a certain story
C. Misinformation can hang around; it can be difficult to remove not just from the internet, but our memory of hearing it.
D. We use it to make decisions about our health, our career, and other projects – so it needs to be accurate!
E. All of the above

2. True or false: If a resource doesn’t have a date of publication, you should assume it’s current and valuable to you as a researcher.

3. True or false: You can find out if something's authoritative by locating biographical information about the author and seeing if they have the credentials necessary to speak substantially on the issues they’re addressing.

4. You can detect bias by...

A. Paying attention to any connections between the author's and the implications of his or her research.
B. The author’s use emotional language
C. The author’s use overly-simplified terms to make a point
D. All of the above

5. True or false: If you can’t verify your information with other sources, you should question its accuracy.
Citation Quiz (Tab #11)

1. True or false: an article goes into an issue, and several issues make up a volume.

2. What are the basics you need to cite a journal article?
   A. Article title
   B. Journal title
   C. Author
   D. All of the above
   E. The author’s credentials

3. True or false: Citation generators make mistakes, so you should use the manual of the citation style you’re required to use to format a citation.

4. Which of the following is true:
   A. All instructors use the same citation style.
   B. Figuring out how to cite correctly can take a while, so you should give yourself a lot of time to complete your citations.
   C. Your instructor will never want to locate the sources you used.
   D. Books never need to be cited.

5. Why should you cite your resources?
   a. Because you should acknowledge where you got your information from.
   b. Because not citing is plagiarism, which is a serious academic offense.
   c. You don’t need to cite your resources.
   d. Answers A and B

Plagiarism Quiz (Tab #12)

1. True or false: Plagiarism is unethical because it is claiming someone else’s work as your own.

2. Plagiarizing can result in
   A. Getting a great letter of recommendation from your instructor
   B. Failing the assignment and/or the class.
   C. Not being allowed to speak in class.
   D. Gaining the respect of classmates

3. True or false: If you put someone else's writing in your own words and cite the source, it's plagiarism.
4. Common knowledge

A. Doesn’t have to be cited
B. Is only what you know – not what most people know.
C. Tricky to determine, because different people know different things
D. A and C

5. True or false: You can avoid plagiarizing by giving yourself enough time to research, write, and check your paper for mistakes.