KEY

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
   Correct Answer: C
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: U-Search looks for your search terms in RamCat records and the full text of nearly half of all the e-books and electronic articles the library has access to.

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.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Well done!
   Incorrect Feedback: U-Search is smart, but not that smart! It can’t guess what 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
   Correct Answer: C
   Correct Feedback: Excellent!
   Incorrect Feedback: Nouns and verbs are usually the kind of words that make the best keywords.

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
   Correct Answer: B
   Correct Feedback: That is correct!
   Incorrect Feedback: Pronouns, articles, and prepositions aren’t usually the kinds of words that make great keywords.

5. True or false: Synonyms allow you to make sure you get results that include different ways people describe the same concept.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Right!
   Incorrect Feedback: Synonyms are different ways of describing the same concept. By using synonyms in a database, your research is more thorough—it gets at all the various ways people phrase something.
Boolean and Truncation Quiz (Tab #6)

1. True or false: Truncation does not allow you to search for multiple variations of a word, simultaneously.
   Correct Answer: False
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: Truncation DOES allow you to search for multiple variations of a word, simultaneously.
   Remember, if the truncation symbol is an asterisk and you put in zombi* then you will get results that include the words zombie, zombiism, zombies, and so on.

2. In U-Search, the truncation symbol is
   a. An exclamation point
   b. A number sign
   c. A question mark
   d. An asterisk
   Correct Answer: D
   Correct Feedback: Well done!
   Incorrect Feedback: In U-Search, the truncation symbol is an asterisk.

3. True or false: Boolean operators are helpful for when you want to manipulate search boxes differently.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Excellent!
   Incorrect Feedback: Boolean operators allow you 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
   Correct Answer: B
   Correct Feedback: That is correct!
   Incorrect Feedback: Boolean operators are and, or, and not

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.
   Correct Answer: True
Correct Feedback: Right!
Incorrect Feedback: When you put the Boolean operator “and” between “zombie” and “McIntosh” in a search box, it tells the database you only want results with 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.
   Correct Answer: False
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: Subjects have a very similar function to hashtags on Twitter. Both help to describe and organize information.

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
   Correct Answer: B
   Correct Feedback: Well done!
   Incorrect Feedback: Subjects are labels that describe the content of an article, book, and so on.

3. True or false: You can’t find subjects on item records and on results pages.
   Correct Answer: FALSE
   Correct Feedback: That is correct!
   Incorrect Feedback: You CAN 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
   Correct Answer: C
   Correct Feedback: That is correct!
   Incorrect Feedback: Librarians, authors, and editors tag subjects onto books, articles, and so on.

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.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Right!
   Incorrect Feedback: Using subjects is a great way to browse for related information. If you do a keyword search, click on a result, and then click on a subject in that result, you’ll find information on a similar topic.
Interlibrary Loan Quiz (Tab #8)

1. 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 into U-Search
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: Over half of the library’s databases are NOT plugged into U-Search—use 360 Link in U-Search to get connected to their content.

2. True or false: Before you interlibrary loan something, you should always check RamCat to see if the library has it.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Excellent!
   Incorrect Feedback: The library can NOT interlibrary loan items that the library owns, so make sure you check with RamCat to see if the library has what you need.

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 the 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
   Correct Answer: D
   Correct Feedback: Well done!
   Incorrect Feedback: These are all quirks of RamCat:
      o When you search from the 360 Link page, RamCat defaults to a keyword search.
      o 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.
      o RamCat works better if you just put in the first three or four words of a title.

4. True or false: Interlibrary loan allows you to borrow from other libraries items Porter Henderson Library doesn’t own.
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Right!
   Incorrect Feedback: Interlibrary loan *does* allow you to borrow items Porter Henderson Library doesn’t have from other libraries.

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 on ILL 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

Correct Answer: e
Correct Feedback: That is correct!
Incorrect Feedback: Things to keep in mind before you interlibrary loan:
  o Electronic documents like articles sometimes arrive faster than hard copies of things, like print books.
  o Some libraries only ILL items for very short periods of time, which means you don't get them for very long.
  o You should start your research ASAP so there's enough time for the library to receive your item.

**Popular and Scholarly (Tab #9)**

1. True False: 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.

   **Correct Answer: True**
   Correct Feedback: Right
   Incorrect Feedback: Many instructors will require you to use scholarly resources only for your projects. Being able to discern what a scholarly resource looks like will ensure you use only the resources your instructor requires.

2. Multiple Choice: 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

   **Correct Answer: (e)**
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: Scholarly resources include peer-reviewed journals, are written by scholars, are often difficult to read, have academic sounding titles, and have a list of references used.

3. True/False: You should use a scholarly resource if you want to know what non-experts are saying about a topic.
Correct Answer: False
Correct Feedback: Well done!
Incorrect Feedback: Use a scholarly resource if you need/want to know what EXPERTS are saying about a topic.

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

Correct Answer: (e)
Correct Feedback: Excellent!
Incorrect Feedback: Popular resources are magazines, websites, and newspapers; written by non-experts; usually easy (and sometimes fun) to read, have simple-sounding titles; and don’t include a list of references used.

5. True/False: True/False: You should use a popular resource if you need information you can quickly understand to get a sense for a topic.

Correct Answer: True
Correct Feedback: That is correct!
Incorrect Feedback: Popular resources like newspapers and magazines are written for a wide variety of people to understand, so they can be easier to read.

Information and Critical Thinking Online Quiz (#9)

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

Correct Answer: (e)
Correct Feedback: Good job!

Incorrect Feedback: We need to be critical of the information we use for several reasons. It can be intentionally manipulated and accidentally reported wrong. Once it’s reported, it can be difficult to correct the mistake. Finally, we need to be critical of information because we use it to make important decisions—it needs to be accurate.

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.

Correct Answer: False

Correct Feedback: Correct!

Incorrect Feedback: You should never make any assumptions when evaluating resources. A resource without a date of publication needs further scrutiny to ensure that you are using good information.

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.

Correct Answer: True

Correct Feedback: Great!

Incorrect Feedback: Knowing an author’s education and professional background help determine his/her authority to write on the topic you are researching.

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Correct Feedback: Well done!

Incorrect Feedback: When determining whether an author is impartial or showing bias, it is important to consider the author’s affiliations and the words used in the resource.

5. True or false: If you can’t verify your information with other sources, you should question its accuracy.

Correct Answer: True

Correct Feedback: That is correct!
Incorrect Feedback: The ability to find more information on a topic is essential in showing that the resource is an author’s contribution to an ongoing “conversation” and helps validate its accuracy.

Citation Quiz (Tab #11)

1. True or false: an article goes into an issue, and several issues make up a volume.
   
   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: More than one issue is needed to make up a volume. For example, one volume of a journal/magazine that is published quarterly will contain four issues.

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

   Correct Answer: D
   Correct Feedback: Good job!
   Incorrect Feedback: The basics you need to cite a journal article are the article title, author, date of publication, and volume and issue number.

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.

   Correct Answer: True
   Correct Feedback: Excellent!
   Incorrect Feedback: Citation generators can make mistakes! Do not trust their results 100%. Always double-check the style guide to make sure your citations are formatted correctly.

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.

   Correct Answer: B
   Correct Feedback: That is correct!
   Incorrect Feedback: Formatting citations is a detail-oriented process. Give yourself a lot of time to complete your citations!

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

**Correct Answer: D**
Correct Feedback: Right!
Incorrect Feedback: We cite our resources to acknowledge where we got our information from and to avoid plagiarizing.

**Plagiarism Quiz (Tab #12)**

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

Correct Answer: True
Correct Feedback: Good job!
Incorrect Feedback: This is true: 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

**Correct Answer: B**
Correct Feedback: Well done!
Incorrect Feedback: Plagiarizing can result in failing the assignment and/or the class.

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

**Correct Answer: False**
Correct Feedback: Excellent!
Incorrect Feedback: The answer is: that is *not* plagiarism. If you put someone else’s writing in your own words and DIDN’T cite the source, that would be 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

**Correct Answer: D**
Correct Feedback: That is correct!
Incorrect Feedback: Common knowledge doesn’t have to be cited and is tricky to determine, because different people know different things.
5. True or false: You can avoid plagiarizing by giving yourself enough time to research, write, and check your paper for mistakes.

**Correct Answer: True**
Correct Feedback: Right!
Incorrect Feedback: This is true. You can avoid plagiarizing by giving yourself enough time to research, write, and check your paper for mistakes.