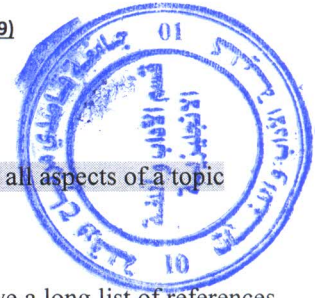


Name:

Group:



Choose the correct answer:

1. The literature review will examine:

- A. only one side of the main argument B. only opinions C. only facts D. all aspects of a topic

2. Why do you need to review the existing literature?

- A. You enjoy reading the academic research on your topic
B. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
C. To find out what is already known about your area of interest D. To make sure you have a long list of references

3. To read the literature critically means:

- A. to suggest the previous research was always poorly conducted
B. skimming through the material because most of it is just padding
C. evaluating what you read in terms of your own research questions D. being negative about something before you read it

4. What can a researcher use the literature to achieve?

- A. They can demonstrate their competence by referring to prominent writings in the field
B. They develop their version of the literature in such a way as to show and to lead up to the contribution they will be making in their own project or article
C. All of the above
D. They can identify a gap or problem in the literature that corresponds to the research questions.

5. A systematic literature review is:

- A. one which generates a literature review using a treasure hunt system B. a replicable, scientific, and transparent process
C. one which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area
D. a manufactured system for generating literature reviews tailored to your subject

6. Which of the following is a benefit of a systematic review?

- A. It reduces researcher bias and demands the researcher to be comprehensive of their approach
B. It is really quick to complete C. It is cost effective as an approach D. It provides internal validity to the study

7. Literature review is not usually concerned with helping in:

- A. literary appreciation B. subsequent data collection C. objective setting D. research method design.

8. Researchers need to be cautious of some material, particularly material found online. Why?

- A. It is too recent B. It has been used before C. The author address often does not appear D. The quality is unknown

9. Which of the following is the sequence in which you should search for Literature?

- A. Limit dates of papers; print out full text papers; read abstracts; enter search terms
B. Print out papers; read abstracts; limit dates; think of search terms
C. Think of search terms; enter terms into database; limit dates of papers; read abstracts; print out full text papers
D. None of the above

10. Which of the following steps are likely to help you avoid accidental plagiarism?

- A. Cut and paste accurately from published works B. Make notes in your own words
C. Make superficial changes to the words used in published papers D. Answers A and B

11. When you cite or document, you _____.

- A. are paraphrasing B. are summarizing C. are quoting D. let the reader know from where you got your information

12. When you paraphrase you either directly state a person's exact words or directly report them.

- A. True B. False

13. When you paraphrase, you:

- A. Restate the main ideas using your own words B. Include your own opinions C. Use quotation marks

14. When you summarize, you:

- A. Ask questions about the original text
B. Continue the idea of the original text C. Answer the essential questions about the original text

15. What writing skill takes word for word information from a source and gives credit to the original writer?

- A. Notation B. Summary C. Quotation D. Paraphrase

16. When you quote, paraphrase, or summarize a source, you _____.

- A. must provide documentation B. do not have to provide documentation C. must provide documentation for the quotes only
D. must provide documentation for the paraphrases and summaries only

17. When writers take several outside sources and reconstruct the information into their arguments, they are _____.

- A. plagiarizing B. synthesizing C. note taking D. documenting

18. When should you use in-text citation within your research paper?

- A. At the end of each page B. At the end of every paragraph C. whenever information has come from another source

19. For all paraphrased or summarized content, the in-text citation must include:

- A. The author's last name and the page or paragraph number
B. The author's last name and the date of publication C. The title of the document and the author's last name

20. For all quoted ideas, the in-text citation must include:

- A. The author's last name, title of source and page number
B. The author's last name, year and the title of the source C. The author's last name, year and page number