# Plagiarism Prevention Quiz

**Suggested set-up for the quiz**: I created this pool of questions to assess students’ understanding of the material in the plagiarism prevention tutorial. The quiz is set up in an online course management system. The online quiz format provides the instructor flexibility in setting up the quiz. For example, one option would be to set up a 10-question quiz that draws, at random, two questions (one True/False and one Multiple Choice) from each of the five sections of the tutorial. I allow students the opportunity to retake the quiz as many times as they want until they achieved mastery. (Students receive a different set of questions with each attempt.) Prior to submitting their quiz, students are informed:

**PLEASE READ CAREFULLY!** By submitting this quiz you are indicating that:

(a) you understand the definition of plagiarism and that you recognize that ignorance of plagiarism and what it entails will not be a proper defense in the occasion that you are accused of plagiarizing in this class,

(b) you understand that you will be held responsible for any acts of plagiarism that you commit in this class, and

(c) you are vowing that you will not plagiarize on any of the assignments that you turn in for this class.

**Paraphrase assignment**: Students are also required to paraphrase, cite, reference, and submit to me a passage of information that I assign. The online quiz is set up so that students can submit their paraphrase at the end of the quiz. (To do so, I create an “essay question” so that students have a text box in which to type their paraphrase.) For the current tutorial, which was created for my General Psychology courses, students are asked to paraphrase, cite, and reference the passage from Myers’ (2013) textbook that appears in the tutorial. Students receive feedback on their paraphrase and are required to re-write it until it is properly paraphrased, cited, and referenced. For upper level courses, I typically assign a longer passage of information, or even a short research article, for students to paraphrase for this assignment. Instructors are encouraged to adapt the paraphrase assignment for their own needs.

# Question Pool for Plagiarism Prevention Quiz

## What is Plagiarism?

True or False: A person can get in trouble for plagiarism only if the person intended to plagiarize.

True or False: If you put someone else’s ideas into your own words and then pass those ideas off as your own, you are committing plagiarism.

True or False: You ask a friend to write a paper for you. This is a type of plagiarism.

True or False: It is acceptable to turn in a paper that is based exclusively off of another person’s ideas, as long as the paper is cited correctly.

True or False: You buy a term paper from a website (e.g., Chegg, Course Hero) and turn it in as your own work. This is a type of plagiarism.

True or False: You use the web to hire a tutor to help you write your paper. The tutor substantially rewrites parts of your paper for you. This is a form of plagiarism.

True or False: You post a request on Reddit for help generating paper ideas. A person supplies you with an outline of an already written paper. You revise the paper to add your own details. This is a form of plagiarism.

True or False: You find a paper online that is on the same topic as your assigned paper. You go through the paper and rewrite some of the sentences and change out some of the words. This is a form of plagiarism.

True or False: You find a compelling piece of information on an online resource. To paraphrase you go in and replace some of the words with synonyms. This is a proper way to paraphrase.

Borrowing someone else's ideas or words, but failing to properly document the original source is called:

1. paraphrasing.
2. writer’s block.
3. plagiarism.
4. editing.

Which of the following is **not** an error that will result in plagiarism?

1. Paraphrasing other people’s information and citing the source of that information.
2. Failing to properly cite one’s sources.
3. Over-relying on someone else’s words.
4. Over-relying on someone else’s organizational structure.

Which of the following is **the best** way to protect yourself against plagiarism?

1. Always cite your sources.
2. Paraphrase other people’s information and cite the source of that information.
3. Include your own contributions, so you are not relying exclusively on the ideas of others.
4. All of the above are required in order to protect yourself against plagiarism.

## Citing Sources Using APA style

True or False. References in APA style are cited in text with a title-page citation system (e.g., Test subjects who call the scientist mom or dad, *p*. 2).

True or False: You should cite the work of any individual whose ideas, theories, or research have directly influenced your writing.

True or False: It is considered acceptable to cite a paper, even if you have not read it.

True or False: If you fail to identify direct phrases with the use of quotation marks, you are committing plagiarism.

True or False: Your professor requires you to use five sources, but you found one article that cites a lot of different articles within it. Rather than finding and reading the original articles, it is acceptable for you to use the information from five of the sources that you found in the one article.

True or False: When quoting you must always provide the author, year, and specific page or paragraph number for the quote in the text and include a complete reference in the reference list.

True or False: You don't want to have too many quotes in your paper, so you do not put quotation marks around some of the sentences you copied from a source. You cite the source correctly at the end of the paragraph and in your reference list. This is considered acceptable (i.e., not plagiarized).

Which of the following is **TRUE** about quotations

1. They should be used only when absolutely necessary.
2. They should be used as frequently as possible in order to avoid plagiarism.
3. They are the only way to avoid plagiarizing.
4. They should be used in place of your own thoughtful response.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is placed within the text and includes the authors’ last names and the publication year. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is placed at the end of a paper and includes information on the authors, year, title of the source, and publication data.

1. quotation; citation
2. reference list; quotation
3. citation; reference list
4. reference list; citation

How would you correctly cite the following article in the text of a paper? Sheldon, S. B. (2002). Parents' social networks and beliefs as predictors of parent involvement. The Elementary School Journal, *102*, 301-316.

1. According to the article, Parents' social networks and beliefs as predictors of parent involvement...
2. According to Sheldon (2002)...
3. According to an article published in 2002 in The Elementary School Journal...
4. According to Sheldon in the article, Parents' Social Networks and Beliefs as Predictors of Parent Involvement.....

How would you correctly cite the following article as part of the narrative of a sentence? Anderson, K. J., & Minke, K. M. (2007). Parent involvement in education: Toward an understanding of parents’ decision making. *The Journal of Educational Research, 100*, 311-323.

1. According to the article, *Parent involvement in education: Toward an understanding of parents’ decision making*....
2. According to Anderson and Minke (2007)...
3. According to an article published in 2007 in the *Journal of Educational Research...*
4. According to Anderson and Minke in the article *Parent involvement in education: Toward an understanding of parents’ decision making*....

How would you correctly cite the following article the article in parenthetical form at the end of a sentence? Anderson, K. J., & Minke, K. M. (2007). Parent involvement in education: Toward an understanding of parents’ decision making. *The Journal of Educational Research, 100*, 311-323.

1. …(Anderson, 2007).
2. …(Anderson et al., 2007).
3. …(Anderson and Minke et al., 2007).
4. …(Anderson & Minke, 2007).

How would you correctly cite the following article as part of the narrative of a sentence? Nzinga-Johnson, S., Baker, J. A., & Aupperlee, J. (2009). Teacher-parent relationships and school involvement among racially and educationally diverse parents of kindergartners. *Elementary School Journal*, *110*, 81-91.

1. Nzinga-Johnson (2009)
2. Nzinga-Johnson and Baker et al. (2009)
3. Nzinga-Johnson et al. (2009)
4. Nzinga-Johnson, Baker, and Aupperlee et al. (2009)

How would you correctly cite the following article in parenthetical form at the end of a sentence? Nzinga-Johnson, S., Baker, J. A., & Aupperlee, J. (2009). Teacher-parent relationships and school involvement among racially and educationally diverse parents of kindergartners. *Elementary School Journal*, *110*, 81-91.

1. …(Nzinga-Johnson, Baker, and Aupperlee, 2009).
2. …(Nzinga-Johnson et al., 2009).
3. …(Nzinga-Johnson, 2009).
4. …(Nzinga-Johnson, Baker, and Aupperlee, pp. 81-89).

You are writing a literature review for your course and need to cite a paper that was written by four authors: M. Baghdady, H. Carnahan, E. W. Lam, and N. N. Woods and published in 2014.  What would your citation look like if you used the 7th Edition of the APA style guide to paraphrase and cite information that came from page 183 of this article?

1. Baghdady, Carnahan, Lam, and Woods (p. 183)
2. Baghdady et al. (2014)
3. Baghdady, M., Carnahan, H., Lam, E.W., & Woods, N.N. (2014)
4. Baghdad, Carnahan, Lam, & Woods (2014, p. 183)

You are writing a literature review for your course and need to cite a paper that was published in 2012 and written by two authors: M. K. Hartwig,  & J. Dunlosky. The article is titled, "Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement?" What would the citation look like if you used the 7th Edition of the APA style guidelines to paraphrase information that came from page 131 of this article?

1. M. K. Hartwig and J. Dunlosky (2012, p. 131)...
2. In 2012, M. K. Hartwig and J. Dunlosky stated on page 131, "..."
3. Hartwig and Dunlosky (2012)...
4. The article "Study Strategies of College Students” (2012) states, "..."

You are writing a literature review for your course and need to cite a paper that was published in 2007 and written by five authors: M. R. Mehl, S. Vazire, N. Ramírez-Esparza, R. B. Slatcher, and J. W. Pennebaker. What would the citation look like if you used the 7th Edition of the APA style guidelines to directly quote information that came from page 82 of this article?

1. Mehl et al. (2007, p. 82) concluded "…"
2. Mehl, Vazire, Ramírez-Esparza, Slatcher, and Pennebaker (2007, p. 82) concluded "…"
3. Mehl & Vazire et al. (2007, p. 82) concluded "…"
4. Mehl, M. R. and Vazire, S. et al. (p. 82) concluded "…"

Below an excerpt from the article: Adesope, O. O., Trevisan, D. A., & Sundararajan, N. (2017). Rethinking the use of tests: A meta-analysis of practice testing. *Review of Educational Research*, *87*(3), 659-701.http://dx.doi.org/10.3102/0034654316689306

"Many policy and educational shifts have occurred, including the more recent Every Student Succeeds Act (Executive Office of the President, 2015), affecting the users and uses of tests for learning" (p. 662).

If you wanted to refer to the Every Student Succeeds Act, but you cannot find the original source, how would you cite this information using the 7th Edition of the APA style guide?

1. The Every Student Succeeds Act is an example of a recent policy shift (Executive Office of the President, 2015).
2. The Every Student Succeeds Act is an example of a recent policy shift (Adesope, Trevisan, & Sundararajan, 2017, p. 662).
3. The Every Student Succeeds Act is an example of a recent policy shift (Executive Office of the President, 2015, p. 662).
4. The Every Student Succeeds Act is an example of a recent policy shift (Executive Office of the President, 2015; as cited by Adesope et al., 2017).

## Paraphrasing Information

True or False: If you paraphrase a source by summarizing that information, it is not necessary to credit the source within the text -- you just need to reference the source in a reference list at the end of the paper.

True or False: Paraphrasing involves using the same words as someone else, but rearranging the order of those words within the sentence.

True or False: You copy a long passage from a book into your paper, and you change some of the wording around. You cite the source at the end of the passage and again in the reference list. This is a type of plagiarism.

Of the following, which is the best way to **avoid** plagiarism:

1. Paraphrase the ideas into your own words and cite the original source.
2. Put other people’s ideas into your own words and write them as if they are your own ideas.
3. Do not use other people’s research or ideas in your paper.
4. Make sure that most of your paper is based on cited quotations from other people.

Below is an excerpt from the article: **Levenson, M. R., & Park, C. L. (2002). Drinking to cope among college students: Prevalence, problems and coping processes. *Journal on Studies on Alcohol, 63*, 486-497:**

“Drinking to cope is very common among college students and is related to much higher levels of alcohol consumption, episodes of heavy drinking, and levels of both negative and positive alcohol related consequences” (p. 486).

Which of the following examples **correctly** ***paraphrases*** the above passage (without plagiarizing).

1. “Drinking to cope is very common among college students and is related to much higher levels of alcohol consumption."
2. When people drink to cope they are heavy drinkers and experience both negative and positive consequences.
3. Levenson and Park (2002) found that drinking to cope is very common among college students and is related to much higher levels of alcohol consumption.
4. Levenson and Park (2002) found that when college students drink to cope, they drink more frequently and more heavily than those who do not drink to cope.

Below is an excerpt from the article: **Schuetze, P. (2004). Evaluation of a brief homework assignment designed to reduce citations problems. Teaching of Psychology, *31,* 257-259:**

“Increased student confidence in their ability to avoid plagiarism would hypothetically result in an inaccurate perception that they are fully knowledgeable about the complexities involved in proper citations in scientific papers” (p. 259).

Which of the following examples **correctly** ***paraphrases*** the above passage (i.e. without plagiarizing)

1. Increased student confidence in their ability to avoid plagiarism would hypothetically result in an inaccurate perception that they are fully knowledgeable about the complexities involved in proper citations in scientific papers (2004).
2. One danger that arises from learning about plagiarism is that students may mistakenly believe that they know all there is to know about citing information properly (Schuetze, 2004).
3. Increased student confidence in their ability to avoid plagiarism would hypothetically result in an inaccurate perception that they are fully knowledgeable about the complexities involved in proper citations in scientific papers (Schuetze, 2004).
4. According to Schuetze (2004, p. 259), "One danger of increasing students' confidence in their ability to avoid plagiarism is that this overconfidence could leave them unaware that they do not understand the complexities of proper citation."

Below is an excerpt from the article: **Bennett, R. (2005). Factors associated with student plagiarism in a post-1992 university. Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education, 30, 137-162.**

“There is a need for university staff to address forcefully the issue of academic integrity during introductory programs and to explain clearly and sympathetically the objective need for honesty in academic life” (p. 156).

Which of the following examples **correctly** ***paraphrases*** the above passage (without plagiarizing)?

1. There is a need for university staff to address forcefully the issue of academic integrity during introductory programs and to explain clearly and sympathetically the objective need for honesty in academic life (p. 156).
2. There is a need for university staff to address forcefully the issue of academic integrity during introductory programs and to explain clearly and sympathetically the objective need for honesty in academic life (Bennett, 2005).
3. There is a need for colleges to forcefully address the issue of academic integrity during beginning programs and to explain clearly and sympathetically the objective need for integrity in college life (Bennett, 2005).
4. During orientations, university staff should be very clear about the importance of academic integrity (Bennett, 2005).

Below an excerpt from the article: Adesope, O. O., Trevisan, D. A., & Sundararajan, N. (2017). Rethinking the use of tests: A meta-analysis of practice testing. *Review of Educational Research*, *87*(3), 659-701.http://dx.doi.org/10.3102/0034654316689306

"Researchers mainly used recall practice tests, either as cued-recall (k = 134) or as free-recall tests (k = 48). All of the test formats produced moderate to large effect sizes. Specifically, mixed test formats and multiple-choice practice tests produced large effect sizes (g = 0.80 and g = 0.70, respectively). The between-levels difference was statistically significant, QΒ(7) = 27.02, p < .001)" (p. 673).

According to the Plagiarism Prevention Tutorial, which of the following examples would be the **best** way to refer to this finding in your written work?

1. "Mixed test formats and multiple-choice practice tests produced large effect sizes (g = 0.80 and g = 0.70, respectively)" (Adesope et al., 2017, p. 673).
2. "Mixed test formats and multiple-choice practice tests produced large effect sizes (g = 0.80 and g = 0.70, respectively)" (Adesope et al., 2017).
3. The most popular type of practice tests used in research studies focused on the testing effect were tests that required students to recall information. Despite the popularity of these recall-based practice tests, it was mixed test formats and multiple-choice practice tests that resulted in the strongest gains on final tests, relative to non-testing comparison groups (Adesope et al., 2017).
4. Researchers mainly used recall practice tests, but it was multiple-choice practices tests and mixed test formats that produced the largest effects sizes (Adesope et al., 2017).

Below an excerpt from the article: Baghdady, M., Carnahan, H., Lam, E.W., & Woods, N.N. (2014). Test enhanced learning and its effect on comprehension and diagnostic accuracy. Medical Education, 48, 181-188. https://doi.org/10.1111/medu.12302

"Participants in the TE condition (n = 55) outperformed those in the ST condition (n = 57) on both immediate and delayed testing. Participants in the  
TE condition obtained a mean score of 0.74 and those in the ST condition had a mean score of 0.67 on the immediate test. On the delayed test, the TE condition had a mean score of 0.72 and the ST condition a mean score of 0.68. A significant effect of testing condition was found (F1,110 = 4.27, p = 0.04). The effect size of the difference (g2 = 0.05) is in the moderate range. No main effect of time (F1,110 = 0.15, p = 0.7) or an interaction of time and testing condition (F1,110 = 0.36, p = 0.54)  
was found. These results are shown in Table 2" (p. 185).

According to the Plagiarism Prevention Tutorial, which of the following examples would be the **best** way to refer to this finding in your written work?

1. "Participants in the TE condition (n = 55) outperformed those in the ST condition (n = 57) on both immediate and delayed testing" (Baghdady et al., 2014, p. 185).
2. In an experiment examining the testing effect, Baghdady et al. (2014) found that participants in a Test-Enhanced (TE) condition outperformed those in a Study (ST) condition on both immediate and delayed testing. The effect size of the difference was moderate. No effect or time or an interaction of time and testing condition was found. The authors summarized their results in a table.
3. In an experiment examining the testing effect, Baghdady et al. (2014, p. 185) found that "participants in a Test-Enhanced (TE) condition outperformed those in a Study (ST) condition on both immediate and delayed testing. The effect size of the difference was moderate. No effect or time or an interaction of time and testing condition was found. The authors summarized their results in a table".
4. In an experiment that compared a test-enhanced learning condition with a study only learning condition, Baghdady et al. (2014) found that test-enhanced learning produced better learning outcomes than the study only condition, regardless of whether the outcome test was administered immediately or after a delay.

Below is an excerpt from the article: Hartwig, M. K., & Dunlosky, J. (2012). Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement? Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 19(1), 126-134. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0181-y

"As is reported in Fig. 1, self-testing was best reflected by two strategies in Question 12: “test yourself with questions or practice problems” and “use flashcards.” Endorsing the general strategy of testing oneself was significantly related to GPA (gamma = .28, p = .001), whereas using flashcards was not (gamma = −.03, p = .76). This discrepancy between self-testing and flashcards was unexpected and will be addressed in the Discussion section" (p. 130).

According to the Plagiarism Prevention Tutorial, which of the following examples would be the **best** way to refer to this finding in your written work?

1. "As is reported in Fig. 1, self-testing was best reflected by two strategies in Question 12: “test yourself with questions or practice problems” and “use flashcards.” Endorsing the general strategy of testing oneself was significantly related to GPA (gamma = .28, p = .001), whereas using flashcards was not (gamma = −.03, p = .76). This discrepancy between self-testing and flashcards was unexpected and will be addressed in the Discussion section" (Hartwig & Dunlosky, 2012,p. 130).
2. Hartwig and Dunlosky (2012) report that self-testing was best reflected by two strategies: using practice problems and using flashcards. Use of testing was significantly related to GPA, whereas using flashcards was not. The dicrepancy between self-testing and flashcards was unexpected to the authors. They discuss these findings in their discussion section.
3. Hartwig and Dunlosky (2012, p. 130) report that "self-testing was best reflected by two strategies: using practice problems and using flashcards. Use of testing was significantly related to GPA, whereas using flashcards was not". The dicrepancy between self-testing and flashcards was unexpected to the authors. They discuss these findings in their discussion section.
4. Hartwig and Dunlosky (2012) note that students often use practice test questions and flashcards as a form of self-testing. As such, Hartwig and Dunlosky expected that both practice problems and flashcards would positively predict grade point average (GPA). Unexpectedly, they found that only the use of practice problems predicted GPA. The use of flashcards did not predict GPA. Hartwig and Dunlosky explored several potential reasons for this unexpected finding within their discussion section.

## Making it Your Own

True or False: A key element of citing is that authors must not present the work of another as if it were their own.

True or False: While writing a long research paper, you come across an interesting concept mentioned in a book, and you incorporate this concept into your main argument. After you finish writing the paper, you can't remember where you initially found the concept, so you don't bother to cite the source of your idea. This is considered an acceptable practice (i.e., not plagiarism).

True or False: Last semester you spent a great deal of time researching a topic for a class and wrote an involved paper on the topic. The next semester, a different instructor asks you to write a similar paper. You turn in the same exact paper for the new class, without mentioning that it is the same paper that you have already turned in. This is a type of plagiarism.

True or False: When writing a paper, you integrate the information from multiple sources together with your own ideas. Rather than separating out the source of each idea, you list all of the citations at the end of the paragraph. This is considered an acceptable practice (i.e., not plagiarism).

True or False: Relying too much on the work other others could be plagiarism, even if you properly paraphrase and cite information.

Which of the following is **not** a tip for making a paper “your own”:

1. You should refrain from citing information from other sources.
2. If it’s an individual assignment, you should do the work on your own.
3. You should choose your information sources wisely.
4. You should put thought into the organization of your paper.
5. You should connect, critically evaluate, and discuss the information.

Which of the following is the best advice for avoiding plagiarism?

1. Make sure that you quote everything from the original source, word-for-word, and cite.
2. If relying on the work of multiple sources within a single paragraph, just list all of the citations at the end of the paragraph.
3. Make sure that the source of every idea is very clearly identified and cited.
4. Ask your friends and peers to help you generate the ideas and information for your paper.
5. Focus on summarizing the information of others and avoid interjecting your own ideas, connections, and critiques.

## Creating a List of References

True or False: In APA-style, sources are listed alphabetically in the reference list.

True or False: In APA-style, the reference list is double-spaced with hanging indents.

True or False: If you cite information within the text of a paper, it is not necessary to include this source in the list of references.

True of False. If you cite Source A based on a secondary source (i.e., Source B), it is necessary to include both Source A and Source B in the list of references.

Which of the following is the correct order for the information that appears in an APA style reference?

1. (year). Title of the work. Last Name, F. M. Publication Data.
2. Title of the work. (year). Publication Data. Last Name, F. M.
3. Publication Data. Title of the work. (year). Last Name, F. M.
4. Last Name, F. M. (year). Title of the work. Publication Data.

Which of the following is the correct referencing format for an APA style reference if you wanted to cite a resource by Lee (2010)?

1. Lee, C. (2010). *How to cite something you found on a website in APA style*. Retrieved from http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html
2. (2010). Lee, C. *How to cite something you found on a website in APA style*. Retrieved from http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html
3. *How to cite something you found on a website in APA style*. (2010). By C. Lee. Retrieved from http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html
4. Retrieved from http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html. *How to cite something you found on a website in APA style*. (2010).

Which of the following would be the correct **APA style reference** if you wanted to cite this article by Hartwig and Dunlosky (2012)?

1. Hartwig, M. K., & Dunlosky, J. (2012). Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement? Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 19(1), 126-134. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0181-y
2. Hartwig, Marissa K., and John Dunlosky. "Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement?" Psychonomic Bulletin & Review 19.1 (2012): 126-134. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0181-y
3. Hartwig, Marissa K., and John Dunlosky. "Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement?" Psychonomic Bulletin & Review 19, no. 1 (2012): 126-134. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0181-y
4. Hartwig MK, Dunlosky J. Study strategies of college students: Are self-testing and scheduling related to achievement? Psychonomic Bulletin & Review. 2012 Feb 1;19(1):126-34. https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-011-0181-y

Which of the following would be the correct APA style reference if you wanted to cite this article by Bruce et al. (2005)?

1. (2005). Interactive effects of life experience and situational cues on aggression: The weapons priming effect in hunters and nonhunters. Bruce D. B., Craig A. A., Nicholas L. C., Arlin J. & Benjamin, J. R., Jr. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *41,* 48-60. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2004.05.005
2. Interactive effects of life experience and situational cues on aggression: The weapons priming effect in hunters and nonhunters. Bruce D. B., Craig A. A., Nicholas L. C., Arlin J., & Benjamin, J. R., Jr. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *41,* 48-60. (2005). https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2004.05.005
3. Bruce D. B., Craig A. A., Nicholas L. C., Arlin J., & Benjamin, J. R., Jr. (2005). Interactive effects of life experience and situational cues on aggression: The weapons priming effect in hunters and nonhunters. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *41,* 48-60. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2004.05.005
4. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* (2005), *41,* 48-60. Bruce D. B., Craig A. A., Nicholas L. C., Arlin J., & Benjamin, J. R., Jr. Interactive effects of life experience and situational cues on aggression: The weapons priming effect in hunters and nonhunters. https:// doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2004.05.005

Which of the following is the correct referencing format for an APA style reference if you wanted to cite this article by Wilson et al. (2002)?

1. (2002). Wilson, T. D., Damiani, M., & Shelton, N. Improving the academic performance of college students with brief attributional interventions. In J. Aronson (Ed.), *Improving academic achievement: Impact of psychological factors on education* (pp. 88-108). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
2. Wilson, T. D., Damiani, M., & Shelton, N. (2002). Improving the academic performance of college students with brief attributional interventions. In J. Aronson (Ed.), *Improving academic achievement: Impact of psychological factors on education* (pp. 88-108). San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
3. San Diego, CA: Academic Press. (2002). Wilson, T. D., Damiani, M., & Shelton, N. Improving the academic performance of college students with brief attributional interventions. In J. Aronson (Ed.), *Improving academic achievement: Impact of psychological factors on education* (pp. 88-108).
4. Improving the academic performance of college students with brief attributional interventions. (2002). San Diego, CA: Academic Press. Wilson, T. D., Damiani, M., & Shelton, N. In J. Aronson (Ed.), *Improving academic achievement: Impact of psychological factors on education* (pp. 88-108).

While writing a paper, you read an article by Baghdady and colleagues. In the process, you become interested in information that they reference from the book: White S, Pharoah M. Oral Radiology: Principles and Interpretation. St. Louis, MO: Mosby 2004.

You want to include this information in the paper that you are writing, but you are not able to find the White and Pharoah (2004) book in your university's library collection.

Under what circumstances would it be appropriate for the White and Pharoah (2004) source to be **cited and listed in your reference list**?

1. If you are able to find the original book, directly read the information for yourself, and choose to paraphrase or quote this information in your own paper.
2. You can find an online book review published in a credible source that is available through your university library.
3. You very clearly indicate that you are using a secondary source.
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Which of the following is the correct referencing format for an APA style reference if you wanted to cite this article by Yong and Lim (2016)?

1. Yong, P. Z, & Lim, S. W. H. (2016). Observing the Testing Effect using Coursera video-recorded lectures: A preliminary study. Frontiers in Psychology, 6, 1-5. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.02064
2. Yong, P. Z, and Lim, S. W. H. (2016). Observing the Testing Effect using Coursera Video-Recorded Lectures: A Preliminary Study. Frontiers in Psychology, 1-5, 6. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.02064
3. Yong, PZ & Lim, SWH (2016). Observing the Testing Effect using Coursera video-recorded lecture: A preliminary study. Frontiers in Psychology. Volume 6, pages 1-5.
4. (2016). Yong, PZ & Lim, SWH Observing the Testing Effect using Coursera video-recorded lectures: A Preliminary Study. 1-5, 6. Frontiers in Psychology. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.02064.