



Boundless Lecture Slides

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Diligent inquiry or examination to seek or revise facts, principles, theories, applications, et cetera; laborious or continued search after truth.

A) citation

B) research

C) citation

D) thesis

How should you begin your research plan?

- A) By deciding what kind of sources you want to use.
- B) By creating a main question and generating sub-questions.
- C) By stating a clear focus with a specific topic and key search terms.
- D) By deciding on a time period you'd like your research to focus on.

Diligent inquiry or examination to seek or revise facts, principles, theories, applications, et cetera; laborious or continued search after truth.

A) claim

B) research

C) concept map

D) problem statement

Diligent inquiry or examination to seek or revise facts, principles, theories, applications, et cetera; laborious or continued search after truth.

A) author

B) speaker

C) research

D) thesis

A research paper is an expanded essay that does which of the following?

- A) Demonstrates an awareness of all available sources on a topic
- B) Analyzes numerous sources and presents a unique conclusion about them
- C) All of the answers
- D) Analyzes a perspective or argues a point

A collection of (usually) organized information in a regular structure, usually but not necessarily in a machine-readable format accessible by a computer.

A) database

B) database

C) style

D) parenthetical

Any document that draws on one or more primary sources and interprets or analyses them; also sources such as newspapers whose accuracy is open to question.

A) critique

B) idea

C) secondary source

D) qualitative research

A historical document that was created at or near the time of the events studied, by a known person, for a known purpose

A) footnote

B) methodology

C) primary source

D) qualitative research

Which of the following describes a scholarly source?

A) An investigative essay in a popular newspaper.

B) An interview written by an author with few credentials.

C) All of these answer.

D) An article or book that has been written by an expert in an academic field and is peer-reviewed.

Which of the following is the best example of a way to find scholarly sources?

- A) Use a search engine like Google.
- B) Use an academic search database like JStor.
- C) Use a publicly edited website like Wikipedia.
- D) Use a newspaper archive.

A collection of (usually) organized information in a regular structure, usually but not necessarily in a machine-readable format accessible by a computer.

A) methodology

B) annotation

C) database

D) citation

Which of these sources would be most reliable in a paper intended for an academic audience?

A) a Wikipedia article

B) a political campaign speech that addresses the main topic

C) an article from a popular magazine

D) a current, peer-reviewed article

In which library classification system are books on the social sciences assigned call numbers ranging from 300 to 399?

A) ISBN system

B) Dewey Decimal system

C) Library of Congress system

D) ISSN system

What is a metasearch (or aggregate) engine?

- A) A search engine that derives results based on metadata only
- B) A search engine that derives results from several other search engines
- C) A search engine that derives results from within the results of a previous search
- D) A group of search engines that are available from within a single website

In which library classification system are books on political science assigned call numbers beginning with the letter “J”?

- A) Dewey Decimal system
- B) ISBN system
- C) Library of Congress system
- D) ISSN system

Choose the best answer to the following question: What is a primary source?

A) Original research conducted by a writer

B) A completely unbiased source of information

C) A source that provides direct evidence about a topic under investigation

D) A report written by someone who has researched a secondary source

Why is it often easier to determine the authority of traditional information sources, such as professional journals and reference books, than to evaluate the authority of an Internet source?

A) Traditional sources usually address more authoritative topics than do online sources.

B) Traditional sources usually maintain tighter editorial controls than online sources.

C) Online sources usually address topics in greater depth than do traditional sources.

D) Online sources are usually developed by authors who have more credibility than traditional authors.

A _____ (or _____ue) is a register of all bibliographic items found in a library or group of libraries, such as a network of libraries at several locations.

A) summary

B) note

C) library catalog

D) interview

A collection of (usually) organized information in a regular structure, usually but not necessarily in a machine-readable format accessible by a computer.

A) methodology

B) annotation

C) citation

D) database

How does one conduct research using keywords?

- A) Search for the title of books or articles you want to find.
- B) Type a general term into the search bar and narrow your search once you find some sources.
- C) Pull up a subject header and browse all the articles in that category.
- D) Think about important words that will occur in sources and type them into the search bar.

A collection of (usually) organized information in a regular structure, usually but not necessarily in a machine-readable format accessible by a computer.

A) database

B) style

C) parenthetical

D) database

The systematic scientific investigation of quantitative properties and phenomena and their relationships, using statistical methods.

A) research

B) quotation

C) understand

D) quantitative research

_____ is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. _____ers aim to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior.

A) qualitative research

B) evaluation

C) style

D) audience

_____ is a form of systematic inquiry involving the practical application of science. It accesses and uses some part of the research communities' (the academy's) accumulated theories, knowledge, methods, and techniques, for a specific, often state, business, or client driven purpose.

A) applied research

B) citation

C) interview

D) rhetorical analysis

The following is an example of which research methodology? A psychologist conducts an experiment in which children are observed interacting with each other.

A) Quantitative research.

B) Qualitative research.

C) Applied research.

D) Technical research.

Which research methodology focuses on solving real life problems?

A) Quantitative research.

B) Qualitative research.

C) Experimental research.

D) Applied research.

What somebody is known for.

A) reputation

B) idea

C) thesis

D) critique

The state of being objective, just, unbiased and not influenced by emotions or personal prejudices

A) idea

B) drafting

C) objectivity

D) interview

Which of the following is an important element to consider when evaluating your sources?

A) The accuracy of the information contained in the source.

B) The objectivity of the source's argument.

C) All of these answers.

D) The reputation of the author and publisher.

What is the best way to begin evaluating a source for an academic paper?

A) Review the entire book or website.

B) Examine the bibliographic entry or website home page.

C) Ask your professor for advice.

D) Obtain a physical copy of the source.

Which of the following are important to consider when evaluating a bibliographic citation?

A) The author, style, and length of the work

B) The bibliographer's reputation and area of professional expertise

C) The title, summary, and timeliness of the work

D) All of the answers

Which of the following is an important criterion for evaluating an information source?

- A) See if most print and Internet sources agree with the position stated in the source.
- B) See if the source is frequently quoted or reproduced.
- C) Consider the author's authority.
- D) Research if the source can be found in most libraries.

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) basic research

C) citation

D) citation

Why should you take systematic notes while researching?

- A) It will reduce the need to shuffle through your sources when you start writing.
- B) Very detailed notes will help you see the context of your quote.
- C) It will eliminate the need to keep your resources with you.
- D) All of these answers.

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) quotation

C) citation

D) quotation marks

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) citation

C) style manual

D) in-text citation

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) research

C) style

D) style manual

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) organization

B) citation

C) rhetorical analysis

D) style

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) quotation

B) audience

C) citation

D) paraphrase

A list of books or documents relevant to a particular subject or author.

A) bibliography

B) periodical

C) footnote

D) database

What should be included in an annotated bibliography?

A) Full citation information.

B) A summary of the main idea of the source and the specific information you want to use.

C) A list of reservations you have about the source that could stop you from using it for your paper.

D) All of these answers.

An _____ is a note that is made while reading any form of text. This may be as simple as underlining or highlighting passages. Annotated bibliographies give people a source that is useful to an author in constructing a paper or argument.

A) evaluation

B) reference work

C) citation

D) annotation

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) citation

C) style manual

D) in-text citation

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) basic research

B) citation

C) citation

D) citation

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) quotation

C) citation

D) quotation marks

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) research

B) citation

C) style

D) style manual

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) organization

C) rhetorical analysis

D) style

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) quotation

B) audience

C) citation

D) paraphrase

Where can you sometimes find the name of the author of a webpage?

- A) On another, more prominent page on the site, such as the home page
- B) In a tiny font at the bottom of the page
- C) All of the answers
- D) Through a link on the page

A statement summarizing the important points of a text.

A) footnote

B) bibliography

C) outline

D) reputation

What is a quotation file?

- A) A grouping of facts according to points they make.
- B) A works cited page.
- C) A collection of all the quotes you might use, organized by source.
- D) A full outline of your paper that you create while researching.

A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

A) citation

B) purpose

C) rhetorical analysis

D) note

The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

A) citation

B) quotation

C) audience

D) paraphrase

Which of the following is one of the major advantages of finalizing an outline?

- A) Creating an outline provides practice in using formatting tools.
- B) Creating a final outline can enhance the organization and coherence of the final paper.
- C) Submitting a final outline can prove that you have researched your topic.
- D) Creating a good outline eliminates the need to fully explain each major point in your final paper.

Microsoft Excel can be a useful tool for analyzing which kind(s) of primary data?

A) Observations

B) Surveys

C) Interviews

D) All of the answers

Confirmation; authentication.

A) verification

B) database

C) bibliography

D) audience

Which of the following is a good practice when assembling research for your paper?

- A) Focus on resources that are easy to find.
- B) Only use resources from which you draw heavily for your paper.
- C) Look for sources that will be most useful and trustworthy for your audience.
- D) Remember that your research is useful as a tool for you to collect information, not for your reader.

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) audience

B) footnote

C) citation

D) source text

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) audience

B) tone

C) satire

D) methodology

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) audience

B) verification

C) Media

D) qualitative research

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) quotation

B) audience

C) paraphrase

D) quotation

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) opposition

C) comprehension

D) audience

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) audience

C) audience

D) articulation

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) articulation

C) audience

D) audience

The act of plagiarizing: the copying of another person's ideas, text or other creative work, and presenting it as one's own, especially without permission.

A) scholarly article

B) plagiarism

C) drafting

D) reference work

If you paraphrase a source in your paper, how should you cite it?

A) In the text right after the paraphrase, as well as at the end in a works cited page.

B) At the bottom of the page where the paraphrase appears.

C) In a bibliography.

D) You don't need to cite if you don't use a direct quote.

A short piece of text, often numbered, placed at the bottom of a printed page, that adds a comment, citation, reference etc, to a designated part of the main text

A) note

B) reputation

C) quantitative research

D) footnote

_____s can vary depending on how many sources were used in the body of text. For example, if multiple sources are used in the paragraph, brief "Author-title" parenthetical citations, including the name or names of author(s) and/or short titles (as needed) and numbers of pages (as applicable), are used within the text.

A) in-text citation

B) quotation

C) verification

D) audience

The act of plagiarizing: the copying of another person's ideas, text or other creative work, and presenting it as one's own, especially without permission.

A) plagiarism

B) straw man

C) inference

D) gender-neutral language

What are end notes?

- A) specific pieces of information that are logically related to a paragraph, but that do not fit within its structure.
- B) additional information that is related to the main topic, but that could be considered extraneous
- C) additional information about cited works
- D) information about the author, publisher, printer, etc.

Which of the following types of source information does/do not require a citation?

A) words from a source that are enclosed in quotation marks

B) direct quotations from articles from popular magazines

C) indirect quotations from peer-reviewed journals

D) well-known dates and events

How should you organize items in a Works Cited list?

A) alphabetically by title

B) chronologically by publication date

C) alphabetically by the author's last name

D) alphabetically in categories based on the type of publication medium (print, Internet, CD-ROM, etc.)

What are the MLA formatting conventions for book, magazine, and article titles in a Works Cited list?

A) Italicize the titles or shorter works such as magazine articles and use quotation marks around book and magazine titles.

B) Italicize all titles unless the original source was a magazine or newspaper.

C) Italicize book and magazine titles and use quotation marks around shorter works such as magazine articles.

D) Omit all punctuation unless it is necessary to understand the title.

If you are unsure about whether to cite a source, you should do which of the following?

A) Cite the source

B) Seek the opinion of an authority in the field.

C) Ask your teacher, librarian, or editor for advice.

D) Try to determine how other authors have handled similar information.

What is plagiarism?

- A) summarizing another person's ideas for use in your work
- B) using another person's language, ideas, or other original material without acknowledging its source
- C) deliberately paraphrasing another person's original work
- D) omitting an inline citation when quoting someone else

Which kinds of source information require citation?

A) Summaries

B) Paraphrased quotations

C) All of these answers

D) Long quotations

To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

A) reliability

B) purpose

C) survey

D) research

A conversation in person (or, by extension, over the telephone, Internet etc.) between a journalist and someone whose opinion or statements he or she wishes to record for publication, broadcast etc.

A) basic research

B) interview

C) critique

D) audience

Which of the following is an example of a non-scholarly resource?

- A) An article from a scientific journal.
- B) A dissertation.
- C) A book published by a university publisher.
- D) A newspaper article.

What questions should you ask when vetting a non-traditional source?

A) Can this information be verified elsewhere?

B) Is this author considered reliable?

C) All of these answers.

D) When was this source published?

In communications, _____ (singular medium) are the storage and transmission channels or tools used to store and deliver information or data. It is often referred to as synonymous with mass _____ or news _____, but may refer to a single medium used to communicate any data for any purpose.

A) rhetorical analysis

B) purpose

C) Media

D) style manual

Which of the following is NOT an important part of preparing for an interview?

- A) Get to know your interviewee personally.
- B) Prioritize your questions and ask the most important questions first.
- C) Research background information about your subject.
- D) Prepare a list of questions in advance.

Which of the following is NOT an ethical consideration when conducting primary research?

- A) You must remain objective; avoid letting your own biases and opinions get in the way of your research.
- B) Some types of research, such as surveys and observations, should be conducted with the understanding that you will keep your findings anonymous.
- C) Except when using certain publicly available sources, you must obtain the author's permission before referring to the work of another researcher.
- D) To avoid possible conflicts over rights, try to take advantage of interviewees who are easily accessible.

An object to be reached; a target; an aim; a goal.

A) purpose

B) critique

C) organization

D) Media

Which of the following best describes how to read through a resource for the first time?

- A) Think about whether you agree or disagree with the argument.
- B) Consider whether you have any commentary you would like to make about the author's argument.
- C) All of these answers.
- D) Look for the topic and the thesis. Read to understand.

A statement supported by arguments.

A) applied research

B) thesis

C) drafting

D) organization

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) audience

B) verification

C) Media

D) qualitative research

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) tone

B) satire

C) audience

D) methodology

An object to be reached; a target; an aim; a goal.

A) editing

B) peer review

C) proofreading

D) purpose

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) audience

B) footnote

C) citation

D) source text

A statement supported by arguments.

A) critical thinking

B) thesis

C) thesis

D) evidence

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) quotation

B) audience

C) paraphrase

D) quotation

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) audience

C) opposition

D) comprehension

A statement supported by arguments.

A) argument

B) thesis

C) opposition

D) retention

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) audience

C) articulation

D) audience

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) audience

C) articulation

D) audience

The readership of a book or other written publication.

A) argument

B) articulation

C) audience

D) audience

A statement supported by arguments.

A) thesis

B) purpose

C) author

D) subject

A statement supported by arguments.

A) critical thinking

B) thesis

C) claim

D) solution

A statement supported by arguments.

A) thesis

B) first person

C) argument

D) thesis

An object to be reached; a target; an aim; a goal.

A) purpose

B) style

C) argument

D) first person

A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

A) citation

B) purpose

C) note

D) rhetorical analysis

_____ is the preliminary stage of a written work in which the author begins to develop a more cohesive product. A draft also describes the product the writer creates in the initial stages of the writing process.

A) note

B) reputation

C) citation

D) drafting

Which of the following is a good practice while researching?

- A) Allow yourself to start writing your paper as ideas come to you.
- B) All of these answers.
- C) Take notes as you read, rather than relying on memory.
- D) Begin planning your paper's organizational structure and argument.

The conception of someone or something as representing a perfect example; an _____l.

A) quantitative research

B) database

C) annotation

D) idea

A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

A) note

B) drafting

C) citation

D) style

The conception of someone or something as representing a perfect example; an _____l.

A) idea

B) subject

C) compound sentence

D) indefinite pronoun

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