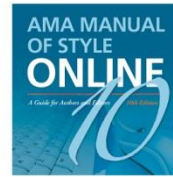


## Authorship Quiz by Laura King, MA, ELS

Directions: All persons listed as authors should qualify for authorship and should be credited appropriately. Respond to the following questions regarding the crediting of authors. Consult sections 2.2.2 through 2.2.4 (pp 14-15) of the *AMA Manual of Style* for guidance.

1. Authorship should be based on which of the following criteria?
  - a. Substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data
  - b. Drafting of the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content
  - c. Final approval of the version to be published
  - d. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved
  - e. All of the above
2. Where in the manuscript should persons who made other contributions but who do not qualify for authorship be listed?
  - a. Byline
  - b. Acknowledgment
  - c. Supplemental material
  - d. They should not be listed
3. Is it permissible to withhold an author's name from publication per the author's request?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only with compelling justification
  - d. Only if the author is deceased
4. What does the phrase "for a study group" in bylines mean?
  - a. Not all members of the group meet the qualifications for authorship
  - b. All members of the group meet the qualifications for authorship
  - c. The listed authors are not members of the study group
  - d. The listed authors are members of the study group
5. What does the phrase "*and* a study group" in bylines mean?
  - a. Not all members of the group meet the qualifications for authorship
  - b. All members of the group meet the qualifications for authorship
  - c. The listed authors are not members of the study group
  - d. The listed authors are members of the study group
6. If a specific subgroup of a larger group is listed as the author, how should the subgroup members be listed?
  - a. As authors
  - b. As study group participants
  - c. As additional contributors
  - d. Not listed





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by Laura King, MA, ELS

7. Are academic degrees below a doctoral degree listed after author names in the byline?
  - a. If the author has a doctorate, degrees at the master's level are not usually included unless the master's degree represents a specialized field or a field different from that represented by the doctorate. If the author's highest degree is a master's degree, then it is listed.
  - b. Only doctoral degrees, never master's degrees, are listed.
  - c. Authors must list all their degrees, from bachelor's degrees through doctoral degrees.
  - d. No academic degrees are listed in bylines.
  
8. Are fellowship designations listed in bylines?
  - a. Only US fellowship designations are listed.
  - b. Both US and non-US fellowship designations are listed.
  - c. Neither US nor non-US fellowship designations are listed.
  - d. US fellowship designations are usually omitted, but non-US designations are listed.
  
9. For authors in the military, is the listing of military titles or academic degrees in the byline preferred?
  - a. Military titles
  - b. Academic degrees
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
  
10. When a study group is mentioned in a byline, reference to the names of the members of the group must appear where in the text?
  - a. In a Group Information footnote
  - b. At the end of the article
  - c. In the Acknowledgments
  - d. Any of the above
  
11. What is the procedure when authors request that more than one author be listed as the first author (co-first authors) or as having had contributing equally?
  - a. Authors may provide a publishable footnote explaining the order of authorship
  - b. Only one author is permitted to be listed as the first author
  - c. Both the names of the co-first authors should be set in boldface type
  - d. The phrase *co-first author* should appear in parentheses after each co-first author name

