



1

C- publish in high-profile scientific journals.

?

2

C - a data management plan.

?

3

C- remote data storage servers.



4

C- remote data storage servers.

?

5

Answer: false.



B- an infrastructure to store, search
and access digital data.

?

7

Answer: false.

?

8

Answer: false.



B- non-proprietary formats.

C- open formats.

D- formats if possible commonly shared
by the community.



10

C- Directory of open access
journals.



C- a licence that allows you to give up all your copyright (within the limits of those required by law).

?

12

Answer: false.



A. CC BY-ND-NC-SA (does not exist).



B – The version corrected and validated by the peers before its publication by the journal.

?

15

Answer: false.

?

16

Answer: No.



- A. free use of the researcher's documents.
- B. access to knowledge.
- D- meet the criteria required by funding bodies (national and European).

?

18

Answer: true.

?

19

Answer: true.

?

20

Answer: false.

?

21

Answer: true.

?

22

Answer: true.



23

C- publish an article in a scientific journal.

?

24

Answer: true.

?

25

A- an open padlock.



C- Journals where all articles are freely available.



A. a journal that charges for subscription
AND open access publication.



C- Dissemination of publications via an open archive.



A- a publisher with high publication costs.

B – a publisher without scientific rigour,
motivated by profit



30

A. the period during which a publisher does not allow open access to an article.

?

31

Answer: true.

?

32

Answer: false.



B- the work can be reused by anyone but the author must be cited.



34

Answer: false.



C- synthesise the description and evolution of your research project's datasets.

D- manage the data used and generated in the context of your research activity or project.

?

36

B- from the beginning of the project.



B - data that is easy to find, accessible, interoperable and reusable.



A. information describing data.

D- a metaphysical data.

?

39

C - a coherent set of data.



40

A- the photo of a person from behind.

B - the photo of a person in profile.

D – a mobile telephone number.

?

41

B – use only for research (USR).



42

Answer: true - licenses are not mandatory, but strongly recommended.

?

43

C- not always.



A - preserve the document in the long term.

B- make it accessible in the long term.

C- allow its reuse.



45

C- to make them known and facilitate their reuse.



46

B - you check the SHERPA/RoMEO website.

?

47

Answer: true.



C- to facilitate the re-use of your data by other researchers.

?

49

A- Zenodo



50

C- the rule for physically securing
data.

?

51

Answer: true.

?

52

Answer: true.



A – a warehouse of documents distributed
in open access on the internet.



54

A-Directory of Open Access Books.

?

55

Answer: false.



A- to make them easily quotable.

B - to be found, visible and accessible.

C- to be able to link them to publication

Or any other research product.

?

57

Answer: false.

?

58

Answer: false.

?

59

A- .csv

B- .pdf

D- .txt



60

A – it is advisable to draft a single DMP for the whole project.

?

61

Answer: no.

?

62

Answer: true.

?

63

Answer: true.

?

64

Answer: true.

?

65

Answer: true.



66

A - The period during which an article cannot be freely accessible.

?

67

Answer: false.

?

68

Answer: false.

?

69

Answer: true.

?

70

A - More than 10,000.

?

71

Answer: true.

?

72

Answer: true.

?

73

D - Brown.



74

C - Publish an article in a peer-reviewed journal.

?

75

B - Elsevier, a scientific publisher.



76

C - The publication of many articles over the same research topic.



A - The evaluation of an article where the author does not know the name of the evaluator and the evaluator does not know the name of the author.



A-The final, peer-reviewed version of an article as accepted for publication, without the publisher's layout of the editor.



C - The last version of an article as published with the editor's layout.

?

80

Answer: False.



C - The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), which recognizes the need to improve the ways in which researchers and the outputs of scholarly research are evaluated.



C - A preprint is a full draft research paper that is shared publicly on a preprint server before it has been peer reviewed.



B – a nonprofit organization that creates licenses and tools to enable sharing of knowledge.

?

84

Answer: true.

?

85

B - 25%.

?

86

C – 56%

?

87

?

88

A – Curieuze Neuzen.