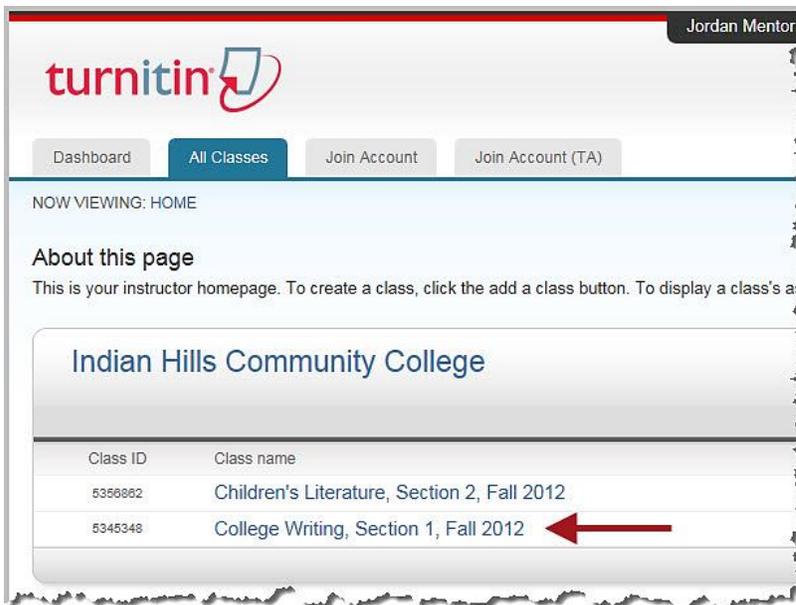


**Faculty Tutorial:**  
**Review a Turnitin Assignment**

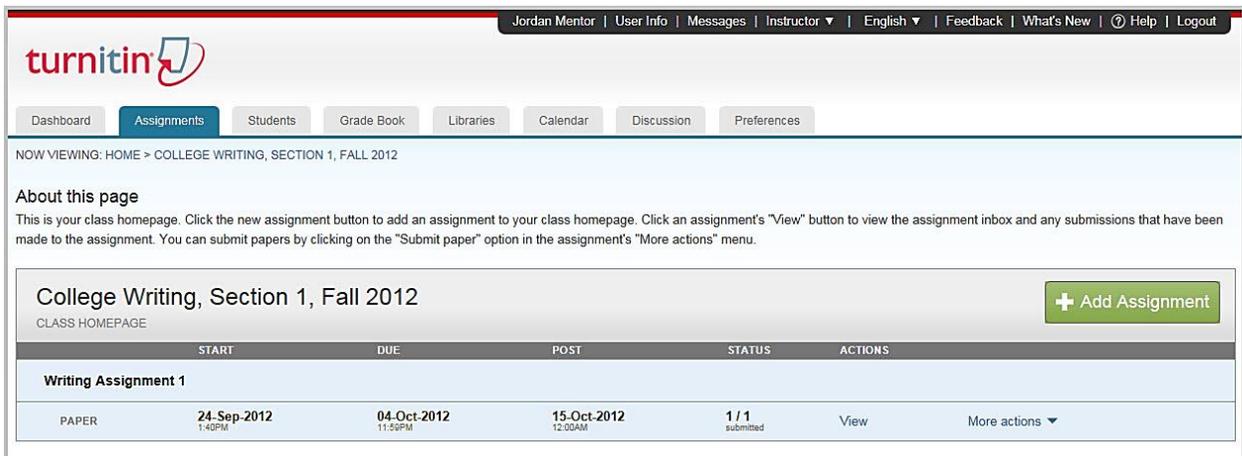
**Purpose:** To demonstrate to faculty how to view assignments, provide feedback, and assess Turnitin evaluation results for documents submitted by students.

**Note:** Some prerequisite knowledge of Turnitin is required for this tutorial. Please see the tutorial “How to Set Up a Turnitin Account and Create a Class and an Assignment.”

Once logged in to Turnitin, the “All Classes” page will appear.  
To view assignments submitted for a class, click on the class name.



A list of all assignments added to the class will appear.



To view submitted assignments, click “View.”

	START	DUE	POST	STATUS	ACTIONS
<b>Writing Assignment 1</b>					
PAPER	24-Sep-2012 1:40PM	04-Oct-2012 11:59PM	15-Oct-2012 12:00AM	1 / 1 submitted	View

A list of submitted assignments will appear. Click the title of the assignment you wish to view.

<input type="checkbox"/>	AUTHOR	TITLE	SIMILARITY	GRADE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Learner, Janet	Writing Assignment 1: A short essay on C...	77% <span style="color: red;">■</span>	

The first time you view an assignment, the “Getting Started” window will open. This includes an “Originality” percentage, as well as short descriptions of the various options available. If you do not want this window to appear again, click “Don’t show this message again,” then click “Close.” If you would like this window to open every time you open an assignment, simply click “Close,” once you are finished viewing it.

**Getting Started**

**COMMENTS**  
Click anywhere in the paper to leave a comment.

**23% ORIGINALITY REPORT**  
See where text in the paper matches other sources.

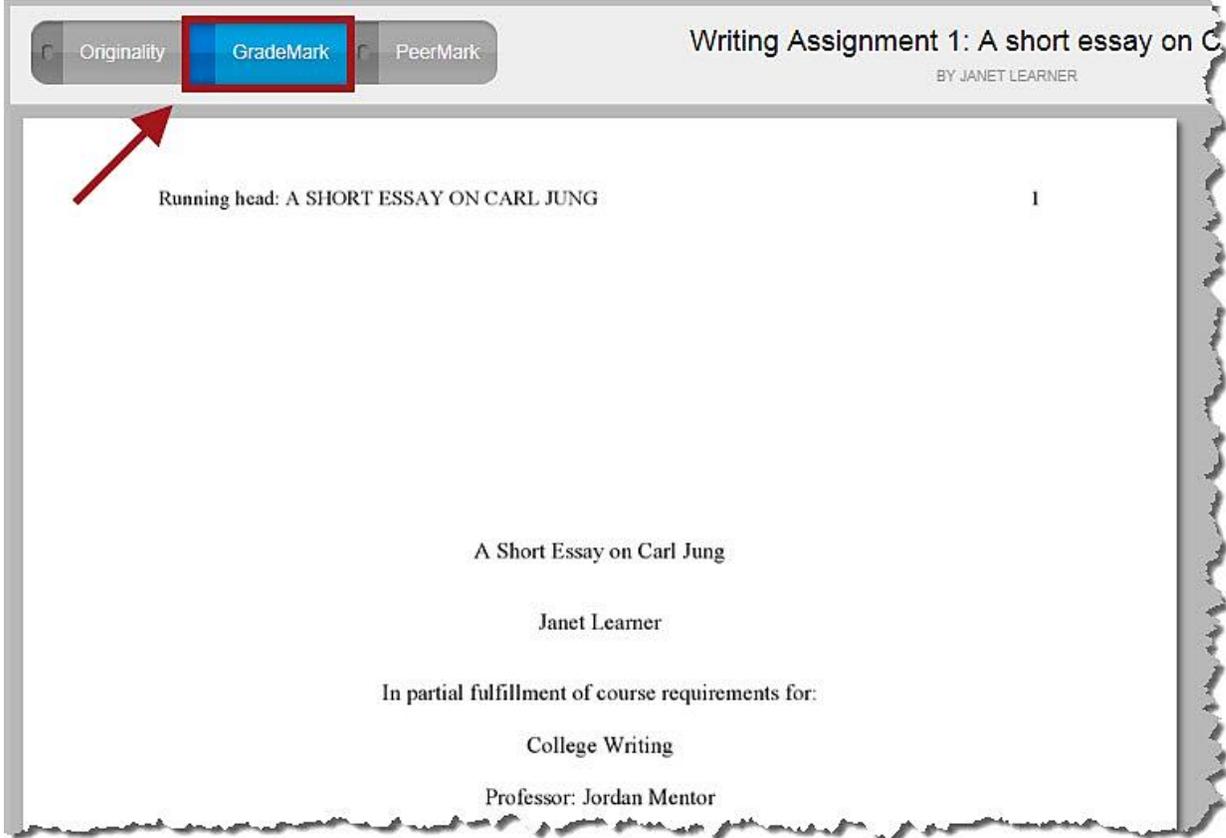
**QUICKMARK**  
Save time by dragging and dropping your favorite comments on the paper.

Originality | GradeMark | PeerMark | View all services and paper layers in a single place. Check the top left.

GradeMark | Text-Only Report | Originality | Text-only Originality Report and Old GradeMark can be found at the bottom right.

Don't show this message again. Close

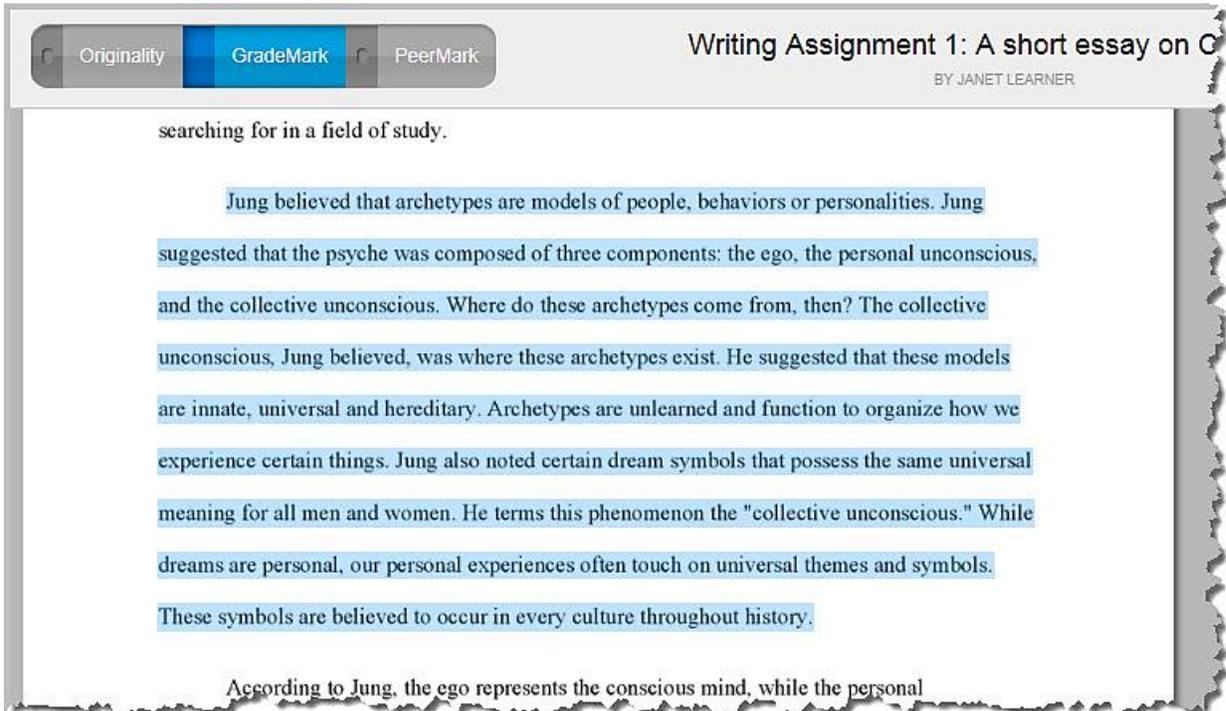
Initially, the “GradeMark” view appears, which includes the student’s paper on the left.



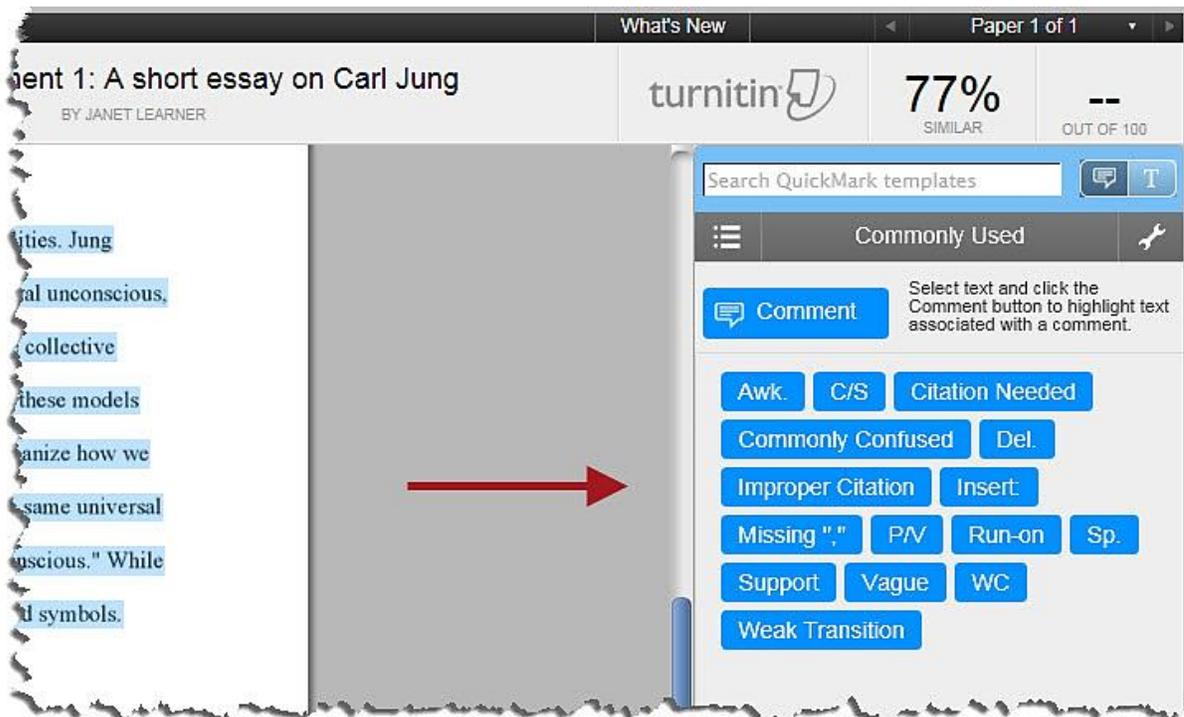
On the right, there will be a list of commonly used “QuickMarks.” QuickMarks are an easy way to insert feedback into a student’s paper.



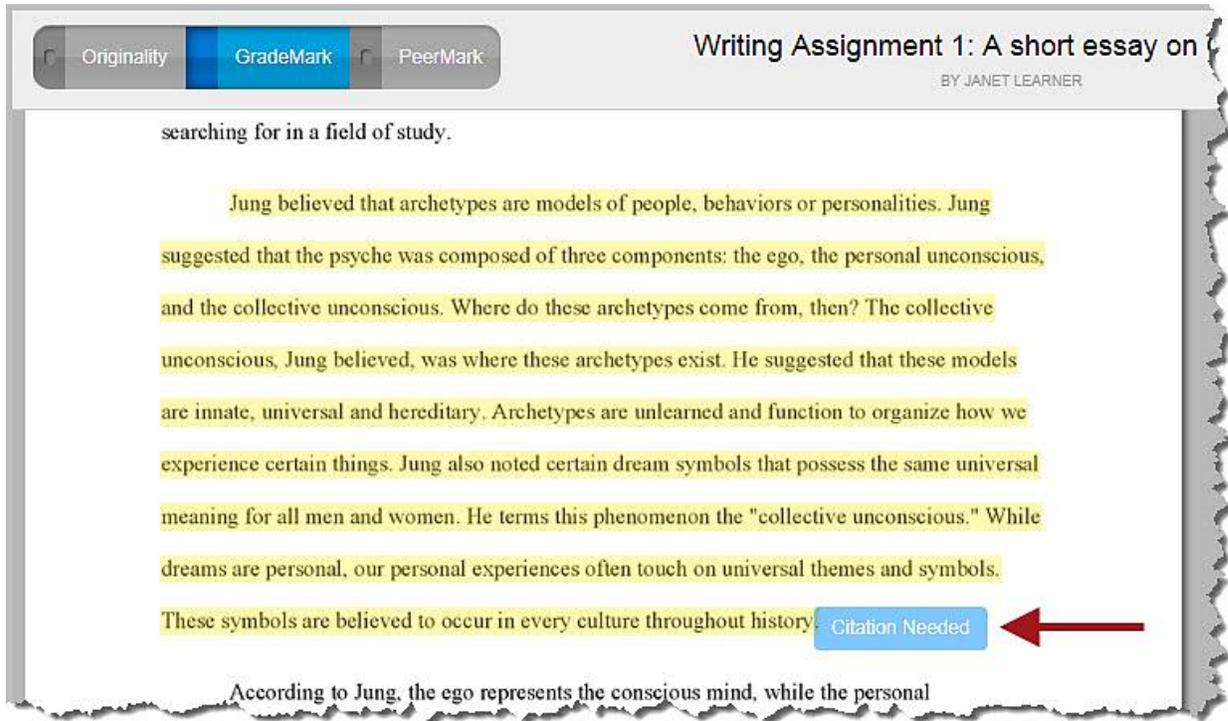
To use a “QuickMark,” highlight the area of the paper to which your feedback applies. The highlighted section will appear in blue.



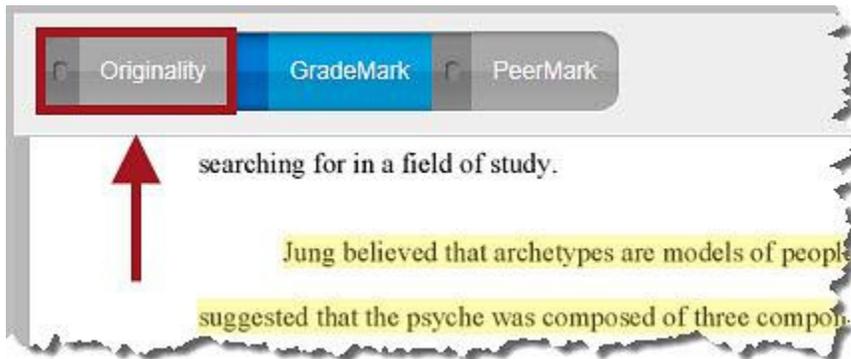
Then, click the appropriate “QuickMark” on the right.



The highlighted text will then appear in yellow, along with the “QuickMark” you chose. For this example, we chose the QuickMark “Citation Needed.”



To check for plagiarism in the paper, click “**Originality**” in the upper-left corner.



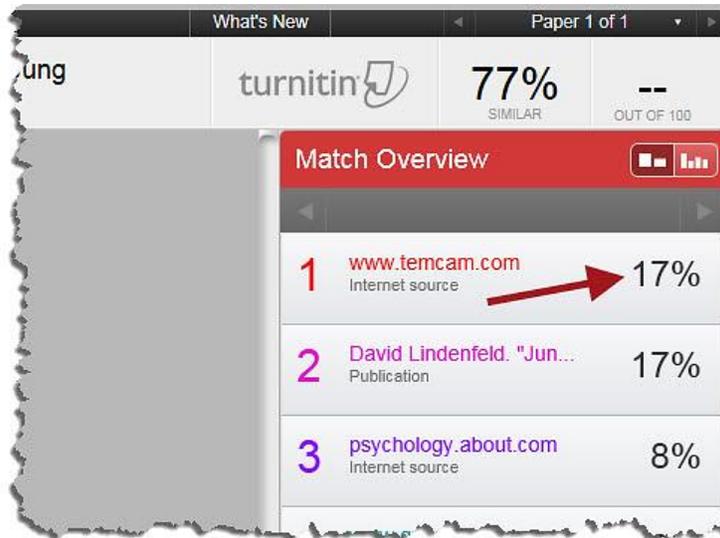
Text that Turnitin believes to be taken from a source in its database will be numbered at the beginning of the text and highlighted. The corresponding source will be the same number and color in the “Match Overview” list on the right. For example, the text below begins with the number “1” and is highlighted in red. The corresponding source is listed first in the “Match Overview” list and is also in red.

The screenshot shows the Turnitin interface for a writing assignment titled "Writing Assignment 1: A short..." by Janet Learner. The document is titled "A SHORT ESSAY ON CARL JUNG" and is 3 pages long. The overall similarity score is 77% (SIMILAR). The interface includes tabs for Originality, GradeMark, and PeerMark. The main text area shows several paragraphs with highlighted sections. A red arrow points from the number "1" in the first highlighted sentence to the first item in the Match Overview list. Another red arrow points from the number "10" in a second highlighted sentence to the 10th item in the Match Overview list.

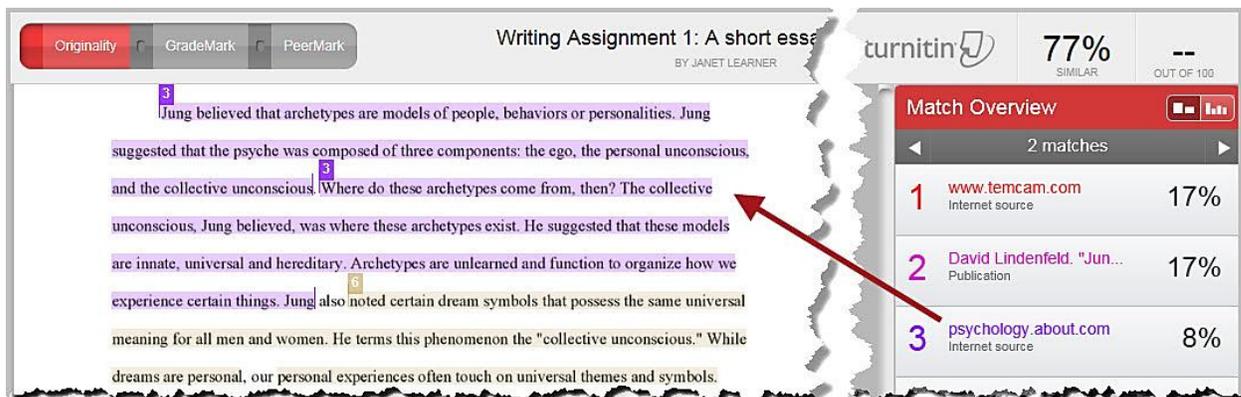
**Match Overview**

Match Number	Source	Similarity Percentage
1	www.temcam.com Internet source	17%
2	David Lindenfeld, "Jun..." Publication	17%
3	psychology.about.com Internet source	8%
4	www.guycenter.com Internet source	8%
5	www.seeingthelight.org Internet source	7%
6	www.dreammoods.com Internet source	6%
7	www.japan.xn-- Internet source	5%
8	www.things.hobby- Internet source	4%
9	Submitted to National ... Student paper	2%
10	www.epsychoology.us Internet source	1%
11	Submitted to Dowling C... Student paper	1%

Sources are listed in order of the percentage (highest to lowest) that Turnitin believes came from a particular source. In our example, Turnitin believes that 17% of the paper was taken from the source “www.temcam.com.”



Click on the name of the source in the “Match Overview” and the text in the paper taken from that source will move to the top of the screen. For example, if “psychology.about.com” is clicked on, the text that Turnitin believes to be taken from that source will jump to the top of the page on the left, as seen below.



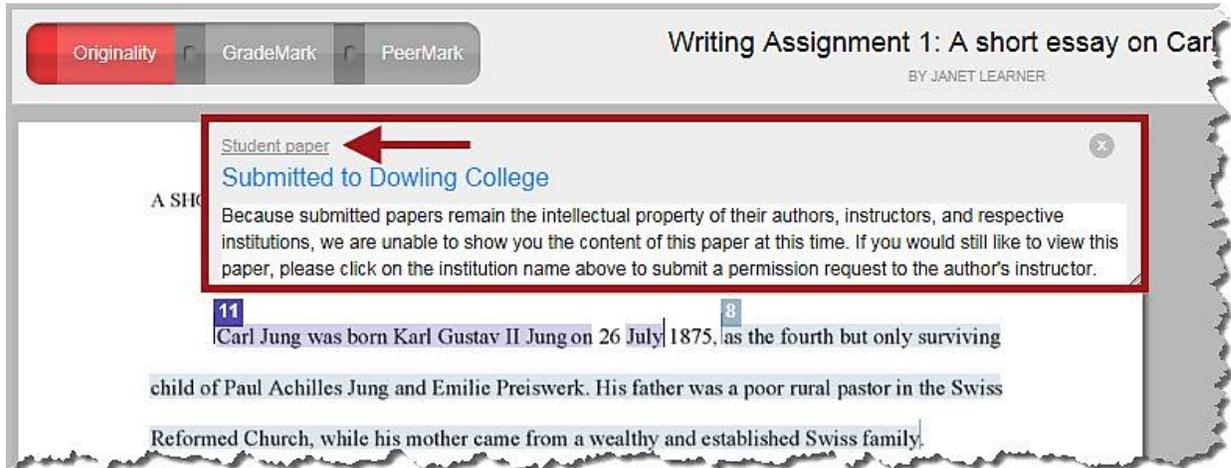
Click the number in the text to view a pop-up window of the source. The text from the source will be shown in the same color as the highlighted text, making them easy to compare.

The screenshot shows a plagiarism checker interface for a document titled "Writing Assignment 1: A short essay on Carl Jung" by Janet Learner. The document text includes a paragraph about Carl Jung's birth and family, and a section discussing archetypes. A red box highlights a sentence: "Jung believed that archetypes are models of people, behaviors or personalities. Jung suggested that the psyche was composed of three components: the ego, the personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious." A red arrow points to a small number '3' above this sentence. A popup window is open, displaying the source information: "Internet source", "psychology.about.com", and "Full Source View" with a close button. The popup also shows a snippet of the source text: "es Experiments Share Free Psychology Newsletter! Sign Up Discuss in my forum Archetypes Jung's Archetypes By Kendra Cherry, About.com Guide See More About: carl jung archetypes Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung believed that archetypes are models of people, behaviors or personalities. Jung suggested that the psyche was composed of three components: the ego, the personal unconscious and the collective unconscious. According to Jung, the ego represents the conscious mind while the personal unconscious contains memories, including those that have been suppressed. The collective unconscious is a unique componen".

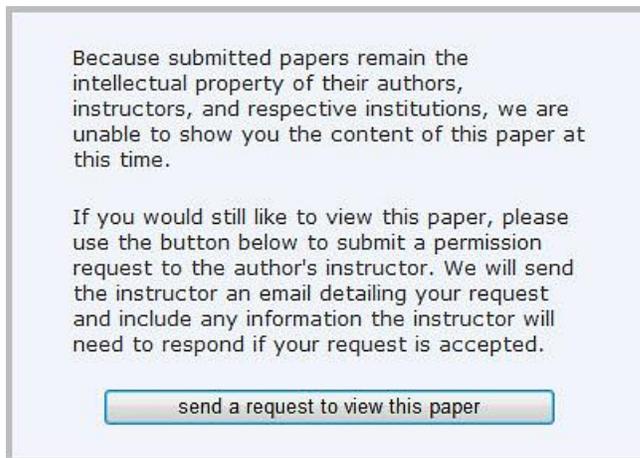
Click the title of the source or "Full Source View" to have the source open in a new window.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but with two red arrows added. One arrow points to the source title "psychology.about.com" in the popup window, and the other points to the "Full Source View" link. The document text and the highlighted sentence remain the same.

If the source is a student paper, the pop-up box will say “Student paper” in the upper-left corner, along with the college to which the paper was submitted.



Unlike websites, student papers are not freely available for review. Therefore, although Turnitin may identify portions of your student’s paper as coming from another student paper in its system (i.e., a paper submitted earlier by another student/faculty member), it cannot grant you access to that source student paper without permission. If you click to view the paper, Turnitin will present the notice below, giving you the option of requesting the necessary permission.



### Important Guidance for Faculty

While Turnitin can compare your student’s paper to websites, papers previously submitted to its system, and journal articles in many online library databases, identifying text that matches, it cannot make the decision as to whether the material was actually plagiarized. This is the task and responsibility of the faculty member.

For example, Turnitin may identify a block of text in your student's paper as being identical to a block of text in a peer-reviewed journal article available in a library database. However, that does not mean it was plagiarized. Your student may have properly quoted and cited the relevant source in her paper (see below).

Originality GradeMark PeerMark Writing Assignment 1: A short... BY JANET LEARNE

77% SIMILAR -- OUT OF 100

Match Overview

1	www.temcam.com Internet source	17%
2	David Lindenfeld. "Jun..." Publication	17%
3	psychology.about.com Internet source	8%
4	www.guycenter.com Internet source	8%

Some scholars have applied Jung's theories to other fields, like David Lindenfeld has to the study of history, "I believe that Jung's notion of archetypes contains within it an approach to symbols that is not duplicated by other social thinkers or psychologists and which sheds light on certain so-called irrational aspects of human thought, feeling and action that are under-represented in current views of historical discourse" (Lindenfeld, 2009, p. 218).

Jung was mentored by another well-known psychologist, Sigmund Freud, though they had their disagreements. After the publication of *The Interpretation of Dreams* in November 1899, interest in Freud's theories began to grow, and a circle of supporters developed. However, Freud often clashed with those supporters who criticized his theories, the most famous of whom

Further, while Turnitin may identify a portion of text as coming from a certain website, the student may not have actually copied the text from *that particular website*. He may have copied it from another source which also had the same text in common. Thus, you may approach a student saying that he copied a paragraph from an article on About.com, and he may deny it, because he actually copied it from Wikipedia. It is still plagiarism (without proper citation), he just stole the content from a different source. The fact that the text is identical, without citation, is what is important.

Ultimately, it is up to you, as the faculty member, to assess Turnitin's results and interpret their meaning in a manner that is appropriate to the context of your course requirements.

Should you have questions, please contact the Faculty Chair or Dean of your academic division.

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Office of Online Learning

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