Turnitin Workshop

Teaching and Learning Day Tuesday October 22nd 2019

Turnitin Working Group Members

- Shannon Langlois (Biotechnology Faculty and Chair)
- Thomas Jenkins (GAS, First Semester Communications Coordinator)
- Alana Callan (LDS)
- (Naman Khandewal, SAC)
- (Jeremy Spencley, Business Faculty)

What to Expect

- Turnitin Working Group TOR
- Statistics
- Similarity Reports
- Breakout groups with Exemplars
- Lessons Learned
- Question Period

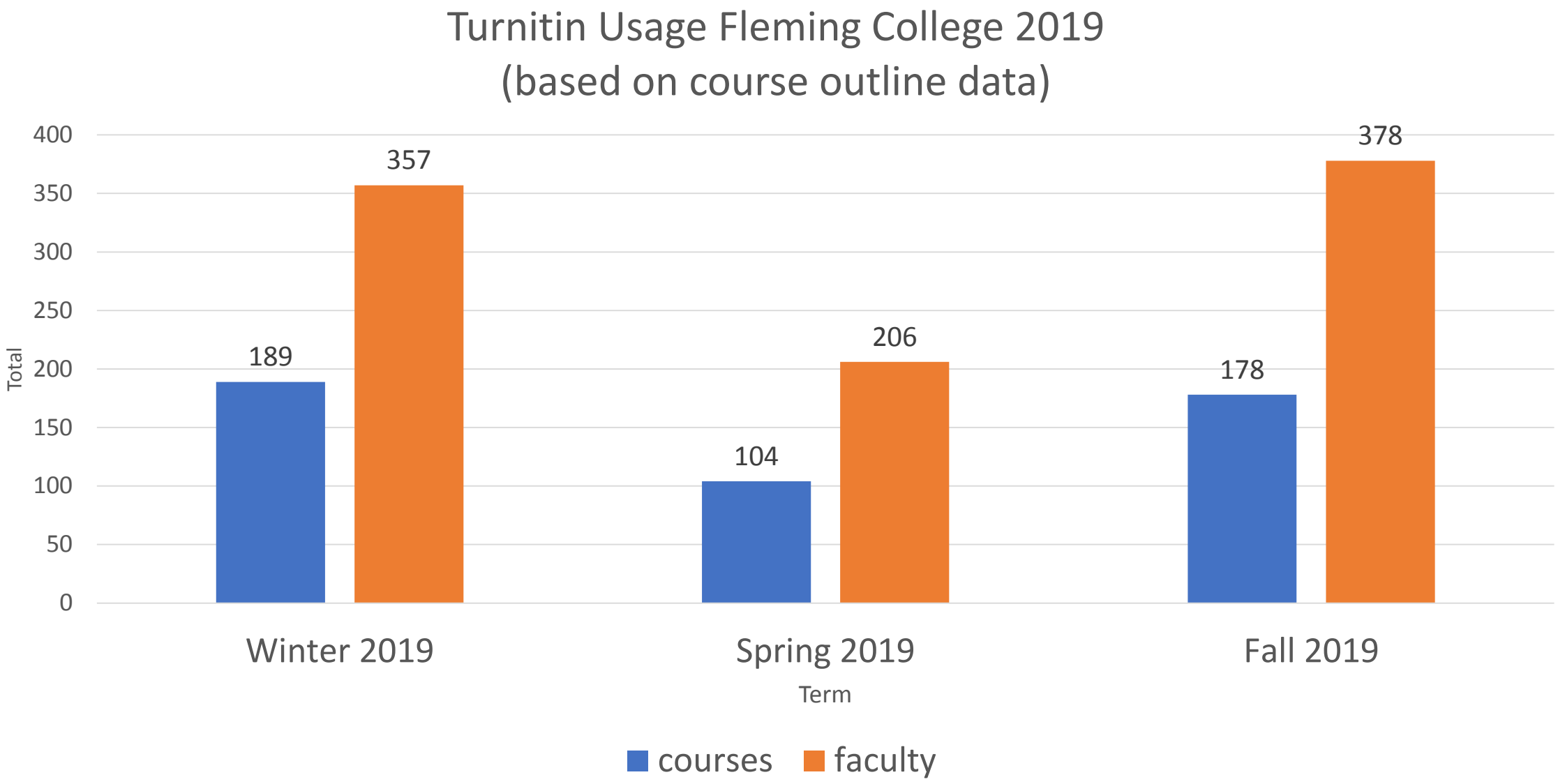
Terms of Reference

The Turnitin working group will bring forward concerns and present initiatives that may relate, but are not limited, to:

- Existing college resources that support Turnitin use, such as available online training tools, including identification of gaps and suggestions for improvement.
- Existing college policy and procedure as it relates to Turnitin and its intersection with other college policies (*Note that this group is not tasked with revising policy or procedure, but pertinent suggestions will be critical in the development of recommendations for future discussion).
- Best practices for faculty usage of Turnitin, allowing for faculty discretion and understanding of optimal usage of the tool
- Best practices for communication of the value of this education tool for students and faculty

Deliverables

- ✓ Specific recommendations regarding the Turnitin operating procedure and the interaction with other college policies and procedures (such as Academic Integrity, Academic Appeals, Student Rights and Responsibilities, etc.);
- ★ A guide/resource/workshop on best practices and lessons learned for Turnitin usage for faculty and students;
- Specific recommendations regarding a communication strategy for students and faculty regarding the purpose and use of the tool; and
- Other specific recommendations as determined by the group that would highlight best practices, lessons learned, and future opportunities for faculty and students.


Turnitin Usage Fleming College 2019
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Similarity

- **Blue:** No matching text
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Breakout groups

BREAK INTO 5 GROUPS OF 5

EACH GROUP WILL RECEIVE THE ONE EXEMPLAR

DETERMINING IF YOU HAVE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO BE CONSIDERED A BREACH OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

AS A WHOLE GROUP WE CAN ROUND TABLE EACH EXAMPLE AND DISCUSS

15 minutes for Breakout Groups

Example 1: 32% Similarity

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

Polymerase Chain Reaction or PCR was introduced by Doctor Kary Mullis and his colleagues at the Cetus Corporation in 1986 (Mullis et al. 1986). In 1993, Doctor Kary Mullis and Professor Michael Smith received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of Polymerase Chain Reaction (NobelPrize 1993).

It is a thermal cycling process that uses different temperatures to duplicate a region of DNA to produce numerous copies of this particular region in DNA sequence within a short time period (Butler 2010). There are three main stages that occur in one cycle: denaturation, annealing, and extension (Gupta 2019). In the first stage, denaturation uses heat at 94°C to separate the double-stranded DNA into single-stranded DNA (Kubista et al. 2006). In the second stage, the temperature decreases from 95°C to 50°C to give primers the ability to bind to a single-stranded DNA (Kubista et al. 2006). In the third stage, the temperature increases from 50°C to 72°C to enable DNA polymerase to create a new copy of DNA by extending the primers using the deoxynucleotide triphosphates (Kubista et al. 2006).

PCR Cocktail is a combination of the components and reagents used to prepare an amplification reaction (Butler 2010). It may vary in ingredients from one PCR reaction to another PCR reaction, but it is mainly composed of buffer containing magnesium, deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs), forward and reverse primers, DNA polymerase, bovine serum albumin, and DNA template (Butler 2010). The most common DNA polymerase used in PCR is *Thermus aquaticus* or *Taq* because it can function at high temperature during the main stages (Innis et al. 1988). Deionized water is then added to the PCR cocktail to ensure that the

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8	www.infoplease.com Internet Source	2%

References:

Andreas P, lecturer. 2019 April 4. Week 13 – Interpretations [Lecture]. Peterborough (ON): Fleming College.

Butler JM. 2010. Fundamentals of forensic DNA typing. 6th ed. San Diego (CA): Elsevier.

Gupta N. 2019. DNA extraction and polymerase chain reaction. J Cutol. [accessed 2019 Sept 22

Innis MA

ection of specific polymerase chain reaction product by utilizing the 50 !30 exonuclease activity of Thermus aquaticus DNA polymerase". Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88 (16): 7276–7280. JSTOR 2357665. Kubista, M; Andrade, JM; Bengtsson, M; Forootan, A; Jonak, J; Lind, K; Sindelka, R; Sjoback, R; Sjogreen, B; Strombom, L; Stahlberg, A; Zoric, N (2006). "The real-time polymerase chain reaction". Mol Aspects Med. 27 (2-3): 95–125.

Kubista M, Andrade JM, Bengtsson M, Forootan A, Jonak J, Lind K, Sindelka R, Sjoback R, Sjogreen B, Strombom L, Sthalberg A, Zoric N. 2006. The real-time polymerase chain reaction. Molecular Aspects of Medicine. [accessed 2019 Sept 22]; 27(2-3): 95-125. doi: 10.1016/j.mam.2005.12.007

Mullis K, Faloona F, Scharf S, Saiki R, Horn G, Erlich H. 1986. Specific enzymatic amplification of DNA in vitro: the polymerase chain reaction. Cold Spring Harbour

en.wikipedia.org
Internet Source

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rd.springer.com	9%

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Example 2: 0% Similarity

PCR assignment

PCR stands for Polymerase Chain Reaction. (Butler, 2012) DNA Polymerases are an enzyme that are needed for DNA replication, they will produce two identical DNA strands from the complete original DNA strand. (Butler, 2012) There are three cycles in PCR that consist of denaturation at 94 °C, which breaks apart the two DNA strands, annealing at 55 °C which binds the primers to the DNA strands, and finally extension at 72 °C that extends the primers. (Mohindra, 2018) PCR is used to amplify your DNA, that allows you to see the quality and quantity or your DNA. (Mohindra, 2018) There are many components to a PCR cocktail which consist of: Buffer ($MgCl_2$), dNTPS, Primers, BSA, Taq, DNA, and finally water. (Massey, 2018) One of the components in the PCR cocktail is taq polymerase that can withstand high temperatures and is an enzyme that allows for the replication of DNA. (Butler, 2012) There is also something called a plateau, which happens in the cycles of PCR when PRC is finished and can not produce anymore DNA. (Langlois, 2019)

Bibliography

Butler JM, 2012. *Fundementals of Forensic DNA Typing.* San Diego, California, Elsevier Inc.
Personal communications Penny Massey 2018
Personal communications Ashvin Mohindra 2018

Match Overview

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There are no matching sources for this report.

Example 3: Student A – 25% Similarity and Student B – 35% Similarity

Student A

PART A

The job of science inside the legal framework is not all that much; be that as it may, the center has moved to incorporate the assessment of strategies and systems instead of essentially the master's translation of the outcomes. Assessing technique legitimacy and understanding error are critical, in any case, paying little mind to whether ends end up in court. The idea of error has been hazardous, and over and over again, the courts just as scientific professionals misconstrue the importance of mistake as it identifies with legal science research, methodology, and strategies. Error can be characterized in various ways including the accompanying: a demonstration, declaration, or conviction that accidentally strays from what is right, right, or genuine; the state of having off base or false learning; the demonstration or an occurrence of going amiss from an acknowledged code of conduct; or an error. Scientifically and factually, mistake may allude to the contrast between a figured or estimated esteem and a genuine or hypothetically right esteem. (Christensen et al. 2013)

The Daubert criteria were planned to give rules to conceding logical master declaration to guarantee its dependability and legitimacy .While the tumult encompassing the potential effect

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Again and again, the expression mistake is a wellspring of perplexity and even abused in the court and in legal science. This has happened notwithstanding the expanded profile of and dependence on the idea of mistake following the Daubert rules and the NAS Report. As legal researchers, we should be worried about the clearness, unwavering quality, and legitimacy of our techniques. Because of our contribution with the lawful framework, we ought to likewise be proactive in instructing the lawful network about the contrasts between logical error, strategy confinements, vulnerabilities, and botches and be set up to relieve issues identified with mistake. This can best be practiced by guaranteeing that we comprehend, recognize, and convey technique constraints and potential wellsprings of error in our exploration and measurable examinations. (Christensen et al. 2013)

Student B

The article summarizes the importance of various error types - instrument error, statistical error and method error as an error has different types of meanings - statistical error and scientific error which confuses the practitioners in Forensic and people in courts such as lawyers and judges (Christensen et al. 2013). The importance of these Errors gained its importance after Daubert guidelines and increased with the information of The National Academy of Sciences. (Christensen et al. 2013)

The job of science inside the legal framework is not all that much; in any case, the center has moved to incorporate the assessment of strategies and methods Instead of basically the master's elucidation of the outcomes. Guessing the validity method and knowing how the error is happened considered more important irrespective of the decisions made in court. "Error can be defined as an act, assertion, or belief that unintentionally deviates from what is correct, right, or true; the condition of having incorrect or false knowledge" (Christensen et al. 2013) exactly stated in the same way in the article. According to the article, Error may be the difference between the measured value and the true value. (Christensen et al. 2013).

The Daubert criteria were expected to give rules to conceding logical master declaration to guarantee its firm quality and legitimacy (Christensen et al. 2013).To accept the testimony the following rules were

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happened because of improper training, misunderstanding of the error (Christensen et al. 2013). To provide a valid method in science the practitioners produce a valid and reliable method to understand the importance of error and should consider the lawful setting as judges and legal counselors ordinarily don't see how mistake rates are inferred or the unpredictability in isolating errors from vulnerability (Christensen et al. 2013). As scientific researchers, we should be worried about the clearness, dependability, and legitimacy of our strategies (Christensen et al. 2013). Due to our contribution with the legitimate framework, we should be active in educating the legal community about the different types of errors and should be ready to face the errors (Christensen et al. 2013). Which can best be practiced by guaranteeing that we comprehend, recognize, what's more, convey strategy confinements and potential wellsprings of the blunder in our examination and scientific investigations (Christensen et al. 2013).

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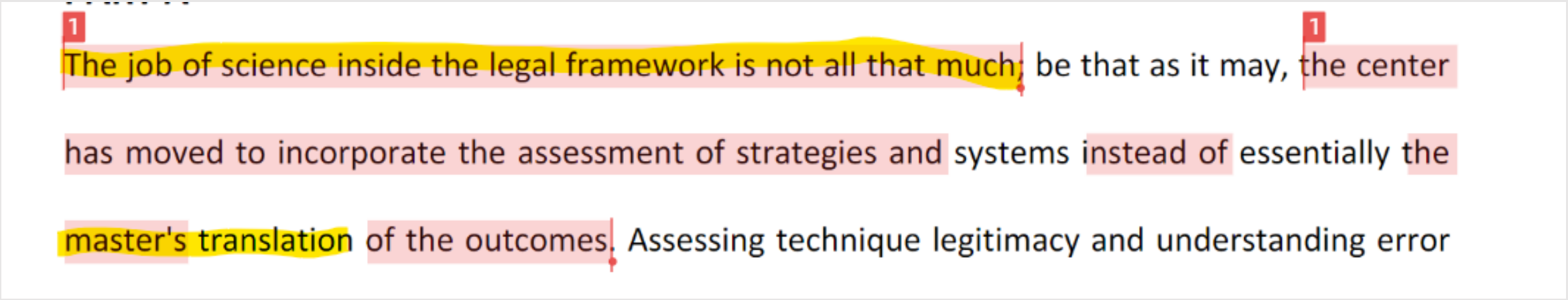
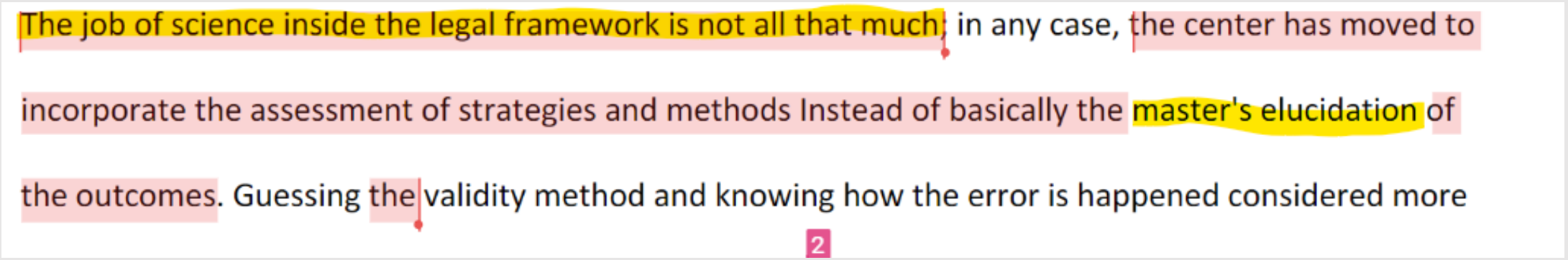
Areas of Similarity Between Student A and B

Student A



Student B



Original Quote from the paper by Christensen et al. (2014)

> “The role of science within the judicial system is nothing novel; however, the focus has shifted to include the evaluation of methods and techniques rather than simply the expert’s interpretation of the results.”

Student A

The Daubert criteria were planned to give rules to conceding logical master declaration to guarantee its dependability and legitimacy .While the tumult encompassing the potential effect

Student B

The Daubert criteria were expected to give rules to conceding logical master declaration to guarantee its firm quality and legitimacy (Christensen et al. 2013).To accept the testimony the following rules were

Original Quote from the paper by Christensen et al. (2014)

The Daubert criteria were intended to provide guidelines for admitting scientific expert testimony to ensure its reliability and validity.

Example 4: 68% Similarity

been published. After years, NAS report emphasized scientific and technical challenges are the main concern. The statement expressed interest about some disciplines lacked scientific accuracy and a vital need for "more and better research" and gave several approvals to advance the state of forensic science. As per report recommendation, three states research is needed to address issues of accuracy, reliability, and validity in the forensic science disciplines. Reliability is discussed frequently in this study and scientifically, the term reliability is used to express the degree of inconsistency in observations between different viewers and includes how well the method can be frequent. Reliability creates how good a technique can be repeated, but it does not mean that the method will produce optimal decisions. The authors note that the use of "reliability" in the Daubert case seems to be mistreated, and that "dependability" is what the court planned. Dependability, in a scientific

68

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Match 4 of 14

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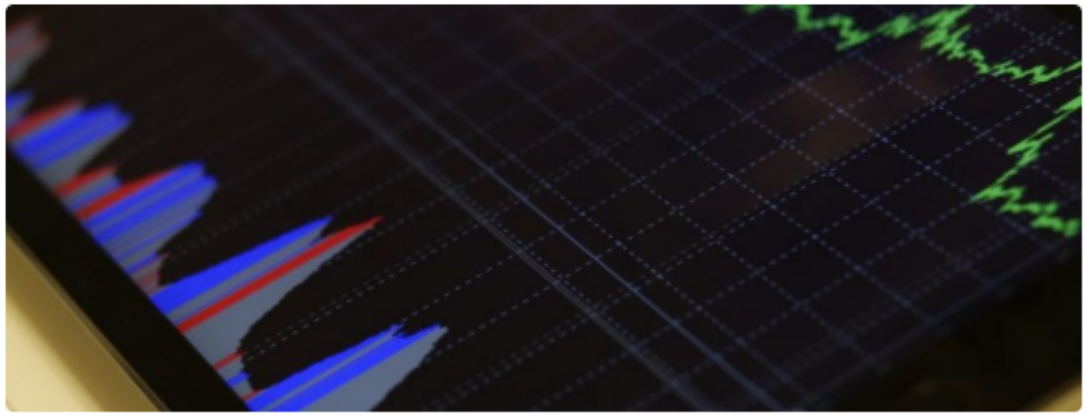
Scientifically, the term "reliability" is generally used to express the degree of variability in observations between different observers, and includes how well the technique can be repeated. For example, if 100 examiners were given a sample to examine by a particular technique, and 99 examiners reached the same conclusion, the technique would be regarded as highly reliable. In the same scenario, if only 45 examiners reached the same conclusion, and the conclusions of the remaining 55 examiners varied, the technique would have low reliability. Reliability establishes how well a method can be repeated, but does not necessarily mean that the method will produce correct conclusions. The authors note that the use of "reliability" in the Daubert case appears to be misused, and



Review: Error and its Meaning in Forensic Science

August 2, 2017

Emily C. Lennert

Category

Statistics

Keywords

error, rate, mistake, uncertainty, limitation, Daubert, admissibility, proficiency

Article Reviewed

1. Christensen, A. M.; Crowder, C. M.; Ousley, S. D.; Houck, M. M. Error and its meaning in forensic science. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2014,

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PD9 Hosts Its Annual Law Camp with the Boys and

Example 5 : Student A – 59% Similarity and Student B – 46% Similarity

Student A – submitted to dropbox after Student B

Part A

1

In this article (Error and its Meaning in Forensic Science) the authors endeavors about the "errors" in the forensic science and however the center has been moved to incorporate the assessment of strategies and methods instead of basically the expert's interpretation of the outcomes [1]. Previous to the Daubert ruling, reliability in scientific methods and validity were not appropriately implemented in the courtroom while giving the testimony [1]. But after following the guidelines it was required to include reliability/validity methods [1]. The challenge was the interpretation of error in the courtroom and explaining to the people belonging to non-scientific background [1]. Furthermore, article discuss about the potential source of any protocol is estimated to be 100% [1]. Later, lack of acknowledging scientific methods and other challenges are reported in NAS report [1]. The essential objective

59

Match Overview

59%

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Part B

feedback studio [redacted] Error and its meaning article.docx -- /40 103 of 113

According to me, in this article (Error and its Meaning in the Forensic Science) error plays a vital role in determining the validity, which impacts the Daubert criteria. The overall concept is misunderstood as there are many misconceptions in understanding the error and error rates. For example, the NAS Report talks about the scientific and technical challenges faced by the forensic community. The report published is concerned about the disciplines and rules are not followed during any research and demands about "more and better research". Specifically about the Daubert's decision, the authors talk about the "reliability" very often. Reliability is basically used to express the variability in the methods. For instance, there are 10 forensic examiners examining the same sample with the same technique and 9 examiners got the same result. The technique is considered highly reliable. But, in my opinion, that doesn't mean it will give correct conclusions each time. The article talks about the misuse of the "reliability" in the Daubert case but the court planned or wilfully linked to "dependability" which is not true. As scientifically reliability cannot create dependability hence, proper validation studies are necessary. Overall, I disagree with the authors because they gave

59

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Page: 3 of 5 Word Count: 1271 Text-only Report | Turnitin Classic | High Resolution On

Student B Original Similarity Report

PART A:

In this article (Error and its Meaning in Forensic Science) the authors endeavors about the "errors" in the forensic science and however the center has been moved to incorporate the assessment of strategies and methods instead of basically the expert's interpretation of the outcomes [1]. Previous to the Daubert ruling, reliability in scientific methods and validity were not appropriately implemented in the courtroom while giving the testimony [1]. But after following the guidelines it was required to include reliability/validity methods [1]. The challenge was the interpretation of error in the courtroom and explaining to the people belonging to non-scientific background [1]. Furthermore, article discuss about the potential source of any protocol is estimated to be 100% [1]. Later, lack of acknowledging scientific methods and other challenges are reported in NAS report [1]. The essential objective of this report was to characterize four potential sources of error [1]. Practitioner error refers to human error(s) [1]. It can be minimize through quality assurance system checks, peer review, maintaining standard laboratory protocols and proficiency testing [1]. Instrument error can be determined between a given instrument value and true value and the errors can be reduced by proper maintenance and calibrations of instruments [1]. In general terms, statistical errors are defined by standard errors [1]. Method (or technique) error is measured by the overlap of different groups of data set [1]. It not only influences the sensitivity, probative value and lastly validity of the followed procedure [1]. Briefly explained by the example of nuclear DNA having more sensitivity than the mtDNA in determining the recognition [1]. The authors stated the reason behind this is because mtDNA occurs more often in the given population of data set [1]. To minimize the method errors more calibration need to be taken into consideration [1]. Understanding the significance of actualizing measures to limit mistakes and constraints in legal sciences can resolve the issues

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PART B:

Establishing scientific validity and dependency is very important but also very difficult regarding the determination of error in the field of Forensics. I agree with the author error has different meanings and functions in the courtroom compared with the research setting. Errors occasionally occur and may have very serious consequences as important decisions in intelligence and justice are based on it. The government officials in court lack knowledge as do not have science background so we need to give them a better idea of these concepts [1]. Error has different definition an act, assertion, or belief that unintentionally deviates from what is correct, right, or true; the condition of having incorrect or false knowledge; the act or an instance of deviating from an accepted code of behavior; or a mistake while mathematically and statistically, error may refer to the difference between a computed or measured value and a true or theoretically correct value[1]. This article is relevant as the factors considered to admit a expert testimony, whether the theory or technique in question can be (and has been) scientifically tested, it has been subjected to peer review and publication, its known or potential error rate and the existence and maintenance of standards controlling its operation still pertain [1]. Lets focus on one of the aspect i:e; 1) Statistical error it is the deviation between actual and predicted values, generally estimated by the standard error or other measure of uncertainty in prediction [1]. Statistical error often merely expresses normal variability and is inherent in measurements and estimates because they are based on the properties of a sample.

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Student B – submitted first but after rerunning Turnitin the new Similarity score increased from 46 to 89%

Part A

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PART A:

In this article (Error and its Meaning in Forensic Science) the authors endeavors about the "errors" in the forensic science and however the center has been moved to incorporate the assessment of strategies and methods instead of basically the expert's interpretation of the outcomes [1]. Previous to the Daubert ruling, reliability in scientific methods and validity were not appropriately implemented in the courtroom while giving the testimony [1]. But after following the guidelines it was required to include reliability/validity methods [1]. The challenge was the interpretation of error in the courtroom and explaining to the people belonging to non-scientific background [1]. Furthermore, article discuss about the potential source of any protocol is estimated to be 100% [1]. Later, lack of acknowledging scientific methods and other challenges are reported in NAS report [1]. The essential objective of this report was to characterize four potential sources of error [1]. Practitioner error refers to human error(s) [1]. It can be minimize through quality assurance system checks, peer review, maintaining standard laboratory protocols and proficiency testing [1]. Instrument error can be determined between a given instrument value and true value and the errors can be reduced by proper maintenance and calibrations of instruments [1]. In general terms, statistical errors are defined by standard errors [1]. Method (or technique) error is measured by the overlap of different groups of data set [1]. It not only influences the sensitivity, probative value and lastly validity of the followed procedure [1]. Briefly explained by the example of nuclear DNA having more sensitivity than the mtDNA in determining the recognition [1]. The authors stated the reason behind this is because mtDNA occurs more often in the given population of data set [1]. To minimize the method errors

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Match Overview

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Part B

the condition of having incorrect or false knowledge; the act or an instance of deviating from an accepted code of behavior; or a mistake while mathematically and statistically, error may refer to the difference between a computed or measured value and a true or theoretically correct value[1]. This article is relevant as the factors considered to admit a expert testimony, whether the theory or technique in question can be (and has been) scientifically tested, it has been subjected to peer review and publication, its known or potential error rate and the existence and maintenance of standards controlling its operation still pertain [1]. Lets focus on one of the aspect i:e; 1) Statistical error it is the deviation between actual and predicted values, generally estimated by the standard error or other measure of uncertainty in prediction [1]. Statistical error often merely expresses normal variability and is inherent in measurements and estimates because they are based on the properties of a sample. 2) Practitioner error refers to a mistake or operator (human) error. It may be random or systematic, may be related to negligence or incompetence, and is, for the most part, unintentional and unquantifiable [1]. Another author published about bite marks in relation to practitioner error states bite mark evidence are relatively uncontroversial, and the majority of forensic odontologists are satisfied that bite marks can demonstrate sufficient detail for positive identification, bite mark testimony has been criticized on different grounds [2]. Several methods of bite mark analysis have been reported, all involving three steps: (i) reproductions of both the bite mark and the suspect's dentition through a variety of methods; (ii) direct or indirect comparison of the dentition and bite mark; and (iii) evaluation of the points of similarity or dissimilarity affirmed that even under carefully controlled conditions.

Match Overview

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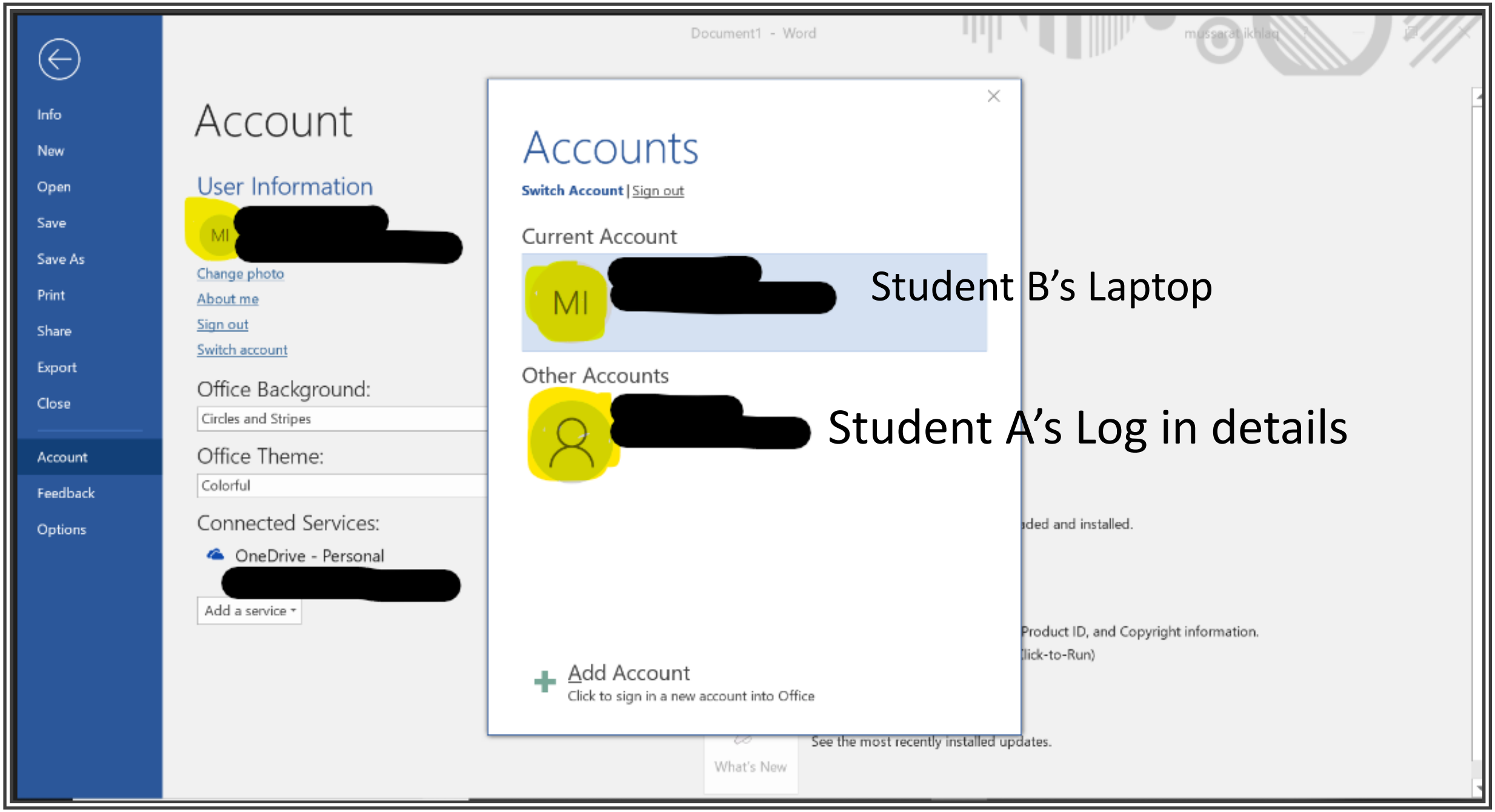
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What's New

Lessons Learned

- Always check each assignment with unbiased opinion of the similarity score
- Check if highlighted text match proper intext citations
- Check if Dropbox has different seminar due dates and rerun Turnitin after all assignments are submitted
- When you find something suspicious save the Turnitin report as potential evidence
- Always have a conversation with the student in private about their similarity report
  - Don’t be accusatory ask the student to explain why the material has been flagged as potential plagiarism or breach of academic integrity.

Questions for the group

For Non-Turnitin users or potential future users – What are your hesitations or road blocks incorporating Turnitin into your course/assessments?

For Turnitin users - What are the main issues or positive outcomes you have seen in your course?

What would you like to see in a future Turnitin session?