



✓ iThenticate®

文章原創性比對

教育訓練

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 iGroup 智泉國際事業有限公司

客戶關係服務專員 鄭亦珊



# Agenda

- 系統簡介
- 帳號啟用 / 重設密碼
- 操作方式
- 常見問題 / Q & A



別讓您的努力做白工

# 操作簡單 輕鬆上手



文稿上傳雲端



與資料庫比對



快速產出  
原創性報告

\*可另加購英文AI寫作偵測功能

# 比對來源



477億  
公開網頁資訊



8900萬+  
期刊出版品



ProQuest  
碩博士論文



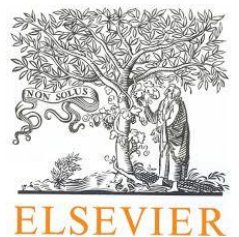
預印本  
線上資料庫

# 期刊夥伴

AAAS, ACS, ACM, BMJ Publishing Group, Elsevier, IEEE, Springer Nature Publishing Group, Oxford University Press, Sage, Wiley Blackwell, Sage, Am. Institute of Physics, Am. Physical Society, ....etc



**SPRINGER NATURE**



# 國際期刊出版社審稿必用

## 例: Elsevier, Springer, IEEE

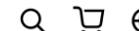
- <https://www.elsevier.com/zh-tw/editor/perk/plagiarism-complaints/plagiarism-detection>
- <https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/editors/plagiarism-prevention-with-crosscheck/4238>

感謝你對這個新體驗的回饋。告訴我們你的想法

ELSEVIER

學術與政府 醫療 企業 洞察 關於 支援

與我們共同出版



Editor > Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) for editors > Plagiarism complaints > Plagiarism detection

## About Crossref Similarity Check

Cases of suspected plagiarism are rarely limited to one journal or publisher. Software solutions, therefore, require cooperation between (ideally) all publishing houses. In 2008, Crossref and the STM publishing community came together to develop Crossref Similarity Check, a service that helps editors to verify the originality of papers. Crossref Similarity Check is powered by the iThenticate software from iParadigms, known in the academic community as providers of Turnitin.

Over 200 CrossRef members, including Elsevier, collaborate by donating full-text journal articles and book chapters to create a unique database of over 50 million articles. Note that even this database is not entirely exhaustive: research published by non-participating publishers or before the digital era may be absent. Elsevier's contribution consists of 10 million articles and 7000 books and is ever-increasing as all newly published articles are added.



[View a searchable list of all participating publishers](#)

# 帳號啟用

帳號開通


重設密碼




# 帳號啟用

## 歡迎信範例

Welcome to iThenticate! 收件匣 x

 noreply@turnitin.com  
寄給我 ▾



Welcome to Turnitin

Hi iGroup,

You have been added to the iGroup iThenticate 2.0 Demo account.

**Are you a new iThenticate user?** Activate your account by clicking on the link below This activation link is unique to you, and can be used only once. Please do not forward this email.

**Are you an existing Turnitin Feedback Studio or Originality Check user that has upgraded with the Originality add-on?** AI writing detection is now available within your existing product and no additional action is needed.


1

✔


Activate your account

啟用帳號

歡迎信連結有效期限為7天，如過期無法開啟，請聯繫管理者重新發送。

 The link in this email will expire after 7 days.  
Link expired? Contact your administrator for a new link.

iGroup iThenticate 2.0 Demo has a unique login for accessing iThenticate. Once set up, bookmark your account homepage for future access.

Unique login:  [https://\[redacted\].turnitin.com/home/sign-in](https://[redacted].turnitin.com/home/sign-in)

If you have any questions, or your activation code has expired, reach out to our Customer Support team for assistance.

# 帳號啟用

您已經受邀請加入 **機構英文名稱** 的帳戶。

建立帳戶以開始使用！

使用者名稱

2

輸入收到歡迎信的 Email 信箱

密碼

3

設定8位數以上專屬密碼



密碼指導方針：

- ✓ 至少使用一個數字
- ✓ 至少使用一個大寫字母
- ✓ 至少使用八個字母
- ✓ 至少使用一個特殊字元
- ✓ 至少使用一個小寫字母
- ✓ 密碼不可以超過 128 個字元

確認密碼

4

確認您的密碼



● 兩個密碼均符合

5

我同意條款與條件。檢視條款與條件。

6

建立帳戶

# 帳號啟用

- 7 自動前往機構專屬的iThenticate登入連結(建議加入書籤列/我的最愛)
- 8 依序輸入您的 Email信箱 和 已設定密碼 登入

登入

使用者名稱

輸入Email信箱

密碼

輸入密碼

登入

[忘記使用者名稱?](#)

[忘記密碼?](#)

# 如何查找機構專屬的iThenticate登入連結？

Welcome to iThenticate! 收件匣 x



noreply@turnitin.com

寄給我 ▾



## Welcome to Turnitin

Hi iGroup,

You have been added to the iGroup iThenticate 2.0 Demo account.

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**Activate your account**



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Unique login:  [https://\[redacted\].turnitin.com/home/sign-in](https://[redacted].turnitin.com/home/sign-in)

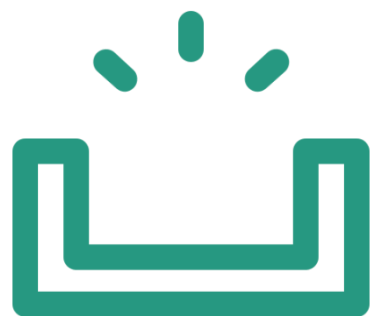
If you have any questions, or your activation code has expired, reach out to our Customer Support team for assistance.

1. 開通信件下方即包含  
機構專屬的登入連結:

<http://ntunhs.turnitin.com/>

亦可洽詢管理者

# 帳號啟用

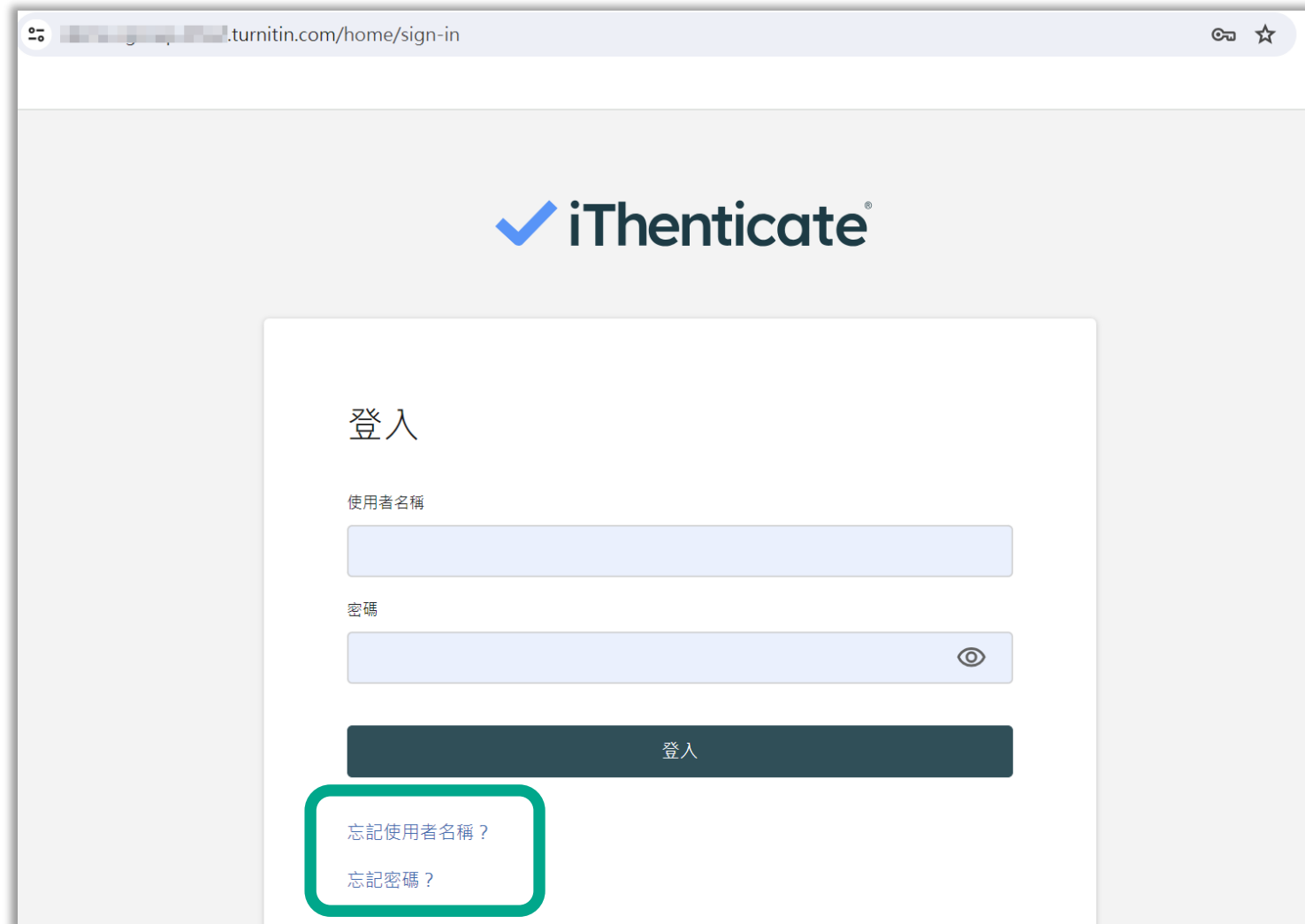


未收到啟用通知信

1. 確認先前提供作為管理者帳號的信箱？
2. 檢查垃圾信郵件
3. 請管理者重新發送開通信

# 忘記使用者名稱或密碼

- 1 前往機構專屬的iThenticate登入連結：<http://ntunhs.turnitin.com/>
- 2 選擇「忘記使用者名稱？」或「忘記密碼？」



The screenshot shows the iThenticate login interface. At the top, the iThenticate logo is displayed. Below it, the title '登入' (Login) is centered. There are two input fields: '使用者名稱' (Username) and '密碼' (Password). A dark blue '登入' (Login) button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the form, two links are visible: '忘記使用者名稱?' (Forgot Username?) and '忘記密碼?' (Forgot Password?). A green rounded rectangle highlights these two links.

### 3 輸入您申請時使用的信箱資訊，系統將發送提示或重設密碼信件。



需要登入協助嗎？

我們將以電子郵件寄送您的使用者名稱。

電子郵件

[傳送電子郵件](#)

已經有帳戶？ [登入](#)。

需要協助嗎？ [寄送電子郵件給我們](#)。



需要登入協助嗎？

我們將以電子郵件將如何重設您的密碼的指示寄送給您。

電子郵件

[傳送電子郵件](#)

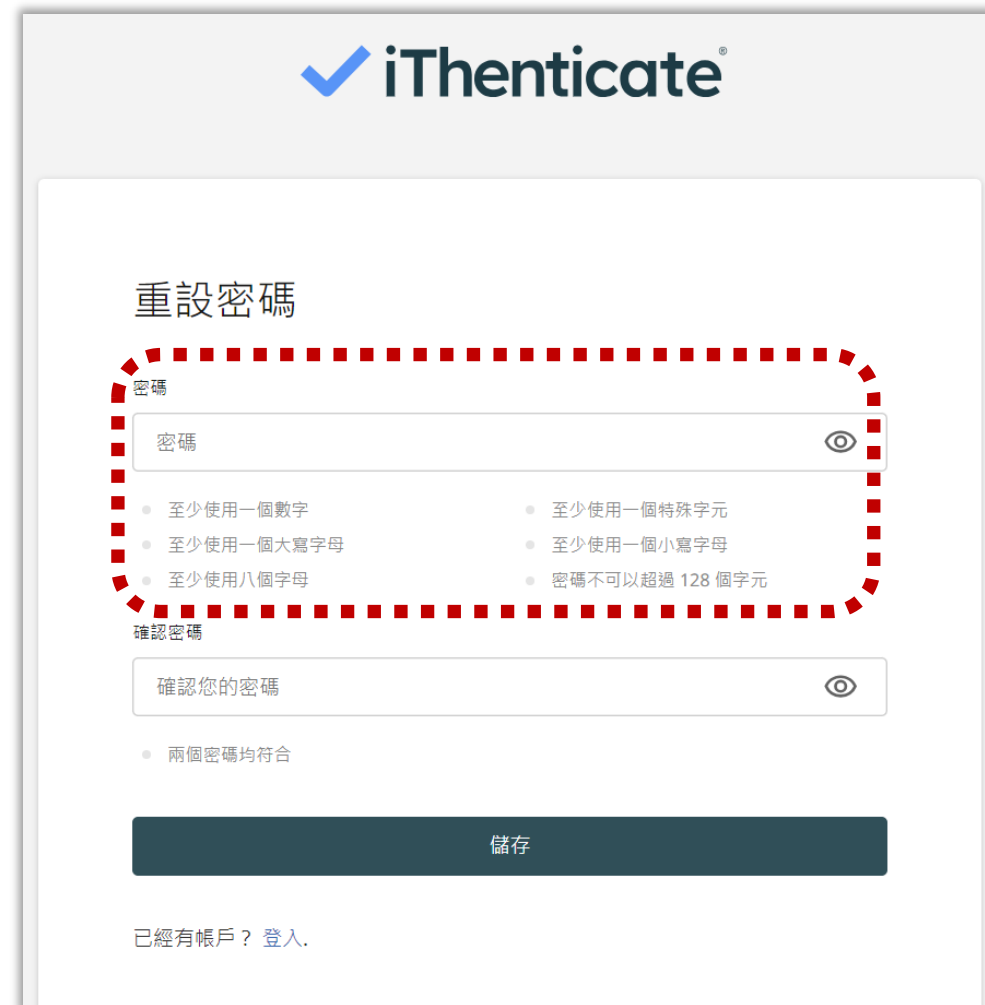
已經有帳戶？ [登入](#)。

需要協助嗎？ [寄送電子郵件給我們](#)。

# 重設密碼

4 收到重設密碼信件後請點選「變更密碼」，本信有效期限為 24小時。

5 重新設定符合系統規範並超過 8位數以上的密碼後儲存。





# 操作方式

管理者介面

使用者介面

上傳文章比對

瀏覽篩選報告

下載列印報告

# 瀏覽器



Google Chrome



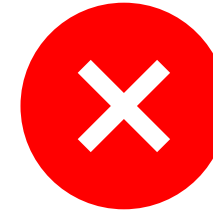
Safari



Firefox



Microsoft Edge



Microsoft Internet Explorer



請勿使用 **IE** 瀏覽器  
登入系統

# 平台設定

主選單 ☰ 編輯設定檔 ? 說明

🏠 首頁

**使用者資訊**

名字

電子郵件

語言

變更密碼

- English (en-US)
- Dansk (da-DK)
- Español (es-MX)
- Français (fr-FR)
- Norsk (nb-NO)
- Português (pt-BR)
- Svenska (sv-SE)
- Deutsch (de-DE)
- Nederlands (nl-NL)
- 日本語 (ja-JP)
- 한국어 (ko-KR)
- 简体中文 (zh-HANS)
- 繁體中文 (zh-TW) ✓**
- العربية (ar)

**可調整平台語言**

Jenny Cheng  
iGroup iThenticate 2.0 Demo

JC Jenny Cheng

主選單



歡迎 Jenny

說明

首頁

## iThenticate

專為研究人員、出版社及學者設計的全方位相似性  
檢查，可協助他們偵測抄襲。

啟動

管理整合

### 上傳文章



# 1 2 3

若要深入瞭解，請遵循我們的逐步指引

查閱手冊



告訴我們哪些功能對您有幫助以及您希望我們做哪些  
改進

提出回饋



# 新增/管理資料夾

我的檔案

管理檔案

新增資料夾 編輯 移動 分享 刪除

## 新增、管理資料夾

相似性 新增日期 ↓

11月 28, 2023	⋮
11月 28, 2023	⋮

新資料夾

資料夾名稱

輸入資料夾名稱

上傳至此資料夾的檔案將用於相似性比較。  關

取消 新增

如設定為「開」，上傳於此資料夾的文稿會存入到機構儲存庫，同機構使用者將能比對到存入文稿（外部使用者則無法比對到）若無此選項表示管理者設定文章皆不存入機構儲存庫

排: 25 ↓ 頁 1 的 1 < >

# 設定與他人共享資料夾 (如無此功能請洽管理者)

iThenticate

- 我的檔案
- 與我分享
- 垃圾桶
- 設定

瑪陳 瑪莉 陳

我的檔案

My Files

管理檔案 新增資料夾 編輯 移動 **分享** 刪除

上傳

可視需求將資料夾與同機構成員共享 (對方需有同機構帳號)

分享 教育訓練

邀請使用者及/或群組

Weichi Dai X ABC部門 X

**輸入機構成員姓名或群組名稱**

邀請

您僅能與帳戶內的使用者及群組分享


可存取 教育訓練 的使用者及群組


瑪莉 陳 (您) 擁有者  
verowcdai@gmail.com


- 標題
- 教育訓練
- Demo
- 測試


相似性	新增日期 ↓	
	4月 05, 2024	⋮
	11月 28, 2023	⋮
	11月 28, 2023	⋮


# 瀏覽與我共享資料夾


iThenticate 


 我的檔案

 與我分享

 垃圾桶

 設定

 瑪莉 陳

 <<

## 與我分享

 說明








與我分享 > Demo Test

管理共用檔案

分享對象

刪除

 上傳

<input type="checkbox"/>	標題	作者	相似性	新增日期 ↓	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Matching Groups Demo paper_Apples English Paper.pdf	iGroup TEST	 29%	3月 12, 2024	
<input type="checkbox"/>				2月 25, 2024	
<input type="checkbox"/>				1月 15, 2024	
<input type="checkbox"/>				1月 12, 2024	
<input type="checkbox"/>				12月 10, 2023	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 TEST_INDEXED TO REPO 02	iGroup TEST	 74%	12月 10, 2023	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 iThenticate測試報告01	TEST TEST	 9%	11月 25, 2023	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Paper.pdf	iGroup TEST	 58%	10月 27, 2023	

瀏覽同機構其他成員與我共享之資料夾內容。

若瀏覽他人的報告時調整了報告設定，  
新的報告狀態將同步更新於對方帳號。

# 上傳檔案

iThenticate 

-  我的檔案
-  與我分享
-  垃圾桶
-  設定

 瑪莉 陳

## 我的檔案

 說明

My Files > 教育訓練

[管理檔案](#)
[新增資料夾](#)
[編輯](#)
[移動](#)
[分享](#)
[刪除](#)



開始上傳



此處尚無內容...

[上傳檔案](#)



# 檔案注意事項

比對  
內容



文字



圖片/LaTex

支援  
格式


**PDF(無加密、可反選文字、非 Mac 直接轉檔)**





Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PostScript, HTML, RTF,  
OpenOffice (ODT), Hangul (HWP), 和純文字


檔案  
上限

- 單一檔案需小於 100MB & 800 頁
- 如一次上傳多個檔案，總和需小於 200 MB
- ZIP 檔需小於 200 MB 及少於 100 個檔案

# 上傳檔案

iThenticate 

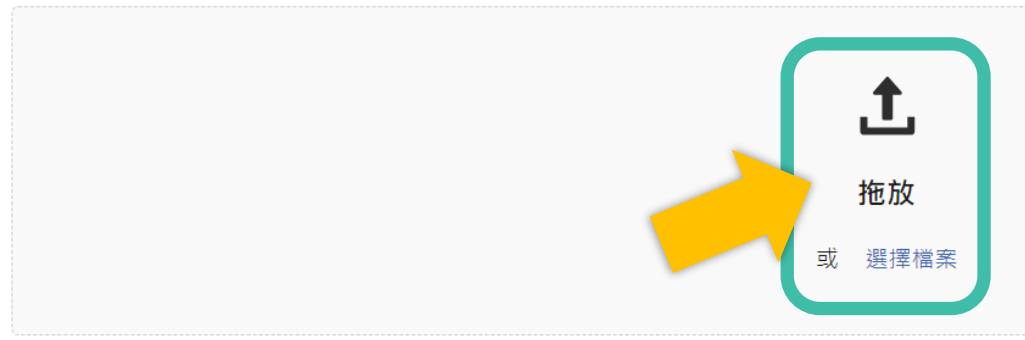
-  我的檔案
-  與我分享
-  垃圾桶
-  設定


 瑪陳 瑪莉 陳


## 我的檔案

 說明

### 上傳檔案



  
 拖放  
 或 選擇檔案



**上傳方式：**

1. 一次上傳一個檔案
2. 一次上傳多個檔案
3. 上傳ZIP檔案

檔案要求

# 上傳檔案

iThenticate  我的檔案  說明

我的檔案

與我分享

垃圾桶 垃圾桶

設定

## 上傳檔案

iThV2\_DEMO文章\_20231209.docx

標題

iThV2\_DEMO文章\_20231209.docx

作者名字

iGroup

作者姓氏

Taiwan

至您帳戶資料庫的索引。 [了解更多](#)  
索引提交將可用於相似性報告中的比較。

輸入文稿篇名和作者姓名

如設定為「勾選」，上傳於此資料夾的文稿會存入到機構儲存庫，同機構使用者將能比對到存入文稿（外部使用者則無法比對到）若無此選項表示管理者設定文章皆不存入機構儲存庫

瑪陳 瑪莉 陳

iThenticate <<

## 產生報告

iThenticate

我的檔案

依標題或作者搜尋

說明

My Files &gt; 教育訓練

管理檔案

新增資料夾

編輯

移動

分享

刪除

上傳

 標題

作者

相似性

新增日期 ↓

 Test 01.docx

iGroup Taiwan

處理中...

4月 06, 2024

 iThV2\_DEMO文章\_20231209.docx

iGroup Taiwan

45%

4月 06, 2024



編輯

移動

刪除

複製 ID

產生報告所需時間依  
檔案頁數與大小而定可重新編輯文稿  
篇名與作者姓名

正在上傳 1 個項目...

Test 01.docx

排: 25 ↓

頁 1 的 1



# 產生報告

iThenticate 我的檔案

My Files > 教育訓練

管理檔案 新增資料夾 編輯 移動 分享 刪除

上傳

<input type="checkbox"/> 標題	作者	相似性	新增日期 ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> Test 01.docx	iGroup Taiwan	100%	4月 06, 2024
<input type="checkbox"/> iThV2_DEMO文章_20231209.docx	iGroup Taiwan	45%	4月 06, 2024

點選%開啟相似度報告。

百分比僅代表上傳文稿內容與系統收錄資料的文字相似程度，並非絕對的抄襲指標。

排: 25 頁 1 的 1

iThenticate

# 瀏覽相似度報告

iThenticate

iGroup Taiwan  
iThV2\_DEMO文章\_20231209.docx

相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

上傳內容

**Travel and Bande Dessinée in Nineteenth Century: A Case Study of Christophe's *La Famille Fenouillard***

**Abstract**

This report explores the relationship between media, travel, and comic strip art in the 19th century, with a focus on Christophe's *La Famille Fenouillard*. Discover how the characters travel in narratives and geographical spaces, and how this reflects the changes in society during the industrial revolution.

Key Words: Bande Dessinée, Travel Experience, Printing Media

**Introduction**

"Our system of culture is founded on printing<sup>1</sup>", said French writer Georges

頁面: 1/19   5415個字   189%

相似度總百分比

**45% 整體相似度**

1 個排除 →

相符群組   來源

顯示重疊來源

相似來源

- Crossref**

Murat Kayak. "Worldness Strategy: An Empirical ... 12%

2 文字區塊 703 相符的文字
- 網際網路**

www.researchgate.net 8%

4 文字區塊 482 相符的文字
- 網際網路 預印本來源**

vixra.org 6%

1 文字區塊 322 相符的文字
- 已提交的工作**

demo-igroup-ithv2 on 2023-12-10 4%

7 文字區塊 252 相符的文字

# 瀏覽相似度報告

iThenticate®

iGroup Taiwan  
iThV2\_DEMO文章\_20231209.docx

相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

**45% 整體相似度** 篩選

1 個排除 →

相符群組 來源

顯示重疊來源

4 4 文字區塊 482 相符的文字

3 網際網路 預印本來源 6%

vixra.org 6%

1 1 文字區塊 322 相符的文字

4 已提交的工作 4%

demo-igroup-ithv2 on 2023-12-10 4%

7 7 文字區塊 252 相符的文字

Travel and Bande Dessinée in Nineteenth Century: A Case Study of Christophe's *La Famille Fenouillard*

**Abstract**

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**Key Words:** Bande Dessinée, Travel Experience, Printing Media

**Introduction**

"Our system of culture is founded on printing<sup>1</sup>", said French writer Georges

頁面: 1/19 5415個字 189%

切換相似段落總覽 / 所有相似來源

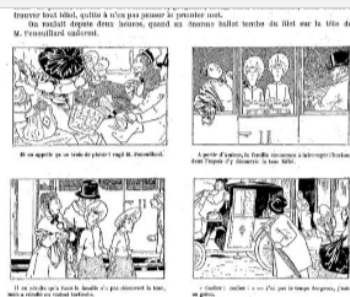
左：相似段落總覽

右：檢視所有相似來源

# 相似段落總覽



相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2



travelogue-like comic strip, such as Gustave Doré's *Des-agréments d'un voyage d'agrément* (1851) and *Voyage sur les bords du Rhin* (1851); of Cham's *Voyage autour du monde de M. Cham et de son parapluie* (1852), then *Voyage d'un âne dans la Planète Mars* (1867) by Gabriel Liquier and Léonce Petit's *Les Mémoires de M.*

45% 整體相似度

篩選

1 個排除 →

相符群組

來源

顯示重疊來源



由於一段文字可能與資料庫中多個不同出處來源內容重複相似，為了計算總百分比，右側列表中只會列出**相似度最高的代表性來源名稱、內容和百分比**。

左側以顏色/數字標示相似段落與對應的來源資料，**用於快速綜覽相似處**。

France (Paris, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères/CNBDI, 1998), 15-29.

<sup>4</sup> Annie Baron-Carvais, *La Bande dessinée* (Paris : PUF, coll. « Que sais-je ? », 1994), 11.



頁面： 2/19

5415個字



116%



1 Crossref



Murat Kayak. "Worldness Strategy: An Empirical ... 12%

2 文字區塊 703 相符的文字

2 網際網路



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4 文字區塊 482 相符的文字

3 網際網路

預印本來源



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1 文字區塊 222 相符的文字



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相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

排除此文字

2 Kalantzi, O., Tsiotas, D., & Polyzos, S. (2023). The Contribution of Tourism in National Economies: Evidence of Greece. *ArXiv*. /abs/2302.13121

2 Tourism is a socioeconomic phenomenon described by the people's short-term

2 from the economic, also with other sectors, such as social, institutional, political, technological and environmental-ecological (Lee and Chang 2008, Tosun et al. 2009; Polyzos et al. 2013).

2 Tourism suggests an important growth factor for many economies, especially for the

2 that renders the economic approach into a significant

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顯示重疊來源

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492 相符的文字

2 網際網路

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/36884... 7%

426 相符的文字

< 1 / 11 > 10 個字

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368842751 The Contribution of Tourism in National Economies Evidence of Greece

ism earnings and the real exchange rate. The exercise confirms the theoretical findings. View Show abstract Show more Recommendations Discover more about: Tourism Article Full-text available THE CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM IN NATIONAL ECONOMIES:EVIDENCE OF GREECE August 2016 Olga Kalantzi Dimitrios Tsiotas Serafeim Polyzos Greece constitutes a coastal country with a lot of geomorphologic, climatic, cultural and historic peculiarities favoring the develop

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右側為所有相似來源列表，**獨立呈現**來自不同來源名稱但重複相似的內容。各項百分比為該來源整體文字內容與上傳文稿比較之相似度。

左側以顏色/數字標示右側被選取來源與上傳文稿相似文字，**用於檢視與哪些來源有較多文字重合**。

# 比對相似段落

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相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

to start serious discussions about the possibility of creating a computer brain.  
The AI research department was founded at a conference held on the campus of  
Dartmouth College, USA, in the summer of 1956.[1] Candidates will be leaders in AI  
research for decades. Many of them predicted that machines with human-like  
intelligence would exist in less than a generation, and were given millions of dollars  
to make this vision a reality.

Eventually, underestim  
James Lighthill and continued pressure from Congress, the American and  
British governments stopped funding non-essential research and intelligence, and  
the difficult years that followed would end known as "cold AI." Seven years later, a  
visionary initiative by the Japanese government has prompted the government and  
industry to invest billions of dollars in AI. But by the end of the 1980s, investors got  
frustrated and withdrew more money. Investment and interest in AI exploded in the  
first decades of the 21st century, when machine learning was successfully applied to  
many academic and industrial problems through new methods, the use of  
powerful computing hardware and the collection of big data.

In this article, we will explore the history of AI development, including its origins,

First start



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7 網際網路

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1 文字區塊 72 相符的文字

1 / 1

72 個字

[https://wiki2.org/en/History\\_of\\_artificial\\_intelligence](https://wiki2.org/en/History_of_artificial_intelligence)

rtmouth College, USA during the summer of 1956. [1] Those who attended  
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this vision come true. [2] Eventually, it became obvious that commercial  
developers and researchers had grossly underestimated the difficulty of  
the project. [3] In 1974, in response to the criticism from James Lighthill  
and ongoing pressure from congress, the U.S. and British Governments  
stopped funding undirected research into artificial intelligence, and the  
difficult years that followed would later be known as an "AI winter".  
Seven years later, a visionary initiative by the Japanese Government  
inspired governments and industry to provide AI with billions of dollars,  
but by the late 1980s the investors became disillusioned and withdrew  
funding again. Investment and interest in AI boome

完整來源文字

排除相符項目

檢視其他來源

點選色塊，於右方視窗內對照套色處相似內容

# 比對相似段落

文字標示底色即為內容與資料庫收錄來源相似；

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1. 是否有大篇幅色塊皆來自於同樣一個數字或顏色標示的來源？
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# 比對相似段落

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相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

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[https://wiki2.org/en/History\\_of\\_artificial\\_intelligence](https://wiki2.org/en/History_of_artificial_intelligence)

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完整來源文字

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# 檢視完整來源內文

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相似度 自訂區段 旗標 2

完整來源文字

mathematical theory. . This device and the ideas behind it inspired many scientists to start serious discussions about the possibility of creating a computer brain. The AI research department was founded at a conference held on the campus of Dartmouth College, USA, in the summer of 1956.[1] Candidates will be leaders in AI research for decades. Many of them predicted that machines with human-like intelligence would exist in less than a generation, and were given millions of dollars to make this vision a reality.

Eventually, it became clear that commercial developers and researchers had underestimated the difficulty of the task.[3] In 1974, in response to criticism from James Lighthill and continued pressure from Congress, the American and British governments stopped funding non-essential research and intelligence, and the difficult years that followed would end known as "cold AI." Seven years later, a visionary initiative by the Japanese government has prompted the government and industry to invest billions of dollars in AI. But by the end of the 1980s, investors got frustrated and withdrew more money. Investment and interest in AI exploded in the first decades of the 21st century, when machine learning was successfully applied to many academic and industrial problems through new methods, the use of powerful computing hardware and the collection of big data.

7 網際網路  
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10 文字區塊  
...tion of the programmable digital computer, in the...  
...ed on the abstract essence of mathematical reasoning. This device and  
...the ideas behind it inspired a handful of scientists to begin seriously  
...discussing the possibility of building an electronic brain. The field of AI  
...research was founded at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth  
...College, USA during the summer of 1956. [1] Those who attended would  
...become the leaders of AI research for decades. Many of them predicted that  
...a machine as intelligent as a human being would exist in no more than a  
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...from congress, the U.S. and British Governments stopped funding undirected  
...research into artificial intelligence, and the difficult years that followed  
...later be known as an "AI winter". Seven years later, a visionary initiative by

左右對照  
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7

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First start

完成

# 檢視相符群組(限英文文章)

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2 完整性旗標 前往旗標

43 使用 Turnitin 資料庫找到相符項目 隱藏說明

41 未標示引用或引述 44%  
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相似度

自訂區段

旗標 2

## 塗白隱藏文字 (Hidden Texts)

ABCDEF G XXXXXXXX 12345678 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

在英文文章中偵測抽換字母或塗白隱藏文字符號

報告會以旗標與紅框指出以下內容：

1. 被塗白隱藏的文字符號
2. 以其他外語 (如希臘；亞美尼亞；斯拉夫)  
相似字母替換一般羅馬字母

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發現可疑的文字操控情形。請優先審閱旗標。

完整性旗標

### 隱藏文字

文字經過更改以混合到文件的白色背景中

39 個可疑字元 · 在 1 頁上

什麼是隱藏的文字？

嘗試利用排除機制阻礙相似性偵測或以人為方式增加字數計算。文字會混合到文件的白色背景中以使其隱藏。

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### 取代的字元

字母以另一種字母的相似字元換掉



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報告會以旗標與紅框指出以下內容：

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完整性旗標

隱藏文字

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完整性旗標

取代的字元

字母以另一種字母的相似字元換掉

35 個可疑字元 · 在 3 頁上

Common: 1

Greek: 18

Armenian: 16

何謂取代字元？

嘗試以不同字母表或字元集中外形相似的字元取代字元來阻礙相似性偵測。

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新增資料夾

編輯

移動

分享

刪除

上傳

資料庫比較

Doc-to-doc 比較



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-  我的檔案
-  與我分享
-  垃圾桶
-  設定

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+ 選擇檔案

需要取得相似度報告的文章

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請選擇最多 5 個檔案以跟您的主檔案進行比較

+ 選擇檔案

想要當作來源的文章

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- 垃圾桶
- 設定

My Files > 測試 > Doc to Doc

管理檔案

新增資料夾


編輯

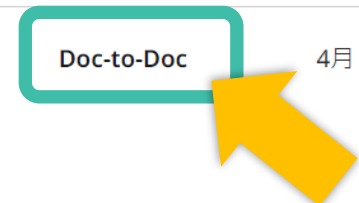
移動

分享

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# 文件對文件比對



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相似度 自訂區段 旗標



## The Making of a Scientist

Prompt: Today you will read "The Making of a Scientist," an essay by Richard Feynman. Dr. Feynman was a famous American physicist, a scientist who studies matter and energy. Although the passage explains some of the science lessons Feynman's father taught him, it could be argued that the life lessons Feynman learned are more valuable.

Write an essay explaining the life lessons Feynman learned from his father. In your explanation, be sure to explain how Feynman's father taught him these lessons. Use examples and details from the text to support your answer.

33% 整體相似度

篩選

所有來源

顯示重疊來源

1 比較檔案

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17%

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呈現與各來源  
相似比例

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Write an essay explaining the life lessons Feynman learned from his father. In your explanation, be sure Feynman's father taught him these lessons. Use examples and details from the text to support your answer.

## "The Making of a Scientist" by Richard Feynman

Raised in an era when expectations for boys were different than those of girls, Dr. Feynman explains his original interest

1 比較檔案

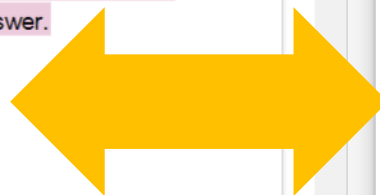
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268 相符的文字

1 / 1 268 個字

左右對照  
相似文字段落



The Making of a Scientist Prompt: Today you will read "The Making of a Scientist," an essay by Richard Feynman. Dr. Feynman was a famous American physicist, a scientist who studies matter and energy. Although the passage explains some of the science lessons Feynman s father taught him, it could be argued that the life lessons Feynman learned are more valuable. Write an essay explaining the life lessons Feynman learned from his father. In your explanation, be sure to explain how Feynman s father taught him these lessons. Use examples and details from the text to support your answer. "The Making of a Scientist" by Richard Feynman Raised in an era when expectations for boys were different than those of girls, Dr. Feynman explains his original interest in science. Before I was born, my father told my mother, "If it s a boy, he s going to be a scientist." When I was just a little kid, very small in a highchair, my father brought home a lot of little bathroom tiles seconds of different colors. We played with them, my father setting them up vertically on my highchair like dominoes, and I would push one end so they would all go down. Then after a while, I d help set them up. Pretty soon, we re setting them up in a

排除相符項目

# 報告的篩選排除

1. 排除特定文字段落或來源
2. 排除自訂區段
3. 篩選排除工具

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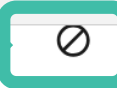
'source of the knowledge of the Ancients'

- Secondly, the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg (around 1440-1450), which made possible both the printing and diffusion of the Vitruvian text (first printing ca. 1486) and the drafting and publication of numerous Trattatos by the artists, architects and intellectuals of the time.

Italian Renaissance was a period of intense artistic and architectural creation. The arts and building design found inspirational models in the Vitruvian text, and the lack of illustrations could be solved by contrasting Vitruvian guidelines with the classical works and ruins that had been preserved in Italy. However, the models adopted by the architects for urban design can neither be so clearly traced to the Vitruvian text, which ambiguous guidelines could not be completed with any available examples (Chueca Goitia, 1978)

This makes especially interesting the review of both the ideal city proposals that were made at this time, and the search for the sources on which these urban planners inspired.

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3 網際網路 預印本

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Morris, 1975; De la Croix, 1960): ?? In the first place, the 'discovery around the year 1412-1414 of a copy of Vitruvius De Architectura, a book which acquired a magical aura and became a 'source of the knowledge of the Ancients'. Secondly, the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg (around 1440-1450), which made possible both the printing and diffusion of the Vitruvian text (first printing ca. 1486) and the drafting and publication of numerous Trattatos by the artists, architects and intellectuals of the time. Italian Renaissance was a period of intense artistic and architectural creation. The arts and building design found inspirational models in the Vitruvian text, and the lack of illustrations could be solved by contrasting Vitruvian guidelines with the classical works and ruins that had been preserved in Italy. However, the models adopted by the architects for urban design can neither be so clearly traced to the Vitruvian text, which ambiguous guidelines could not be completed with any available examples (Chueca Goitia, 1978) This makes especially interesting the review of both the ideal city proposals that were made at this time, and the search for the sources on which these urban

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This report explores the relationship between media, travel, and comic strip art in the 19th century, with a focus on Christophe's *La Famille Fenouillard*. Discover how the characters travel in narratives and geographical spaces, and how this reflects the changes in society during the industrial revolution.

Key Words: Bande Désinée, Travel Experience, Printing Media

### Introduction

"Our system of culture is founded on printing<sup>1</sup>", said French writer Georges Duhamel. Nineteenth century, especially, witnessed an era of the uprising of printing media. Thanks to industrialization of printing press, people could reach text and images in their daily life much easier and frequent than previous time did. On the other

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Baron-Carvais, Annie. *La Bande dessinée*. Paris : PUF, coll. « Que sais-je ? », 1994.

Colomb, Georges. *La famille Fenouillard*. Paris: Armand Colin, 1893.

Duhamel, Georges. *In Defense of Letters*. New. York, Greystone Press, 1939.

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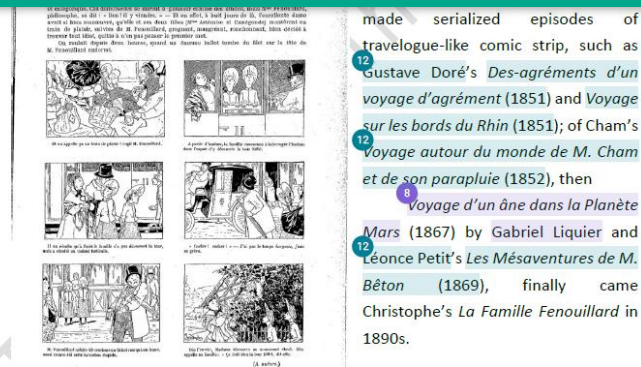


Fig.1 La Famille Fenouillard on children's magazine Petit journal illustré

<sup>16</sup> Joel E. Vessels, *Drawing France: French Comics and the Republic* (MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2010), 17-37.

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智泉國際事業有限公司 ( iGroup Taiwan )

服務時間：週一至週五 09:00-18:00

歡迎來信至：[service@igrouptaiwan.com](mailto:service@igrouptaiwan.com)

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