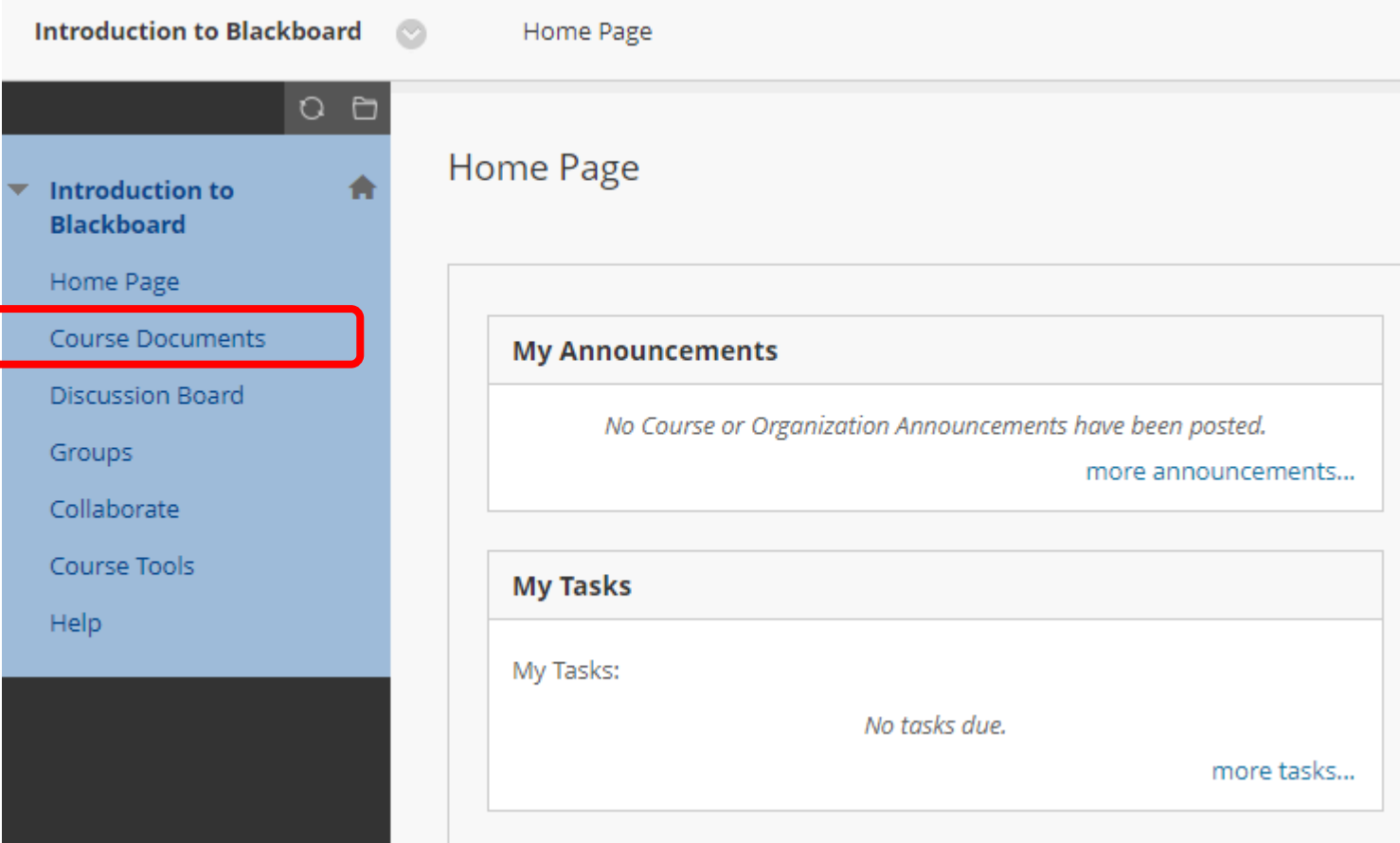




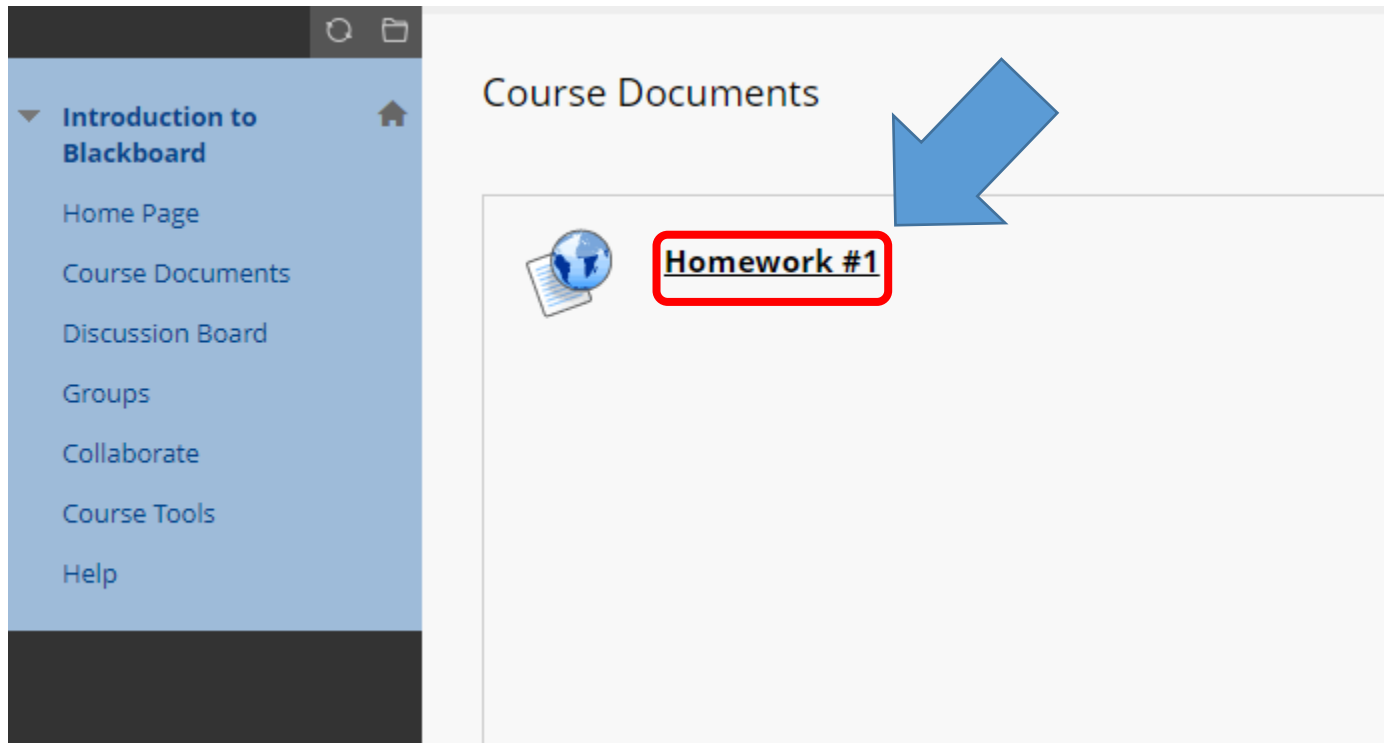
How Students View Turnitin Grades & Feedback

1. In this example, the **Turnitin Assignment grade** we will review is within **Course Documents**. On the Course Menu, click **Course Documents** to enter this content area and view the assignment link.

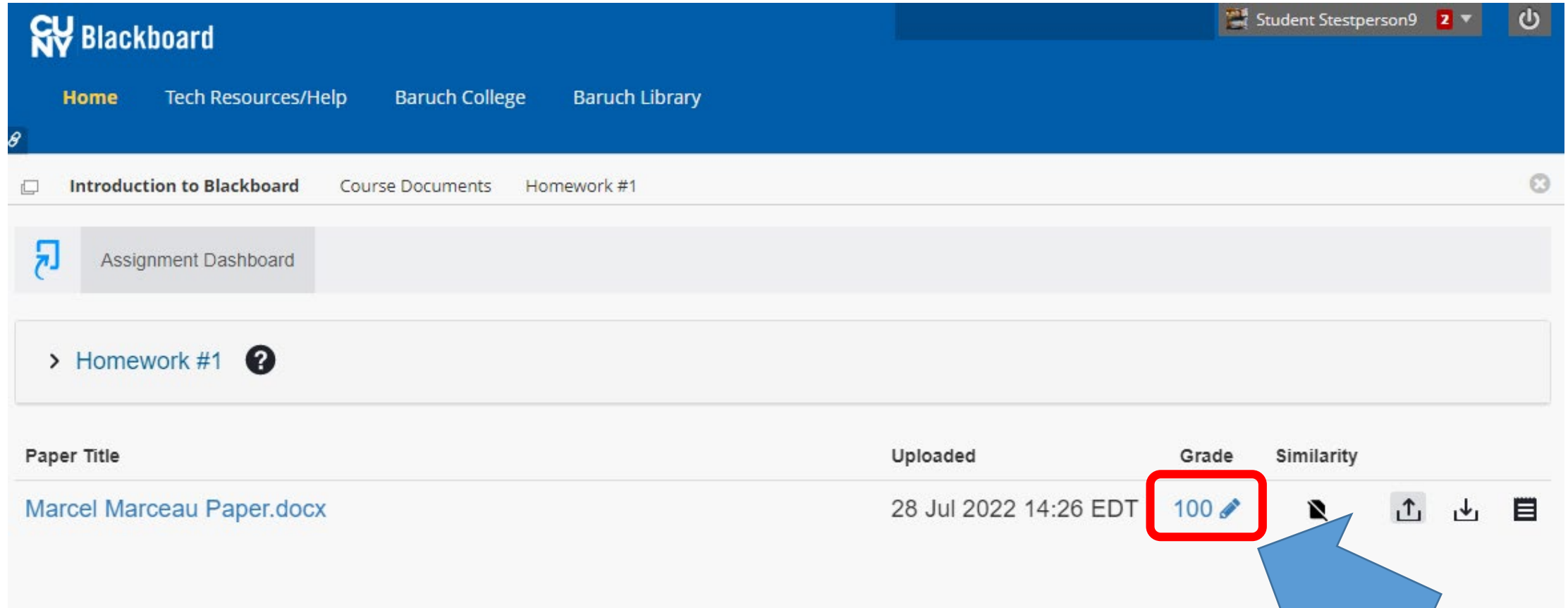


The screenshot shows the Blackboard interface for a course titled "Introduction to Blackboard". The left-hand navigation menu is open, displaying several options: "Introduction to Blackboard" (with a home icon), "Home Page", "Course Documents" (highlighted with a red rectangular box and a blue arrow pointing to it from the left), "Discussion Board", "Groups", "Collaborate", "Course Tools", and "Help". The main content area on the right is titled "Home Page" and contains two sections: "My Announcements" and "My Tasks". The "My Announcements" section displays the message "No Course or Organization Announcements have been posted." with a link for "more announcements...". The "My Tasks" section displays "My Tasks:" followed by "No tasks due." and a link for "more tasks...".






2. Click *the title of the Turnitin Assignment Link whose grade you want to review.*



3. The number you see, marked in red below, is the grade you earned for your submission. Click the number to view any feedback your instructor may have left on your exam.



The screenshot shows the Blackboard interface. At the top, the logo for CUNY Blackboard is visible. The user is logged in as 'Student Stestperson9' with a notification badge showing '2'. The navigation menu includes 'Home', 'Tech Resources/Help', 'Baruch College', and 'Baruch Library'. The breadcrumb trail shows 'Introduction to Blackboard' > 'Course Documents' > 'Homework #1'. The 'Assignment Dashboard' is active, showing a link to 'Homework #1' with a help icon. Below this is a table of submissions:

Paper Title	Uploaded	Grade	Similarity
Marcel Marceau Paper.docx	28 Jul 2022 14:26 EDT	100 	   

A red box highlights the grade '100' in the 'Grade' column, and a blue arrow points to it from the bottom right.

4. Here you will see your assignment submission, and feedback left by your instructor for you to review.

The screenshot displays the Turnitin Feedback Studio interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL: `ev.turnitin.com/app/carta/en_us/?s=3&student_user=1&lang=en_us&u=1052477860&o=1876259496`. The page header includes the Turnitin logo, the student's name "James Weirich", the document title "Marcel Marceau Paper.docx", and a score of "100 /100".

The main content area shows a document titled "Mimic Marceau". The text of the document is as follows:

Mimic Marceau

The physical theatre is the playground of the human body. In physical theatre the players of the stage use their bodies as the primary means to reveal the drama or comedy of a story. It forces the through line of action of a character's spine or super objective to be expressed through gestures and movements. The physical theatre asks the players to use rhythm and a neutrality of the body to shed their personal physical life, and step into the physical life of another being entirely. A master of this art, essentially, can alter their behavior so deeply, that they will appear to be someone else. One man who stood out among his fellow masters is Marcel Marceau. Marceau's innate talent for mimicry, and his international scope, have contributed much to the tradition of physical theatre.

Marcel Marceau (born Marcel Mangel) was born March 22nd, 1923, in Strasbourg, France. When he was sixteen years old he and his family were forced to flee Strasbourg as World War II began. During the war Marceau fought valiantly against the Nazi war machine by rescuing children from the concentration camps and acting as a liaison between the French and General Patton's army. It was during WWII that Marceau changed his name from Mangel in order to protect his Jewish heritage from the Nazi's. It wasn't until after the dust settled from WWII that Marceau began his physical theatrical life.

Inspired by such physical artists as Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Harry Langdon, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, and his admiration for these great actors inspired him to pursue the art of silence as a profession. In 1946, Marceau began his training at the Charles Dullin's School of Dramatic Art in Paris. He studied under the tutelage of Etienne Decroux, and began his career through one of Decroux's student's: Jean-Louis Barrault. Barrault saw Marceau's natural talent and cast him as Arlequin in the pantomime titled Baptiste. Marceau was critically acclaimed for his performance, and jump starting from here, he began to create his own work.

In 1947, Marceau established the character Bip the Clown. Bip was his most recognizable character, who would go through obscene and limitless adventures ranging from anything between a conflater with a flower, to the stars. He won the Deburau Prize for his mimodrama Death Before Dawn in 1949, and went on the create another 15 mimodramas. This brought a total of 10 mimodramas that one man brought into the world to train and perform in the physical theatre.

Marceau was far from finished however, in fact his career had just begun then. He went on to founding the

The interface also features a sidebar on the right with icons for document, feedback, download, and help. A "View Rubric" button is visible. A "Text Comment" box is overlaid on the document, containing the text: "Overall this was a solid first draft! Please review any comment bubbles left on your paper for tips on how you could do better for next time." A comment bubble icon is also visible on the document text.

At the bottom of the page, the footer shows "Page: 1 of 2", "Word Count: 614", and "High Resolution On" with a toggle switch.

Instructors may leave feedback as a Text Comment here.

Instructors may leave feedback as a Comment Bubble directly on your submission.

Instructors may leave feedback as a Text Comment directly on your submission.