

Turnitin

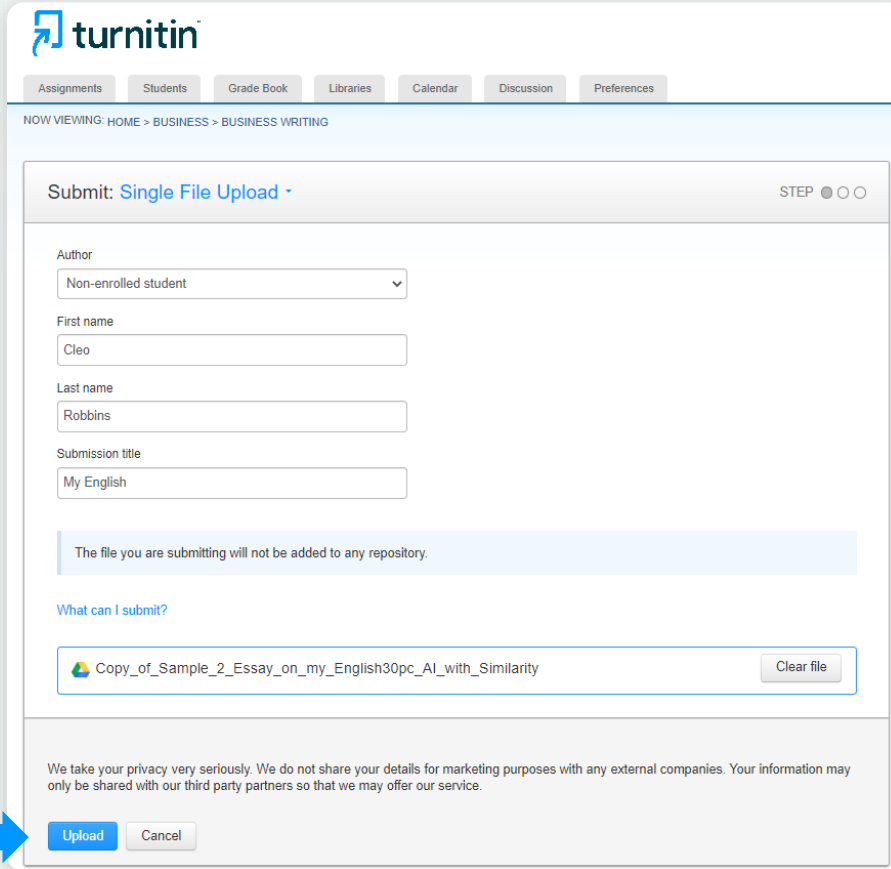
Yapay Zeka Yazma Algılama Aracı

Kullanım Kılavuzu



Yapay Zeka Tespitinin Doğrudan Kullanımı





The image shows a screenshot of the Turnitin submission interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Assignments, Students, Grade Book, Libraries, Calendar, Discussion, and Preferences. Below this, a breadcrumb trail reads "NOW VIEWING: HOME > BUSINESS > BUSINESS WRITING". The main content area is titled "Submit: Single File Upload" and includes a progress indicator "STEP 1/3". The form contains several input fields: "Author" (a dropdown menu set to "Non-enrolled student"), "First name" (text input with "Cleo"), "Last name" (text input with "Robbins"), and "Submission title" (text input with "My English"). Below these fields is a light blue informational box stating "The file you are submitting will not be added to any repository." and a link "What can I submit?". A file upload area shows a file named "Copy_of_Sample_2_Essay_on_my_English30pc_AI_with_Similarity" with a "Clear file" button. At the bottom, there is a privacy notice and two buttons: "Upload" (highlighted with a blue arrow) and "Cancel".

- Benzerlik Raporuna yapay zeka yazma algılaması ekledik.
- Bunu kullanmak için, her zamanki Benzerlik denetimi iş akışınızı izlemeniz gerekir.
- hem doğrudan hem de bir LMS aracılığıyla

Adım 1:

- AI yazımı için denetlemek istediğiniz belgeyi yükleyin.
- Not: Yalnızca İngilizce olarak gönderilen belgeler için AI yazısını tespit edebiliyoruz.

NOW VIEWING: HOME > BUSINESS > BUSINESS WRITING


About this page

This is your assignment inbox. To view a paper, select the paper's title. To view a Similarity Report, select the paper's Similarity Report icon in the similarity column. A ghosted icon indicates that the Similarity Report has not yet been generated.

Business writing

INBOX | NOW VIEWING: NEW PAPERS ▾

Submit File

<input type="checkbox"/>	AUTHOR	TITLE	SIMILARITY	GRADE	RESPONSE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracy Mullin	Business writing test	0% 		•
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleo Robbins	My English	63% 		•




Adım 2:

- Benzerlik raporunun oluşturulmasını bekleyin.
- Ardından raporu tıklayın.

feedback studio Sally Jones | The Goliath of the Sea < 1 of 17 >

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But here are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue-Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

Page: 1 of 5 Word Count: 517 Text-Only Report Resolution On

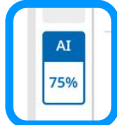
Match Overview

63%

1	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	30%
2	www.scribd.com Internet Source	23%
3	animals-partner.blogsp... Internet Source	6%
4	answers.yahoo.com Internet Source	4%

Benzerlik puanı - AI göstergesinden ayrı ve bağımsız

- Benzerlik raporunu başlattığınızda, yan panelde size yeni AI göstergesi sunulacaktır.
- Gösterge, ChatGPT gibi AI yazma araçlarının oluşturmuş olabileceği belgenin genel yüzdesini gösterir - örneğin bu durumda %75.




New AI indicator

feedback studio Sally Jones | The Goliath of the Sea < 1 of 17 >

2 The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue-Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

Page: 1 of 2 Word Count: 517 Text-Only Report | High Resolution On

Match Overview

63%

1	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	30%
2	www.scribd.com Internet Source	23%
3	animals-partner:blogspot... Internet Source	6%
4	answers.yahoo.com Internet Source	4%

AI 75%


Adım 3:

- AI göstergesi, AI raporuna bağlıdır.
- Raporu görüntülemek için AI göstergesini tıklayın.
- Gösterge ve rapor yalnızca eğitimciler ve yöneticiler tarafından görülebilir.

turnitin Sally Jones The Goliath of the Sea Details

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue-Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by

How much of this submission was generated by AI? **75%**
of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing?
To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).

Education resources for AI writing

- Find strategies for [approaching AI-generated text in the classroom](#).
- Minimize potential AI misuse with our [AI misuse rubric](#) to review existing writing prompts for their consistency with our [AI misuse checklist](#) to review options to proactively respond to potential AI misuse in your classroom.
- Stay informed as Turnitin expands its [AI writing capabilities](#).

Show Disclaimer

AI writing report

AI göstergesi, daha önce görüldüğü gibi aynı yüzdeyi gösteriyor.

Ek bilgi sağlamak için bir SSS sayfasına bağlanın.

AI raporu, modelimizin AI tarafından yazıldığını tahmin ettiği metin segmentlerini vurgular (renklendirir).

Eğitimcileri destekleyen pedagojik kaynaklar


turnitin

Sally Jones
The Goliath of the Sea

Details

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue-Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by

How much of this submission has been generated by AI? ⓘ

75%

of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing?

To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).

Education resources for AI writing

- Find strategies for [approaching AI-generated text in the classroom](#).
- Minimize potential AI misuse with our [AI misuse rubric](#) to review existing writing prompts for AI vulnerability, and our [AI misuse checklist](#) to review options to proactively respond to potential AI misuse in your classroom.
- Stay informed as Turnitin expands its [AI writing capabilities](#).

Show Disclaimer

Adım 4:

- Ek özellik bilgilerine erişmek için AI yazma algılama sayfasına tıklayın

Turnitin's AI Writing Detection Capabilities

An introduction to Tii and ChatGPT solutions.

Introduction - Turnitin's position on AI writing detection. Overview of technology. 80-100 words. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque sodales dignissim urna, et laoreet massa pellentesque vitae. Cras ullamcorper neque vitae sapien bibendum elementum.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque sodales dignissim urna, et laoreet massa pellentesque vitae. Cras ullamcorper neque vitae sapien bibendum elementum.

FAQ section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

Faq question 1 ^

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

- Pellentesque sodales dignissim urna
- Et laoreet massa pellentesque vitae
- Cras ullamcorper neque
- Vitae sapien bibendum elementum.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque sodales dignissim urna, et laoreet massa pellentesque vitae. Cras ullamcorper neque vitae sapien bibendum elementum.

[Learn more](#)

Consectetur adipiscing elit v

Faq 3 v

Educator resources



AI-generated text: What educators are saying

A resource outlining the conversations that educators are having globally regarding AI.



AI-generated text: An annotated hotlist for educators

An annotated hotlist of blogs and articles noting the challenges and potential of text-generated AI in the...



Guide for approaching AI-generated text in your classroom

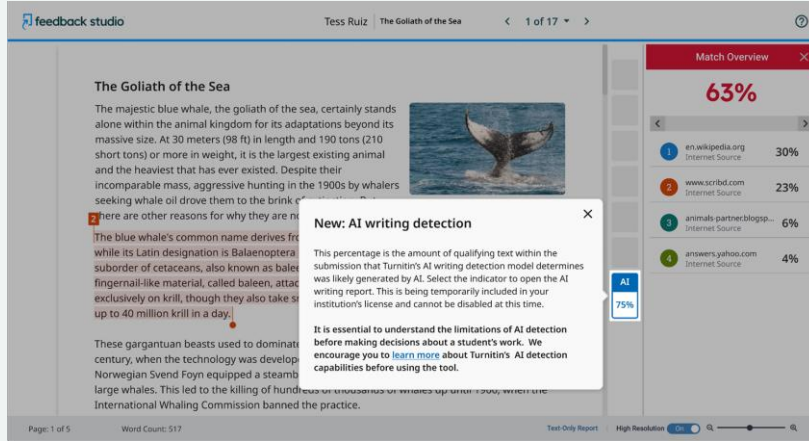
An educator guide providing suggestions for how to adapt instruction when faced with student use

Bu sayfa, çözümün nasıl çalıştığı, sonuçların nasıl yorumlanacağı, kabul edilen belge türleri vb. hakkında ayrıntılar sağlar.

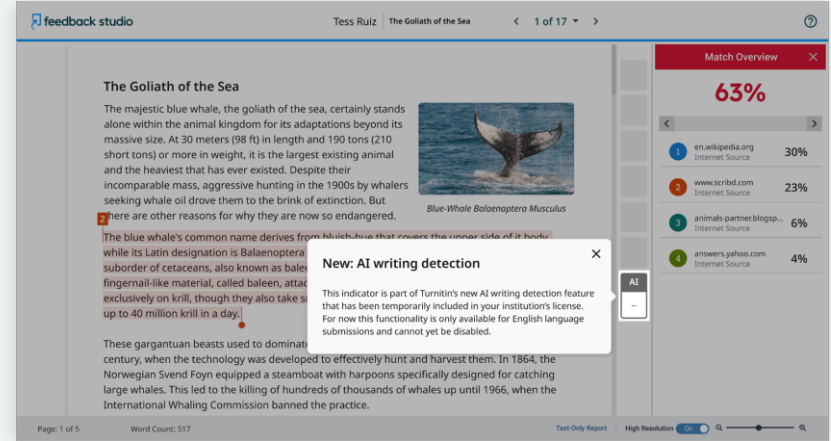
Ürün İçi (Başka Bir Ürünle Birlikte) Kullanımı



Benzerlik Raporundaki ürün içi kılavuzu gösteren ekran görüntüleri



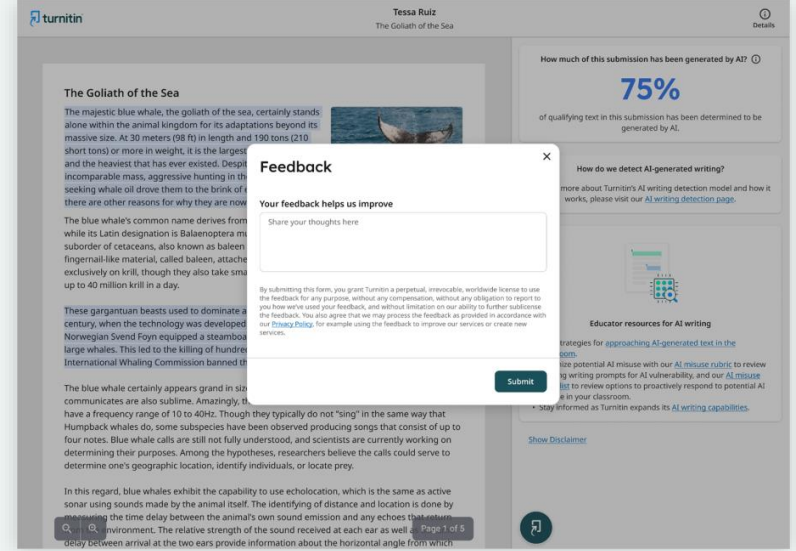
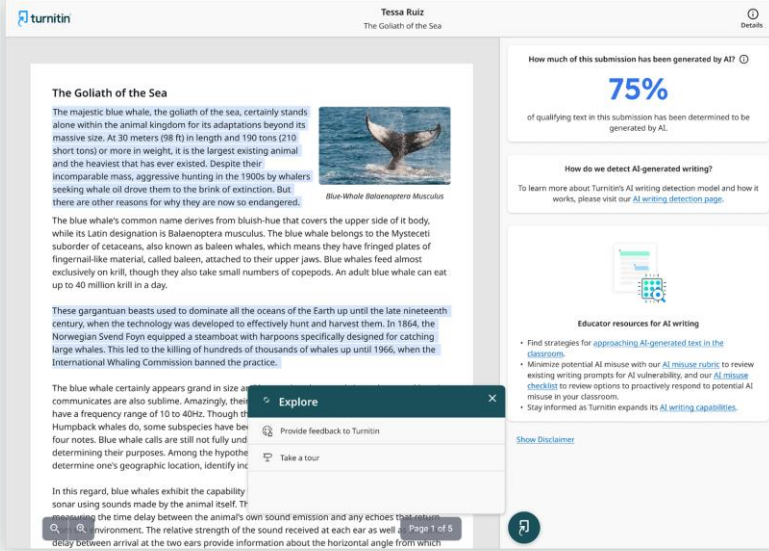
AI yazma göstergesini açıklayan açılır pencere



AI algılamının yalnızca İngilizce dil gönderimleri için kullanılabileceğini açıklayan açılır pencere

Not: Açılır pencereler, kullandığınız Turnitin ürününe bağlı olarak farklı görünebilir.

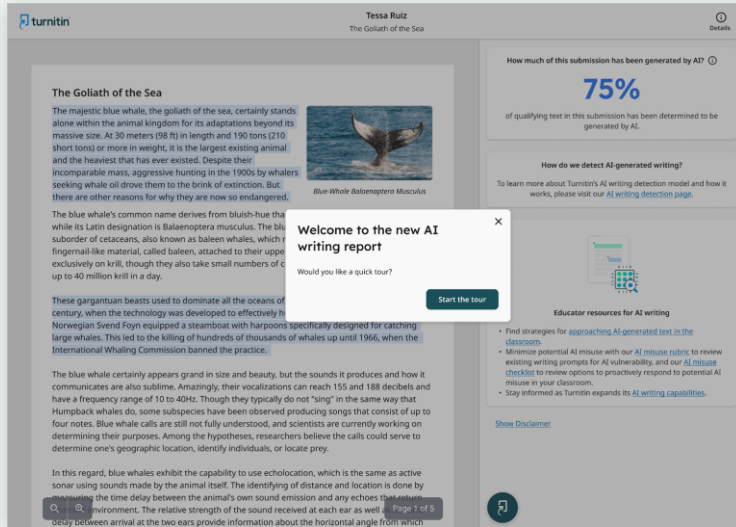
AI yazma raporundaki ürün içi turu gösteren ekran görüntüleri



Ürünle ilgili "Geri bildirim sağlayın" veya "Tura katılın" seçenekleri

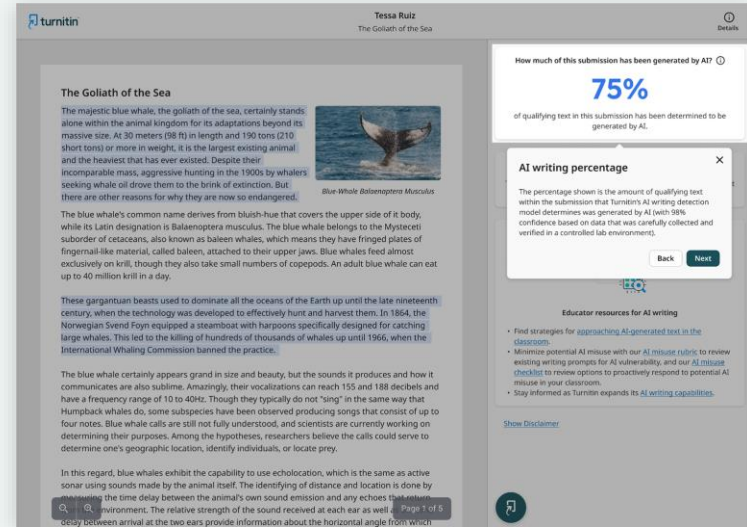
Geri Bildirim seçeneğini seçerseniz, bizim için herhangi bir ürün geri bildirimini bırakmanız için bir pencere açılacaktır.

Ürün turunu seçerseniz, bir sonraki açılır pencere grubu rapor boyunca size yol gösterecektir.



The screenshot shows the Turnitin AI writing report interface for a document titled "The Goliath of the Sea" by Tessa Ruiz. The report indicates that 75% of the text was generated by AI. A pop-up window titled "Welcome to the new AI writing report" is overlaid on the page, asking "Would you like a quick tour?" and providing a "Start the tour" button. The report content includes a title, a paragraph about the blue whale's size and history, a paragraph about its common name, a paragraph about its diet, and a paragraph about its communication. The interface also includes a search bar, a page number (Page 1 of 5), and a "Show Disclaimer" link.

Uygulamada gezinme




The screenshot shows the Turnitin AI writing report interface for the same document. The report indicates that 75% of the text was generated by AI. A pop-up window titled "AI writing percentage" is overlaid on the page, showing the percentage and a brief explanation: "The percentage shown is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was generated by AI with 98% confidence based on data that was carefully collected and verified in a controlled lab environment." The pop-up also includes "Back" and "Next" buttons. The report content is identical to the previous screenshot, including the title, paragraphs about the blue whale's size, common name, diet, and communication, and the interface elements like the search bar, page number, and disclaimer link.

AI yazma yüzdesinin açıklaması

turnitin Tessa Ruiz The Goliath of the Sea

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue Whale Balaenoptera Musculus

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is Balaenoptera musculus. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by measuring the time delay between the animal's own sound emission and any echoes that return to its environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the time delay between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from which

How much of this submission has been generated by AI? 75% of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing? To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).


Submission highlights The AI writing report also shows the segments of text that may have been written by AI, according to our detection model. These are highlighted in blue on the submission text and are only visible in the AI writing report.

Show Disclaimer

turnitin Tessa Ruiz The Goliath of the Sea

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue Whale Balaenoptera Musculus

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is Balaenoptera musculus. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by measuring the time delay between the animal's own sound emission and any echoes that return to its environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the time delay between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from which

How we detect AI writing The data being presented here, and how we surface it, is complex. We've created an FAQ page to help you understand how we detect AI writing and how confident we are in our results.

How do we detect AI-generated writing? To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).

Educator resources for AI writing

- Find strategies for approaching AI-generated text in the classroom.
- Minimize potential AI misuse with our [AI misuse rubric](#) to review existing writing prompts for AI vulnerability, and our [AI misuse checklist](#) to review options to proactively respond to potential AI misuse in your classroom.
- Stay informed as Turnitin expands its [AI writing capabilities](#).

Show Disclaimer


Raporda öne çıkan noktaların açıklaması

AI yazısını nasıl tespit ettiğimizi açıklayan SSS bağlantısı

turnitin Tessa Ruiz The Goliath of the Sea Details

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaw. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small mammals up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the 19th century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales. The International Whaling Commission banned the practice in 1966.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by measuring the time delay between the animal's own sound emission and any echoes that return to its environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the time delay between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from which

How much of this submission has been generated by AI? 75% of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing? To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).

Helpful resources

We've added some AI-related resources created by Turnitin's educational experts to help with handling the rapid emergence of AI writing. Additionally, see Turnitin's AI writing homepage for regular updates as we "do our homework in public".

[Start over](#) [End tour](#)

Educator resources for AI writing

- Find strategies for [approaching AI-generated text in the classroom](#).
- Minimize potential AI misuse with our [AI misuse rubric](#) to review existing writing prompts for AI vulnerability, and our [AI misuse checklist](#) to review options to proactively respond to potential AI misuse in your classroom.
- Stay informed as Turnitin expands its [AI writing capabilities](#).


[Show Disclaimer](#)

Ekstra kaynak bağlantıları

turnitin Tessa Ruiz The Goliath of the Sea Details

The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.



Blue Whale *Balaenoptera Musculus*

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is *Balaenoptera musculus*. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaw. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small mammals up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the 19th century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales. The International Whaling Commission banned the practice in 1966.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not "sing" in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one's geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by measuring the time delay between the animal's own sound emission and any echoes that return to its environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the time delay between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from which

How much of this submission has been generated by AI? 75% of qualifying text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing? To learn more about Turnitin's AI writing detection model and how it works, please visit our [AI writing detection page](#).

Feedback

Your feedback helps us improve

Share your thoughts here

By submitting this form, you grant Turnitin a perpetual, irrevocable, worldwide license to use the feedback for any purpose, without any compensation, without any obligation to report to you how we've used your feedback, and without limitation on our ability to further sublicense the feedback. You also agree that we may process the feedback as provided in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#), for example using the feedback to improve our services or create new services.

[Submit](#)

Educator resources for AI writing

- Find strategies for [approaching AI-generated text in the classroom](#).
- Minimize potential AI misuse with our [AI misuse rubric](#) to review existing writing prompts for AI vulnerability, and our [AI misuse checklist](#) to review options to proactively respond to potential AI misuse in your classroom.
- Stay informed as Turnitin expands its [AI writing capabilities](#).

[Show Disclaimer](#)

AI yazma yüzdesinin açıklaması

Yapay Zeka Tespit Aracını Bir LMS aracılığıyla Kullanıyorsanız

- Benzerlik kontrolü için her zamanki iş akışınızı takip edin.
- Gönderim işlendikten sonra Benzerlik raporuna tıklamanız gerekecektir.
- AI puanı, doğrudan LMS kullanıcı arayüzüne dahil değildir ve AI puanını görmek ve AI raporuna erişmek için Benzerlik raporuna gitmeniz gerekir.



Ek kaynaklar



FAQs for Turnitin's AI writing detection capabilities

- 2 How do Turnitin's AI writing detection capabilities work?
- 5 AI detection results & interpretation
- 7 Scope of detection
- 8 Access & licensing



www.turnitin.com

- Ek sorularınızı yanıtlamak için genişletilmiş bir SSS belgesi de oluşturduk.
- Belgeye **burdan** ulaşabilirsiniz.

Sorularınız için lütfen satış müdürünüzle irtibata geçiniz.