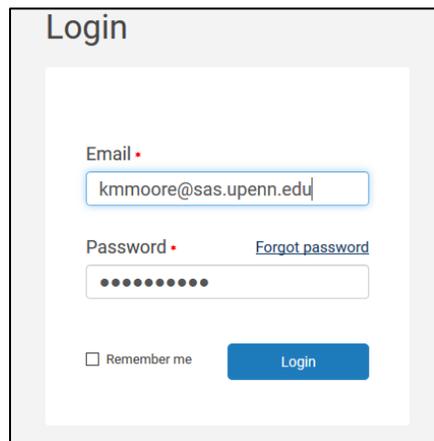


Guide to Using iThenticate for Penn Anthropology Senior Thesis Submission

Step 1: Obtain an iThenticate Account

Request an account by writing to the Courseware Support Team at canvas@pobox.upenn.edu from your Penn email address. Indicate that you will be using iThenticate on your Senior Thesis for the Department of Anthropology.

Step 2: Access iThenticate

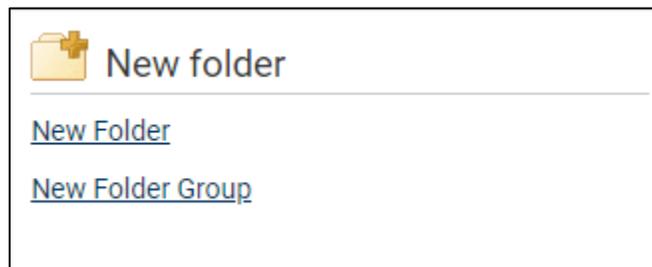


The screenshot shows a login form with the following elements:

- Title: Login
- Email field: kmmoore@sas.upenn.edu
- Password field: masked with dots
- Forgot password link: [Forgot password](#)
- Remember me checkbox: Remember me
- Login button: Login

When your account has been created, you will receive a message to your Penn email address with a temporary password. Follow the link in the email (or go to www.ithenticate.com) to login with your Penn email address and temporary password. You will be prompted to choose a new password.

Step 3: Create a New Folder

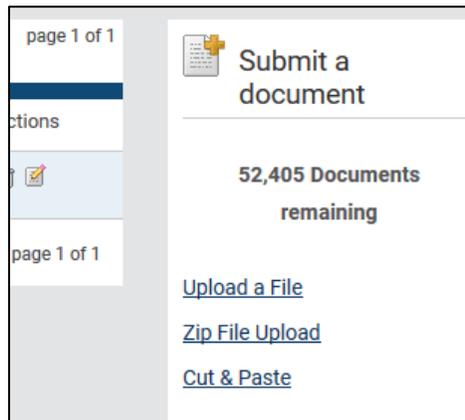


The screenshot shows the 'New folder' screen with the following elements:

- Folder icon with a plus sign
- Title: New folder
- Option 1: New Folder
- Option 2: New Folder Group

Once you have landed on the iThenticate home screen, click “New Folder.” On the next screen, name your folder “Senior Thesis.” Leave the other settings at the default, then click “Create.”

Step 3: Upload Your Paper



To upload your document to this new folder, click “Upload a File” on the upper right (in the “Submit a Document” sidebar), and browse to find your file.



On the next page, select “Generate Report Only.” (If you were part of a research group you might be storing several documents for comparison.)

Upload #1

Author First Name
 ✓

Author Last Name
 ✓

Document Title
 ✓

Reporting group* No selection available *

Browse for the file you would like to submit

Choose File

docx

Moore and Fenton ms 1.13.2015 Dogs from...

59.8 KB

✕

[+ Add another file](#)

Upload
Cancel

Input your first and last name and a document title (it doesn't have to be an exact match for the file name or the title of your paper.)

Click the "Choose File" button to select your paper. The file requirements are listed on the sidebar on the right side.

Click "Upload."

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Dogs from Sitio Conte, Panama</p> <p>1 part - 0 words</p>	11%	<p>Katherine Moore</p>	<p>Apr 8, 2018 10:17:54 PM</p>	
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You will be redirected to the Senior Thesis folder where you will now see your document appear. After the file is saved and processed, the similarity score will appear in the Report column.

Step 4: View the Similarity Report

Your paper will now have a percentage displayed next to it, called the similarity index. This index shows you the amount of similarity between your paper and other scholarly writing and websites in the program's database.

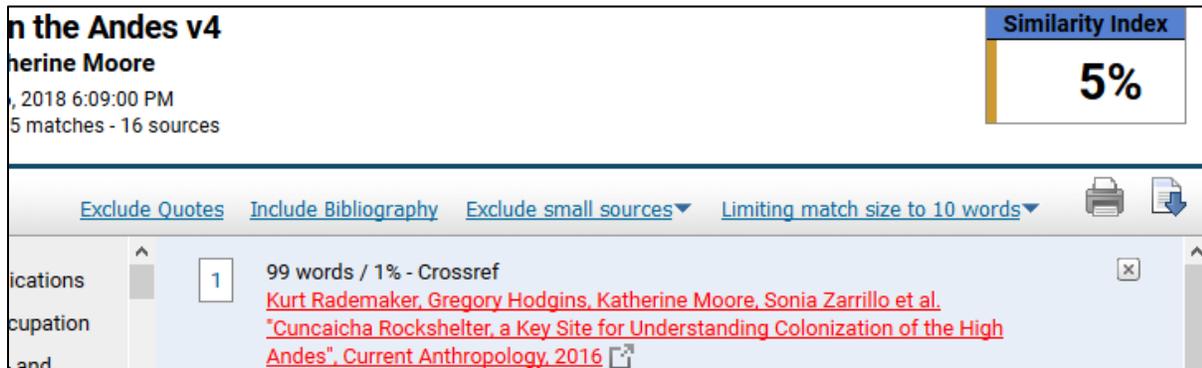
Click on the gray similarity index box to go to the Document Viewer to see your similarity report side-by-side with your file. By default, the program will evaluate the entire paper, including quotes and bibliography.

In my own example, this is my first results page. With the bibliography and quotes included, the paper has a 24% similarity index.

Step 5: Adjust the Settings

In order to create a more accurate report, you can experiment with changing the settings by clicking on the “Settings” tab at the top of the Senior Thesis folder. The settings will let you ignore the sources in your bibliographic references and/or ignore quotes (text within quotation marks, text in block quotes, etc.) Any settings changed will affect all documents within the folder.

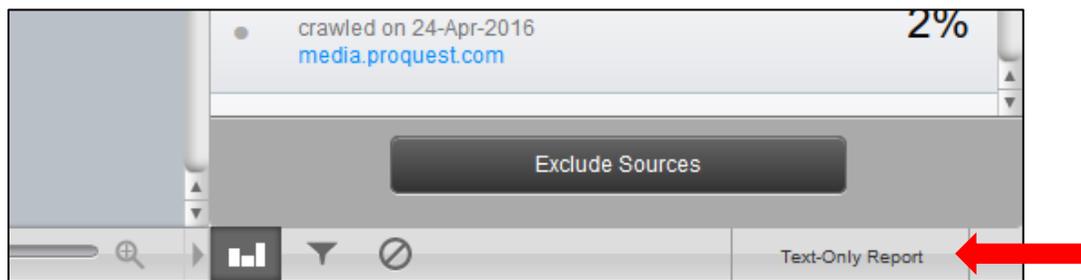
You may want to “Exclude Phrases” (for example, a string of important terms, the title of another work that you repeat often, etc.) To specify which phrases should be excluded, click the “Phrase Exclusions” tab, then click “Add a new phrase.”



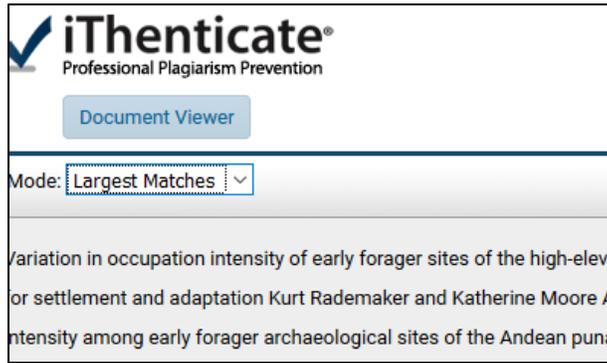
By modifying the settings to exclude the matches in the bibliography and quotes, the similarity score for my report drops to 5%.

You may exclude the bibliography and quotes in your report to focus on your text. Each quoted passage must have a bibliographic citation, whether or you choose to exclude them in your similarity report.

Step 6: Report Options

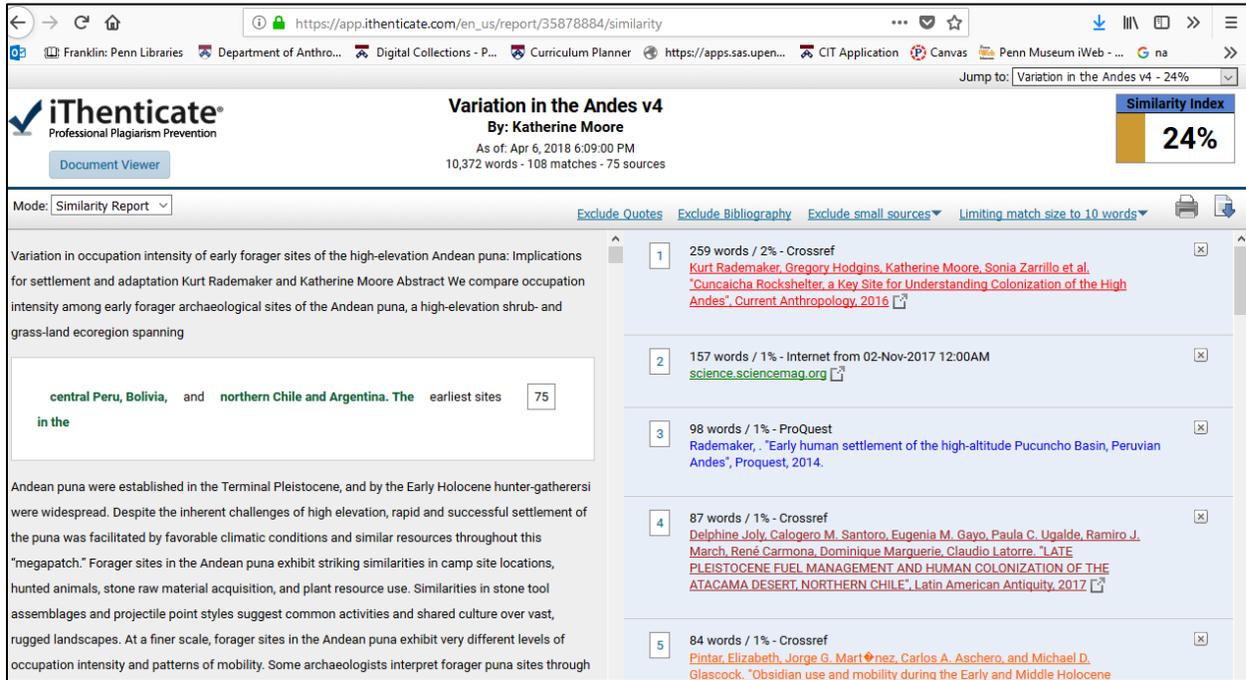


When viewing the similarity report in the Document Viewer, click “Text-Only Report” in the lower right corner. This will bring you to a page where you can select report options.



The “Mode” drop-down menu button (upper left corner) allows you to choose different comparison reports:

1. **Similarity Report:** Basic report with the sources numbered in the source document and the similar words pulled out. Ordered by what the program judges to be the most relevant matches.



2. **Content Tracking:** Allows you to see each source as it is used each time through the text.

iThenticate
Professional Plagiarism Prevention

Variation in the Andes v4
By: Katherine Moore
As of: Apr 6, 2018 6:09:00 PM
10,372 words - 41 matches - 524 sources

Similarity Index: **24%**

Mode: Content Tracking

Exclude Quotes | Exclude Bibliography | Exclude small sources | Limiting match size to 10 words

Variation in occupation intensity of early forager sites of the high-elevation Andean puna: Implications for settlement and adaptation Kurt Rademaker and Katherine Moore Abstract We compare occupation intensity among early forager archaeological sites of the Andean puna, a high-elevation shrub- and grass-land ecoregion spanning central Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile and Argentina. The earliest sites in the Andean puna were established in the Terminal Pleistocene, and by the Early Holocene hunter-gatherers were widespread. Despite the inherent challenges of high elevation, rapid and successful settlement of the puna was facilitated by favorable climatic conditions and similar resources throughout this "megapatch." Forager sites in the Andean puna exhibit striking similarities in camp site locations, hunted animals, stone raw material acquisition, and plant resource use. Similarities in stone tool assemblages and projectile point styles suggest common activities and shared culture over vast, rugged landscapes. At a finer scale, forager sites in the Andean puna exhibit very different levels of occupation intensity and patterns of mobility. Some archaeologists interpret forager puna sites through a single, homogeneous evolutionary sequence of adaptation to high elevation. Using systematic comparisons, we show that differences in occupation intensity and mobility relate not to the constraints of elevation but to differences in primary productivity and congruity of critical resources in site habitats. The Andean puna The Andes are the longest continental mountain range in the world, spanning some

- 852 words / 8% - Internet from 02-Nov-2017 12:00AM
science.sciencemag.org
This is source #2 in the Similarity report.
This source is partially hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
- 516 words / 5% - Crossref
[Kurt Rademaker, Gregory Hodgins, Katherine Moore, Sonia Zarrillo et al. "Cuncaicha Rockshelter, a Key Site for Understanding Colonization of the High Andes", Current Anthropology, 2016](#)
This is source #1 in the Similarity report.
This source is partially hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
- 481 words / 4% - ProQuest
Rademaker, . "Early human settlement of the high-altitude Pucuncho Basin, Peruvian Andes", Proquest, 2014.
This is source #3 in the Similarity report.
This source is partially hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
- 429 words / 4% - Crossref
["The Handbook of South American Archaeology", Springer Nature, 2008](#)
This is source #7 in the Similarity report.

3. **Summary Report:** Lists the sources found for all matches, and the amount of the paper that comes from that source.

iThenticate
Professional Plagiarism Prevention

Variation in the Andes v4
By: Katherine Moore
As of: Apr 6, 2018 6:09:00 PM
10,372 words - 108 matches - 75 sources

Similarity Index: **24%**

Mode: Summary Report

Exclude Quotes | Exclude Bibliography | Exclude small sources | Limiting match size to 10 words

- 259 words / 2% - Crossref
[Kurt Rademaker, Gregory Hodgins, Katherine Moore, Sonia Zarrillo et al. "Cuncaicha Rockshelter, a Key Site for Understanding Colonization of the High Andes", Current Anthropology, 2016](#)
- 157 words / 1% - Internet from 02-Nov-2017 12:00AM
science.sciencemag.org
- 98 words / 1% - ProQuest
Rademaker, . "Early human settlement of the high-altitude Pucuncho Basin, Peruvian Andes", Proquest, 2014.
- 87 words / 1% - Crossref
[Delphine Joly, Calogero M. Santoro, Eugenia M. Gayo, Paula C. Ugalde, Ramiro J. March, René Carmona, Dominique Marquerie, Claudio Latorre. "LATE PLEISTOCENE FUEL MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN COLONIZATION OF THE ATACAMA DESERT, NORTHERN CHILE", Latin American Antiquity, 2017](#)
- 84 words / 1% - Crossref
[Pintar, Elizabeth, Jorge G. Martínez, Carlos A. Aschero, and Michael D. Glascock. "Obsidian use and mobility during the Early and Middle Holocene in the Salt Puna, NW Argentina", Quaternary International, 2015.](#)
- 76 words / 1% - Internet from 20-Jul-2010 12:00AM
www.nccr-climate.unibe.ch
- 69 words / 1% - Crossref
["The Handbook of South American Archaeology", Springer Nature, 2008](#)

4. **Largest Matches:** Highlights by the matches of the most text, i.e. the passages that need the most attention or work.

The screenshot shows the iThenticate report interface. At the top, the title is "Variation in the Andes v4" by Katherine Moore, dated April 6, 2018, with 10,372 words, 134 matches, and 46 sources. The similarity index is 24%. The report is set to "Largest Matches" mode. A list of matches is shown on the right, with the first match being 851 words (8% similarity) from an internet source. The main text area on the left shows a highlighted match: "central Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile and Argentina. The earliest sites in the".

Step 7: Interpret Your Reports

Use and understand your report(s) to make informed changes in your paper, if appropriate, to eliminate problems. Check the largest matches first, and make sure you have cited all the sources. Remember that **plagiarism** includes both copied phrases and copied strings of words and ideas, even if you have changed or added words (**mosaic plagiarism**). Any such use of the work of others is problematic. If you see a source listed that is NOT in your bibliography at all, you must assess the match by checking the source carefully. The database used is so large that not every match reflects a use of a source.

If you make changes to your work to reduce similar passages that are not appropriately cited, upload your revised document and create a new report. The new report will be the one you submit with your thesis.

Example of a Real Match

A close-up of a match entry in the report. It shows "Crossref 99 words" with a 1% similarity index. The source is identified as "Kurt Rademaker, Gregory Hodgins, Katherine Moore, Sonia Zarrillo et al. 'Cuncaicha Rockshelter, a Key Site fo ...". A red dot is next to the match description.

Here is a **real match** in my report: iThenticate highlighted that we had lifted 99 exact words from our previous publication on the same topic. This **"self plagiarism"** doesn't reflect well on us or our agreement

to only submit new work to the editor of the book where the new paper appeared. We did cite the original paper, but it's pretty close. If we hadn't been (some of) the authors of the original paper, it would have been **too** close. If we hadn't cited the original paper, it would have been a serious case of plagiarism.

Cuncaicha is a ~140 m² rockshelter situated on a low hill on the east side of the Pucuncho Basin, a 132 km² highland depression ringed by three glaciated stratovolcanoes. The north-facing shelter overlooks a small perennial stream and offers a commanding view of rich wetland and grassland habitats. The complete remains of intensely butchered large and small herbivores and a complete lithic operational chain are present within the rock shelter. Alca obsidian constituted the primary raw material for Cuncaicha's diverse lithic industry, unsurprising given the site's location within one of South America's largest obsidian sources (Rademaker et al. 2013). The obsidian likely was procured from an outcrop ~40 m below the shelter. Most other stone tools were made from locally available andesite and jasper. Immediately available small woody shrubs

Here's the current manuscript with the problem passage highlighted.

Crossref
Kurt Rademaker, Gregory Hodgins, Katherine Moore, Sonia Zarrillo et al. "Cunc...
ue against carnivore transport. Finally, all faunal remains are in direct association with abundant chipped-stone artifacts (Rademaker et al. 2014, table S3). Consistent with entire animal carcasses, a complete lithic operational chain is indeed present within the rock shelter. Alca obsidian constituted the dominant raw material for Cuncaicha's lithic industry, unsurprising given the site's location within one of South America's largest obsidian sources (Rademaker et al. 2013). Alca obsidian likely was procured from an outcrop ~40 m below the shelter, where there is a multicomponent workshop (Rademaker et al. 2014, fig. S1). The rock shelter contains abundant complete and broken bifacial tools in preform and finished stages and middle- and late-

Here's the paper in Science that we published the year before with the matching words highlighted.

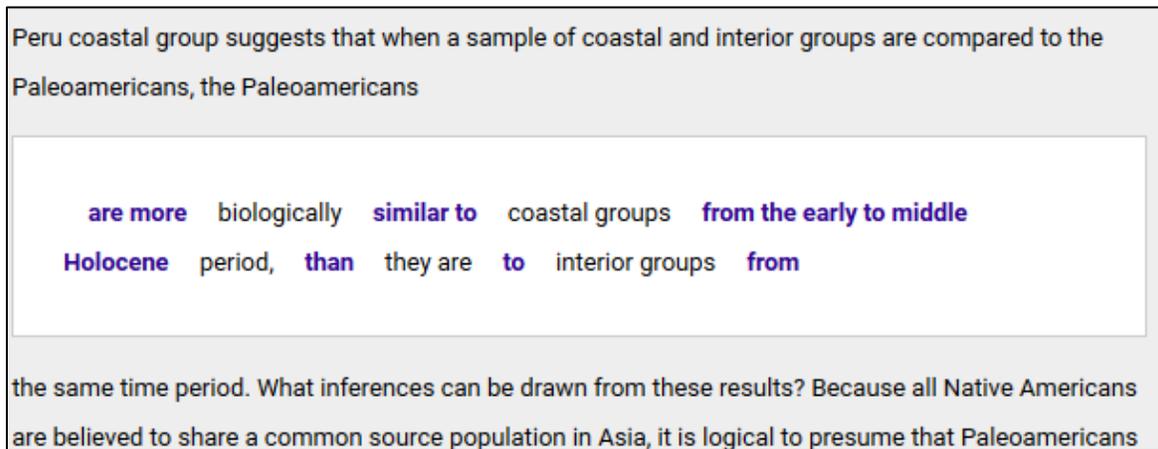
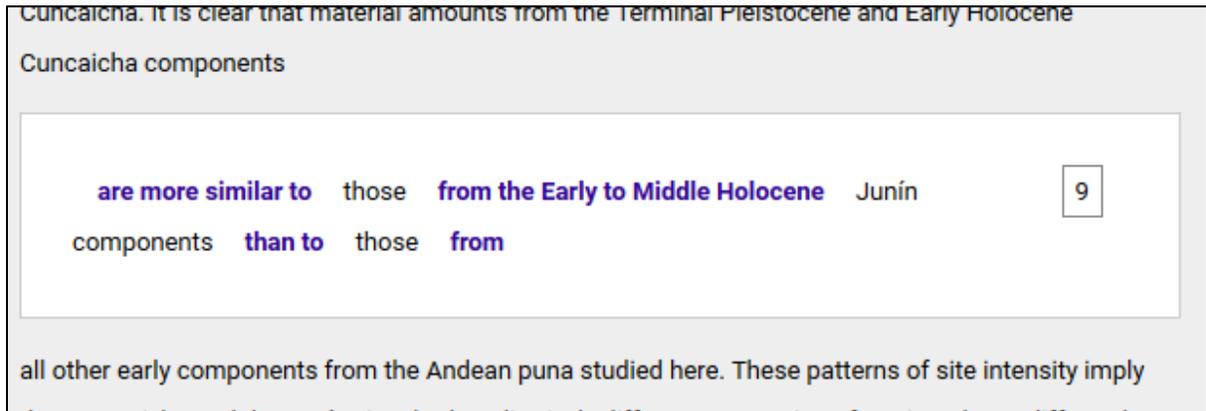
Examples of Irrelevant Matches

wet season from December to March and a dry season the rest of the year. 7
Precipitation derives mainly from prevailing easterly airflow over the Amazon Basin. Southeast Pacific Anticyclone, year-round dry subsiding masses largely responsible for arid coastal areas and western

Here's an example of an **irrelevant match**: iThenticate highlighted this simple factual description of seasonal weather patterns...



...and suggested that the source had been a website on mineral resources in Australia that coincidentally used a similar string of common words in a totally unrelated context. Users can click 'x' on the source to indicate that the match is of no consequence.



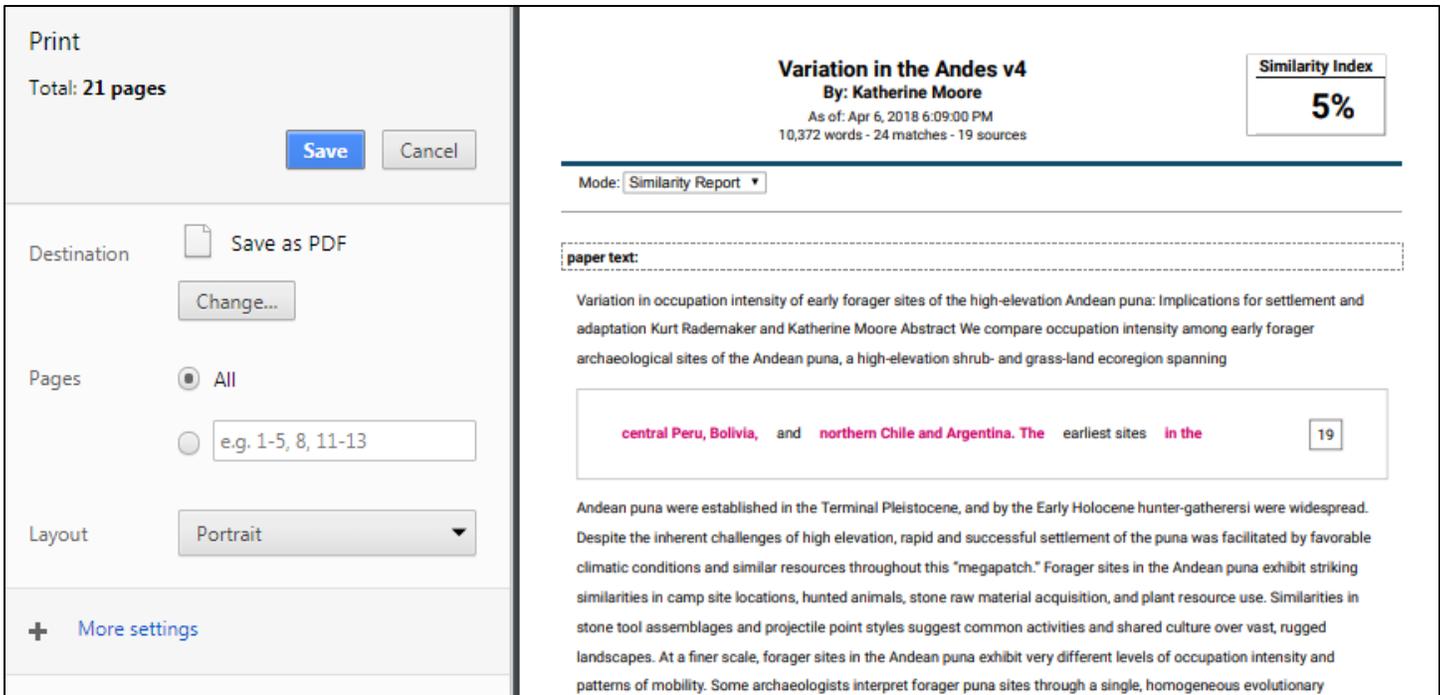
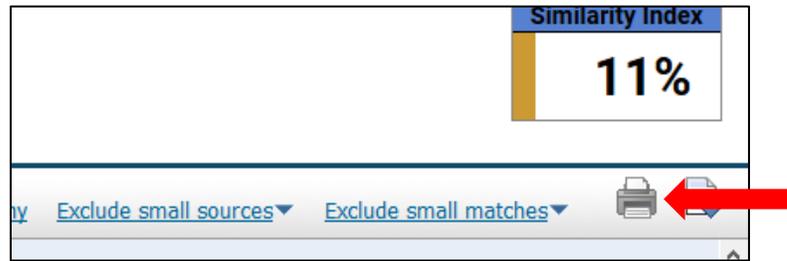
Here's another **irrelevant match**. Our paper makes a claim about the early prehistory of the Department of Junín in Peru. IThenticate highlighted as source a passage in a doctoral dissertation on coastal California, which noted the exact same relationship in a different sample. Note that IThenticate ignored the difference between being culturally similar and being biologically similar, but it correctly recognized that the two works deal with the same period. This match is of no concern, but it does show the power of the program to cover a massive amount of scholarship.

In submitting your thesis, you can ignore such chance matches, but you must first assess them.

Step 8: Share Your Report (Required for Thesis Submission)

You will need to share your report in two ways.

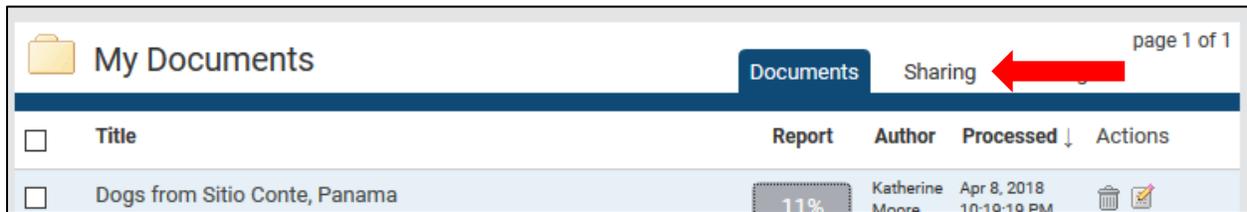
1. Create and Share a PDF



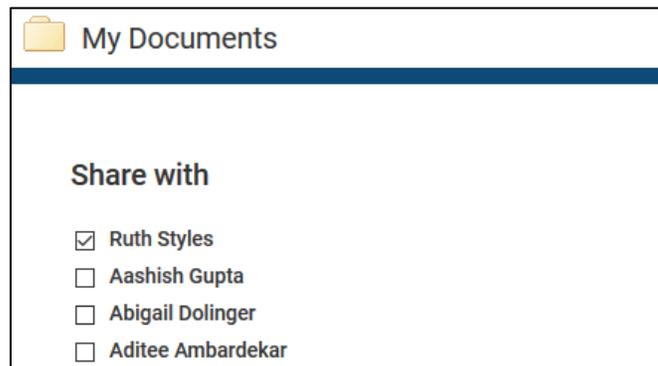
First, generate a PDF of the basic report from the Text-Only Report Page. To do so, click the printer icon in the upper right hand corner. In the print dialog box, select “Save as PDF” or “Print to PDF” (the exact terminology will depend on your web browser and/or operating system.)

The report is all text, no formatting, and lists all the sources that matched with your text. Send the PDF as an attachment to the undergraduate coordinator (rstyles@upenn.edu).

2. Share the File in iThenticate



In addition, you will share your file with the undergraduate coordinator within iThenticate. Click the Sharing tab on the Senior Thesis folder. Note that this will share all files contained within this folder. If you have uploaded multiple revisions of your paper, make sure you remove all but the final version.



You'll get a list of all UPenn accounts by owner. Find Ruth Styles's name (note: the list is alphabetized by *first* name!) Click the "Update Sharing" button at the bottom of the list, and you have completed your submission.

For more documentation about iThenticate, see: <http://www.ithenticate.com/training-academic>