



Centro de Formación
Fundació Valencia CF

ESBS
by AMOS 

MASTER IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS MANAGEMENT

Plagiarism
Aurora Cobo Aguilera

ESBS
by AMOS 

Who am I?

Aurora Cobo Aguilera

- I'm from Córdoba
- My main passion is Crossfit
- I do love travelling

Who am I?



UNIVERSIDAD DE MÁLAGA

Background

- Bachelor Degree in **Telecommunications Engineering**
- **2 Master Degrees** in Telecommunications and Multimedia
- **PhD in Machine Learning:** Probabilistic models and Natural Language Processing in Health.



Who am I?

Research and Teaching



- 6 years in ML research at uc3m
- 6 months as Data Scientist at Huawei Ireland Research Center
- From September, **Research Scientist** at Genaïos
- 6 years teaching at University
- 2 years as an assistant teacher in ML and NLP courses for BBVA
- 9 months teaching in a Big Data course for The Valley Digital Business School

Where to find me?

Email: a.cobo.aguilera@gmail.com

LinkedIn: [Aurora Cobo Aguilera](#)

Research: [Google Scholar](#)



Content of the subject

1. Fundamentals of research
2. Introduction to Plagiarism
3. Automatic plagiarism detection
4. Professional tools for plagiarism detection
5. Generative AI
6. Final tips
7. Exercises

1. Fundamentals of research

Fundamentals of research

- Where do you search?
- Is it reliable?
- How do you check its veracity?

- Have you ever searched for yourself on the Internet?
- What should appear in my internet profile?

Contents

what do
YOU
expect.?

Why?

Daily searches

Class
projects

Thesis

Professional
career

Examples

M Real Madrid | News | Schedule | Standings

Real Madrid

Pintus introduces physically demanding session with hypoxia masks

Third training session of the week restricted oxygen flow



Luka Modric and Casemiro during Thursday's training session. Realmadrid.com

ES JUAN IGNACIO GARCÍA-OCHOA
ADAPTED BY CHRIS WINTERBURN

Actualizado 05/08/2021 - 15:24

marca.com

YouTube ES

Buscar



0:00 / 1:33 • The Build-Up >

Sports Scientist Explains Real Madrid Training Masks & Testing

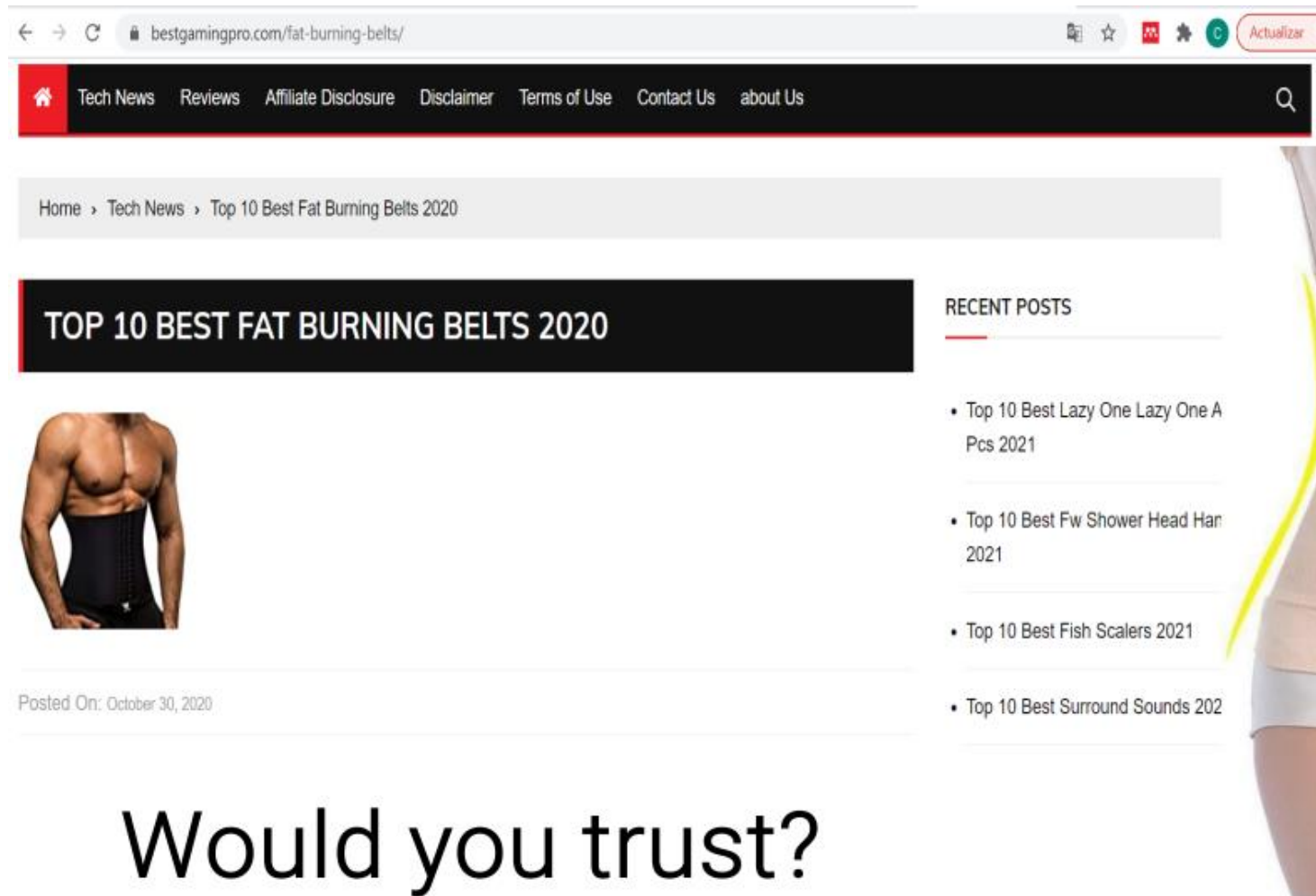
3CB Performance
27,5 K suscriptores

Suscribirse

133 Comentar Descargar Gracias

youtube.com

Examples



Would you trust?



Examples

And this?

Exercises Seniors Should Avoid

A good percentage of popular mainstream workouts are not ideal for older adults. These popular workouts are well-suited for younger adults looking to bulk up or shed weight in a hurry, but they may put an unhealthy strain on older adults with joint pain, atrophied muscles, posture problems or issues with balance.

The following exercises should probably be avoided if you're over the age of 65:

seniorlifestyle.com

- Squats with dumbbells or weights
- Bench press
- Leg press
- Long-distance running
- Abdominal crunches
- Upright row
- Deadlift
- High-intensity interval training
- Rock climbing

Examples

And now?

journals.lww.com

Table 1

Resistance training general recommendations for healthy older adults.†

Program variable	Recommendation†	Details
Sets	1–3 sets per exercise per muscle group	1 set for beginners and older adults with frailty progressing to multiple sets (2–3) per exercise.
Repetitions	8–12 or 10–15	Perform 6–12 reps with variation for muscular strength for healthy older adults.
Intensity	70–85% of 1RM	Perform 10–15 repetitions at a lower relative resistance for beginners. Begin at a resistance that is tolerated and progress to 70–85% of 1RM using periodization. Lighter loads are recommended for beginners, or individuals with frailty, or special considerations such as cardiovascular disease and osteoporosis. Exercises should be performed in a repetition-range intensity zone that avoids going to failure to reduce joint stress.
Exercise selection	8–10 different exercises	Include major muscle groups targeted through multijoint movements (e.g., chest press, shoulder press, triceps extension, biceps curl, pull-down, row, lower-back extension, abdominal crunch/curl-up, quadriceps extension or leg press, leg curls, and calf raise).
Modality	Free-weight or machine-based exercises	Beginners, frail older adults, or those with functional limitations benefit from machine-based resistance training (selectorized weight or pneumatic resistance equipment), training with resistance bands, and isometric training. High functioning older adults gain added benefit from free-weight resistance training (e.g., barbells, dumbbells, kettlebells, and medicine balls).
Frequency	2–3 days per week, per muscle group	Perform on 2–3 nonconsecutive days per week, per muscle group, may allow favorable adaptation, improvement, or maintenance.
Power/explosive training	40–60% of 1RM	Include power/explosive exercises where high-velocity movements are performed during the concentric phase at moderate intensities (i.e., 40–60% of 1RM) to promote muscular power, strength, size, and functional tasks.
Functional movements	Exercises to mimic tasks of daily living	Healthy, high functioning older adults benefit from the inclusion of multijoint, complex, and dynamic movements, with base of support or body position variations.

*RM = repetition maximum.

†General guidelines are provided. Resistance training programs should include variation in intensity and program variables. Strength exercises should be performed before endurance training during concurrent training sessions to optimize strength gains.

Examples

The evidence

journals.lww.com

Table 1 Resistance training general recommendations for healthy older adults.†		
Program variable	Recommendation†	Details
Sets	1–3 sets per exercise per muscle group	1 set for beginners and older adults with frailty progressing to multiple sets (2–3) per exercise.
Repetitions	8–12 or 10–15	Perform 6–12 reps with variation for muscular strength for healthy older adults.
Intensity	70–85% of 1RM	Perform 10–15 repetitions at a lower relative resistance for beginners. Begin at a resistance that is tolerated and progress to 70–85% of 1RM using periodization. Lighter loads are recommended for beginners, or individuals with frailty, or special considerations such as cardiovascular disease and osteoporosis. Exercises should be performed in a repetition-range intensity zone that avoids going to failure to reduce joint stress.
Exercise selection	8–10 different exercises	Include major muscle groups targeted through multijoint movements (e.g., chest press, shoulder press, triceps extension, biceps curl, pull-down, row, lower-back extension, abdominal crunch/curl-up, quadriceps extension or leg press, leg curls, and calf raise).
Modality	Free-weight or machine-based exercises	Beginners, frail older adults, or those with functional limitations benefit from machine-based resistance training (selectorized weight or pneumatic resistance equipment), training with resistance bands, and isometric training. High functioning older adults gain added benefit from free-weight resistance training (e.g., barbells, dumbbells, kettlebells, and medicine balls).
Frequency	2–3 days per week, per muscle group	Perform on 2–3 nonconsecutive days per week, per muscle group, may allow favorable adaptation, improvement, or maintenance.
Power/explosive training	40–60% of 1RM	Include power/explosive exercises where high-velocity movements are performed during the concentric phase at moderate intensities (i.e., 40–60% of 1RM) to promote muscular power, strength, size, and functional tasks.
Functional movements	Exercises to mimic tasks of daily living	Healthy, high functioning older adults benefit from the inclusion of multijoint, complex, and dynamic movements, with base of support or body position variations.

*RM = repetition maximum.

†General guidelines are provided. Resistance training programs should include variation in intensity and program variables. Strength exercises should be performed before endurance training during concurrent training sessions to optimize strength gains.

Concerns

- Information overload
- You need to choose reliable sources and quality information
- And you need to know how to copy it



Concerns

And it is not so easy as copy-paste from journals...



Exercise 1: Choosing sources

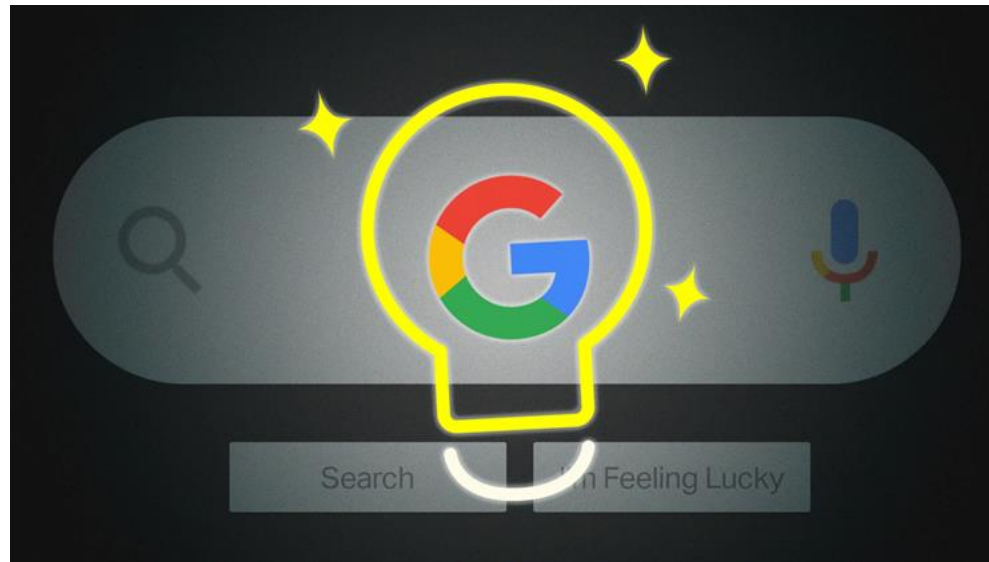
Where would you search...?

- ❖ Statistics about the sport practice in a country
- ❖ The latest news about sports
- ❖ Validation of a fitness app
- ❖ The history of cricket
- ❖ Rules about arbitration in sport



Exercise 2

- ❖ In groups, try to find the maximum interesting information in 2 minutes about a topic: **female football in Spain**



2. *Introduction to plagiarism*

Plagiarism

- To **steal** and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- To use (another's production) **without crediting** the source
- To commit literary **theft**
- To **present as new** and original an idea or product derived from an existing source



Copyright

*A **copyright** is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the exclusive right to copy, distribute, adapt, display, and perform a creative work, usually for a limited time.*

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



Which works can be protected?

Photographs Patentable inventions Tables

Books Paintings Computer programs

Films Novels Illustrations Animations

Journal articles Poems Plans

Musical compositions

Can words and ideas be stolen?



- They are considered **intellectual property** and are protected by copyright laws
- Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some way.

Which works can be protected?
From who?

- **Personal intellectual properties**
- **Author or creator:** is the person who writes/creates the work
- **Co-authorship:** when 2 or more people create a work together

Plagiarism cases



- Turning in someone else's work as your own
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without credit
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not

Famous plagiarism cases

- The song “come together”, composed by **John Lennon** for The Beatles (1969) began the same as a song released in 1956 by “You Can”
- **Michael Jackson** was sued for the similarity that the song ‘Wanna be startin’ has with the piece ‘Soul Makossa’ (1972) by saxophonist Manu Dibango.
- **The King Lion** was accused by plagiarism from a Japanese manga called Kimba the White Lion.
- **Vladimir Putin** was accused of plagiarizing his PhD dissertation.
- In his speech, **Barack Obama** took the words of Governor Deval Patrick.

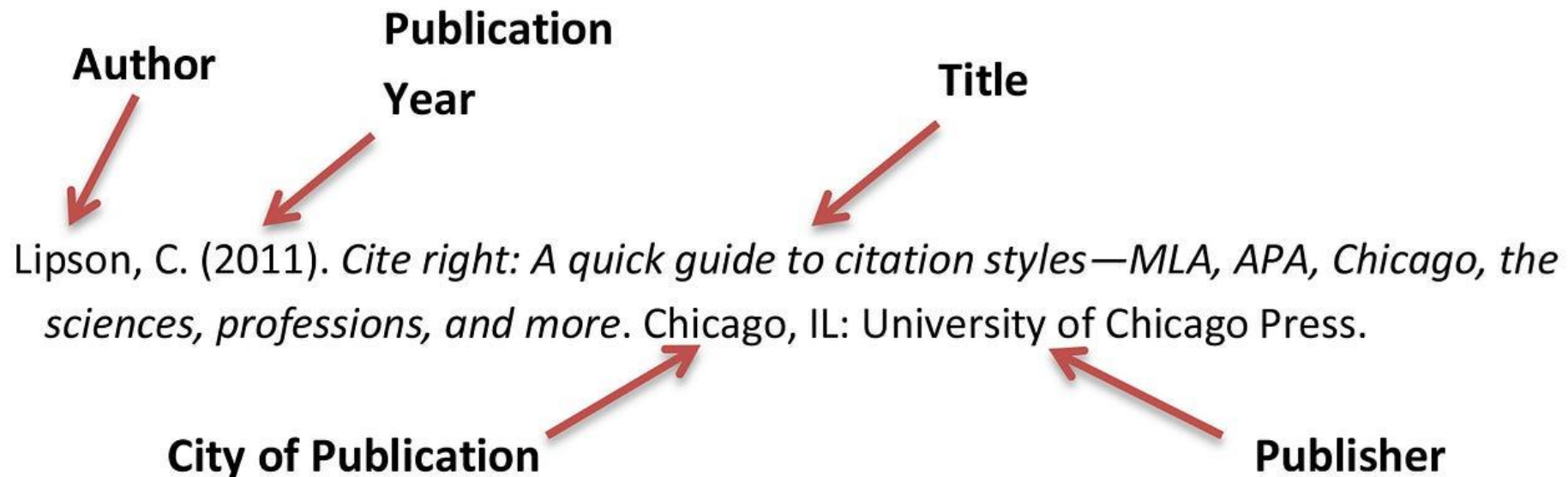
How to avoid plagiarism

Citing sources

Acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed and provide with the information necessary to find that source.

How to avoid plagiarism

Citing sources



Author
Publication Year
Title
City of Publication
Publisher

Lipson, C. (2011). *Cite right: A quick guide to citation styles—MLA, APA, Chicago, the sciences, professions, and more*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Where to find information? *Publishers*

- [Elsevier](#)
- [Springer](#)
- [Meyer & Meyer sport](#)
- [Sportstechx](#)
- [itftennis](#)

Sport-related sources

FITNESS AND EXERCISE

- [ACSM](#)
- [NSCA](#)

SPORT BUSINESS

- [EASM](#)
- [NASSM](#)
- [PALCO23](#)

Sport-related sources

STATISTICS

- Eurostats
- Governments of the countries

LEGAL ASPECTS

- Legal codes
- [TAS/CAS](#)

According to publishers...

Plagiarism is committed when one author uses another work (typically the work of another author) without permission, credit or acknowledgement.



ELSEVIER

According to publishers...

- **Literal copying:** word for word
- **Substantial copying:** depends on the quantity and quality of the copied content
- **Paraphrasing:** Without reproducing the exact words



ELSEVIER

According to publishers...



ELSEVIER

According to publishers...



Springer

According to publishers...

Notice of Copyright:

- The date of the first publication of the work and the holder of copyright.
- Protect the integrity of the work and fight copyright infringement.
- Is printed on the verso of the title page of a book or the header or footer of a journal article.

According to publishers...

Authors can publish their work by themselves or transfer the rights to a publisher.

Publishing agreement: Gives the publisher the rights to reproduce, publish, distribute and make available to the public the work.

When is plagiarism and when is not?

- **Similar texts:** They share significant similarities in terms of language, structure or content, such as common expressions or widely known information. **NO**
- **Text re-use:** Use existing content in new contexts with or without modifications, word-by-word or paraphrasing, intentional or not. **CAN BE**
- **Plagiarism:** Use someone else's ideas as one's own without giving proper credit or without permission. **YES**

Exercise 3: Plagiarism

- ❖ Look for a research paper from any sport you like.
- ❖ Find any cases of plagiarism, text re-use or just similar text.

3. Automatic plagiarism detection

Automatic plagiarism detection

Goal: Identify instances of plagiarism in written content.

Methodology: Compare a given text with a vast database of existing documents. Look for text similarities and even check if they match the cited sources.

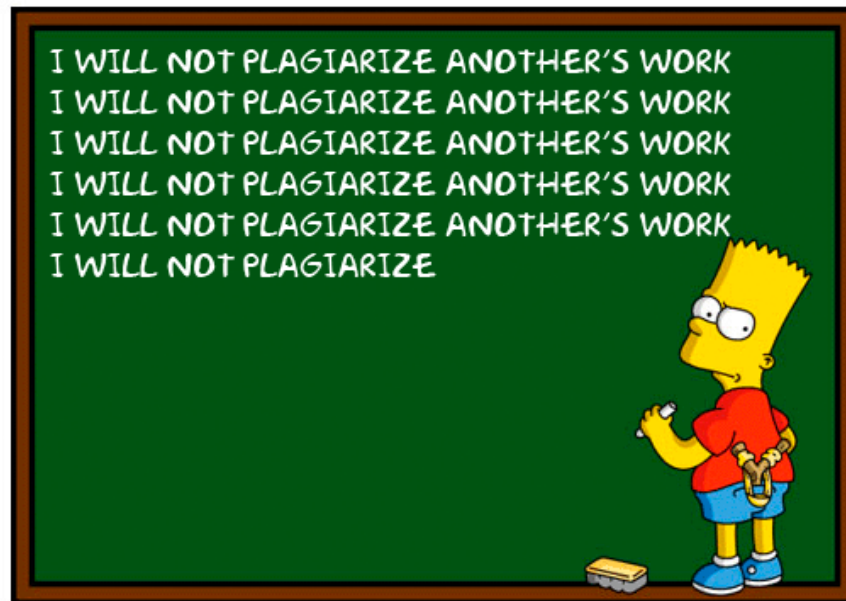
Results: percentage of similarity, matched sources, and specific passages that require further investigation.

Automatic plagiarism detection

- **Machine learning:** Mathematical models trained on large datasets to learn the ability of recognizing patterns indicative of plagiarism.
- **N-gram analysis:** Algorithm to identify matching sequences of words between the input text and the database documents.

Automatic plagiarism detection

- Integrated into educational platforms and writing software.
- Facilitate the checking of student papers and academic work.



4. Professional tools for plagiarism detection

Plagiarism detection tools

A service that helps educators/researchers/publishers/professionals to verify the originality of written documents.

- It detects instances of overlapping and similar text.
- Results are analysed to conclude plagiarism, duplicate or none.



Plagiarism detection tools

- Compare the submitted content against a vast database (academic publications, websites, and other sources) to identify similarities and potential instances of copied or improperly cited material.
- Use algorithms to analyze and compare text, looking for similarities in phrases, sentence structures, and overall content.
- When potential instances of plagiarism are detected, generate reports that highlight the specific passages or sections that may need further investigation.

Crossref Similarity Check

1. **Database comparison:** articles, journals, conference papers, scholarly works from archives of participating publishers.
2. **Similarity reports:** Highlights sections of the submitted manuscript that closely match existing content in the database. Then checked if it is plagio or it is justified (citation).
3. **Collaborative network:** Multiple publishers contribute and access the database

Turnitin and Ephorus

AI writing detecting solutions for the academic sector.

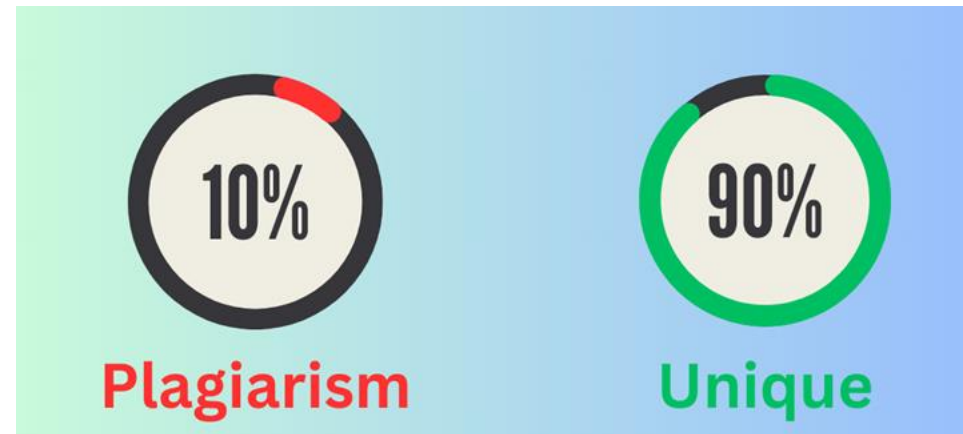
It checks submitted papers against a vast database of academic content (also on the internet).



Plagiarism detection tools

Often integrated into the manuscript submission process or in the educational platforms.

<15% is fine



Plagiarism detection tools

Abstract. Under the influence of traditional leadership style, especially the strong paternalistic and authoritative leadership style in domestic enterprises of China, the management of entrepreneurial enterprise leaders are faced with many challenges. Firstly, the traditional leadership style no longer meets the requirement of entrepreneurial enterprise teams and members. Secondly, when choosing new leadership styles, the understanding of various new leadership styles is not clear. Thirdly, although the academic research on inclusive leadership style is relatively mature, there are various theories on the mechanism of inclusive leadership with different emphases. By conducting an in-depth study on the influence mechanism of inclusive leadership on entrepreneurial team performance, this paper can not only fill the theoretical gap, but also provide theoretical guidance to the influence mechanism of inclusive leadership influence on entrepreneurial team performance area in practice.

In this study, the influence mechanism of inclusive leadership on entrepreneurial team performance was studied by combining theoretical with empirical research. The theoretical model and research design of this study are proposed based on the corresponding review of domestic and foreign literature on inclusive leadership, organizational inclusive atmosphere, team engagement, feedback seeking, team representation of the leader, and entrepreneurial team performance.

Keywords: Inclusive leadership; Team inclusive atmosphere; Team engagement; Team feedback seeking; Team performance; Leadership team representation

34

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In recent years, Chinese enterprises have made great progress, but the overall development level of entrepreneurial enterprises is higher. For lag, many scholars have

Match Overview		
27%		
Currently viewing standard sources		
View English Sources (Beta)		
Matches		
27	1 Submitted to Segi Univ... Student Paper	5%
	2 Submitted to MAHSA U... Student Paper	2%
	3 Submitted to The Unive... Student Paper	1%
	4 link.springer.com Internet Source	1%
	5 Li Xiaomei, Gao Chaom... Publication	1%

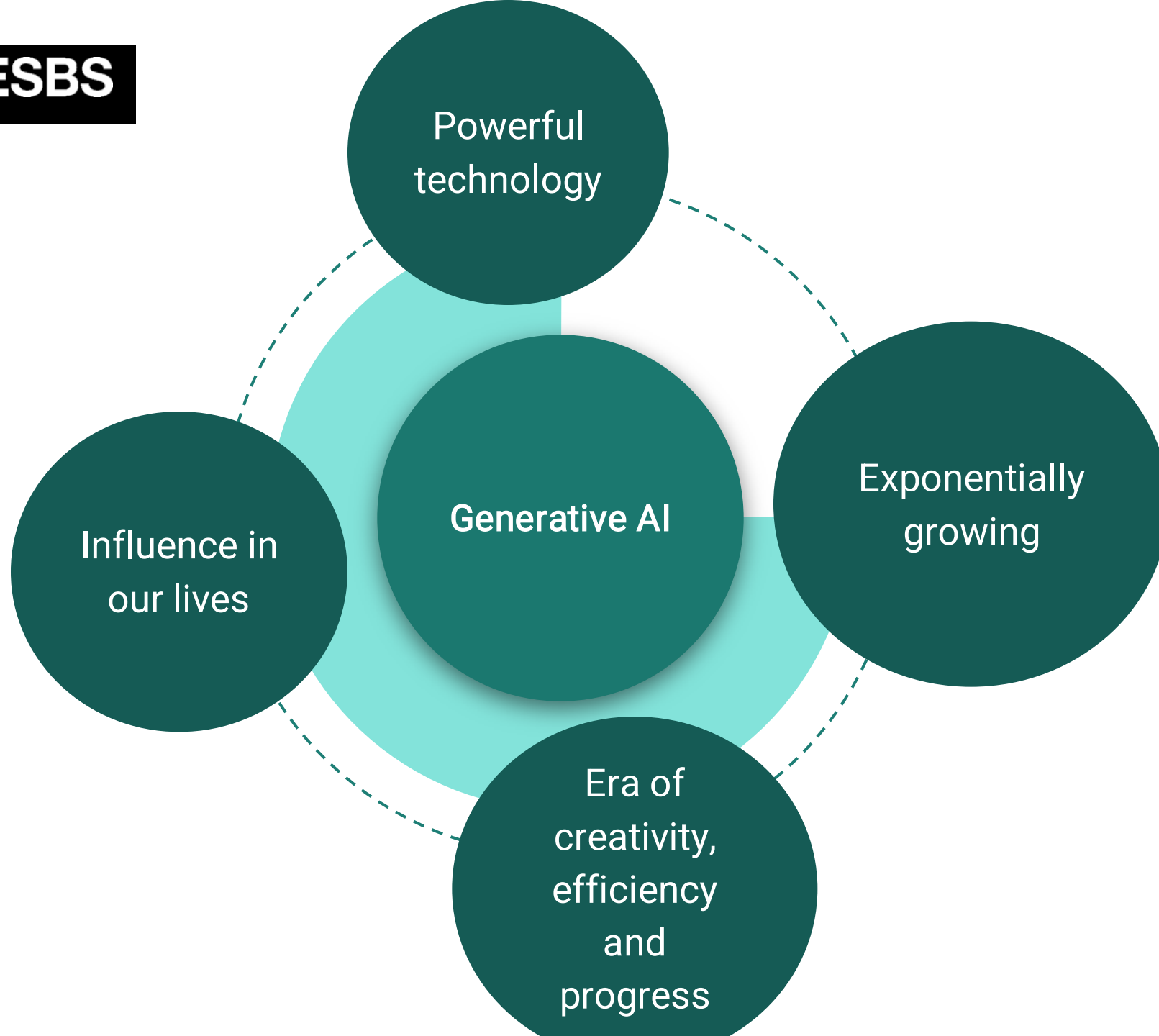
5. Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative Artificial Intelligence

- Models that can **generate new content** (images, text, music, videos...)
- **Learn the underlying patterns of the data** they are trained on and can generate new instances that resemble the training samples.
- NLP domain: Models focused in **text data**. They can generate human-like text and conversations.

Text generation

- Sequential models that capture contextual dependencies in language.
- **Transformers** are the state-of-the-art, able to capture very long-range dependencies with mechanisms to focus on most important parts in a text fragment.
- **Applications:** natural language processing, chatbots and content creation.
- **ChatGPT:** developed by OpenAI, is a successful platform able to generate human-like responses in chat conversations.

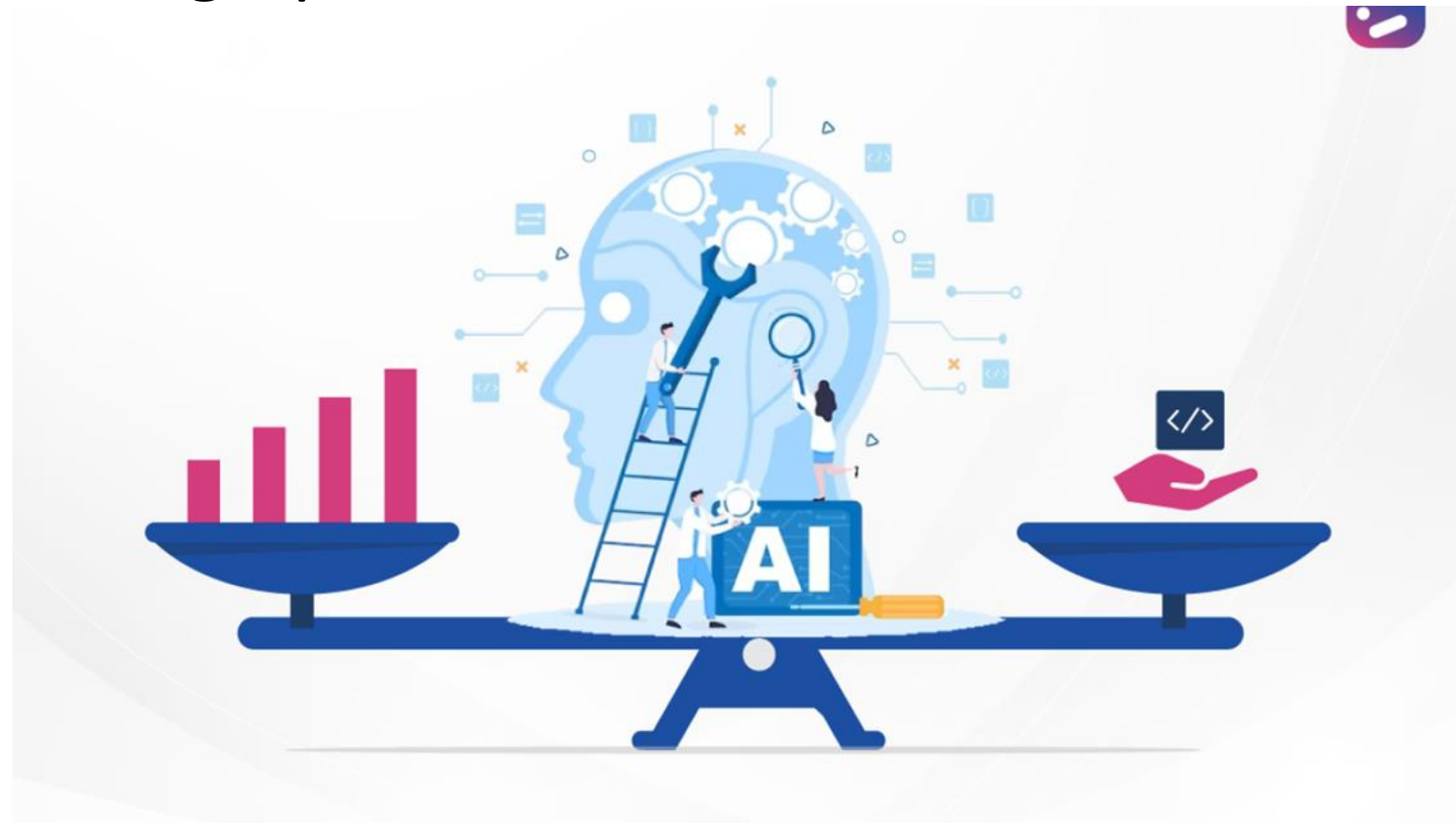


Risks

- Ethical considerations
- Hallucinations
- Misinformation

Risks: Ethical considerations

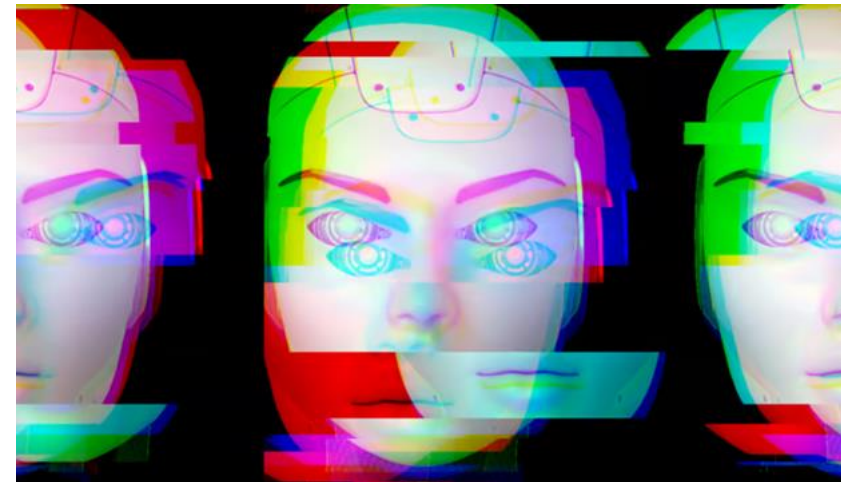
- Bias: gender, race or demographics
- Fairness
- Misuse
- Privacy concerns



Risks: Hallucinations

Fabricated data that appears authentic

They exist due to the lack of constraints that limit possible outcomes. The data used to train the model is insufficient or include large gaps regarding some topics.



Risks: Misinformation

Misleading information or fake news

People will not be able to know what is true anymore



Manual content moderation

Understand the risks of generative AI is crucial for users.
Guidelines and policies should be established to prevent the creation of harmful, misleading, or malicious content.

Always verify generated content and citations (e.g. via Google or Google Scholar)

Can I use AI generated text?

It should only be used to improve readability and language of your text.

Artificial Intelligence

AI can be a positive force that, when used responsibly, has the potential to support and enhance the learning process

Exercise 4: Generative AI

- ❖ Use ChatGPT to generate content related to any sport and then find reliable sources that supports or refutes it.



ChatGPT

6. *Final tips*

Criteria for choosing a source

- Expertise
- Institution
- Other information
- URL domain
- Purpose of the website? inform, sell, entertain,...

Criteria for choosing a source

- **Timeline**
 - It is updated?
 - When was it published for the first time?
- **Use of references**
 - Has the information been reviewed?
 - Can I contact the author?
 - Are there grammatical/spelling errors?

Criteria for choosing a source

- **Consistency**

- Is it consistent with other studies?

- Or it is the only source you can find about your topic?



Criteria for choosing a source

Be careful with fundings, propaganda or google limitations...

- [Fundación española de la nutrición](#)
- [Telepizza](#)



Telepizza le ayuda a llevar una dieta variada y equilibrada

La alimentación tiene un papel fundamental dentro de un estilo de vida saludable y ayuda a alcanzar un buen estado de salud.

Los avances científicos en la nutrición humana, han puesto en evidencia la importancia de una alimentación correcta en las diferentes etapas de la vida.

El consumo de una dieta equilibrada, variada y moderada,

Los requerimientos nutricionales de cada uno van a depender, entre otras variables, de la edad, peso, altura y actividad física, características que van a variar al largo de la vida.

Telepizza le ayuda a llevar una dieta variada y equilibrada. Ponemos a su disposición los valores nutricionales de nuestros productos y toda la información relativa a los alérgenos presentes en los mismos, para que pueda confeccionar el menú que más se adapte a sus necesidades.

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis
2. Take effective notes
3. When in doubts, cite sources
4. Make it clear who said what
5. Know how to paraphrase
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

- 1. Plan your thesis:** separate and structure your work between your ideas and other sources' information. Think about how to include them.
2. Take effective notes
3. When in doubts, cite sources
4. Make it clear who said what
5. Know how to paraphrase
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis.
2. **Take effective notes:** take notes from all your sources and mark each one very clearly. Make you easy to find them later.
3. When in doubts, cite sources
4. Make it clear who said what
5. Know how to paraphrase
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis
2. Take effective notes
- 3. When in doubts, cite sources:** it will strengthen your thesis by showing that you are processing other's ideas that may supports yours
4. Make it clear who said what
5. Know how to paraphrase
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis
2. Take effective notes
3. When in doubts, cite sources
- 4. Make it clear who said what:** above all when you are mixing your ideas with other's ideas, or even from more than one author.
5. Know how to paraphrase
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis
2. Take effective notes
3. When in doubts, cite sources
4. Make it clear who said what
- 5. Know how to paraphrase:** You must change both the words and the sentence structure. Remember this still require citation! Paraphrasing instead of quotations makes the sources fit smoothly in your work.
6. Analyze and evaluate your sources

How to avoid plagiarism: Planning your thesis

1. Plan your thesis
2. Take effective notes
3. When in doubts, cite sources
4. Make it clear who said what
5. Know how to paraphrase
- 6. Analyze and evaluate your sources:** who and when they were written.
How credible are regarding the quality and the accuracy of the writing.

7. Exercises

Exercise 1: Choosing sources

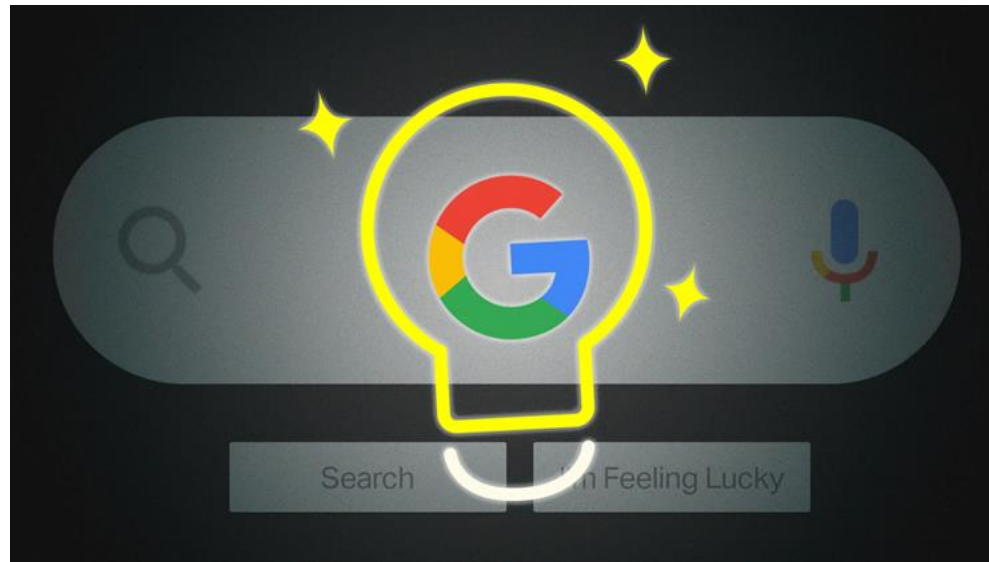
Where would you search...?

- ❖ Statistics about the sport practice in a country
- ❖ The latest news about sports
- ❖ Validation of a fitness app
- ❖ The history of cricket
- ❖ Rules about arbitration in sport



Exercise 2

- ❖ In groups, try to find the maximum interesting information in 2 minutes about a topic: **female football in Spain**



Exercise 3: Plagiarism

- ❖ Look for a research paper from any sport you like.
- ❖ Find any cases of plagiarism, text re-use or just similar text.

Exercise 4: Generative AI

- ❖ Use ChatGPT to generate content related to any sport and then find reliable sources that supports or refutes it.



ChatGPT

