



## **BENUTZERHANDBUCH**

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### **EPHORUS-PLUGIN FÜR ILIAS**

Version 1.0

### EINFÜHRUNG

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

vielen Dank, dass Sie dieses Handbuch herunterladen. Dieses Handbuch enthält alle Informationen, die ein Lehrer/eine Lehrerin benötigt, um das Ephorus-Plugin für Ilias zu verwenden. Ephorus kann für die Überprüfung von Dokumenten auf Ähnlichkeiten mit anderen Dokumenten sowie für die Verhinderung von Plagiaten eingesetzt werden.

Das Ephorus-Plugin fügt ein neues Übungsmodul hinzu: die Ephorus-Übung. Die Ephorus-Übung funktioniert genauso wie das Standard-Übungsmodul, sendet aber eine Kopie jedes eingereichten Dokuments an Ephorus. Ephorus führt eine Plagiatsprüfung durch und sendet einen Bericht zum Plugin zurück.

Schüler/Studenten können das Ephorus-Übungsmodul genauso wie das Standard-Übungsmodul verwenden. Sie sehen keinen Unterschied mit Ausnahme des Namens.

Wenn Sie Fragen haben, wenden Sie sich bitte an [integrations@ephorus.com](mailto:integrations@ephorus.com).

### INDEX

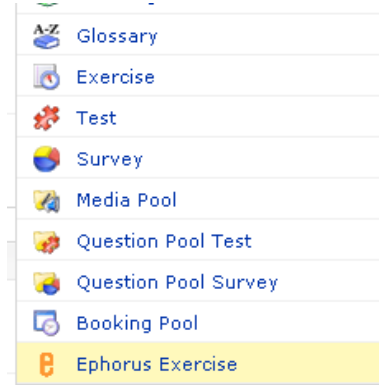
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## 1. ERSTELLEN EINER EPHORUS-ÜBUNG

Um eine Ephorus-Übung zu erstellen, gehen Sie zum Repository oder einem Kurs und wählen Sie ein neues Element zum Hinzufügen.

### Einstellungenseite

Nach Auswahl eines Titels für die Übung sehen Sie den Rest der Einstellungen. Sie können auf dieser Seite einen Prozesstyp auswählen. Dieser beeinflusst, wie Dokumente zu Ephorus hochgeladen werden. Prozesstypen sind auf dieser Seite beschrieben.



Assignments
Info
Settings
Submissions and Grades
Permissions

### Edit Ephorus Exercise

Title \*

Ephorus Exercie

Description

Exercise description

Publish Submissions after Deadline

☐ Publish all submissions to all learners after the deadline.

Pass Mode

☐ All Mandatory Assignments  
All mandatory assignments must be passed to pass the exercise.

☐ Minimum Number of Assignments  
A minimum number of assignments must be passed to pass the exercise. This value must be equal or higher than the number of mandatory assignments.

Email Notification on Submissions

☐ You will be notified when submissions are uploaded.

Completed by Submission

☐ If enabled, the submission of at least one file causes the completion of an assignment. The score could be manually changed later. Switching this setting does not effect already submitted solutions.

Processtype

Default

There are three upload options when sending documents to Ephorus:

- Default: The documents you send in will be checked for plagiarism and will be used as reference material in the future.
- Reference: The document won't be checked for plagiarism but will be used as reference material.
- Private: Your document will be checked for plagiarism but won't be used as reference material.

\* Required

Der Rest der Übung funktioniert genauso wie eine normale Übung. Schüler/Studenten sehen die Übung in ihrer Übersicht und können Dokumente einreichen.

## 2. ABGABEN ANZEIGEN

Jedes Dokument, das in einer Ephorus-Übung eingereicht wird, wird an Ephorus gesendet. Ephorus überprüft die Dokumente und sendet einen Bericht für jedes Dokument zurück.

Um die Dokumente und Berichte anzuzeigen, gehen Sie zur Seite Abgaben und Noten. Für jedes abgegebene Dokument gibt es einen Bericht.

(1 - 2 of 2)

Image	Name	Login	Exercise Sent	Submission	Ephorus Reports	Grading	Feedback
	dent, stu	[student]		Last Submission: --- Submitted Files: 0 Note: Comment for Learner:	Beethoven.docx	Duplicate Document Passed Mark: <input type="text"/> Last Change: 01. Oct 2012, 14:36	Send Mail Add Feedback File
	Istrator, Admin	[root]	Sent at 01. Oct 2012, 11:42	Last Submission: 26. Sep 2012, 14:55 Submitted Files: 2 (1 New) <a href="#">Download All</a> <a href="#">Download New</a> Note: Comment for Learner: dfgdftdg	Rimsky-Korsakoff.doc Rachmaninoff.txt	97% 100% Passed Mark: 10 Last Change: 01. Oct 2012, 09:42	Send Mail Sent at 01. Oct 2012, 09:42 Add Feedback File

(1 - 2 of 2)

### Ephorus-Status

Wie im obigen Screenshot zu sehen, gibt es viele verschiedene Status. Diese sind unten erklärt:

#### Warten auf das Senden

Das Dokument wurde noch nicht an Ephorus gesendet. Dokumente werden automatisch an Ephorus gesendet. Die Häufigkeit, mit der dies geschieht, wird vom Administrator festgelegt.

#### Bearbeitung

Das Dokument wird an Ephorus gesendet, und der Bericht erscheint in Kürze.

#### Prozentsatz

Ephorus hat Übereinstimmungen im Dokument gefunden. Klicken Sie auf den Prozentsatz, um den Ephorus-Bericht anzuzeigen.

#### Duplikat-Dokument

Das Dokument wurde schon einmal eingereicht. Wenn das Originaldokument verfügbar ist, sehen Sie einen Link zum Originalbericht und Sie sehen, wer das Dokument wann bereits eingereicht hat.

### **Anderer Status**

In manchen Fällen kann Ephorus das Dokument nicht prüfen. Es werden dann verschiedene Status angezeigt. Statt eines Berichts wird eine Statusmeldung angezeigt, die erklärt, warum Ephorus das Dokument nicht prüfen konnte.

### **Sichtbarkeit des Dokuments**

Wenn ein Dokument einen normalen Bericht hat, steht ein Augensymbol neben dem Prozentsatz. Wenn das Auge offen (sichtbar) ist, wird das Dokument als Referenz für zukünftige Plagiatsprüfungen verwendet. Um das Dokument auf unsichtbar einzustellen, das heißt, zu verhindern, dass es als Referenzmaterial für zukünftige Prüfungen verwendet wird, klicken Sie einfach auf das Auge, um es zu schließen.

**HINWEIS:** Die Änderung der Sichtbarkeit beeinflusst die Erkennung Duplikat Dokumente nicht. Beim erneuten Hochladen eines Dokuments nach Einstellung des Originaldokuments auf unsichtbar wird trotzdem noch der Status Duplikat zurückgegeben.

### 3. BERICHT

Berichte gibt es in zwei Versionen: *Zusammenfassung* und *Detailliert*. Die Zusammenfassung ist ein Überblick, der zeigt, welche Teile in anderen Quellen gefunden wurden. Der detaillierte Bericht liefert eine direkte Gegenüberstellung mit der Quelle.

Jeder Bericht besteht aus Informationen über das Dokument, einer Liste mit gefundenen Quellen und dem Bericht selbst.

Die Quellen können Websites oder Dokumente sein, die früher eingereicht wurden.

#### Zusammenfassung

Document Information

Student

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Document

Beethoven.txt

Submission Date

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig\\_van\\_Beethoven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven)

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<http://www.democraticunderground.com/111627499>

Ludwig van Beethoven (baptized 17 December 1770 – 26 March 1827) was a German composer and pianist. A crucial figure in the history of Western music, he is considered one of the most influential of all composers. His best known compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 32 piano sonatas (including the "Moonlight" Sonata), and songs.

Prince-Elector's Palace (Kurfürstliches Schloss) in Bonn, where the Beethoven family had been active since the 1730s

Beethoven was born of this marriage in Bonn. There is no authentic record of the date of his birth; however, the registry of his baptism, in a Roman Catholic service at the Parish of St. Regius on 17 December 1770, survives.[5] As children of that era were traditionally baptised the day after birth in the Catholic Rhine country, and it is known that Beethoven's family and his teacher Johann Albrechtsberger celebrated his birthday on 16 December, most scholars accept 16 December 1770 as Beethoven's date of birth.[6][7] Of the seven children born to Johann van Beethoven, only Ludwig, the second-born, and two younger brothers survived infancy. Caspar Anton Carl was born on 8 April 1774, and Nikolaus Johann, the youngest, was born on 2 October 1776.[8]

Beethoven's first music teacher was his father. Although tradition has it that Johann van Beethoven was a harsh instructor, and that the child Beethoven, "made to stand at the keyboard, was often in tears,"[2] the Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians claimed that no solid documentation supported this, and asserted that "speculation and myth-making have both been productive." [2] Beethoven had other local teachers: the court organist Gilles van den Eeden (d. 1792), Tobias Friedrich Pfeiffer (a family friend, who taught Beethoven the piano), and Franz Rovantini (a relative, who instructed him in playing the violin and viola). [2] Beethoven's musical talent was obvious at a young age. Johann, aware of Leopold Mozart's successes in this area (with son Wolfgang and daughter Nannerl), attempted to exploit his son as a child prodigy, claiming that Beethoven was six (he was seven) on the posters for Beethoven's first public performance in March 1778. [9]

Some time after 1779, Beethoven began his studies with his most important teacher in Bonn, Christian Gottlob Neefe, who was appointed the Court's Organist in that year. [10] Neefe taught Beethoven composition, and by March 1783 had helped him write his first published composition: a set of keyboard variations (WoO 63). [8] Beethoven soon began working with Neefe as assistant organist, at first unpaid (1781), and then as a paid employee (1784) of the court chapel conducted by the Kapellmeister Andrea Luchesi. His first three piano sonatas, named "Kurfürst" ("Elector") for their dedication to the Elector Maximilian Frederick (1708–1784), were published in 1783. Maximilian Frederick noticed Beethoven's talent early, and subsidised and encouraged the young man's musical studies.

Maximilian Frederick's successor as the Elector of Bonn was Maximilian Franz, the youngest son of Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, who introduced reforms based on Enlightenment philosophy, with increased support for education and the arts. The teenage Beethoven was prominent in freemasonry, as Neefe and others around Beethoven were members of the local chapter of the Order of the Illuminati. [12] In March 1787 Beethoven traveled to Vienna (possibly at another's expense) for the first time, apparently in the hope of studying with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who had just died. He stayed in Vienna for two weeks, but after just two weeks Beethoven learned that his mother was severely ill, and returned home. His mother died shortly thereafter, and he spent the next five years in Bonn. [14]

Beethoven was introduced to several people who became important in his life in these years. Franz Wegeler, a young medical student, Beethoven often visited the von Breuning household, where he taught piano to some of the children. Here he encountered German and increasingly dominated by his father's decline. [15] Beethoven also came to the attention of Count Ferdinand von Waldstein, who became his patron. In 1789 Beethoven obtained a legal order by which half of his father's salary was paid directly to him for support of the family. [17] He composed a variety of operas, including three by Mozart that were performed at court in this period. He also befriended Anton Reicha.

Beethoven was probably first introduced to Joseph Haydn in late 1790, when the latter was traveling to London and stopped in Bonn around Christmas time. [19] They met in Bonn on Haydn's return trip from London to Vienna in July 1792, and it is likely that arrangements were made at that time for Beethoven to study with the old master. [20] With the Elector's help, Beethoven moved to Vienna in 1792. [21] From 1790 to 1792, Beethoven composed a significant number of works (none were published at the time, and most are now listed as works without opus) that demonstrated his growing range and maturity. Musicologists identified a theme similar to those of his third symphony in a set of variations

Dokumentinformation

Eine Liste mit gefundenen Quellen, unten rechts eine Schaltfläche zum Aktualisieren der Auswahl.

Der Zusammenfassungsbericht, orange für Ergebnisse, die in anderen Quellen gefunden wurden.

www.ephorus.com

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### Detailliert

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Student

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Document

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<http://www.democraticunderground.com/111627499>

Ludwig van Beethoven (baptized 17 December 1770

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~ 26 March 1827) was a German composer and pianist. A crucial figure in the transition between the Classical and Romantic eras in Western art music, he remains one of the most famous and influential of all composers. His best known compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 32 piano sonatas, and 16 string quartets. He also composed other chamber music, choral works (including the celebrated Missa Solemnis), and songs.

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yet he continued to compose, conduct, and perform after becoming completely deaf. Beethoven was the grandson of Lodewijk van Beethoven (1712–73), a musician who came from Mechelen in present-day Belgium who moved at the age of twenty to Bonn.[2][3] Lodewijk

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(Ludwig is the German cognate of Dutch Lodewijk) was employed as a bass singer at the court of the Elector of Cologne, eventually rising to become Kapellmeister (music director). Lodewijk had one son, Johann (1740–1792).

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who worked as a tenor in the same musical establishment, and gave lessons on piano and violin to supplement his income.[2] Johann married Maria Magdalena Keverich in 1767; she was the daughter of Johann Heinrich Keverich, who had been the head chef at the court of the Archbishopric of Trier.[4] Prince-Elector's Palace (Kurfürstliches Schloss) in Bonn, where the Beethoven family had been active since the 1730s. Beethoven was born of this marriage in Bonn. There is no authentic record of the date of his birth; however, the registry of his baptism, in a Roman Catholic service at the Parish of St. Regus on 17 December 1770, survives.[5] As children of that era were traditionally baptised the day after birth in the Catholic Rhine country, and it is known that Beethoven's family and his teacher Johann Albrechtsberger celebrated his birthday on 16 December, most scholars accept 16 December 1770 as Beethoven's date of birth.[6][7] Of the seven children born to Johann van Beethoven, only Ludwig, the second-born, and two younger brothers survived infancy. Caspar Anton Carl was born on 8 April 1774, and Nikolaus Johann, the youngest, was born on 2 October 1776.[8] Beethoven's first music teacher was his father. Although tradition has it that Johann van Beethoven was a harsh instructor, and that the child Beethoven, "made to stand at the keyboard, was often in tears,"[12] the Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians claimed that no solid documentation supported this, and asserted that "speculation and myth-making have both been productive." [12] Beethoven had other local teachers: the court organist Gilles van den Eeden (d. 1782), Tobias Friedrich Pfeiffer (a family friend, who taught Beethoven the piano), and Franz Rovantini (a relative, who instructed him in playing the violin and viola).[12] Beethoven's musical talent was obvious at a young age. Johann, aware of Leopold Mozart's successes in this area (with son Wolfgang and daughter Nannerl), attempted to exploit his son as a child prodigy, claiming that Beethoven was six (he was seven) on the posters for Beethoven's first public

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This Document has been handed in before.

The Original Document was handed in by Friedrich von Hügel (2362) on Yesterday, 15:21

Download the Document: [Beethoven, Ludwig von.doc](#)

Original Report: [View original report](#)

Duplikatbericht mit Details des Originaldokuments und des Berichts