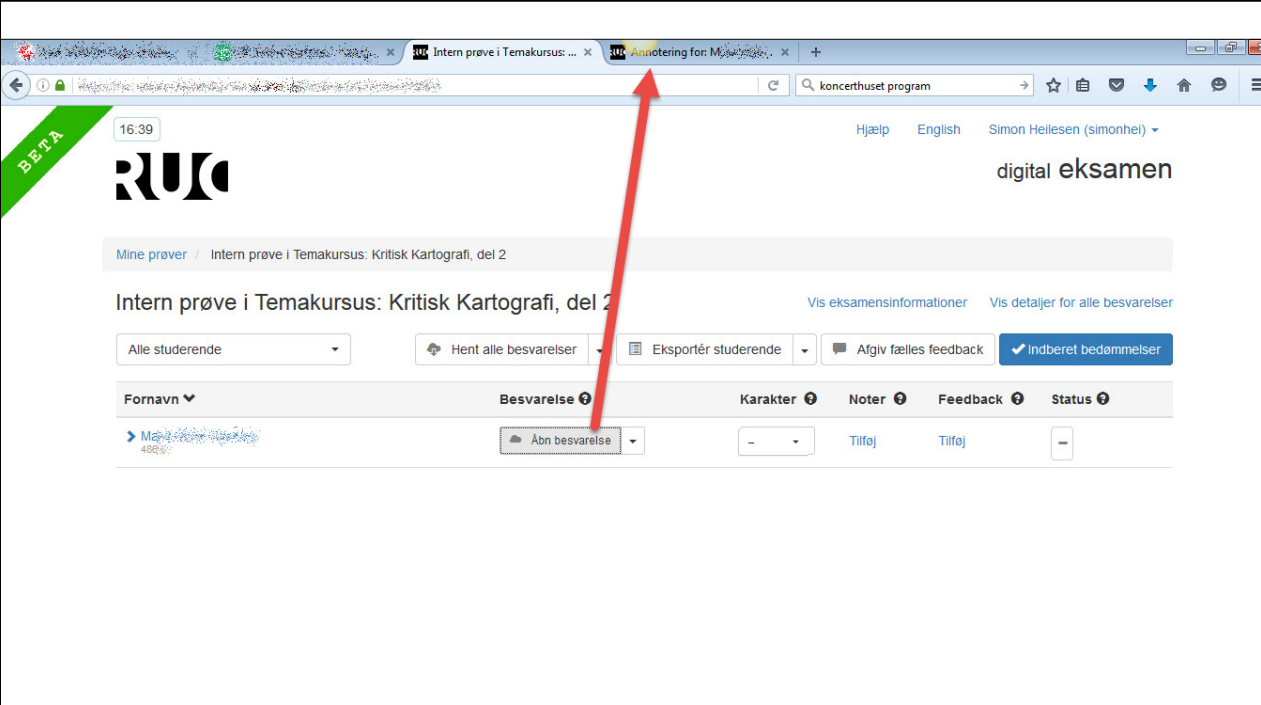


Digital eksamen – eksamen.ruc.dk

Sådan Læser du en opgave online

04/16, AIT/sh



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the RUC digital exam interface. The browser's tab bar at the top contains two tabs: 'Intern prøve i Temakursus: ...' and 'Annotering for: M...'. A red arrow points from the 'Abn besvarelse' button in the exam interface to the 'Annotering for: M...' tab. The exam interface includes the RUC logo, a 'digital eksamen' header, and a table of exam questions. The table has columns for 'Fornavn', 'Besvarelse', 'Karakter', 'Noter', 'Feedback', and 'Status'. The first row shows a question titled 'Intern prøve i Temakursus: Kritisk Kartografi, del 2' with a '40%' score and an 'Abn besvarelse' button.

The screenshot shows the RUC digital exam interface. At the top left is the RUC logo and a green 'Beta' tag. The top right says 'digital eksamen'. Below this is a navigation bar with 'Mine prøver' and 'Prøve: Intern prøve i Temakursus: Kritisk Kartografi, del 2'. A search bar contains 'Markus' and a dropdown shows '10'. There are buttons for 'Følgende besvarelse' and 'Næste besvarelse'. Below the navigation bar are buttons for 'Zoom -', 'Fremhæv', 'Gul seddel', 'Frikådetegn', and 'Gem annoteringer'. There are two checkboxes: 'Vis indholdsoversigt' (checked) and 'Opsummering af annoteringer'. The main content area is a document viewer. On the left is a table of contents with three items, each with a page number: '1 af 3', '2 af 3', and '3 af 3'. The first item is highlighted with a red box. The main text area on the right shows the 'Foreword' and 'Introduction' sections. The 'Foreword' text reads: 'This text has been compiled from a number of sources. Googled purpose of providing an illustration of the workings of a plagiarism checker have not been credited, and the text must not be distributed in a is that of an in-house toolkit in the process of documenting th plagiarism checker!'. The 'Introduction' text reads: 'In this paper we will explore the role of social media in modern we are looking at expressions of political activism. First, we wil by social media, narrowing down our focus to the web-service T characterize the ways that Twitter is used in activist politics, an a number of examples of Twitter-mediated political activism. Social media, that rely on computer-generated content, may be r services, and applications that allow people to interact with othe technologies. Since the introduction of social media, there has b advocates of cyber-utopianism and cyber-skepticism, where one and the Internet as liberators, and the other as tools used increas

This screenshot is similar to the one above, showing the RUC digital exam interface. The navigation and control elements are the same. However, the 'Vis indholdsoversigt' checkbox is now unchecked. The document viewer shows the same 'Foreword' and 'Introduction' text, but the table of contents on the left is not visible. The 'Foreword' text is: 'This text has been compiled from a number of sources. Googled at random for the purpose of providing an illustration of the workings of a plagiarism checker. Authors have not been credited, and the text must not be distributed in any way. Its sole function is that of an in-house toolkit in the process of documenting the functionality of a plagiarism checker!'. The 'Introduction' text is: 'In this paper we will explore the role of social media in modern politics. Specifically, we are looking at expressions of political activism. First, we will define what is meant by social media, narrowing down our focus to the web-service Twitter. Next we will characterize the ways that Twitter is used in activist politics, and finally, we will discuss a number of examples of Twitter-mediated political activism. Social media, that rely on computer-generated content, may be defined as a set of tools, services, and applications that allow people to interact with others using network technologies. Since the introduction of social media, there has been a debate between advocates of cyber-utopianism and cyber-skepticism, where one side hailed social media and the Internet as liberators, and the other as tools used increasingly by authoritarian regimes to attack and intimidate dissident voices.'

