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trn:oid:::3618:118384954

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Oct 25, 2025, 8:45 PM GMT+5:30

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Oct 25, 2025, 8:50 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

1761405091.docx

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18.0 KB

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Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?
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False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?
Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Internet Addiction

In today's digital age, the internet has become an essential part of our daily lives. It connects people across the world, provides unlimited access to information, and offers countless opportunities for communication, entertainment, and learning. However, as technology has become more integrated into everyday activities, a new problem has emerged: internet addiction. This phenomenon refers to excessive or uncontrollable use of the internet that interferes with daily life, relationships, and mental well-being.

Nowadays it is considered that over 40% of the world population have access to the Internet, and the use of mobile devices in this regard is increasing, especially the use of smartphones (Montag et al., 2018; Wolniewicz et al., 2018). This phenomenon has posed great advances for society due to their usefulness in education, leisure and information transmission, although it has also generated an addiction disorder that has caused great concern, with an estimation of approximately 2% prevalence in the world adult population (Kuss et al., 2014; Kuss and Lopez-Fernandez, 2016; Poli, 2017). This inappropriate behaviour in the use of the Internet can be problematic, excessive, compulsive or dependent (Hadlington, 2017; Shaw & Black, 2008). Therefore, different voices have pointed out that the obsessive use of the Internet is a public health problem and that it should be included as an obsessive-compulsive disorder (Block, 2008; Young, 1998).

Internet addiction can take many forms, including compulsive use of social media, online gaming, streaming platforms, or even constant browsing. While the internet itself is a useful tool, overuse can lead to a loss of control and dependency. People suffering from this addiction may spend hours online without realizing how much time has passed, neglecting responsibilities such as studying,

working, or spending time with family. In severe cases, internet addiction can lead to isolation, poor academic or job performance, and mental health issues such as anxiety and depression.

There are several reasons why internet addiction has become so widespread. One major factor is the design of digital platforms. Many websites, apps, and games are intentionally created to be highly engaging, using techniques such as notifications, likes, and rewards to keep users online for as long as possible. The instant gratification provided by these features activates the brain's pleasure centers, releasing dopamine—a chemical that reinforces repetitive behavior. Over time, users may become psychologically dependent on the sense of satisfaction they get from being online.

Another reason is social and emotional needs. The internet allows people to escape from stress, loneliness, or boredom by offering a virtual world where they can find entertainment, social interaction, or even a sense of belonging. For example, someone who feels isolated in real life may turn to online communities or games to feel accepted and valued. However, this kind of escape can become unhealthy when it replaces real-life relationships and responsibilities.

Regarding the prevalence of addiction by country or geographical area, numerous studies report high rates in Asian countries. Referring, in every case, to young adult population, these rates range between 51% in the Philippines and 48% in Japan (Mark et al., 2014). In Europe, and depending on the study and the country (Germany, Italy, Romania, Estonia and Spain), the prevalence of addiction ranges between 2% and 8% (Pontes et al., 2016; Ustinaviciene et al., 2016). In South American countries, there are large differences. For instance, Chile presents over 11% (Berner et al., 2014) and, in Brazil, some studies report 30% (Cruz et al., 2018). Furthermore, it is paradoxical that a developing country like Bangladesh shows a prevalence of 27.1% (Hassan et al., 2020). The differences in cultural factors can vary depending on the diagnosis criteria and also on the

measurement instruments used (Błachnio et al., 2017; Hassan et al., 2020). In this sense, parents in Asian countries consider that any behaviour that takes time from educational and family activities is pathological (Griffiths et al., 2016). Therefore, in some cultures, any use of the Internet that does not have an educational purpose appears as problematic (Kuss et al., 2014). Several studies also point out that the areas and countries with higher rates of Internet consumption are those with greater pollution and dissatisfaction with life (Chern & Huang, 2018). That is, they associate the prevalence rate with the quality of life, obtaining the highest values in countries of the Middle East and the lowest values in Northern and Western Europe (Cheng & Li, 2014). However, diversity can also be found in the same country, as is the case of China, as a function of the geographical situation (coastal or inland) (Lei et al., 2018a).

The consequences of internet addiction can be serious. Physically, excessive screen time can cause sleep disturbances, eye strain, and a sedentary lifestyle, leading to obesity or other health problems. Psychologically, it may increase feelings of loneliness, irritability, or anxiety, especially when individuals are disconnected from the internet. Academically and professionally, productivity tends to drop because addicted users often struggle to focus or manage time effectively. Moreover, personal relationships can suffer, as family and friends may feel ignored or replaced by online activities.

Addressing internet addiction requires a combination of personal awareness, social support, and education. Individuals need to recognize the signs of unhealthy internet use—such as losing track of time online, feeling anxious when not connected, or neglecting responsibilities—and take steps to reduce screen time. Setting limits, scheduling offline activities, and using apps that monitor usage can help maintain balance. Parents and educators also play a crucial role by teaching children and teenagers how to use technology responsibly and by encouraging face-to-face communication.

At a societal level, governments and technology companies can help by promoting digital wellness. For instance, platforms could design features that encourage breaks, limit notifications, or track screen time transparently. Public awareness campaigns can also inform users about the risks of excessive internet use and the importance of maintaining a healthy balance between online and offline life.

In conclusion, while the internet is one of the greatest inventions of the modern era, its overuse can lead to serious psychological and social problems. Internet addiction is not just a personal issue—it is a growing global concern that affects people of all ages. By understanding its causes, recognizing its symptoms, and developing healthier digital habits, individuals can enjoy the benefits of technology without becoming controlled by it. The key lies in using the internet consciously, rather than allowing it to use us.