

2024



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# AP Art and Design

## Plagiarism and Artificial Intelligence Policy



# Plagiarism in AP Art and Design

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The AP Art and Design Student Artistic Integrity Agreement, which every student must sign before submitting their portfolio, states that work submitted as final to the AP Program “must be an entirely original creation, made by you, and reflecting your own unique vision.” Original creation in art and design is complex because creativity and vision often involve drawing inspiration from other sources. Additionally, evolving digital technologies and accessible creative tools, such as phone applications, are expanding the boundaries of artistic creation at an unprecedented rate.


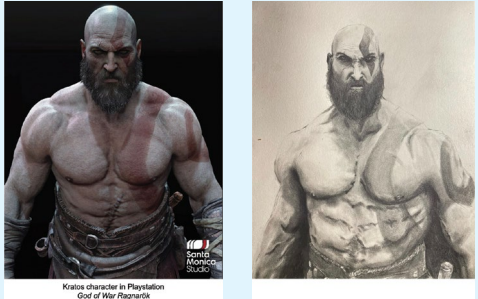
This document seeks to provide examples of plagiarism in a variety of artistic practices. Two critical themes are that (1) a student submission using preexisting works that are not appropriately cited constitutes plagiarism and (2) a student submission that uses preexisting works insufficiently transformed (i.e., a final product that does not offer a new perspective) constitutes plagiarism even if the preexisting works are cited.





When guiding students, visual art educators should help students determine what demonstrates observable transformation through practice, experimentation, and revision of materials, processes, and ideas. Asking students questions such as why or how their preexisting source choices align with their inquiry will additionally guide and help shape student vision. When submitting artwork for assessment in AP Art and Design, students should be reminded of the issues around plagiarism, and that it may violate copyright law to copy another work or image (even in another medium) and represent it as their own.

For further guidance, read the National Art Education Association [Position Statement](#) on the Ethical Use of Copyrighted Imagery and Primary Sources.

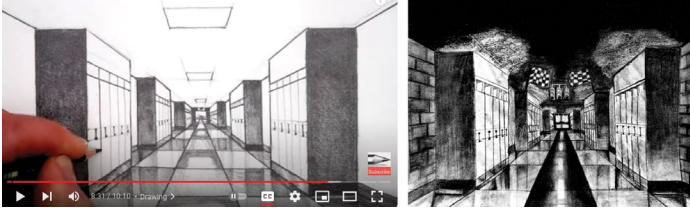

In AP Art and Design, students must give full credit when using preexisting works of any kind **and** demonstrate an observable transformation from the preexisting works in their final submission. Transformation is observable when students use preexisting source work in completely new or unexpected ways, offering an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.

Artistic Practice	How Plagiarism May Occur	Guidance	Visual Example
<p><b>Appropriation</b> Appropriation is the artistic practice or technique of reworking images from well-known artworks, photographs, etc., into one's own work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student uses another's work in their own final artwork without observably transforming the preexisting image(s).</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student uses the works of others without giving full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriating the work of others into an AP Art and Design portfolio must include citations.</li> <li>Any incorporation of the work of another into one's own work must demonstrate an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation in the final artwork.</li> </ul>	 <p>In this example, the student slightly modified the 'Gumball' logo through color and contrast. The logo was placed on a cartoon frame. <b>Citation:</b> The Amazing World of Gumball by Benjamin Bocquelet.</p> <p>Although this student example provided a citation in the exam submission, it is considered plagiarized. The preexisting images (left) lack observable transformation because placing a minimally modified logo on a copy of the cartoon frame is insufficient transformation and does not offer a fresh perspective or interpretation.</p>
<p><b>Derivative Work</b> Derivative work is new artwork primarily based on an existing work (e.g., a student paints an image mimicking an original painting by Georgia O'Keefe).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student submits derivative work as final without observable transformation of the preexisting source.</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student uses derivative work in their portfolio without giving full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including derivative work in an AP Art and Design portfolio may demonstrate practice, if cited appropriately.</li> <li>When cited appropriately, derivative work can also be used to demonstrate experimentation and revision through an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	 <p>In this student example, the content is based on existing original 3-D work of a mug (left) found on the internet featuring mushrooms and a frog. This student example is considered plagiarized because the preexisting source is not cited, and the derivative work does not offer an observable, fresh perspective and interpretation (middle and right images).</p>

Artistic Practice	How Plagiarism May Occur	Guidance	Visual Example
<p><i>Digital or Analog Collage</i></p> <p>Collage is the artistic practice of assembling various materials such as photographs, pieces of paper, fabric, or other objects in one composition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student collages without giving full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student's final composition lacks compositional development from any singular image or image groups used and does not offer an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collage can be used as a creative process to serve a student's vision.</li> <li>To avoid plagiarizing, a final composition must show observable compositional development from any singular image or image groups.</li> <li>Any digital or analog collage in an AP Art and Design portfolio must include source citations for any materials used (e.g., National Geographic images, local newspaper articles, online news sources).</li> <li>It is best practice for students to use their own original photographs/creations to collage where possible.</li> </ul>	 <p>In this student example (right), a digital collage sources preexisting imagery (including the spaceship on the left, created by Stewart Cowley). It is considered plagiarized both because the original sources are not cited and because the preexisting work, such as the duplicated spaceship, is not transformed.</p>
<p><i>Fan Art</i></p> <p>Fan art refers to creative artworks that use characters from known references. Examples of fan art could include movie or comic book characters, portraits of famous people, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student does not give full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student submits fan art as a final work without a transformation that offers an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including fan art in an AP Art and Design portfolio may demonstrate practice if cited appropriately.</li> </ul>	 <p>In this student example, a well-known video game character (left) is hand drawn (right). It is considered plagiarized because it is both reproduced without citation and insufficiently transformed.</p>

Artistic Practice	How Plagiarism May Occur	Guidance	Visual Example
<p><b>Copies of Master Artwork</b> Copying master artwork(s) refers to copying renowned original works (e.g., artworks by Frida Kahlo, Leonardo da Vinci, Yayoi Kusama).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student does not give full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student submits a copy of a master artwork as final without offering an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These works are often used for assignments in drawing or painting classes to teach specific skills and methods of artmaking.</li> <li>Including master artwork copies in an AP Art and Design portfolio may demonstrate practice if it is cited appropriately. Images submitted as final artworks must be sufficiently transformed.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Winged Victory of Samothrace, ca 190 BCE</p> <p>This student's Selected Works example is considered plagiarized because the preexisting source, a well-known Greek sculpture (left), is copied without transformation through analog drawing (right), and it is not cited.</p>
<p><b>Reference Images</b> Reference images are photographs or other visual materials that students use to inform and inspire their own artistic compositions. These images serve as tools to help realize a student's creative vision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student includes or copies a reference image without giving full credit via citation to any and all preexisting works used.</li> <li>Plagiarism also occurs when a student copies a reference image directly and submits it as final without observable transformation that offers a fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid plagiarizing, students may study various reference photos for inspiration to create a final, unique composition without duplication.</li> <li>If cited appropriately, reference images in an AP Art and Design portfolio may demonstrate practice.</li> <li>To avoid plagiarism, it is best practice for students to use their own original photographs as reference photos where possible.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>In this student example, a reference photo found on the internet (left) was recreated (right) without offering an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation. The preexisting source is also not cited.</p>



Artistic Practice	How Plagiarism May Occur	Guidance	Visual Example
<p><i>Tutorial Samples</i> Tutorial samples are artworks created by following step-by-step instructions from tutorials, guides, software, or online platforms. These samples are typically used to learn how to use a material, tool, or technique.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plagiarism occurs when a student submits a final artwork that was created by following a tutorial without giving full credit via citation. Submitting an artwork created from a tutorial sample does not reflect an original idea or creation process. Such works lack the student's own creative input, do not demonstrate originality, and do not provide an observable, fresh perspective or interpretation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including tutorial samples in an AP Art and Design portfolio may demonstrate practice or experimentation if cited appropriately. Images submitted as final artworks must be sufficiently transformed.</li> </ul>	 <p>In this student example, an online tutorial (left) is used as a preexisting source. While the work (right) demonstrates an observable transformation that offers a fresh perspective and interpretation, the original source is not cited, so this work is considered plagiarized.</p>
<p><i>Generative Artificial Intelligence Imagery</i> Generative AI tools use predictive technology to produce text, charts, images, audio, and video. This technology includes ChatGPT, Dall-E, Midjourney, and similar large language models (LLMs) in addition to those features embedded in digital tools and mobile apps that are built on these or similar AI technologies (e.g., generative fill option in Photoshop).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generative AI tools and features are categorically prohibited at any stage of the creative process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	 <p>In this example, a student used a generative AI tool to source preexisting imagery. The work violates the AP policy that AI use in any stage of the creative process is categorically prohibited.</p>

# Guidance on the Use of Generative AI Digital Editing Tools and Features

As stated in the 2024–2025 AP Art and Design [Artistic Integrity Agreement](#), the use of generative AI tools and features is categorically prohibited at any stage of the creative process. When generative AI features are embedded in digital editing tools, students may not use these features.

As technology rapidly evolves, it is not possible to provide a comprehensive list. Instead, in addition to the definition of generative AI tools, College Board provides a list of example unacceptable digital tools to support students and teachers in making informed decisions. This list is current as of August 31, 2024. Educators can submit questions about specific digital tools through the AP Art and Design [Online Teacher Community](#).

**Generative AI tools** use predictive technology to produce text, charts, images, audio, and video. This technology includes ChatGPT, Dall-E, Midjourney, and similar large language models (LLMs), in addition to those features embedded in digital tools and mobile apps that are built on these or similar AI technologies (e.g., generative fill option in Photoshop). Students may not use AI features embedded in such digital tools. Examples of unacceptable digital tools and are listed below.

## Generative Artificial Intelligence Based Digital Tools

*Below is a nonexhaustive list of more common generative AI tools that are prohibited, but again the use of **any** generative AI tool is prohibited. Simply because a tool is not listed below, does not mean it is permitted. This list is subject to change as technology advances.*

- AI duet
- Adobe Firefly\*
- AI Painter
- Artbreeder
- Artfinder
- ArtSmart
- Bing Image Creator
- Canva AI
- CF Spark
- CF Spark Art
- Craiyon
- DALL-E (all versions)
- Deep AI
- Deep Dream Generator
- DeepArt
- Descript
- Dream Studio
- Fotor
- Fractal Art Generators
- Generative AI by Getty
- GetIMG.ai
- Jasper AI
- Leap AI
- Leonardo AI
- Let's Enhance
- Midjourney
- MyEdit
- MyEdit Online Photo Editor
- NightCafe Studio | AI Art Generator
- Open Art
- PhotoDirector
- PicsArt
- Pixlr
- Pixray
- PowerDirector
- Prodia

\*Adobe Firefly is embedded into the Adobe Creative Suite (Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign). Use of Adobe Firefly generative AI features in Adobe products is not permitted, however students can use Photoshop, Illustrator, and InDesign without these features.



- Promeo
- Runway
- Shutterstock
- Sora
- Stablecog
- Starryai
- Synthesia
- Vance AI Art Generator
- Wombo Dream – AI Art Generator

## Phone apps

- Wonder
- EPIK
- Remix
- Remini
- Lensa
- ToonMe
- ImagineArt

## General Guidance on Disabling AI Features

Please note that the specific steps and the terminology used in the menus may vary depending on the version of the software. Students should verify directions directly on the software’s website or contact their customer service for the most accurate guidance.

To disable AI features in digital tools and apps, students can follow these general recommendations:

- **Navigate to the App’s Settings:** Most apps have a settings or preferences section where users can manage features, including AI functionalities.
- **Look for AI or Personalization Options:** Within the settings, search for options related to AI, machine learning, or personalized recommendations.
- **Toggle Off AI Features:** If the app provides a toggle switch for AI features, students should simply turn it off to disable the functionality.
- **Check for Advanced Settings:** Some apps may have advanced or additional settings where AI features can be more granularly controlled.
- **Save Changes:** After adjusting their preferences, students should save or apply the changes before exiting the settings menu.

To disable AI features in the Adobe Creative Suite, students can follow these steps for the following applications:

- **Photoshop:**
  - ◆ There is no direct way to fully disable generative AI features in Photoshop. However, students can avoid using specific AI tools like the Contextual Task Bar and the Remove Tool1.
  - ◆ To access an older version of Adobe Photoshop without generative AI features, students can install version 22.2 from the Creative Cloud app.
- **Adobe Illustrator:**
  - ◆ Open Illustrator and go to Edit > Preferences.
  - ◆ Look for options such as Automated Tasks or AI Features.
  - ◆ Uncheck any boxes that enable AI functionalities.
  - ◆ Click OK to save preferences.
- **Adobe InDesign:**
  - ◆ Launch InDesign and access Edit > Preferences.
  - ◆ Navigate to the Technology Previews section.
  - ◆ Disable any AI-related features listed there.
  - ◆ Confirm the changes by clicking OK.
- **Adobe Lightroom:**
  - ◆ In Lightroom, click on Edit > Preferences.
  - ◆ Go to the Performance tab.
  - ◆ Here, students might find options related to AI such as Auto Masking or Face Detection. Turn off these features.
  - ◆ Save your changes by clicking Done.

# Glossary

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**Fresh:** Not previously known or used; a new perspective

**Interpretation:** The perceived meaning of an artwork

**Preexisting:** Existing at an earlier time

**Observable:** able to be noticed or perceived; discernable

**Perceived:** To realize or understand

**Perspective:** A point of view; interpretation

**Source:** A place from which something originates

**Transformation:** A thorough and dramatic change in form or appearance

**Unexpected:** Surprising