

Everyone knows what ChatGPT is.

No, but seriously, what is ChatGPT? Before we dive into the ways that you can use it, we need to understand what it is. The "GPT" in ChatGPT stands for Generative Pretrained Transformer [1].





It's a generative articifial intelligence (genAI) chatbot — meaning it's artificial intelligence (AI) that you chat with — that uses algorithms and data from multiple sources in order to provide answers to your questions in human-like ways [2].

It's essentially a virtual robot that is trained to take the prompts (questions) that you ask it, do a bunch of research through the data that it has at its disposal — in a very quick way — and give you answers that make you believe that you're chatting with a human [3].







Here's an example of how "human smart" it is: it can resolve questions on exams for law school and medical school [1]. So, you can probably imagine how ChatGPT can be useful for school and specifically higher education.



Because of how useful it can be, there's a strong distrust towards it from educators [4]. Professors were already aware that students can use services to have someone else do their work (whether free or not) [5].







However, with things such as ChatGPT,
there's a fear from educators that
students'll use ChatGPT and similar
tools in order to have their work done
for them [5]. This means that educators
would probably see any use of ChatGPT as
cheating, aka academic fraud.

Now, with this air of punishment around genAI, you can see how this would prevent students from even exploring the use of ChatGPT to enhance their education and learning.







As of April 2024, there are many Canadian educational institutions that have some type of regulation against the use of genAI and it's usually assimilated in the category of plagiarism [5].

It appears that a lack of knowledge on genAI is making people turn into witches on the hunt for the next use of ChatGPT by a student in order to crucify this tool.







Summary:

This zine looks at why you should and how you can successfully (not) cheat with ChatGPT without risking failure. expulsion or any other repercussions from your school by getting caught.



2

New technology lowers the quality of education.

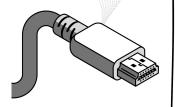
Fear of tech innovations in the classroom has existed for a while. Some things that you might think are "typical" for school (like calculators, computers and Google) were originally seen as tools for cheating when they made their debut in education [6].



D...t. ...

(N

But these tools are essential to successful education (at least, in Canada) and it'd be hard to imagine school without them — how would we resolve complex equations without calculators or complete assignments without computers and search engines to do research?



GenAI is the most significant addition to the education sector yet [1]. Part of the reasons for the popularity of genAI is that it's generally free to use and recognizes natural language inputs (aka everyday language) [1].



Did you know that one million people tried ChatGPT within five days of it being available and it had 100 million people actively using it only two months after its official release [1]? New tech enhances the possibilities of education. For example, instead of having students correct each other's work, ChatGPT can give constructive feedback to students on their work [7].

This can potentially prevent bad relations between students, and encourage more positive interactions between them instead [3].



⟨ > □ □ q □ ⊗

GenAi like ChatGPT isn't something physical, but it's being integrated in many tools that we already use (e.g. smartphones) and it's free to use to a certain extent (e.g. the free version vs the "pro" version) [5]. This makes genAI different — maybe even better — than the introduction of past technologies into the classroom.





Tip:

Encourage your university to get rid of all electronic and digital technology from the last century. This'll allow students to experience true education—in an analog way—without contemporary electronics that deteriorate students' learning quality.



ChatGPT makes school more boring.

Education can be perceived as boring by students. So, AI could help reinvigorate education!

00





Didn't it bring you excitement to be doing something different at school (like going to the computer lab)?
Well, ChatGPT is a tool that can be very well used by students and is considered a smart tutoring system [3].

Adding something new in classrooms makes things more interesting from everyday lectures. Plus, ChatGPT is useful for improving your writing and critical thinking skills [3].





6

So, not only is ChatGPT something that can keep students 'attention [6], it also improves their skills at the same

time!



ChatGPT can help translate concepts from the classroom to real-life. I'm not only talking about translating different languages, but making things you learn in school easier to understand in real-life situations [8].



For example, when it comes to maths, the complex content that you learn (e.g. the quadratic formula) and never know whether you'll actually need to use it outside of school, ChatGPT can give you examples of when these things could come in handy outside of school.

8+

Maybe that 'll help you stress less about understanding the purpose of math. But even if you do feel stressed out, ChatGPT can give you ways on how to relax too.



ChatGPT is not just useful for students, it's also useful for teachers and professors (even if they may not want to admit it once they see that it is useful to them).





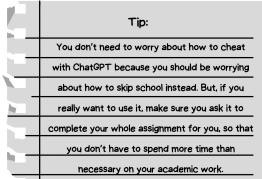


Professors have said that genAI was particularly useful in generating examples to give context to the content that they're teaching [9]. These generated examples help students get a better understanding of the concepts that they learn about in class [9].

•00

ChatGPT can be the initial resource but shouldn't be the whole (home)work maker. It can also allow teachers, professors and all other educators to be more productive with their work hours [9], and better help students one-on-one [3].









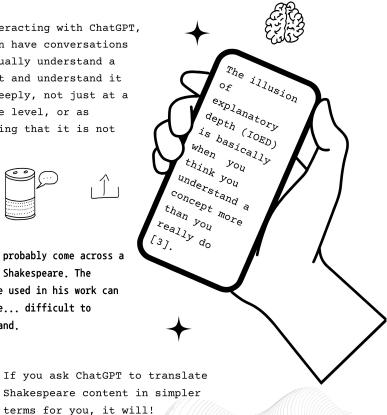
ChatGPT will make you dumb.

By interacting with ChatGPT, you can have conversations to actually understand a concept and understand it more deeply, not just at a surface level, or as something that it is not [3].





You've probably come across a work of Shakespeare. The language used in his work can be quite... difficult to understand.



In under a minute, you can go from being completely confused about what Shakespeare meant to say to saying, "Ah! I get it now!" When ChatGPT gives you answers to your prompts (which we'll discuss later), you shouldn't copy and paste it directly into your work. Not only is this plagiarism, but you're doing yourself a disservice by not interpreting the content and writing it in your own words.





There's an art to creating prompts for ChatGPt that are actually useful to you and the answers/information that you are trying to get.



Also, the language that ChatGPT uses is very noticeable, especially as people are getting more used to what ChatGPT content looks like [9].





Of course, they are many different techniques for doing things and the same applies for making prompts for ChatGPT.



It can be quite difficult to get the relevant information that you need from ChatGPT [4].

Here are some tips that could perhaps be useful in your ChatGPT prompt-making process [9]:

Give context to ChatGPT about what you need answers/information for. You can even give ChatGPT examples of what you'd like to obtain from it.

Make a library for the prompts that you make so that when you find good prompts, you can save them as templates that you can use for future prompts.

There 'll be trials and errors when it comes to learning to make good prompts and you should make the final decision on how you 'll use the information that you get from ChatGPT.

These tips could help you create prompts that 'll allow ChatGPT to provide you with information that 'll be accurate to what you're looking for [9].



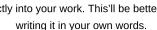
Q

Tip:

ChatGPT will always be smarter than students and should be the main source for academic work. Searching for academic sources on your own would be a waste of time. When ChatGPT gives you information, copy and paste it word for word directly into your work. This'll be better than

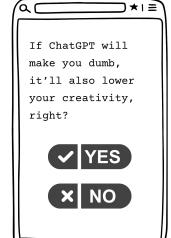


×





ChatGPT lowers your creativity.

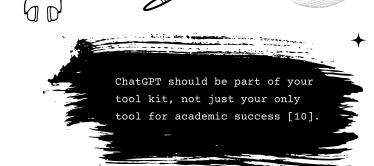


12

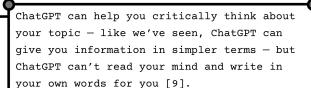




Instead of seeing ChatGPT like a villain, it should be seen as a collaborator (for students and educators). This is because using ChatGPT as a collaborator in academic work can improve peoples' various skills [10].

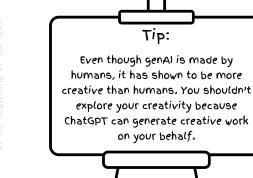


When analyzing creative work, like a movie, ChatGPT will give you a basic analysis [10]. It'll give you a summary of what you want to know in order to analyze, critique, etc. But it's up to you to use this information as a starting point and dig deeper into the information yourself.





Your creativity can be increased if you understand the knowledge that ChatGPT provides you and then you apply it in your own ways.







ChatGPT is a trend that will fade with time.

You've probably lived through a few trends in your lifetime (e.g. fashion trends and music trends). So, you've probably heard that ChatGPT is just another one of those trends that'll disappear with time and/or be replaced by something else.



The education industry should adapt to genAI. Not push against it.



Just like that new tech that entered classrooms in the past and stayed, ChatGPT is likely to stay as well. This is because it can be useful in so many different ways for students and teachers/professors [11].



When you work on an assignment, (usually) your professor/teacher will not ban you from using a computer to write your assignment and instead make you write it by hand. Right? They probably know that it wouldn't be as effective to write it by hand for many reasons.



For example, your written assignment could get eaten by your dog, writing on paper might not be possible for students with accessibility needs, etc.





The integration of AI in the classroom should be planned out and training should be given to educators on how it can be used to everyone's advantage (without committing academic fraud) [10].

GenAI like ChatGPT will keep improving and be more useful for education as time goes on. Students and professors/teachers should learn to work with it and use it to their advantage in ways that'll benefit them and improve their skills [10].

Did you know that textbooks that are meant for teaching are already using AI for the production of their educational content [10]?



TIP:



Encourage the ban of chatGPT in your classes. This can be done through student course surveys at the end of terms or by scheduling an appointment with your professor. Then, you'd actually be cheating because using chatGPT would not be considered cheating if it were allowed.





14

Closing Thoughts.

If you're taking a mandatory course that you don't care about, you probably won't care about using ChatGPT in ways that'll develop your skills in that course [9].





*

There needs to be a culture of trust for genAI like ChatGPT to be used productively in education. There'll always be new tech and it's up to us on how we use it [5].

There's not a cure to cheating in education. So, it's best to put more effort on improving education than on trying to prevent students from cheating [5].

We can learn about genAI to understand how we can use it to improve our skills.

There isn't a foolproof way to prove that someone has used genAI for academic fraud [12]. But, by using AI like this (i.e. plagiarism), you wouldn't be learning any skills that would be useful for the rest of your life (e.g. in your career).



Remember, genAI should be a tool in your academic success, not the key.

16

Additional Resources

Mastering ChatGPT: How to Craft Effective Prompts (Full Guide). (2023, March 24).

https://gptbot.io/master-chatgpt-prompting-techniques-quide/

This resource provides useful information on learning how to make effective prompts for ChatGPT.

McAdoo, T. (2024, February 23). How to cite ChαtGPT.

American Psychological Association.

https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt
Even though it's still new, ChatGPT should be credited as
you would any other source for your work. This resource
is a start on how to cite ChatGPT content.

McNulty, N. (2023, August 7). How Creating a Prompt Library Can Boost Your ChatGPT Experience. Medium.

https://medium.com/@niall.mcnulty/how-creating-a-prompt-library-can-boost-your-chatgpt-experience-666735ea38d1
This resource provides information on how to make a prompt library and gives in-depth examples.

Reference List

- 1. Cheng, M. W. T., & YIM, I. H. Y. (2024). Examining the use of ChatGPT in public universities in Hong Kong: A case study of restricted access areas. Discover Education, 3(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.1007/s44217-023-00081-8
- 2.Marr, B. (2023, July 24). The Difference Between Generative AI
 And Traditional AI: An Easy Explanation For Anyone. Forbes.
 https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2023/07/24/thedifference-between-generative-ai-and-traditional-ai-an-easyexplanation-for-anyone/
- 3. Tajik, E., & Tajik, F. (2023, April 12). A comprehensive Examination of the potential application of Chat GPT in Higher Education Institutions. TechRxiv. doi:10.36227/techrxiv.22589497.v1

- 4. Jamieson, S. (2022). The AI "Crisis" and A (Re)turn To Pedagogy. Composition Studies, 50(3), 153-158. https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A752011278/AONE? u=ocul_mcmaster&sid=bookmark-AONE&xid=4ad1510b
- 5. Eaton, S. (2022). The Academic Integrity Technological Arms Race and its Impact on Learning, Teaching, and Assessment. Canadian Journal of Learning and Technology, 48(2), 1-9. https://doi.org/10.21432/cjlt28388
- Fesenmaier, D. R., & Wöber, K. (2023). AI, ChatGPT and the university. Annals of Tourism Research, 101, 103578. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2023.103578
- 7. Ngo, T. T. A. (2023). The Perception by University Students of the Use of ChatGPT in Education. International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET), 18(17), 4-19. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v18i17.39019
- Sun, G. & Hoelscher, S. (2023). The ChatGPT Storm and What Faculty Can Do. Nurse Educator, 48(3), 119-124. doi: 10.1097/NNE.000000000001390.
- Taylor, B. L., & Kayssi, L. (2024, April 3). AI in the Humanities: An Open Dialogue [Conference session]. MacPherson Institute, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada.
- 10.de Vicente-Yagüe-Jara, M.-I., López-Martínez, O., Navarro-Navarro, V., & Cuéllar-Santiago, F. (2023). Writing, creativity, and artificial intelligence. ChatGPT in the university context.

 Comunicar, English Ed., 31(77), 45-54.

 https://doi.org/10.3916/C77-2023-04
- 11.Farrelly, T., & Baker, N. (2023). Generative Artificial Intelligence: Implications and Considerations for Higher Education Practice. Education Sciences, 13(11). https://link-gale-com.libaccess.lib.mcmaster.ca/apps/doc/A774319434/AONE? u=ocul_mcmaster&sid=bookmark-AONE&xid=149b2177
- 12.Ibrahim, H., Liu, F., Asim, R., Battu, B., Benabderrahmane, S.,
 Alhafni, B., Adnan, W., Alhanai, T., AlShebli, B., Baghdadi, R.,
 Bélanger, J. J., Beretta, E., Celik, K., Chaqfeh, M., Daqaq, M.
 F., Bernoussi, Z. E., Fougnie, D., Garcia de Soto, B., Gandolfi,
 A., ... Zaki, Y. (2023). Perception, performance, and detectability
 of conversational artificial intelligence across 32 university
 courses. Scientific Reports, 13, Article 12187.
 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-38964-3

About this zine.



No content in this zine has been generated by AI. All content, with the exception of graphics from Canva, has been produced by the author, and sources of information are indicated where appropriate.

Acknowledgements.



This zine was made thanks to Canva.

I would also like to thank my professor and fellow classmates in the course CMSTMM 720 (Data Cultures) for their support and feedback in making this zine.

Created for:

CMSTMM 720: Data
Cultures. Department of
Communication Studies and
Media Arts, McMaster
University. Winter 2024.
Dr. Andrea Zeffiro

How to cite this zine:

Nzeza, M. (2024). How to (Not) Cheat with ChatGPT [Zine]. Hamilton, Ontario.