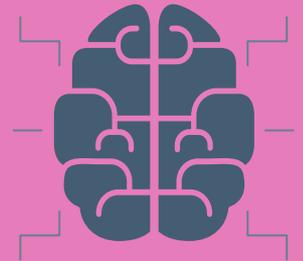


Ethics, Plagiarism & Artificial Intelligence



Ethics of AI

How can AI be used ethically?



What is AI ethics?

“Examples of AI ethics issues include data responsibility and privacy, fairness, explainability, robustness, transparency, environmental sustainability, inclusion, moral agency, value alignment, accountability, trust, and technology misuse. This article aims to provide a comprehensive market view of AI ethics in the industry today.”

General Principles around AI

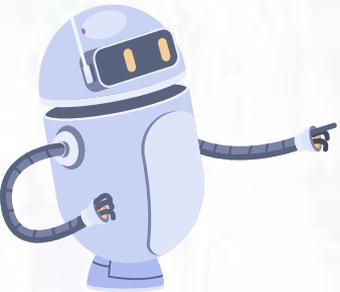
1. Respect for Persons
2. Beneficence
3. Justice

Article by IBM: [What is AI Ethics?](#) (2024)



Core Values from UNESCO

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is a specialized agency dedicated to strengthening our shared humanity through the promotion of education, science, culture, and communication.



The screenshot shows the UNESCO website header with the logo and 'Quick Links' menu. The main heading is 'Four core values'. Below it, a paragraph states: 'Central to the Recommendation are four core values which lay the foundations for AI systems that work for the good of humanity, individuals, societies and the environment:'. There are four numbered cards, each with a title and a description:

- 1** Human rights and human dignity
Respect, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and human dignity
- 2** Living in peaceful, just, and interconnected societies
- 3** Ensuring diversity and inclusiveness
- 4** Environment and ecosystem flourishing

American Psychological Association (APA)

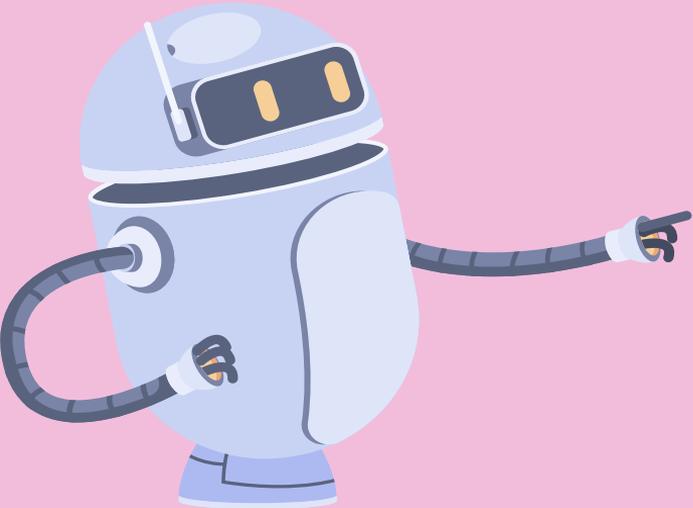
- Bias in algorithms
 - A lot of algorithms have bias based on the data it was trained with. AI can also arrive to decisions separate from the data that creators cannot explain, which is called a Black Box event.
- Incorporating human errors
 - Human errors can also train the AI with inaccuracies. Humans that use this misinformation inherit the decision making of the AI and it can be hard to reverse.
- Idea of “fairness”
 - “While poorly designed algorithms can perpetuate real-world biases, AI may also hold the power to correct or reverse inequities among humans. For example, an algorithm could detect whether a company is less likely to hire or promote women, then nudge leaders to adjust job ads and decision-making criteria accordingly.”

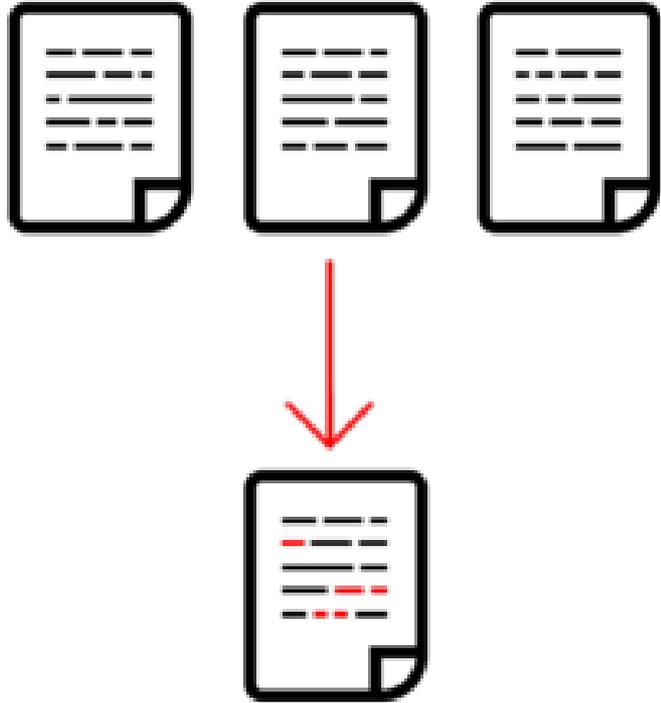
Article: *Addressing equity and ethics in artificial intelligence* (Abrams 2024)

(Some) Ways ChatGPT Can Go Rogue - Keep in mind ChatGPT is Amoral

- Creating malicious or harmful code
- Sharing people's private data
- Creating fake news or deep fake photos
- More convincingly written scam emails
- Incorrect math in logic problems

What is Plagiarism?





In simple words

- Taking an idea, quote, artwork, or research without giving credit to the original creator
- That also includes items with a copyright
- You can also plagiarize yourself

AVOID PLAGIARISM

- * Use direct quotes or paraphrase.
- * Cite your sources.
- * Don't copy.



QUOTE

Use a direct quote from the research to prove a point.

PARAPHRASE

Write a quote in your own words to prove a point.

MLA FORMAT

“Describe the symbolism of the green light in the book *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald” prompt. *ChatGPT*, 13 Feb. version, OpenAI, 8 Mar. 2023, chat.openai.com/chat.

Source: MLA

INTRODUCTION TO CITATION

A **citation** is the information we include to let our readers know the sources we use. If we do not include it in our writing, especially in research, we are at risk of **plagiarism** or claiming someone else's work or idea as our own. To start this activity, read the guide below and then complete the diagram on the next page.

Avoiding Plagiarism



Citing sources: Always cite the original source when referring to other people's ideas



You can paraphrase, or use quotation marks for sentences which you will use in your work.



Follow the correct citation style accepted by your teacher

Citation Styles

Style	Format	Features
Modern Language Association (MLA)	Author(s), Title of Book, Publisher, Year of Publication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MLA is commonly used in the fields of language, and the arts.• It highlights the author's name and the page numbers for easily locating information in a source.
American Psychological Association (APA)	Author(s), (Year of Publication), Title of book, Publisher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• APA is prevalent in fields such as psychology, sociology, and education.• It offers clear guidelines to maintain consistency and clarity for research writing.
The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS or Chicago Style)	Author(s), Title of Book, Place of Publication, Publisher, Year of Publication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chicago Style is used in a wide range of disciplines, including history and the humanities.• It allows for longer citations, including detailed references and footnotes.

Citation Basics: Reference List and Paraphrasing Ideas

What is your topic?

Choose three articles related to your topic. Using the diagram below, cite your references and practice paraphrasing some key ideas you have read.

What citation style will you use?

Write your reason here.

TYPE OF SOURCE

Write your citation here.

Key Idea: Your Paraphrased Information

TYPE OF SOURCE

Write your citation here.

Key Idea: Your Paraphrased Information

TYPE OF SOURCE

Write your citation here.

Key Idea: Your Paraphrased Information

SAMPLE ANSWER

Citation Basics: Reference List and Paraphrasing Ideas

Most sustainable form of transportation

Choose three articles related to your topic. Using the diagram below, cite your references and practice paraphrasing some key ideas you have read.

American Psychological Association or APA

My research will be related to social science. Based on academic publications in this field, APA is the preferred format.

ONLINE ARTICLE

Sleet, M. (2020, October 11). The Takeover of Zero-emissions Bus. *Really Great Site*. Retrieved from <https://www.reallygreatsite.com>

Benefits of Zero Emission Buses

Zero-emission buses can improve air quality and promote energy independence. They can be used to promote greener urban environments.

BOOK

Mabasa, A. (2001). *The Excello Fitness Guide*.

Walking as Mode of Transportation

Walking is the earliest and most sustainable form of moving from one place to another. It also promotes personal health and community well-being by increasing foot traffic to local businesses.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Kapoor, T. (2023). Electric Vehicles are the Future and the Future is Now. *Crimwest Journal of Future Technologies*, 37(2), 45-62.

Electric Vehicles

Transitioning from traditional to electric vehicles can reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This shift is one way to involve the automotive industry in addressing climate change.

CREDIBILITY

Check the author.

Are they real?

Are they experts?

Are they biased?

ACCURACY

Check the facts.

Are they up to date?

Are they correct?

Are they cited?

01 →

What is artificial
intelligence?

Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a set of **technologies** that enable computers to perform a variety of **advanced functions**, including the ability to see, understand and translate spoken and written language, analyze data, make recommendations, and so on

In other words, machines that are programmed to perform certain tasks **automatically** without the need for humans to supervise their work



02 →

Types of artificial intelligence

Types of artificial intelligence

According to different experts, there are several types of artificial intelligence. One of the main classifications is the following:

(a) Reactive machines →

This type of AI does not have the ability to form memories or rely on past experiences to make decisions. It is simply guided by the present or future, but has no knowledge of the past

(b) Limited memory →

They have information of the past but in a momentary way. Since their storage is not unlimited, like the mind of a human being where it can store memories of the past, they are machines that have information from the past but in a momentary way

03 →

Advantages and disadvantages of AI

Advantages of artificial intelligence

(+) Automation of repetitive tasks →

AI makes our day -to-day life much easier, as machines can perform tasks that are difficult for us automatically

(+) Reduces human error →

Fewer errors, since there is little human involvement and the tasks are performed automatically, the probability of error is greatly reduced

(+) More room for creativity →

It favors the creative process of the human being, since it leaves us with more time to think freely about future tasks or work actions

Advantages of artificial intelligence

(+) Increased accuracy →

By reducing the likelihood of error, artificial intelligence provides high accuracy in decision making

(+) Decision making →

When making decisions, AI plays a fundamental role due to its agility in the search and connection of information and also the analysis of the data collected

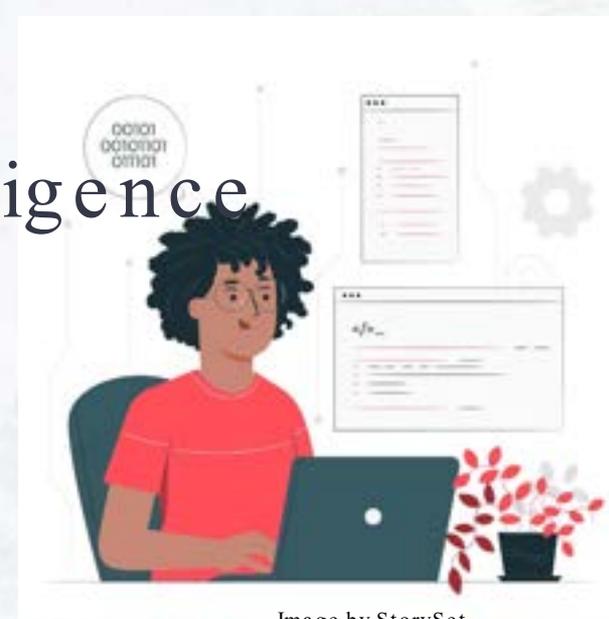


Image by StorySet

Disadvantages of artificial intelligence

(-) Difficulty of access to data →

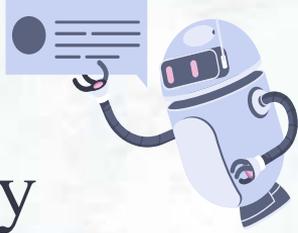
For an artificial intelligence to work properly, it must have updated and reliable data. This does not always happen in this way, because being just a machine, sometimes it does not have all the necessary data to make decisions appropriate to the needs

(-) Issues of bias →

Because AI learns from data and data is often biased, AI systems can report problematic data or integrate it into responses when asked to generate them

Image by Freepik





Disadvantages of ChatGPT specifically

(-) Free version is limited to pre-September 2021 data →

Only the paid version of ChatGPT integrates more recent data. This is why asking ChatGPT to provide you with information about current events is not a great idea.

For Premium: “I now have a knowledge base that includes general information up until mid-2024. However, I can also pull in real-time data from the web when needed. If you ask me something that requires the latest updates—like current events, election information, job openings, or specific research—I can search online to provide accurate and up-to-date responses.”

(-) It is not a discrete work →

ChatGPT will generate different responses when asked the same question multiple times

What Trains ChatGPT? & Why Ethics Matter

□ Training Data Sources

- Public web content: Wikipedia, forums, open access articles
- Licensed datasets: Books and proprietary texts
- OpenAI -curated examples for reasoning and safety tuning

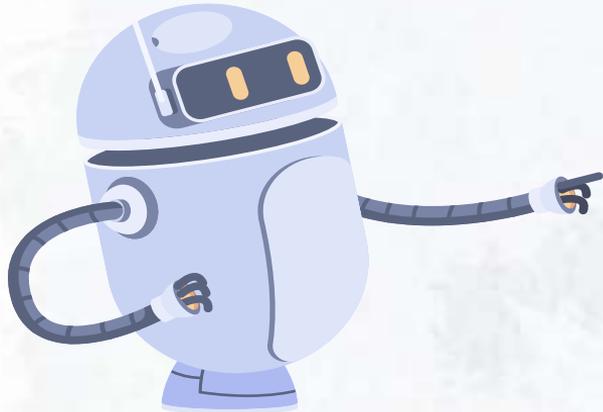
⚠️ □ Ethical Considerations

- Bias: Overrepresentation of Western, English speaking views
- Ammorality: No built-in ethics —just language simulation
- Transparency: Training data not fully disclosed or peer-reviewed

Generated by ChatGPT



Things ChatGPT Does Well



- Write code (depends on the version you are using)
- Brainstorming, generating research questions, writing an outline
- Provide general writing (this will often lack specificity)

04 →

Ways things can go
wrong

Problems with Using AI to Generate Academic Content

<https://www.wired.com/story/use-of-ai-is-seeping-into-academic-journals-and-its-proving-difficult-to-detect/>

It is not uncommon for ChatGPT to “hallucinate” information. That is, ChatGPT makes something up that sounds both convincing and factual. It attributes things to people who didn’t write them, and vice versa. Because it is retrieving information, it can report incorrect information on the internet just as easily as reporting correct information.

Example:

Me: Hi, chat how often do you hallucinate academic works?

ChatGPT said:

I strive for accuracy, but hallucinations—especially in academic works—can still happen, particularly when citing sources or summarizing niche research. This is because I generate responses based on patterns rather than pulling directly from a database of verified citations.

However, I can minimize this by:

- Searching the web for real citations.
- Asking you for a specific source or journal you'd like me to check.
- Helping you verify references before you use them.

If you're working on research or need reliable academic citations, I recommend cross-checking anything I provide. I can also guide you to library databases, Google Scholar, or specific journal publishers. Let me know how I can help!

A recent example of a problematic ChatGPT response from my social media account:

MICHAEL

Which presidents of France were assassinated, if any?

CHATGPT

No president of France has been assassinated while serving in office. However, there have been

MICHAEL

That is incorrect information

CHATGPT

I apologize for the incorrect information provided earlier. You are right, there have been instances of French presidents being assassinated. Here are the correct facts:

President Paul Doumer was assassinated on May 6, 1932, while in office. He was shot by a Russian émigré named Paul Gorguloff.

Additionally, President Marie François Sadi Carnot was assassinated on June 24, 1894, by an Italian anarchist named Sante Geronimo Caserio.

Let's practice!

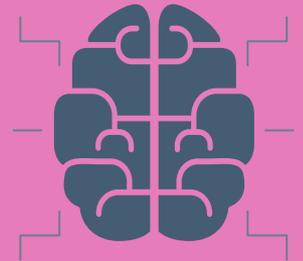
1. Open browser and Google ChatGPT
2. Create an account using your email
3. Start a conversation and ask it about sources for a paper
4. Go to the AUC Woodruff Library website;
Can you find the resource?

05 →

Ways of thinking about AI
in the classroom

The Spectrum of Student -Created Work and Bot -Created Work

What does that spectrum look like to you?



The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0

The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0 identifies twelve types of unoriginal work. Familiarity with traditional forms of plagiarism and emerging trends helps students develop original thinking skills and do their best original work.



Original Thinking

When someone submits assignments that are their own work, composed of original ideas built on attributed sources.



Student Collusion

Working with other students on an assignment meant for individual assessment.



Word-for-Word Plagiarism

Copying and pasting content without proper attribution.



Self-Plagiarism

Reusing one's previously published or submitted work without proper attribution.



Mosaic Plagiarism

Weaving phrases and text from several sources into one's own work. Adjusting sentences without quotation marks or attribution.



Software-based Text Modification

Taking content written by another and running it through a software tool (text spinner, translation engine) to evade plagiarism detection.



Contract Cheating

Engaging a third party (for free, for pay, or in kind) to complete an assignment and representing that as one's own work.



Inadvertent Plagiarism

Forgetting to properly cite or quote a source or unintentional paraphrasing.



Paraphrase Plagiarism

Rephrasing a source's ideas without proper attribution.



Computer Code Plagiarism

Copying or adapting source code without permission from and attribution to the original creator.



Source-based Plagiarism

Providing inaccurate or incomplete information about sources such that they cannot be found.



Manual Text Modification

Manipulating text with the intention of misleading plagiarism detection software.



Data Plagiarism

Falsifying or fabricating data or improperly appropriating someone else's work, putting a researcher, institution, or publisher's reputation in jeopardy.

Best Practices



80/20 Rule

80% should be your work, only 20% should use AI tools

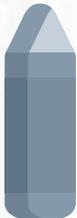
Cite, cite, cite

Ensure you're giving credit when credit is due

Use AI to strengthen, not replace

Trust yourself

Your work is often better than AI work



How to Cite ChatGPT

When given a follow-up prompt of “What is a more accurate representation?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that “different brain regions work together to support various cognitive processes” and “the functional specialization of different regions can change in response to experience and environmental factors” (OpenAI, 2023; see Appendix A for the full transcript).

Reference

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com/chat>

From: <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

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Thanks! →

Any questions?

Please reach out to the AUC Woodruff
Library at askref@auctr.edu.

Adapted from Jessica Epstein, former Social
Science Librarian and Unit Head of Online
Learning & Technology

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