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Using ChatGPT in your Teaching

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Using ChatGPT in Teaching

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TODAY'S GOALS:

- **Everyone leaves with one idea for using ChatGPT in their teaching**



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Transfer of Learning:

Applying knowledge to new situations – demonstration of mastery.

How to use this: ask the AI to apply a new concept to several different situations (using text supplied by the instructor).

The AI may apply it well, or it may fail to do so, or it may get some things correct and others not quite correct.

Student Task: Assess the AI's application of the concept by:

- a. comparing examples across different contexts,
- b. explaining the core of a concept
- c. pointing out inconsistencies and missing information in the way the AI applies concepts to new situations.
- d. Naming and explaining inaccuracies and gaps



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Evaluation:

Learning by teaching

How to use this: have students ask the AI to generate a brief essay using a common set of guidelines you supply.

Student Task: Evaluate and critique the AI essay in order to improve it. Your student works with the “AI student” to revise the essay by clarifying it, adding evidence, new information, etc.

The students can paste their suggestions for improvement into the ChatGPT interface and it will generate a revised essay.



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Process Creation:

How to use this: have students ask the AI to explain the steps of a complex process.

Student Task: Student will then correct the steps by adding missing elements or deleting errors or unnecessary steps

They can even tell the AI to incorporate their revisions into the multi-step process



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Process Creation: Example

The process of becoming a PhD typically involves several steps, including the following:

1. Earn a bachelor's degree: In order to pursue a PhD, you must first earn a bachelor's degree in a relevant field. This typically takes four years of full-time study.
2. Take the Graduate Record Examination (GRE): Most PhD programs require applicants to take the GRE, a standardized test that measures verbal, quantitative, and analytical writing skills.
3. Find a PhD program and apply: Research and compare PhD programs to find the one that best fits your interests and goals. Submit an application, which typically includes transcripts, letters of recommendation, a statement of purpose, and test scores.
4. Complete a master's degree: Many PhD programs require students to earn a master's degree before beginning work on their doctoral dissertation. This typically takes one to two years of full-time study.
5. Conduct research and write a dissertation: The core of a PhD program is the research that the student conducts, which must make a significant contribution to the field. This research is typically written up in the form of a dissertation, which must be defended in front of a panel of experts.
6. Complete any remaining requirements: Depending on the program, there may be additional coursework or exams that must be completed before the degree is awarded.

Overall, earning a PhD can take five to seven years of full-time study beyond the bachelor's degree, depending on the field and the individual student's circumstances.

Source: Mollick, "New Modes of Learning Enable by AI Chatbots"



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Theory Evaluation:

How to use this: ask ChatGPT (or have students ask) why one theory is better than another theory (or, how they differ)

Student Task: ask students to critique the response



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Socratic Dialogue:

How to use this: often, student ideas are not vetted or examined by others except perhaps by the instructor. ChatGPT, however, can be a good conversation partner: have students pose their theories or arguments (or theses) to ChatGPT and ask it to refute it.



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Grading Practice:

How to use this: have students actually score, not just critique, a written output from ChatGPT and then have them engage in a “norming” conversation. This will give them insight again into good writing, good organization, a good thesis, etc.



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Generate Writing or Research Prompts:

How to use this: students ask ChatGPT for a number of writing prompts or research ideas



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Sourcing ChatGPT:

How to use this: ask students to research and uncover the factual sources of a ChatGPT claim

For example, if you ask ChatGPT to describe competing theories about the fall of ancient Rome, ask students to find the scholarly sources of ChatGPT's claims



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AI – Human Swap:

How to use this: ask each student to write a short paper on an assigned topic and then ask ChatGPT to do the same. Next, exchange both papers (the one written by AI and the one written by the student) with another student and have the students analyze the essays to identify which one is the AI.



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Clinical Training:

How to use this: ask ChatGPT to generate clinical/patient scenarios that students can then use for training



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Case Studies:

How to use this: ask ChatGPT to generate case studies that students can use for analysis



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Creating Mathematical Proofs:

How to use this: ask ChatGPT to create a proof, which it may get wrong, and ask students to check it for accuracy



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Using ChatGPT FOR Teaching

Use ChatGPT to:

- Generate quizzes to test student understanding of a concept
- Generate a task for students to complete that summarizes the main points of a lesson
- Generate reflection or exam questions
- Generate math problems
- Create rubrics
- Create syllabi

ChatGPT 3.5



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Me: Explain the concept of executive privilege of the U.S. President using scholarly sources

ChatGPT: Executive privilege is a concept that refers to the ability of the President of the United States to withhold certain information from the public, Congress, and the courts. While executive privilege is not explicitly mentioned in the U.S. Constitution, it has been recognized as a constitutionally based power that stems from the separation of powers and the need for effective executive functioning. The concept has been shaped through historical precedents, court rulings, and legal opinions.

Scholarly sources provide in-depth analysis of executive privilege, its origins, and its scope. One notable source is the article "Executive Privilege and Separation of Powers" by Louis Fisher, published in the William & Mary Law Review (2008). Fisher examines the historical development of executive privilege, focusing on the relationship between the President and Congress. He highlights that executive privilege is a complex and evolving concept, subject to various interpretations.

Another valuable source is the book "Presidential Privilege and the Freedom of Information Act" by Kevin M. Baron (2019). Baron explores the tensions between executive privilege and transparency, particularly in relation to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). He examines landmark court cases and historical examples to assess the limits of executive privilege and the balance between governmental secrecy and accountability.

Moreover, the article "Executive Privilege: The Withholding of Information by the Executive" by Raoul Berger, published in the Harvard Law Review (1974), provides a historical perspective on executive privilege. Berger analyzes the historical precedents and constitutional basis of executive privilege, focusing on key court cases and controversies. He emphasizes the importance of a balanced approach to executive privilege, considering both the President's need for confidentiality and the constitutional checks and balances.

These scholarly sources offer nuanced perspectives on executive privilege, its historical context, and its relationship with other branches of government. They provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept and the debates surrounding its application, helping to shape legal and political discourse on executive privilege in the United States.

ChatGPT 4



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Me: Explain the concept of executive privilege of the U.S. President using scholarly sources

ChatGPT: Executive privilege is a constitutional principle and political concept in the United States that empowers the President and members of the executive branch to withhold information from the courts, Congress, and the public. The primary justification for this principle is that it helps maintain the separation of powers, facilitates candid advice and decision-making, and preserves national security interests.

Separation of Powers: As per the concept of separation of powers enshrined in the U.S. Constitution, each of the three branches of government — executive, legislative, and judicial — operates independently of the others (Fisher, Louis. "The Constitutional Conflicts between Congress and the President," 1985). Executive privilege is a tool to maintain this independence by limiting the other branches' access to certain executive information.

Candid Advice and Decision-Making: Executive privilege allows the President and their advisors to communicate candidly without concern that their discussions will be subject to public scrutiny. This, in turn, supports effective decision-making. This notion can be traced back to a 1974 Supreme Court case, *United States v. Nixon*, where the Court acknowledged that a President and their advisors must be free to "explore alternatives in the process of shaping policies and making decisions and to do so in a way many would be unwilling to express except privately" (*United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 1974).

National Security: Executive privilege enables the President to withhold sensitive information related to national security. This privilege is crucial to avoid inadvertently exposing strategic plans to adversaries, thereby maintaining the country's security (Shane, Peter M. "When Interbranch Norms Break Down: Of Arms-for-Hostages, 'Orderly Shutdowns,' Presidential Impeachments, and Judicial 'Coups'," 1999).

However, the concept of executive privilege is not absolute. For example, in the aforementioned *United States v. Nixon* case, the Supreme Court ruled that while executive privilege is constitutionally based, it must yield in certain circumstances, such as when there is a need for evidence in a criminal trial.

The executive privilege's scope and limit continue to be a subject of academic debate and legal contention, often reflecting the tension between the need for confidentiality in the executive branch and the principles of transparency and accountability in a democratic society. As of my knowledge cutoff in 2021, there was no explicit mention of executive privilege in the U.S. Constitution. The privilege has largely been inferred from the separation of powers doctrine and historical precedent, and its exercise has typically been evaluated on a case-by-case basis. As such, executive privilege remains a nuanced and evolving area of U.S. constitutional law.

References:

1. Fisher, Louis. "The Constitutional Conflicts between Congress and the President," 1985.
2. *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 1974.
3. Shane, Peter M. "When Interbranch Norms Break Down: Of Arms-for-Hostages, 'Orderly Shutdowns,' Presidential Impeachments, and Judicial 'Coups'," 1999.