

Information skills for students and teachers –

AI

Miloš Petrovič University of Maribor Library





Introduction Positive implications of AI in education Negative implications of AI in education **Promised land** Trouble in paradise Guidelines Information and AI literacy skills

Research steps





Positive implications





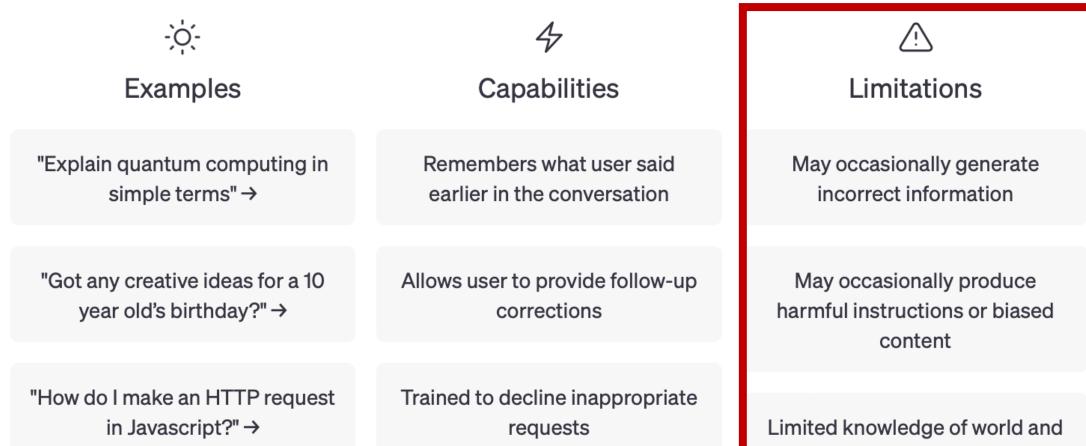
Negative implications

- 1. Bias and discrimination
- 2. Privacy and security concerns
- 3. Over-reliance on technology
- 4. Lack of transparency
- 5. Cost

Promised land



ChatGPT



events after 2021

Search engines

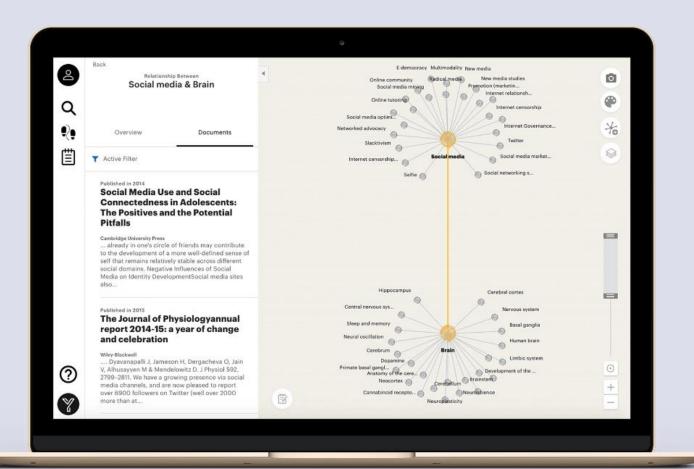




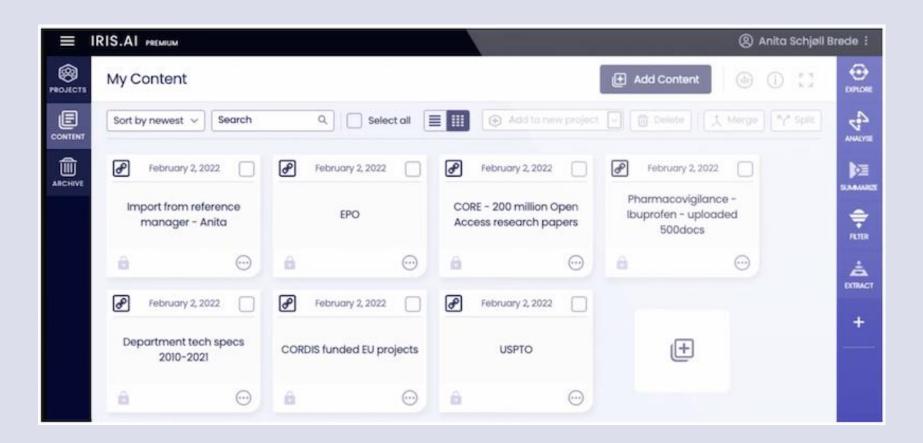




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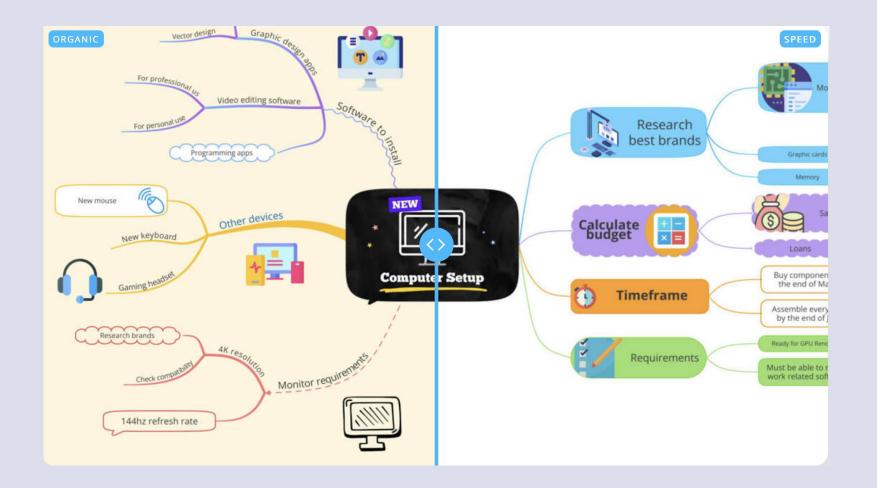


Iris.ai



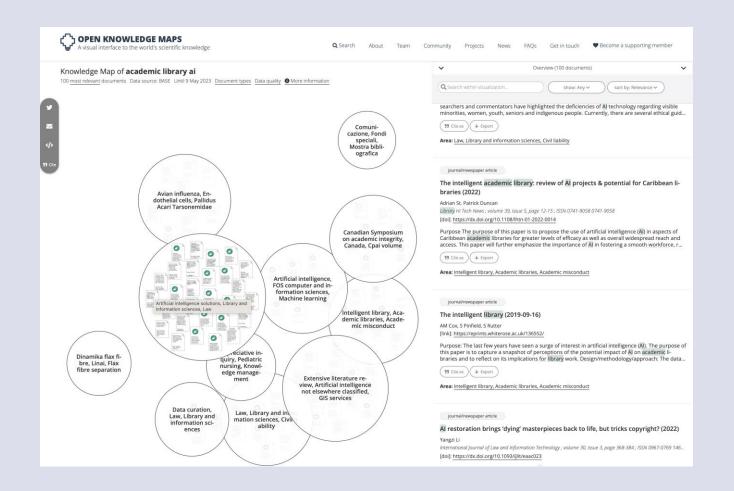
Ayoa mind map



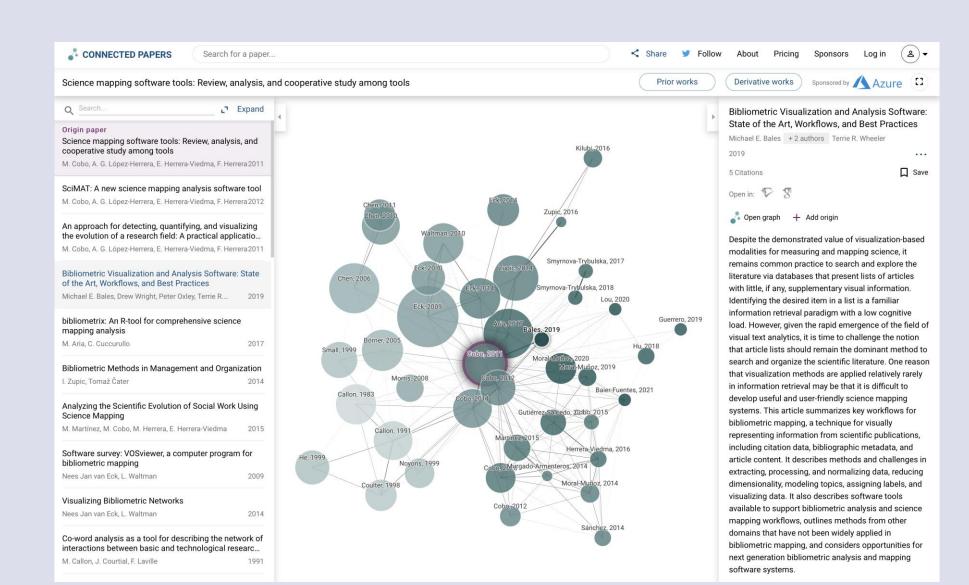


Open Knowledge Map

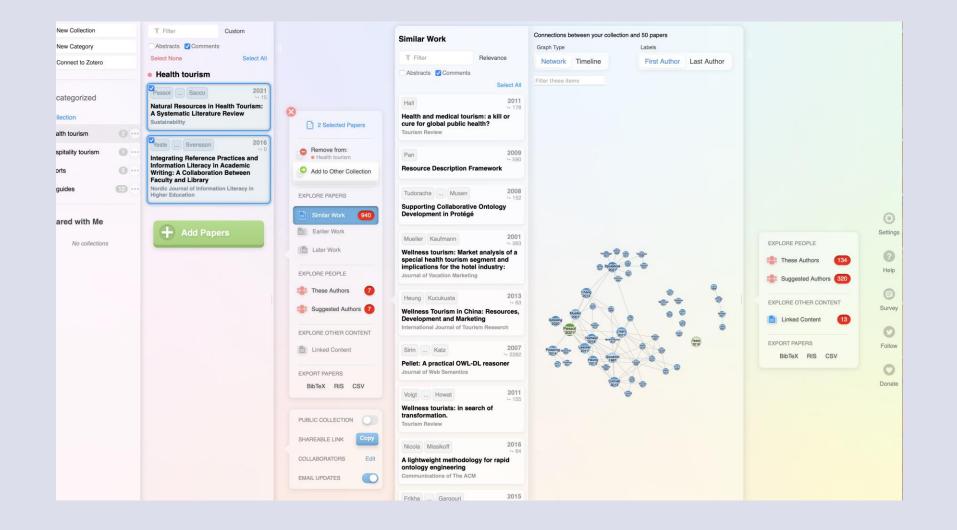




Connected papers



Research rabbit



Litmaps

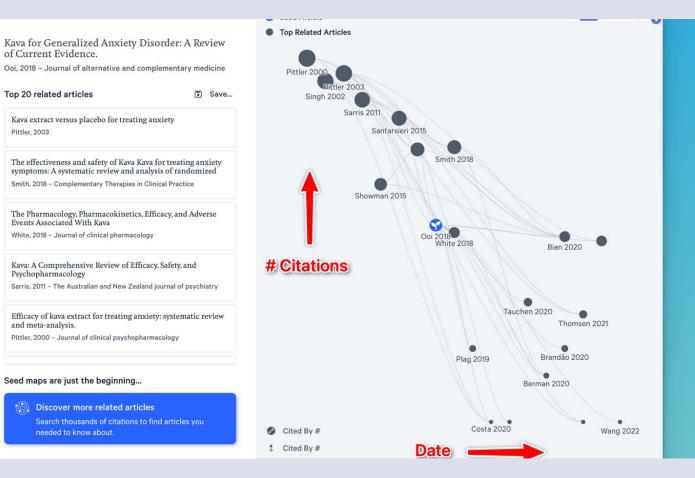
of Current Evidence.

Top 20 related articles

Psychopharmacology

and meta-analysis.

Pittler, 2003

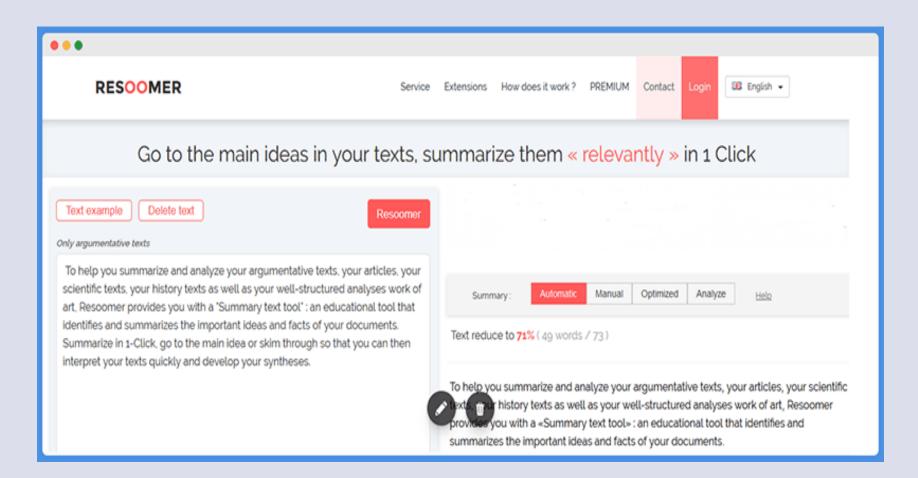


Scholarcy

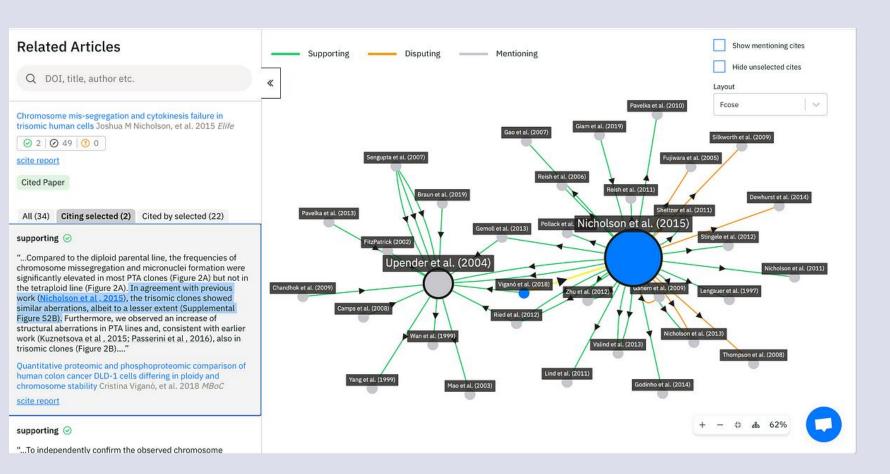








Scite



Elicit

| licit | How effective is finasteride for reducing hair loss in | women? | | ⊚ FAQ | ⊞ Tasks 🟠 Starred 2 |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Paper title | Takeaway from abstract | PDF | Ye | >> |
| ŝ | Efficacy of Finasteride 1.25 mg on Female Pattern Hair Loss; Pilot Study | Finasteride 1.25 mg/day for 28 weeks in female pattern hair loss patients shows some measurable efficacy but no objective clinical efficacy. | PDEC | 20 | Add info Paper title Takeaway from abstract × PDF × Year × |
| ŝ | Finasteride treatment of female pattern hair loss. | Sixty-two percent of patients showed some improvement of their hair loss with finasteride, 2.5 mg/d, while taking an oral contraceptive. | PDE | 20 | Citations × + Add Column |
| ŝ | The effectiveness of finasteride and dutasteride used for 3 years in women with androgenetic alopecia. | Finasteride 1.25 mg and dutasteride 0.15 mg given to women for 3 years effectively increased hair thickness and arrested further deterioration. | PDF.cd | 20 | Filter Keywords Published after |
| ☆ | Finasteride Treatment of Hair Loss in Women | Finasteride may be considered for treatment of female pattern hair loss in patients who fail topical minoxidil treatment. | | 20 | Study type Has PDF |
| 숩 | Finasteride and Its Potential for the Treatment of Female Pattern Hair Loss: Evidence to Date | Oral finasteride is potentially an alternative treatment to topical minoxidil for female pattern hair loss. | PDE | 20 | Tidy Clear unstarred |
| ☆ | Clinical efficacy of oral administration of finasteride at a dose of 2.5 mg/day in women | Finasteride at a dose of 2.5 mg/day is effective for female pattern hair loss in women. | | 20 | Download bib |

keenious

The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

Global warming and greenhouse gases

Introduction

The earth is facing universal climate challenges because of increasing average temperature on the earth, leading to global warming. This is a well-known problem and it is a strong consensus saying that global warming is caused by human-<u>amade</u> emission of greenhouse gases (GHG), which has increased rapidly since 1750 [12], In 1994, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as UNFCOC, was established with the objective to stabilize greenhouse gases levels in the atmosphere [3]. There are 197 Parties oblighting to the Convention. UNFCOC Teclalities regular meetings to discuss climate change actions, trying to prevent climate changes to be harmful towards the humanity and ecosystems [3]. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides the Convention with scientific studies and guidelines for GHC reduction. Figure 1 shows the annual temperature anomaly where the measurements are done by four independent agencies. This illustrates how the warmed changes.

1

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Articles recommended for your text in 2.36s

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Process in the Victorian Clothina Trades.

Ernst Abbe's scientific management:

2005 Industrial and Corporate Change

theoretical insights from a nineteenth-

century dynamic capabilities approach

Taylorism Reconsidered: The Impact of Scientific Management within the

The Maligned F.W. Taylor: A Rep ? Help

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1986 Labour History

Raelene Frances

Guido Buenstorf

Journal Article

Christopher Wright

Journal Article

Australian Workplace

Journal Article



3. Read contextually relevant articles

Trinka

| TR | ÎNKA 🖹 File 🗸 | Document Type General Writing → A Style Guide None → R Send for Professional Editing | | Upgrade |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Normal - Font | - Size - B I U ×, ×' E = = = := != := A- Ω- ⊞ Ω→= | | Alerts 37 🖓 Her |
| | | | | → should Gram |
| 0 | | An Antagonist vs a Villain <u>In A</u> Story: What's the Difference? | | either antagonists or villains or → antagonists, villains, or Change 'either antagonists or villains or' to 'antagonists, villains, or'. |
| | | What's the difference between an <u>antagonist</u> and a villain? We often see these terms used interchangeably, but there's a big difference between them, and you <u>need to</u> know which is the right one for your <u>story</u> . | | GRAMMAR |
| 2 | | In the simplest terms, an antagonist is someone who actively opposes the protagonist. They are not necessarily evil or bad, they just have a different agenda than the main character. | | • main → the main |
| | | A villain, on the other hand, is evil and intent on harming others. They are self-serving and usually have more sinister motives. | | • also → also |
| | | Therefore, adversarial characters may be <mark>either antagonists or villains or</mark> both. So when do you use an antagonist vs a villain in your writing? Let's take a closer look! | | • to → to |
| | | What Is An Antagonist? | | in the face of |
| | | In literature and film, an antagonist is a character or force that actively works against the protagonist or main character. Think of them as a roadblock with a clear purpose and well-defined reasons for their choices and actions. | | \rightarrow despite \rightarrow faced with \rightarrow when faced with |
| | | The antagonist may be an institutional force, such as an oppressive government, or an individual, such as a villainous mentor or a romantic rival. Antagonists can also be nature itself, such as in the case of a severe drought or a hungry animal. | | And while → While |
| | | In addition to providing conflict and tension, antagonists <u>also</u> help <u>to</u> create a stronger sense of empathy for the protagonist by highlighting their strength and determination in the <u>face of</u> adversity. <u>And while</u> they may cause difficulties for the story's protagonist, they are not necessarily bad people. Antagonists play an essential role in making a story more memorable. | | • to \rightarrow or |
| | | What Is a Villain? | | - to achieve \rightarrow achieving |
| | | 4 million is an annual an anil abana atamaisk kissis sa an annual fan ska annual malfana af ask an 17k an an | | - the only one \rightarrow only |
| 8 | File Name: Villain 🗡 | Word Count A American English | ^ () | |

Grammarly

ATHENA

G≡,

Rooms that are tiny can be tricky to decorate but they can also be a lot of fun. So when a client challenged us to give her pocket size space a summer makeover for under \$500 dollars, we just couldn't say no. Transforming a very small space doesn't have to blow your budget. Small things like finding a vintage piece of furniture from a relative or adding a fresh coat of paint to your own dated items can add a stylish splash to any abode.

Correctness 2 alerts

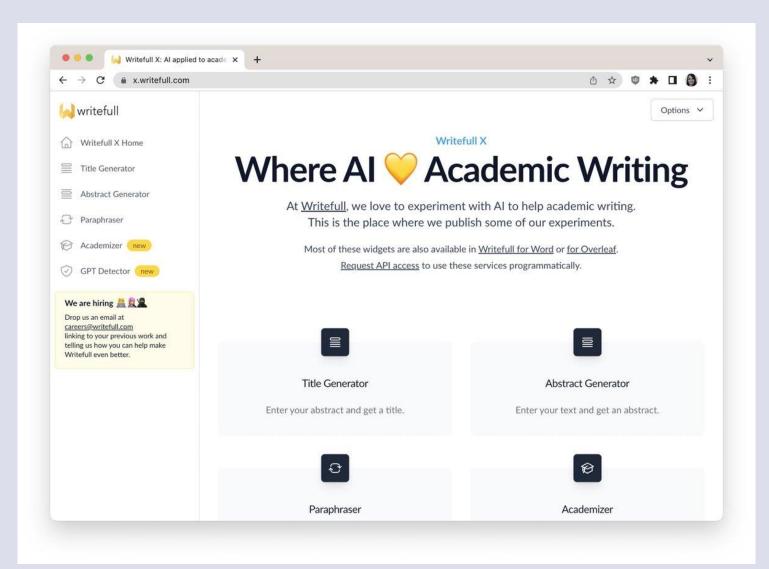
Clarity A bit unclear

Engagement A bit bland

Delivery Slightly off

Writefull





Trouble in paradise









Bias

Errors

Misuse

Privacy and security

Transparency

Reflecting existing controversies (citations)

Predatory journals





Stanford, Harvard, MIT, University of Cambridge, University of Helsinki

Guidelines are temporary and will evolve with regard to new developments

Information skills









Definition:

AI literacy is a set of competencies that enables individuals to critically evaluate AI technologies, communicate and collaborate effectively with AI, and use AI as a tool online, at home, and in the workplace.

Long, D., & Magerko, B. (2020). What is AI Literacy? Competencies and Design Considerations. *Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*.

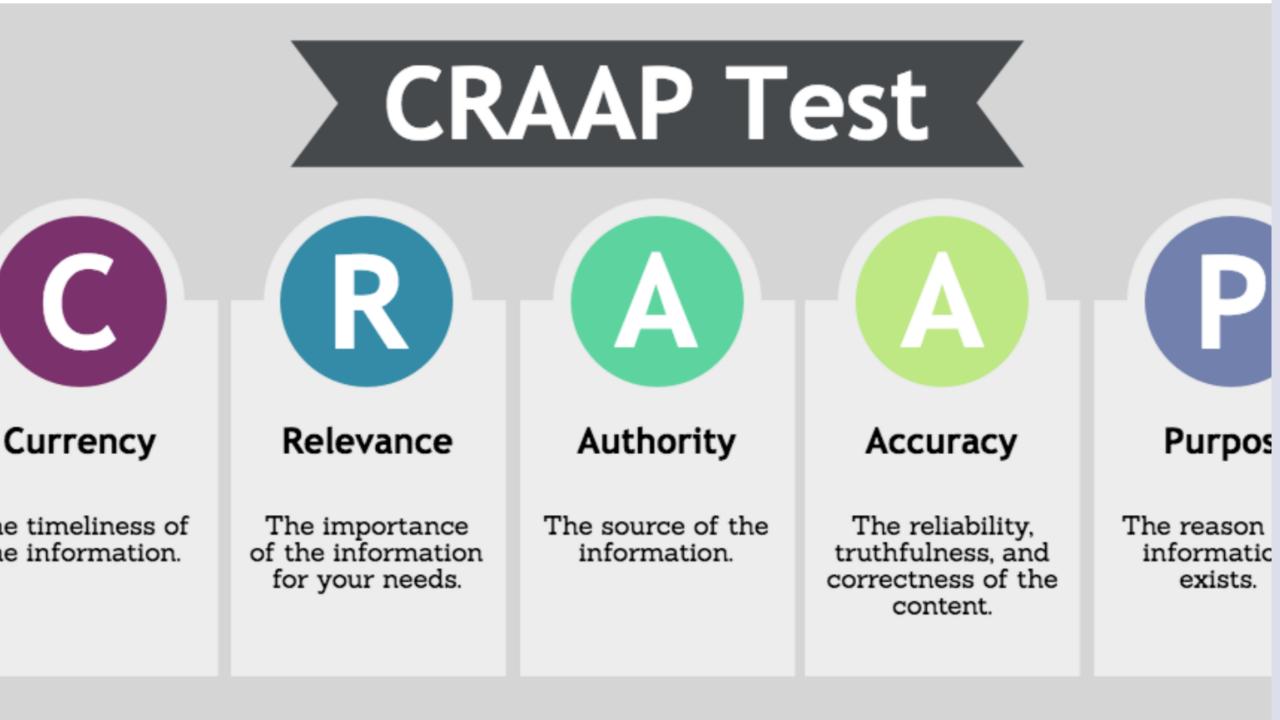
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Understanding AI concepts

Knowing AI applications

Ethical and social implications of AI

Understanding the limitations of AI







Reliability

Objective

Bias

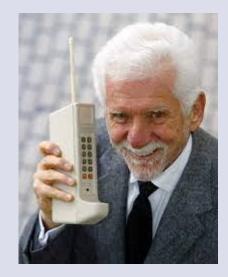
Ownership

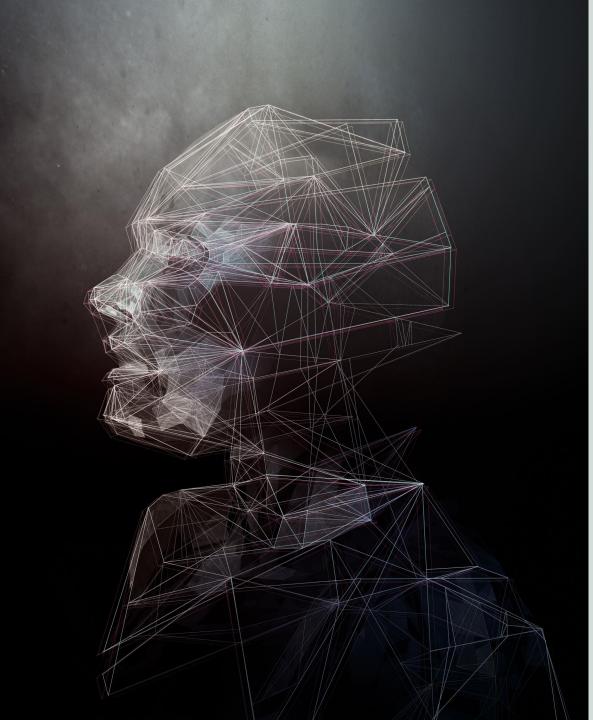


Hachet and mobile phone









Al will not replace you. A person using Al will.

Thank you!

