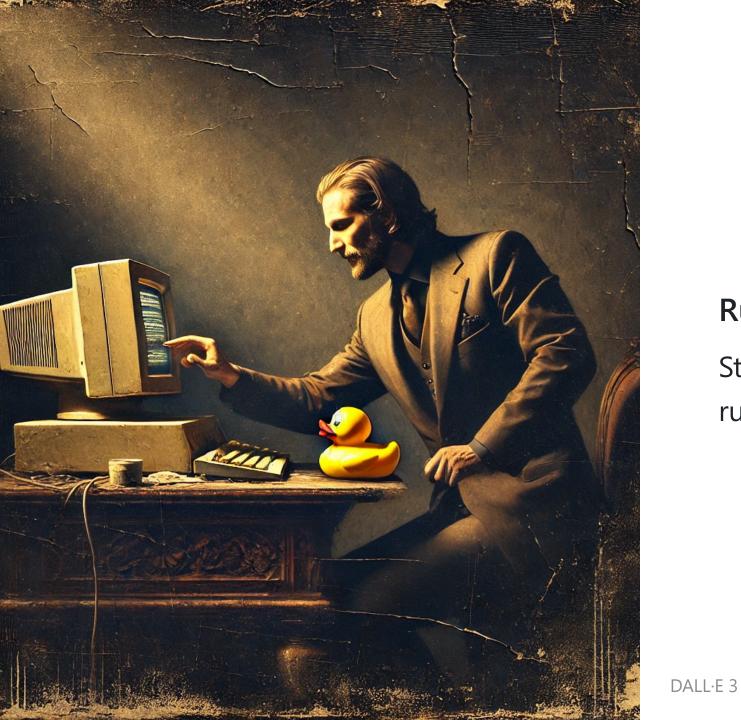
A proposed study: Awareness and perceptions of generative AI usage for supporting learning

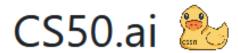
Tjun Hoh

University College London



Rubber duck debugging

Stuck on a problem? Describe it to a rubber duck!



CS50's adaptation of **ChatGPT** for students and teachers **beta** with support from Microsoft and OpenAI





CS50 duck

Harvard University's AI chatbot for CS50: Introduction to Computer Science

https://cs50.ai/







3

It seems like you're trying to declare the main function with only one parameter. However, in C, the main function should have either zero parameters or two parameters, which are int argc and char *argv[]. The first parameter, argc, represents the number of command-line arguments, and the second parameter, argv, is an array of strings representing each of those arguments.

For the Caesar problem, you'll want to use these parameters to access the command-line argument that represents the key. To do this, you should declare your main function as follows:

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    // Your code here
}
```

Then, you can check if the user has provided the correct number of arguments (in this case, just one additional argument for the key) and handle the input accordingly.

P.S. I am an experimental bot. Quack. Do not assume that my reply is accurate unless you see that it's been "endorsed" by (human) staff. Quack.

Comment Edit Delete Unendorse ···

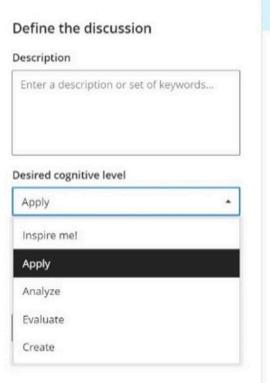


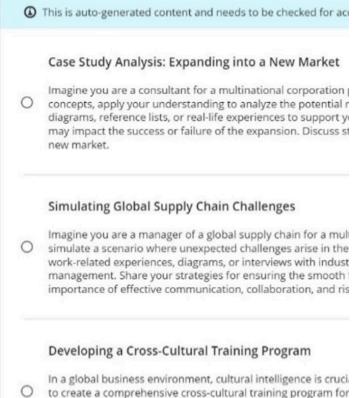
♥8 Reply Edit Delete …

CS50 duck

- "ChatGPT can be too helpful"
- "The CS50 duck, by contrast, provides helpful hints and guides students to an answer"

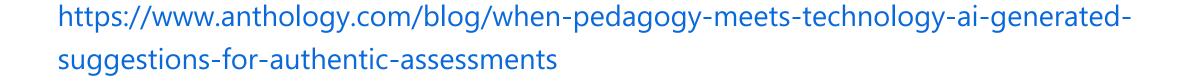
Auto-Generate Discussion





as cultural etiquette, language skills, and intercultural commu

https://www.anthology.com/aidesign-assistant



Students' views

HEPI Policy Note 51

- More than half of students (53%) have used generative AI to help them with assessments.
 - The most common use is as an 'Al private tutor' (36%), helping to explain concepts.
- A 'digital divide' in Al use may be emerging. Nearly three-fifths of students from the most privileged backgrounds (58%) use generative Al for assessments, compared with just half (51%) from the least privileged backgrounds.
- Only a fifth of students (22%) are satisfied with the support they have received on Al. Most students (62%) are neutral or say they do not know.

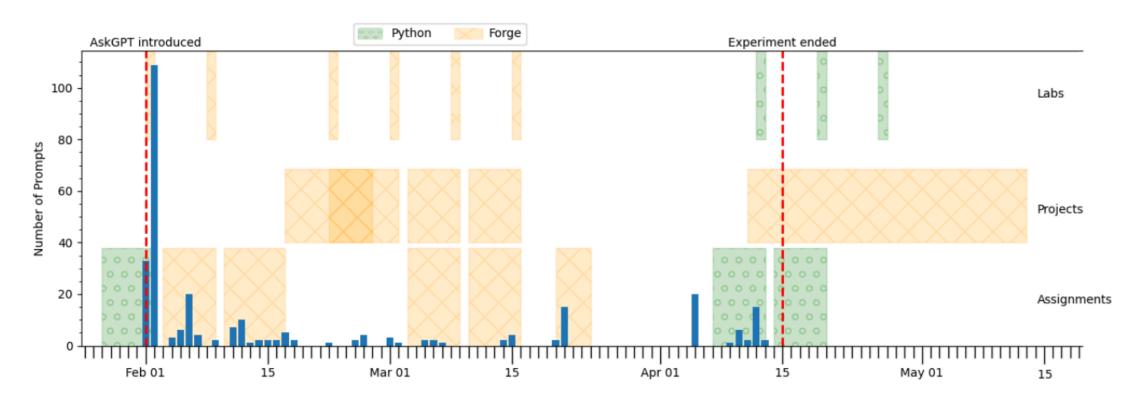


Figure 3: Number of student prompts to AskGPT per day, overlaid on an course schedule.

Student use of large language models

Student responses

- P2: "I learn better through struggling to find an answer. If it comes too easy, it's hard for me to remember any information I've learned."
- P11: "I have a vitriolic hatred toward AI."

Student use of large language models

Table 2: Reasons students did not use AskGPT.

Reason	Count	% Responses
May interfere with learning	25	57 %
Fear of breaking course rules	12	27 %
Awkward UI	9	20 %
Concerns about logging	7	16 %
Worse than alternatives	6	14 %
Responses were not useful	6	14 %
Did not want to use	4	9 %
Fear of overuse	4	9 %
Installation issues	2	5 %
Concerns about AI	2	5 %
Did not use VS Code	1	2 %

Student use of large language models

Educators' views

Luleå University of Technology staff survey

- 76.12% of the university teachers surveyed expressed willingness to encourage their students to use generative AI ethically.
- Over 50% currently use generative AI in some form.

Texas A&M University

- 47% are somewhat to extremely comfortable with students using ChatGPT in courses.
- 64% of faculty and 73% of students have used ChatGPT.

Purpose

- To inform generative AI-based pedagogical developments
 - University policy
 - Staff guidance and training
 - Integration into teaching and learning

Research themes

- Awareness and understanding
 - Common tools: ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot
 - Embedded technology: Microsoft Word, Grammarly
- Usage patterns
 - Implicit versus explicit usage expectations

Research themes

- Trust and confidence
 - Ethical concerns
 - Domain expert knowledge
- Perceptions and anxiety
 - Breach of privacy
 - Confidence to ask questions
- Digital divide and equity of access
 - Accessibility and cost

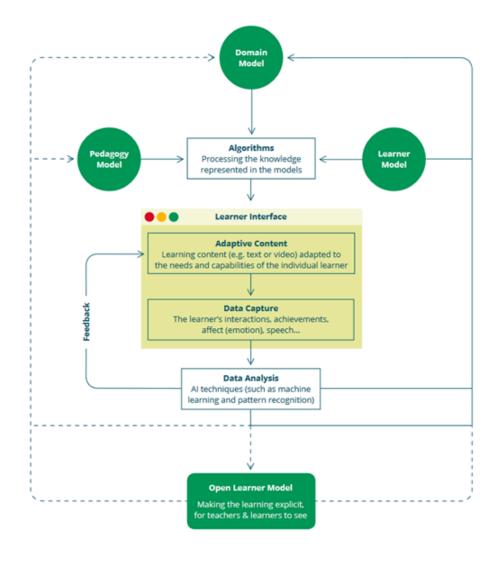
Research themes

- Guidance
 - Supplementing university instructors and tutors
- Learning and teaching strategies
 - Fostering generative Al culture

Some literature

- Generation gap
- Artificial intelligence anxiety scale
- Intelligent tutoring systems
- Technology Acceptance Model links to an user acceptance perspective:
 - perceived usefulness
 - perceived ease of use

Figure 1AlEd system showing a simplified picture of a typical model-based adaptive tutor.



Possible questions

- Do you think that generative AI will **replace skills** or **knowledge** that you are learning (or have learnt) from university?
- Will generative Al usage undermine your learning experience?
- How satisfied are you with your university instructors?
- Would you rely on generative Al as a tutor for your university subjects?
- What concerns do you have about using generative AI?

Logistics

- Multi-stage survey targetting students and educators
 - Current focus: statistics and data science
 - Future focus: ???

Participants

Currently targetting students from:

UK

University College London Coventry University

Australia

La Trobe University
Federation University Australia
Macquarie University

Timeline: Student survey

- June: Pilot testing
- July August: Survey launch phase 1
 - UK term 3: postgraduates
 - Australia semester 2
- September December: Survey launch phase 2
 - UK term 1
- January April: Survey launch phase 3
 - UK term 2

Timeline: Staff survey

- September: Pilot testing
- October December: Survey launch

The end 👺