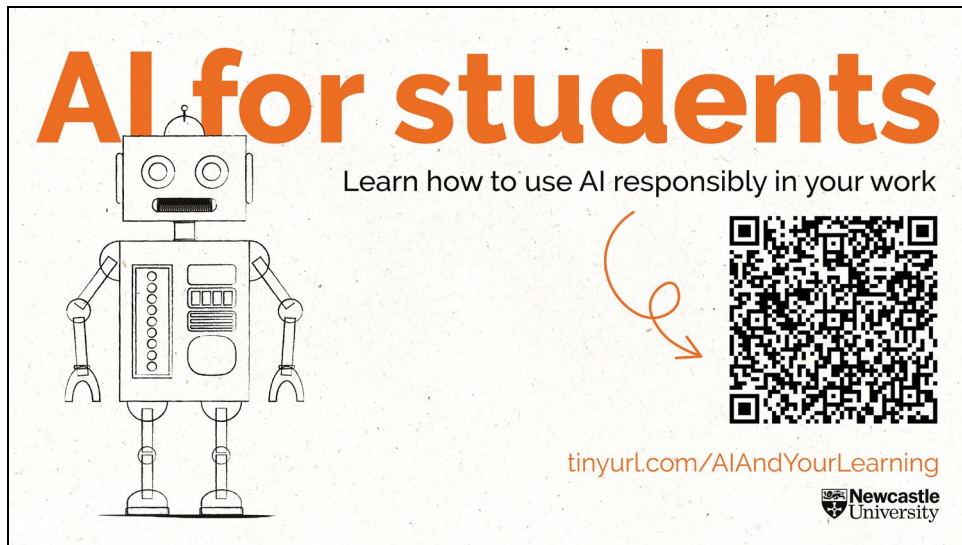


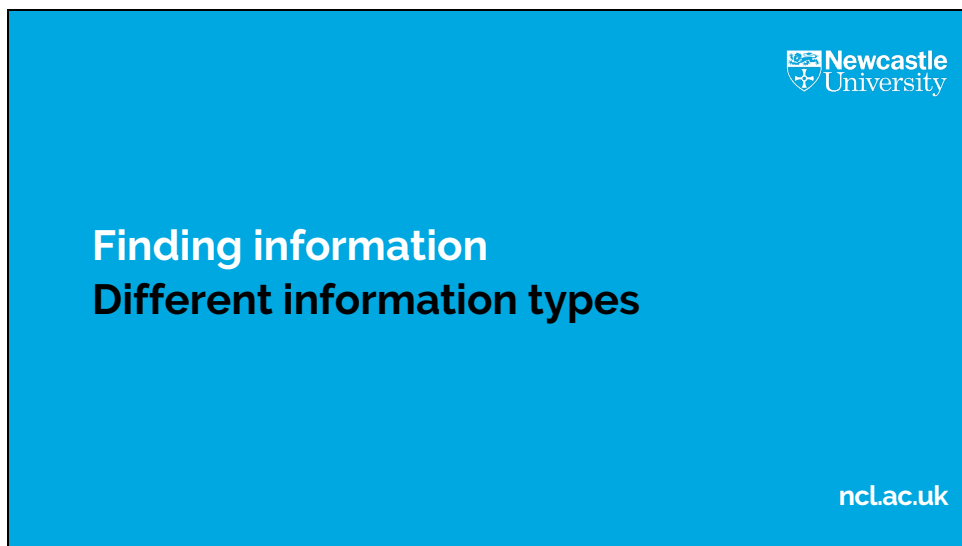
Information Literacy and AI reusable slides with notes

Slide 1



Use this slide to promote the AI for Learning webpages, especially mention the information sheet and checklist as downloadable resources to refer to when preparing for assessment.

Slide 2



When talking about the different information types that students will be using in their studies, mention AI in the list as an alternative source. Valuable as a source for summary information, background, a differing perspective on a topic. But be cautious that it is not an academic source. Ask yourself what your tutors are looking for.

Slide 3

Artificial intelligence (AI) as an Information Source

- AI is not an **academic** information source.
- AI does not usually provide citations.
- The information AI draws upon may not be up-to-date or scholarly.
- Information may be incorrect or hallucinated.

[AI and Your Learning](#) on the Academic Skills Kit

Some of you may also be considering using AI as an information source in your work – on the surface, when you enter your prompt or question, it can appear that the response is a unique source of information that has been generated for your purpose alone.

However, with generative AI, text responses are built word by word, phrase by phrase, based on what is most likely to come next and what ‘fits’. The tool matches text pieces together to build a response without consideration of which sources the text comes from or the context of the information.

AI is not an academic information source. At university level, there is an expectation that the sources you use will be more in-depth and scholarly, and that you will draw on differing perspectives to form your own opinions.

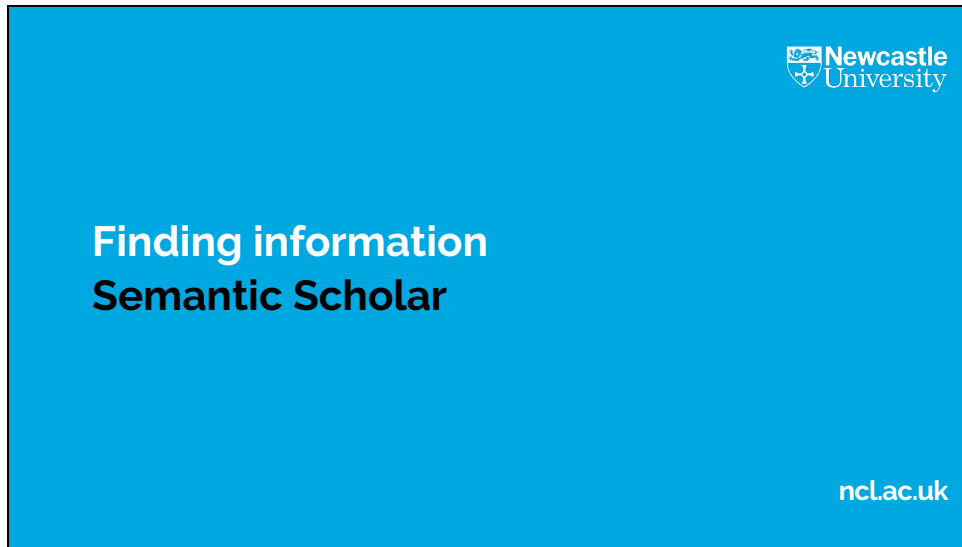
AI does not usually provide citations. You typically cannot trace the response or any individual part of it back to a single parent source or know where the information came from. When prompted to give a citation, this will be included but you cannot be sure that the reference is real or that it is the source of that idea.

The information AI draws upon may not be up-to-date or scholarly. Datasets AI are trained on and draw from can vary and may be outdated.

Information may be incorrect or hallucinated. Replies may sound plausible but on critical reading you may find that the response is factually incorrect or unrelated to the context.

If you do plan on using AI as an information source or even as a tool for helping you structure your research and writing, you need to reference and acknowledge that use. Take a look at the materials on the ASK website, which explain how to use AI responsibly and openly in your studies. I’ve also added some pages to Canvas that will help.

Slide 4



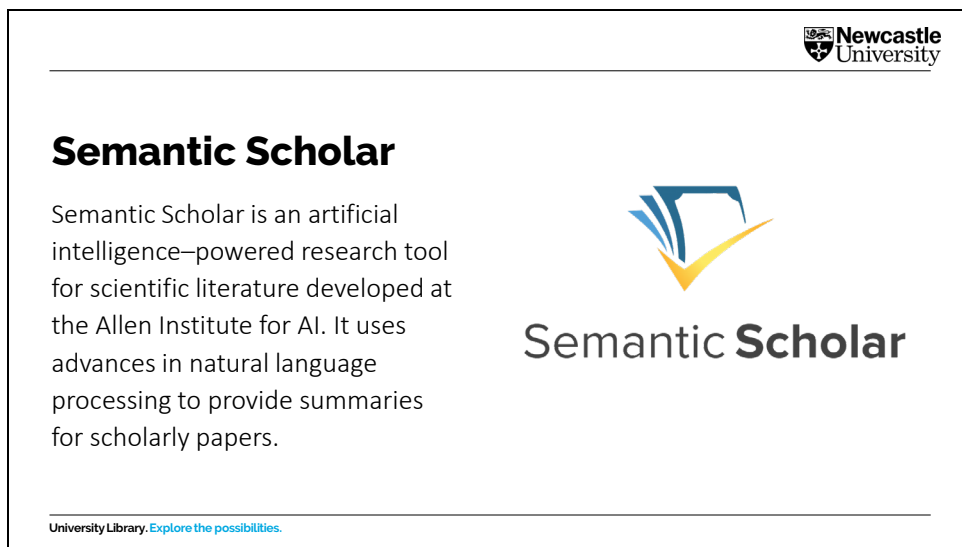
Newcastle University

Finding information
Semantic Scholar

ncl.ac.uk

Include Semantic Scholar for PGT and PGR sessions alongside demos of using Scopus and Web of Science to create saved searches and alerts.


Slide 5



Newcastle University

Semantic Scholar

Semantic Scholar is an artificial intelligence–powered research tool for scientific literature developed at the Allen Institute for AI. It uses advances in natural language processing to provide summaries for scholarly papers.



Semantic Scholar

University Library. [Explore the possibilities.](#)

Semantic Scholar is a free and open access database, that uses Artificial Intelligence to drive search and discovery of scholarly information in a different way to other bibliographic databases we have explored. Semantic Scholar applies machine learning techniques to extract the meaning from the literature it indexes and make connections between papers, potentially allowing you to navigate research more efficiently than a traditional search engine.


It also has a TLDR (too long didn't read) function which is an AI-generated summary that helps you quickly determine the key content of a paper. These TLDR summaries take abstracts to a new level of conciseness to enable skim reading and selection.

You do not need to create an account with Semantic Scholar to use the search function but in order to save papers and create your research dashboard, you will need to create your personal space. We recommend that you create your account in order to get the most from the database.

You can log in to Semantic Scholar using the institutional log in option and your Newcastle University username and password. The first time that you log in you will be asked to complete a short form to activate your personal account, as is also required in Scopus and Web of Science. This will enable you to make the fullest use of your research dashboard.

The main advantage of creating an account with Semantic Scholar using Newcastle University authentication, is the ability to utilise your Research Dashboard and Research Feeds to explore recommended papers and keep up-to-date with the most current research.

Slide 6



Evaluating information
Quality of the information you use

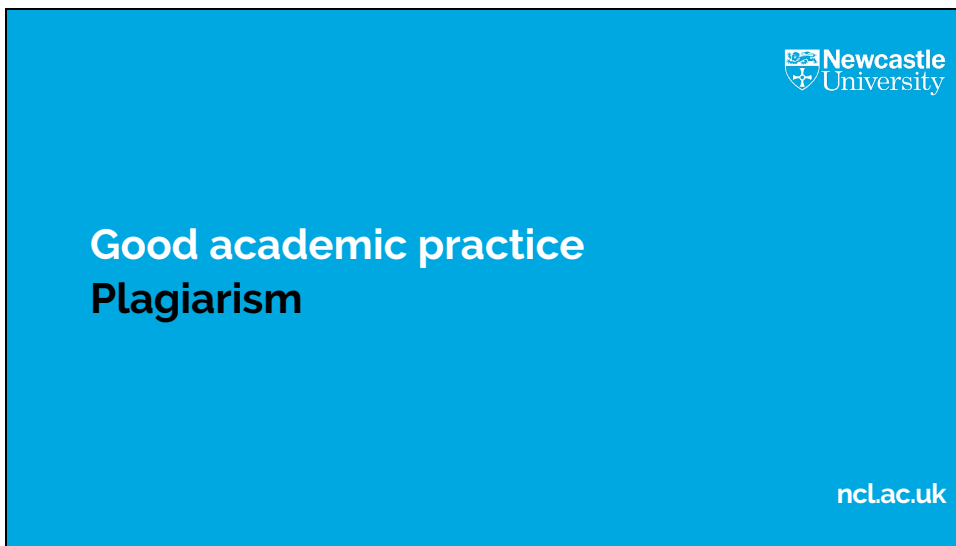
ncl.ac.uk

When talking about evaluating the information you find, particularly online – be that Google, Google Scholar or AI – stress the importance of being critical.

You should be cautious about using responses generated by AI as a source of information in your studies and take time to carefully consider if it is an appropriate source to use for the task you have been given. Always check that references provided are real and make sense in context, and cross-check information to confirm accuracy.

If you do decide to use AI as an information source, make sure to use the resources found on the Academic Skills Kit to help you critically evaluate the information you gather from AI, and to reference the material appropriately.

Slide 7



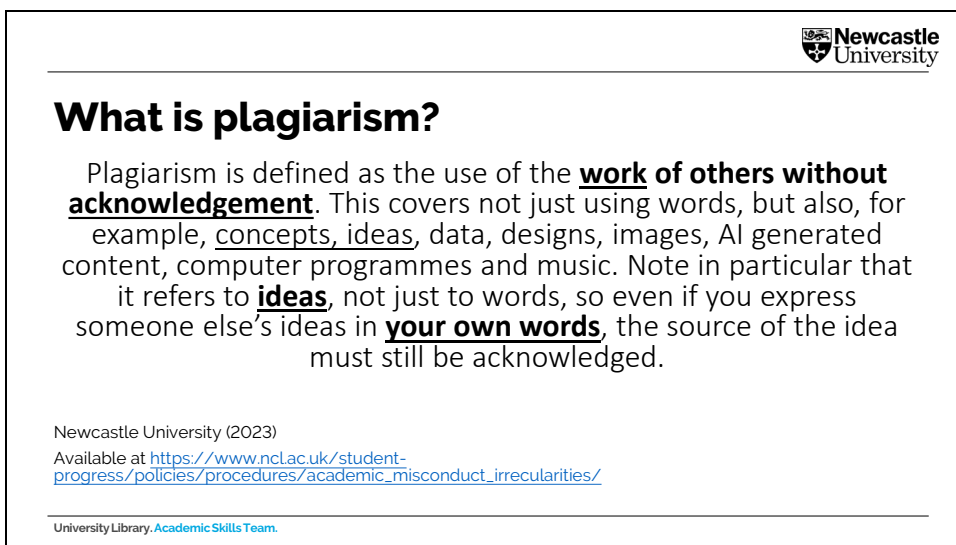
Newcastle University

Good academic practice Plagiarism

ncl.ac.uk

Refer to AI within any discussion around plagiarism to highlight the revised statement that includes AI generated content.

Slide 8



Newcastle University

What is plagiarism?


Plagiarism is defined as the use of the **work of others without acknowledgement**. This covers not just using words, but also, for example, concepts, ideas, data, designs, images, AI generated content, computer programmes and music. Note in particular that it refers to **ideas**, not just to words, so even if you express someone else's ideas in **your own words**, the source of the idea must still be acknowledged.

Newcastle University (2023)
Available at https://www.ncl.ac.uk/student-progress/policies/procedures/academic_misconduct_irregularities/

University Library, Academic Skills Team.

Use this slide to raise issues around what constitutes the 'work' of others i.e. not just written work but also ideas, images, etc. Also highlight that paraphrasing is not enough to make it yours. Discuss what counts as **acknowledgement** (references, quotation marks etc.) Highlight the idea of in **your own words** – over use of AI tools that will rewrite text for clarity, improve grammar, effectively work as a proof reader, would also be considered academic misconduct. Work submitted must be your own.

Slide 9




What counts as plagiarism?

- Copying a section of work word for word without clear and full acknowledgement of the source.
- Paraphrasing the work of others without clear and full acknowledgement of the source.
- Submitting assignments written by someone or something else.
- Working with other students to produce a piece of work that you submit for individual assessment (unless group work is clearly stipulated).
- Submitting the same work for more than one assignment
- Unacknowledged inclusion of content, including text, images and code generated by artificial intelligence tools or other knowledge-based systems.
- Overuse of AI tools in the writing process, meaning that the words you submit are not your own

University Library. [Academic Skills Team](#).

Addition of AI on this slide with emphasis on the 'using your own words' message.

Slide 10



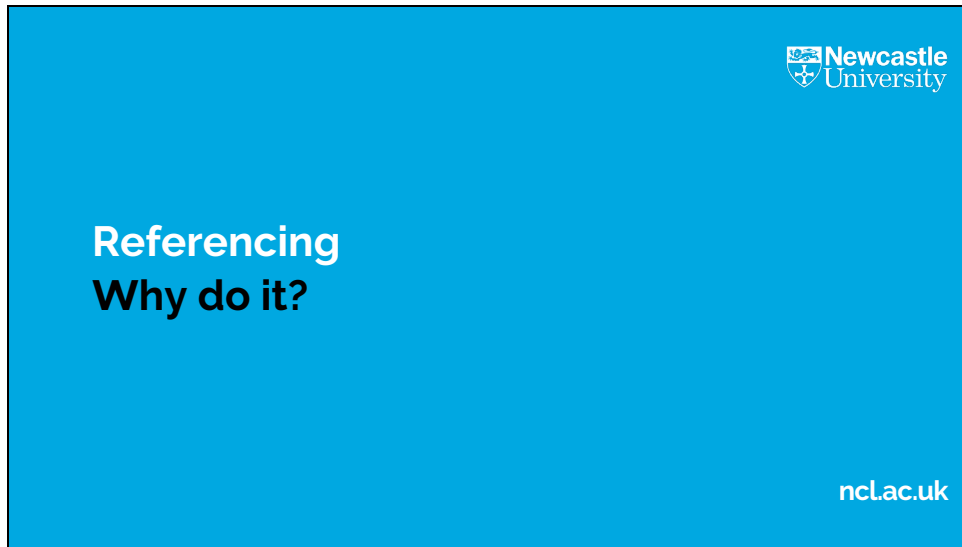
How does plagiarism occur?

- Poor note-taking practices – not distinguishing between own ideas and others' or missing referencing details.
- Not reading or thinking critically enough – results in assignments that focus on what others say rather than what their ideas mean for the question.
- Not understanding how to integrate evidence effectively (missing quotation marks, weak paraphrasing).
- Not understanding how to reference correctly.
- Overuse of AI tools in your academic practice.

University Library. [Academic Skills Team](#).

Stress at beginning that plagiarism most often occurs accidentally. Addition of overuse of AI resulting in plagiarism where your work has been changed extensively. Refer to the AI for Students checklist to support drawing the lines between good and poor academic practice.

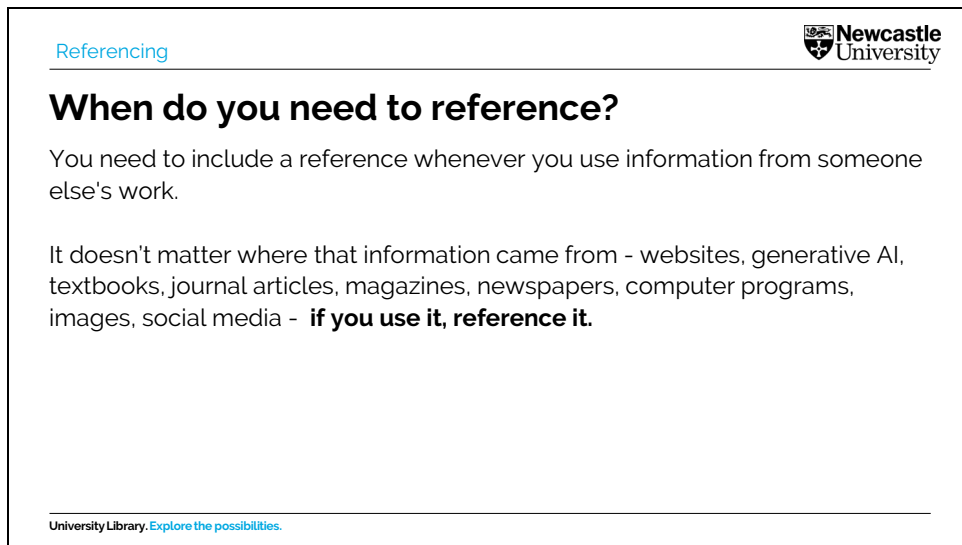
Slide 11



Slide 11 features a solid blue background. In the top right corner, the Newcastle University logo and name are displayed. The main text, 'Referencing Why do it?', is centered in white. The website address 'ncl.ac.uk' is located in the bottom right corner.

Mention that referencing includes any information that is not your own, so that will include refereeing to AI when used as a source of information, or the need to include an acknowledgement statement.

Slide 12



Slide 12 has a white background with a thin black border. The word 'Referencing' is in the top left, and the Newcastle University logo is in the top right. The title 'When do you need to reference?' is bold. The text explains that references are needed for any information from others, including AI-generated content. A footer at the bottom left reads 'University Library. Explore the possibilities.'

Stress the importance of always referencing ANYTHING that isn't their own ideas/words, be that from websites, journal articles, magazines, newspapers etc. and even AI: Any text, images or coding for example, that you have generated though AI tools needs to be acknowledged and referenced. You can find out how to do this by using Cite Them Right and our AI referencing guide.

Common problems – Referencing Guide

- Secondary referencing
- Authors' names
 - what is a family name? multiple authors (when to use *et al.*?)
- How to reference different types of information, inc. images, graphs, diagrams
- Referencing images/copyright
- Referencing AI
- Using quotes – when to and when not to
- How long is a quote before it is plagiarism
- How to cite multiple references after a sentence

Go through the common problems.

AI – briefly explain the different instances that you might be using AI in your work e.g. using an AI tool that aides you with your work, such as Microsoft Copilot, or using AI as an information source, such as Bard – this will determine how you reference your use of AI, i.e. a statement at the end of your work to say that you have used AI to help you format your text, for example, or a full reference in your reference list citing ChatGPT as a source. It really important that you always reference any AI that you use (plagiarism).