

AI HISTORY, CONTINUED



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Garry Kasparov, a chess grandmaster, plays against Deep Blue, IBM's chess-playing artificial intelligence. Deep Blue beat Kasparov in a six-game match.

“The ability to say, ‘can you show me an example of this thing or can you show me how this is used’ and it will just do it, that’s powerful. Now you can’t always take them at their word. So you have to check,” Causey said.

“Try not to be afraid of this, but look for the truth. It’s more exciting than scary at the moment,” Causey said.

Because they were trained from all of our information that’s on the internet. So they have all the same flaws and all the same biases that people have.” Despite this, Causey said AI is not something to be afraid of. “Try not to be afraid of this, but look for the truth,” he said. “It’s more exciting than scary at the moment.”

AI CLASSROOM, CONTINUED

Student response

Moody-Qualls said her students are curious and have expressed interest in learning more about AI. She said it is important for all students to be aware of emerging technologies and how technology like AI develops and affects their college experience. The computer science instructor said he has faced negativity from some students regarding his use of AI in his courses. He said the negativity arises from the standpoint that using ChatGPT is lazy. Gilland said some students fall into the trap of relying solely on ChatGPT, instead of using it

as a tool to study or verify work with. He said it is obvious when students rely on ChatGPT because they submit work out of their grasp on the homework and do poorly on tests where they can’t use ChatGPT. However, Gilland said he finds ChatGPT helps him create testable material that touches and reinforces student knowledge more effectively. **Professors using AI in future semesters** Wimpy said he thinks AI will be actively involved in the teaching process in the future. Gilland said he is always experimenting with new teaching methods and

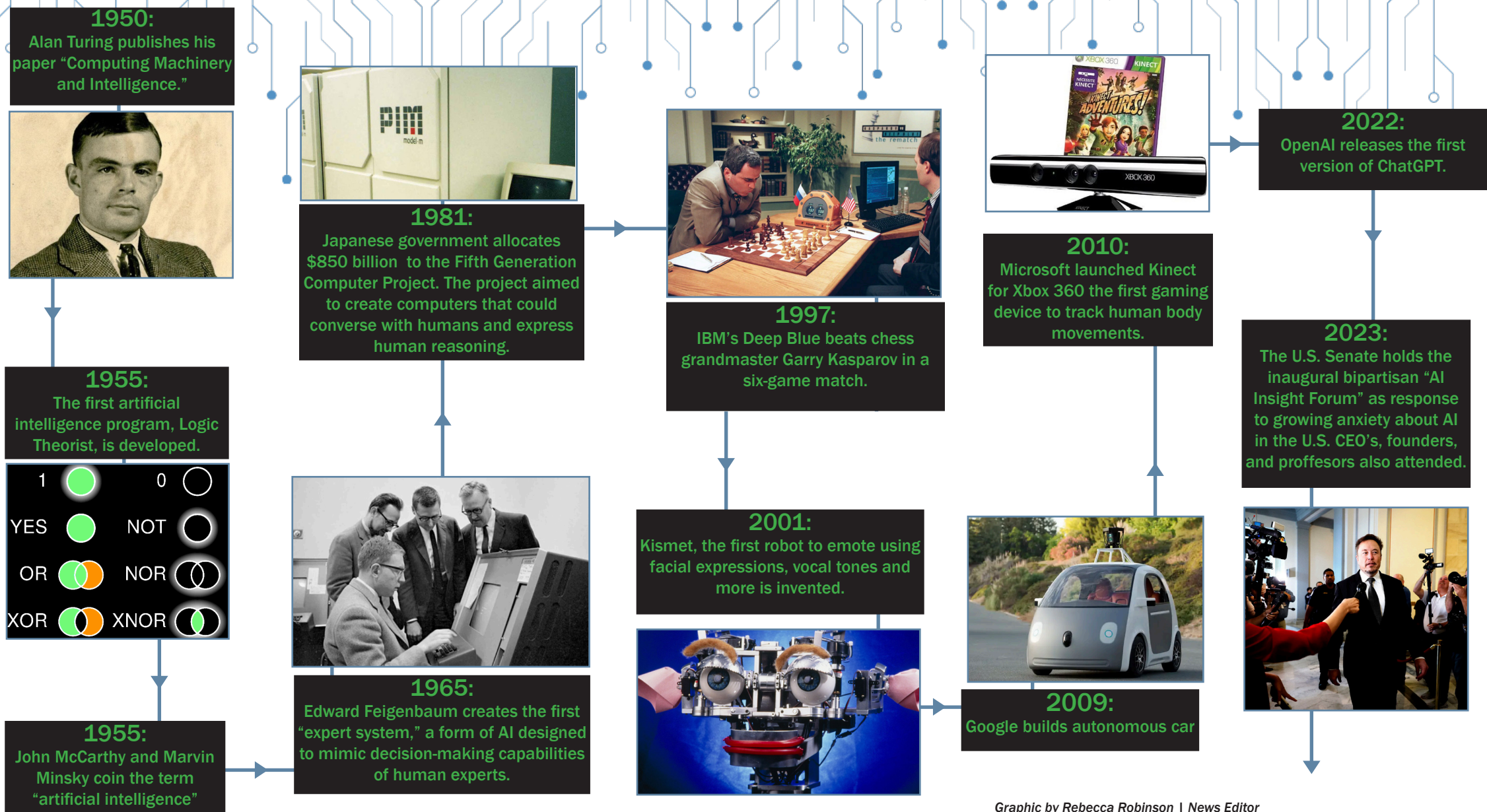
techniques. He said he plans to continue exploring the applications of AI in his courses. Individualized testing and milestone-based learning are some techniques he said he was interested in implementing with the help of AI. Vickrey said she is a member of the AI in Higher Ed Faculty Learning Community, a faculty committee at A-State that attempts to implement guidelines for AI usage. “I think we’re all just kind of looking at it going ‘this is so exciting but yet so scary, so frightening to think about, but it’s here, what do we do with it?’,” Vickrey said.

Joshi said he will use AI for a course he will teach next semester, machine learning in agriculture. Moody-Qualls said she will continue to incorporate AI into her digital literacy course and composition courses so her students can create with the technology and distinguish between AI-generated and human-created works. “As a teacher, it’s my job to prepare the students for the future,” Moody-Qualls said. “AI is going to be part of that future, whether people like it or not.” *Caroline Averitt, life editor, contributed to this report.*



Photo illustration by Shailey Woolldridge | Staff Writer
Andrea Junqueira, Ph.D., conducting research using Google Colab and Python.

A timeline of the development of artificial intelligence



Graphic by Rebecca Robinson | News Editor