

A B C D E F G  
H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T  
U V W X Y Z

A E I O U

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AI

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AI

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[eɪ' aɪ]



*By the way, ChatGPT misspelled your name.*

~~\*It's an extract/\*It comes from~~

- It IS / WAS taken from
- It was published in / on (a site)
- It's an article from

IN December 2022



ON December 29<sup>th</sup> 2022

## MEMO-ANGLAIS : N16

**N16**

### Préposition devant une date

Il ne faut pas confondre les prépositions devant les jours, mois, années :

- Si la date et/ou le jour sont précisés → **ON**
- Autres cas → **IN**

À l'oral, on dit → "the 12th of June 1999"  
À l'écrit, on simplifie → June 12, 1999  
ou 12 June 1999

*We met on May 25, 1996.*

*Films are released on Wednesdays in France and mostly on Fridays in the USA.*

*Shakespeare died in April 1616.*

*Paul Auster was born in 1947.*

10 paragraphs

≠

10 parts in your summary



~~“In the first paragraph,... Then in the second paragraph... Then in the third paragraph...”~~ = 

## Here's how teachers can foil ChatGPT: Handwritten essays.

*The Washington Post* | December 29, 2022

The era of deepfake authorship has arrived. Since the release in November of ChatGPT, the artificial intelligence program has impressed, entertained and caused more than a little hand-wringing about its ability to produce coherent and credible pieces of writing [...] Teachers might soon find it impossible to detect AI-generated text. "The College Essay Is Dead," *the Atlantic* declared.

That's unlikely. There are some obvious workarounds. For example, even laptop-equipped students wouldn't benefit from ChatGPT if they were required to write essays in class without the aid of their phone or an internet connection. But there's another fix — one that might have been worth implementing even before the arrival of ChatGPT: Make students write out essays by hand. Apart from outflanking the latest AI, a return to handwritten essays could benefit students in meaningful ways.

For one thing, neuroscience research has revealed that, to the human brain, the art of handwriting is very different from punching letters on a keyboard. Handwriting requires, precise motor skills — controlling the individual strokes and the pressure of the pen — that vary for each letter, and these stimulate greater activity in a broader group of brain regions when compared with typing. [...]

Especially when it comes to essay writing, producing something by hand is a fundamentally different task than writing on a computer. When you're writing by hand, you need to know where you're going with a sentence — what you want it to say, and the structure it will take — before you begin. If you don't, you'll have to cross things out or start over. Typing on a computer requires far less forethought; you can dump out the content of your brain and then hammer it into shape.

The dump-and-edit method isn't necessarily an inferior way to produce quality writing. But in many ways, it is less challenging for the brain — and challenging the brain is central to education itself.

"Handwriting requires you to put a filter on what you're producing in a way that typing doesn't," according to Karin H. James, a professor of psychological and brain sciences at Indiana University.

A return to handwritten essays wouldn't be easy for students. Schools have largely surrendered to a screen-dominated world, and the Common Core curriculum standards don't mandate cursive training for grades K-12. Most secondary school students, never mind college kids, aren't accustomed to writing longhand.

It wouldn't be easy on teachers either, who might have to reduce the length of assignments or allocate extra class time for completion. They'd also have the chore of reading sloppy text that wasn't neatly turned out by a word processor. But some might find all that preferable to harboring the constant suspicion that they're being outwitted by a bot.

Toward the end of the 19th century, health issues forced the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche to abandon his pen in favor of a typewriter, a new invention at the time. Some of his friends noticed a change in his writing style — a change that one scholar later described as a departure from "sustained argument and prolonged reflection" to a terser "telegram style."

Nietzsche himself felt the change. "Our writing tools work on our thoughts," he observed. Ensuring that today's students have more than one writing tool at their disposal might pay off in ways experts can only beginning to grasp. Chat GPT and other AI-powered technologies will win only if we agree to play on their home turf.

**§1 = INTRODUCTION – Main question : Is it the end of college essays?**

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§2-6 = Cheating can be avoided (§2)

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§9-10 = Conclusion / comparison with Nietzsche / 1 more argument in favour of handwritten essays.

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In an age where artificial intelligence can craft essays in seconds, the traditional classroom faces an unprecedented challenge. This article from *The Washington Post*, published on December 29, 2022, addresses the growing concern over ChatGPT's impact on academic integrity. The author argues that requiring students to write essays by hand offers not merely a practical solution to AI-generated cheating, but represents a return to a more cognitively demanding and educationally valuable form of composition that engages the brain in fundamentally different ways than typing.



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→ OK but the wording is **needlessly complicated** 😐

**PROMPT :** "Can you write a short introduction in English in the style of French CPGE PCSI students? The introduction should begin with a hook or catchphrase to set the context, then present the document (including its source and date), and finally state the thesis defended or the main question asked."

The advent of "deepfake authorship" by AI like ChatGPT has fundamentally questioned the authenticity of academic work, leading to concerns like "The College Essay Is Dead". This is what *The Washington Post's* December 29, 2022 article, titled "Here's how teachers can foil ChatGPT: Handwritten essays", is about. The article assesses whether a return to handwritten essays can counteract AI-generated text and offer significant cognitive and educational advantages, while also considering the practical challenges and the profound impact of writing tools on thought, as observed by Nietzsche.

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In the digital age, artificial intelligence is infiltrating even our classrooms, disrupting traditional learning methods. The article from The Washington Post, published on December 29, 2022, is titled "Here's how teachers can foil ChatGPT: Handwritten essays" and explores the ways teachers might counter the use of tools like ChatGPT by their students. Thus, the author asks: can a return to handwritten essays truly protect academic integrity in the face of the rise of AI?

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**§7-8 = Problems for students and teachers**

- Students = are not used to writing anymore
- Teachers = need to change / adapt assignments

Difficult to read and grade handwritten essays

BUT it's better than reading sth written by an AI



**§9-10 = Conclusion**

**STILL / YET, the journalist holds his ground**

**§9-10 = Conclusion**

## **STILL / YET, the journalist holds his ground**

### **§9-10 = Conclusion**

- When Nietzsche switched from pen to typewriter, his style changed and became somewhat simpler, which had an impact on his arguments.
- So, humans must not let themselves be dominated by technology.