

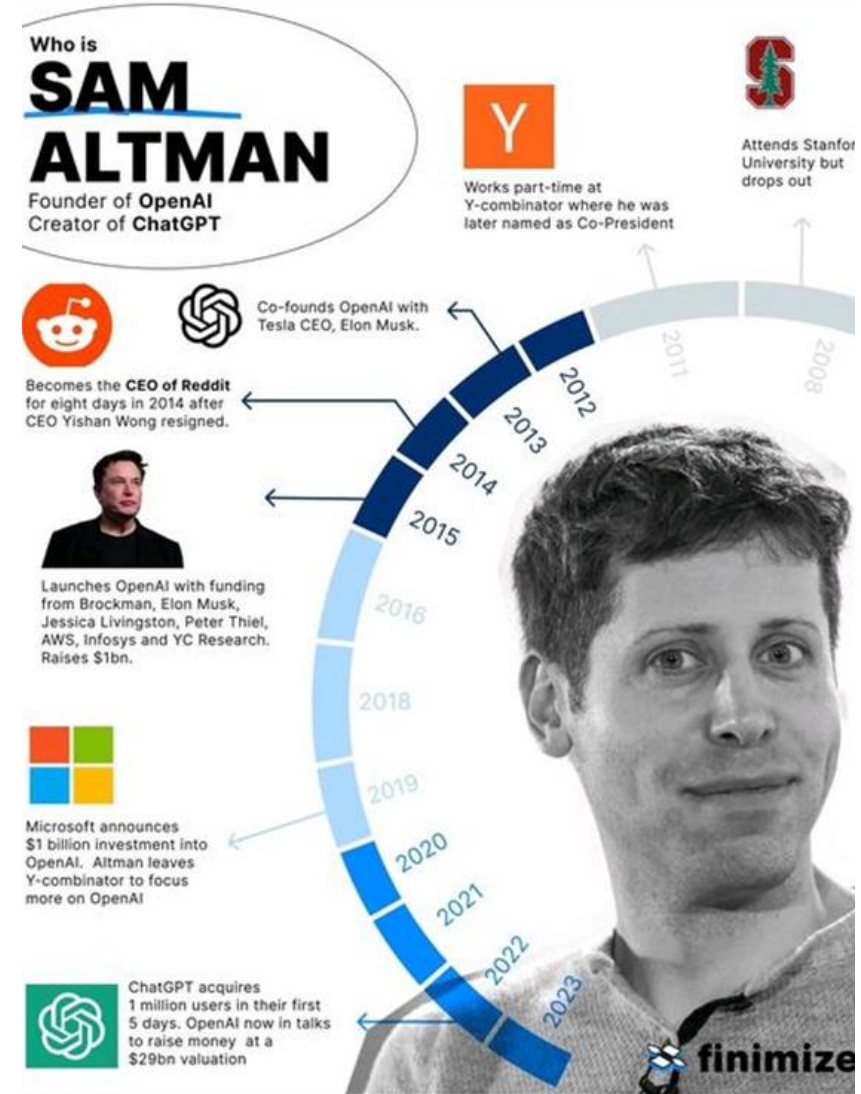
“The technology is here. It gives a competitive advantage. And it’s not going to go away.”



Η εταιρεία λογισμικού OpenAI, με έδρα το Σαν Φρανσίσκο της Καλιφόρνια, κυκλοφόρησε το εργαλείο στις 30 Νοεμβρίου και είναι δωρεάν για χρήση.

Το «ChatGPT», «Generative Pre-trained Transformer», είναι ένα ευφυές διαλογικό σύστημα τεχνητής νοημοσύνης, που χρησιμοποιεί τη μηχανική μάθηση (machine learning) και ειδικότερα τη βαθιά μάθηση (deep learning), με στόχο την παραγωγή κειμένων με υψηλό επίπεδο φυσικότητας, συνεκτικότητας και συνοχής. Τα συστήματα αυτά εκπαιδεύονται σε τεράστιο όγκο κειμενικών δεδομένων.

Το ChatGPT εκπαιδεύτηκε σε ένα ευρύ φάσμα **διαφόρων τύπων κειμενικών δεδομένων, που αντλήθηκαν από ελεύθερης πρόσβασης βιβλία, άρθρα, διαδικτυακές πηγές και παράγει κείμενο** που δύσκολα μπορεί να διακριθεί από την ανθρώπινη γραφή.



- Το ChatGPT παράγει και διορθώνει κείμενο, πεζό λόγο και ποίηση, κώδικα υπολογιστή, ερευνητικές εργασίες, δίνει ορισμούς, πληροφορίες για ιστορικά γεγονότα, βιβλιογραφίες, κριτικές, σενάρια, άρθρα κτλ., ενώ δίνει επίσης κάθε είδους συμβουλές.
- Το chatbot παράγει ταχύτατα «ανθρώπινες απαντήσεις». Κάθε φορά που εκτελείται η εφαρμογή **δίνει μια διαφορετική απάντηση, οπότε δεν μπορεί να υπάρξει λέξη προς λέξη «λογοκλοπή» ή παράφραση, κάθε απάντηση είναι μοναδική και το ChatGPT συνεχώς εξελίσσεται.** Το ChatGPT εκπαιδεύτηκε με δεδομένα που είχαν συλλεγεί ως τον Απρίλιο του 2021.
- Το μοντέλο μπορεί να προβλέψει επαναληπτικά τις επόμενες λέξεις (για παράδειγμα, "και") για να συνθέσει απεριόριστα μεγάλα σώματα κειμένου. Εάν του δώσουμε, για παράδειγμα, το μέρος της πρότασης «Περπάτησα προς το», μπορεί να προβλέψει ότι η επόμενη λέξη είναι «πάρκο» με 5% πιθανότητα, «κατάστημα» με 4% πιθανότητα, κλπ.
- **Προσοχή: συλλέγει τα δεδομένα των χρηστών. Να είστε προσεκτικοί όσον αφορά την παροχή προσωπικών ή ευαίσθητων πληροφοριών.**
- Εισάγοντας δεδομένα (όπως σχήματα σήμανσης), παρέχετε (ή εργάζεστε για) αυτό το chatbot.
- Το ChatGPT απέκτησε 1 εκ. χρήστες μέσα σε 5 μέρες, ενώ τον ίδιο αριθμό χρηστών το Netflix τον απέκτησε σε 3,5 χρόνια, το Facebook σε 10 μήνες, το Spotify σε 5 μήνες και το Instagram σε 2,5 μήνες.

MBSR may be effective.

Please note, these are just examples and the actual research papers and essays will require more detail and in-depth analysis of the topic.



you can write essays, papers, code would you please give 20 examples oof what you can answer



Sure, here are 20 examples of things I can help with:

1. Summarizing a news article
2. Translating a document from one language to another
3. Writing a research paper on a specific topic
4. Explaining a scientific concept
5. Providing information on a historical event
6. Generating creative writing, such as poetry or short stories
7. Recommending a book or movie based on a given genre or theme
8. Providing a summary of a business report
9. Offering tips for improving public speaking
10. Generating computer code for a specific programming language
11. Offering advice on a personal or professional problem
12. Providing information on a specific company or industry
13. Writing a resume or cover letter
14. Generating a list of questions for an interview
15. Providing information on a specific law or legal case
16. Explaining a mathematical concept or equation
17. Offering tips for healthy living
18. Generating a list of potential research paper topics
19. Writing a script for a video or audio production
20. Providing information on a current event or news story.

Please note that my knowledge cutoff and the complexity of the task will affect my ability to provide accurate and detailed information.

Το Turnitin είναι το βασικό λογισμικό ανίχνευσης λογοκλοπής που χρησιμοποιούν πολλά ακαδημαϊκά ιδρύματα.

Το σύστημα Turnitin εξαγοράστηκε από τον κολοσσό των μέσων ενημέρωσης Advanced Publications προς 1,75 δισεκατομμύρια δολάρια το 2019 και έχει χρησιμοποιηθεί από 15.000 ιδρύματα σε 140 χώρες. Η εταιρεία έχει εικοσαετή εμπειρία και έχει συγκεντρώσει έναν τεράστιο αριθμό εργασιών μαθητών και φοιτητών. Έτσι είναι η ιδανική εταιρεία για την ανάπτυξη ενός ανιχνευτή κειμένου AI στον ακαδημαϊκό χώρο.

Οι ειδικοί υποστηρίζουν ότι, για να είναι επιτυχημένος ο ανιχνευτής AI του Turnitin, θα πρέπει να ενημερώνεται και να αλλάζει συνεχώς για να συμβαδίζει με τον ρυθμό που μαθαίνει το chatbot.

Στελέχη της Turnitin δήλωσαν ότι ανησυχούν ότι το ChatGPT θα μπορούσε να φέρει επανάσταση στην εκπαίδευση συνολικά και ότι ο βασικός τους στόχος είναι να βοηθήσουν τους εκπαιδευτικούς να αντιμετωπίσουν την αλλαγή που θα επιφέρει στη διδασκαλία, στη μάθηση, στη γραφή, στη δημιουργία της γνώσης, στην έννοια της πρωτοτυπίας ή τεχνολογία αυτή.

Πραγματική πρόκληση αυτή τη στιγμή -> οι κανόνες που μέχρι τώρα ίσχυαν πρέπει μάλλον να αλλάξουν

Στελέχη του Turnitin υποστηρίζουν ότι:

- το λογισμικό μπορεί να αντιληφθεί τη χρήση του ChatGPT (?)
- το ChatGPT προσφέρει μέτρια αποτελέσματα & είναι κατώτερο της διάστασης που έχει λάβει
- έχουν «σπάσει» τον κώδικα (?)
- σχεδιάζει να αναπτύξει μια υπηρεσία άμεσα για να προσδιορίζει με ακρίβεια αν την εργασία την έχει κάνει το ChatGPT ή την έχει συγγράψει ο ίδιος ο μαθητής με προσωπική έρευνα
- ανησυχούν ότι το σύστημα της OpenAI θα μπορούσε να φέρει επανάσταση στην εκπαίδευση συνολικά

Το ChatGPT στον ακαδημαϊκό χώρο

Ο καθηγητής Darren Hudson Hick στο Furman University, σε δημόσιο post στο FB, αναφέρει ότι εντόπισε την πρώτη φοιτητική εργασία γραμμένη από AI.

Υποστήριξε ότι το κείμενο ήταν μεν καλογραμμένο αλλά απλοϊκό, χωρίς βαθύτερη ανάλυση στο θέμα που έδωσε («**Write 500 words on Hume and the paradox of horror**»).



Darren Hudson Hick

December 15, 2022 · 🌐

Today, I turned in the first plagiarist I've caught using A.I. software to write her work, and I thought some people might be curious about the details.

The student used ChatGPT (<https://chat.openai.com/chat>), an advanced chatbot that produces human-like responses to user-generated prompts. Such prompts might range from "Explain the Krebs cycle" to (as in my case) "Write 500 words on Hume and the paradox of horror."

This technology is about 3 weeks old.

ChatGPT responds in seconds with a response that looks like it was written by a human—moreover, a human with a good sense of grammar and an understanding of how essays should be structured. In my case, the first indicator that I was dealing with A.I. is that, despite the syntactic coherence of the essay, it made no sense. The essay confidently and thoroughly described Hume's views on the paradox of horror in a way that were thoroughly wrong. It did say some true things about Hume, and it knew what the paradox of horror was, but it was just bullshitting after that. To someone who didn't know what Hume would say about the paradox, it was perfectly readable—even compelling. To someone familiar with the material, it raised any number of flags. ChatGPT also sucks at citing, another flag. This is good news for upper-level courses in philosophy, where the material is pretty complex and obscure. But for freshman-level classes (to say nothing of assignments in other disciplines, where one might be asked to explain the dominant themes of *Moby Dick*, or the causes of the war in Ukraine—both prompts I tested), this is a game-changer.

ChatGPT uses a neural network, a kind of artificial intelligence that is trained on a large set of data so that it can do exactly what ChatGPT is doing. The software essentially reprograms and reprograms itself until the testers are satisfied. However, as a result, the "programmers" won't really know what's going on inside it: the neural network takes in a whole mess of data, where it's added to a soup, with data points connected in any number of ways. The more it trains, the better it gets. Essentially, ChatGPT is learning, and ChatGPT is an infant. In a month, it will be smarter.

Happily, the same team who developed ChatGPT also developed a GPT Detector (<https://huggingface.co/openai-detector/>), which uses the same methods that ChatGPT uses to produce responses to analyze text to determine the likelihood that it was produced using GPT technology. Happily, I knew about the GPT Detector and used it to analyze samples of the student's essay, and compared it with other student responses to the same essay prompt. The Detector spits out a likelihood that the text is "Fake" or "Real". Any random chunk of the student's essay came back around 99.9% Fake, versus any random chunk of any other student's writing, which would come around 99.9% Real. This gave me some confidence in my hypothesis. The problem is that, unlike plagiarism detecting software like TurnItIn, the GPT Detector can't point at something on the Internet that one might use to independently verify plagiarism. The first problem is that ChatGPT doesn't search the Internet—if the data isn't in its training data, it has no access to it. The second problem is that what ChatGPT uses is the soup of data in its neural network, and there's no way to check how it produces its answers. Again: its "programmers" don't know how it comes up with any given response. As such, it's hard to treat the "99.9% Fake" determination of the GPT Detector as definitive: there's no way to know how it came up

Το ChatGPT μπορεί να ξεγελάσει τους επιστήμονες **γράφοντας «ψεύτικες» περιλήψεις ερευνητικών εργασιών.**

Αυτό αποτελεί ένα ακόμη πρόβλημα στις επιστημονικές δημοσίευσης, δίπλα στις ήδη υπάρχουσες ψευδείς επιστημονικές δημοσιεύσεις.

- Βλ, αναλυτικά τη σχετική δημοσίευση στο *Nature*:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-00056-7>

Ερευνητική ομάδα, με επικεφαλής την **Catherine Gao**, στο **Northwestern University στο Σικάγο** χρησιμοποίησε το ChatGPT για να **δημιουργήσει “τεχνητές” περιλήψεις** επιστημονικών δημοσιεύσεων και να ελέγξει εάν οι επιστήμονες μπορούν να τις εντοπίσουν. Ζήτησαν από δύο ομάδες ερευνητών να εντοπίσουν σε 50 περιλήψεις επιστημονικών εργασιών από 5 ιατρικά περιοδικά (*JAMA*, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, *The BMJ*, *The Lancet* και *Nature Medicine*) τις περιλήψεις που γράφτηκαν από το ChatGPT. Στις μηχανές ανίχνευσης λογοκλοπής δεν εντοπίστηκε λογοκλοπή και οι επιστήμονες σε ποσοστό 38% θεώρησαν τις περιλήψεις που παρήγαγε το ChatGPT ως πρωτότυπες και σε ποσοστό 14% τις πρωτότυπες ως προϊόντα του ChatGP.

[Gao, C. A., Howard, F. M., Markov, N. S., Dyer, E. C., Ramesh, S., Luo, Y., & Pearson, A. T. \(2022\). Comparing scientific abstracts generated by ChatGPT to original abstracts using an artificial intelligence output detector, plagiarism detector, and blinded human reviewers. *bioRxiv*, 2022-12.](#)

- Η καθηγήτρια του Πανεπιστημίου της Οττάβα Nomi Claire Lazar δοκίμασε τις ερωτήσεις των εξετάσεων που είχε δώσει στους δευτεροετείς φοιτητές της στο μάθημα **«Εισαγωγή στην πολιτική σκέψη»** στο ChatGPT, γνωρίζοντας ότι οι φοιτητές πάντα βρίσκονται τεχνολογικά πιο μπροστά από τους καθηγητές τους. Θέλησε να εξερευνήσει και να τεστάρει το σύστημα. Κατά τη γνώμη της, το ChatGPT έκανε μια αξιοπρεπή δουλειά δίνοντας απαντήσεις που μπορούσαν να παρουν B ή B+.
- Στη Νομική Σχολή του Πανεπιστημίου της Μινεσότα, δοκίμασαν το σύστημα με τις πραγματικές ερωτήσεις των εξετάσεων, **95 ερωτήσεις πολλαπλής επιλογής και 12 ανάπτυξης**, οι οποίες και βαθμολογήθηκαν κανονικά (blindly graded). Κατά μέσο όρο, οι απαντήσεις που έδωσε το ChatGPT ήταν στο επίπεδο C+ (χαμηλή αλλά επιτυχής βαθμολογία). Οι εξετάσεις αφορούσαν το συνταγματικό δίκαιο (Constitutional Law: Federalism and Separation of Powers, Employee Benefits, Taxation, and Torts.) Οι απαντήσεις του ChatGPT ανακατεύτηκαν με τα γραπτά των μαθητών και βαθμολογήθηκαν τυφλά από τους καθηγητές. Όταν οι απαντήσεις που παρήγαγε το ChatGPT ήταν λανθασμένες, ήταν εξαιρετικά προβληματικές. Ιδιαίτερα αυτό συνέβη σε ερωτήσεις που απαιτούσαν από τους φοιτητές να βασιστούν σε συγκεκριμένες περιπτώσεις ή σε θεωρίες ή απόψεις που είχαν διδαχτεί αποκλειστικά στην τάξη.
- Βλ. τη σχετική δημοσίευση των Choi, J. H., Hickman, K. E., Monahan, A., & Schwarcz, D. (2023). ChatGPT Goes to Law School. Available at SSRN, [ChatGPT goes to Law School](#).

BAN ChatGPT

- **Seattle Public Schools** banned ChatGPT from all school devices, citing the district *“does not allow cheating and requires original thought and work from students*
- **Los Angeles Unified School District** was one of the first districts to block the site on December 12
- **New York City Public Schools** (the largest school district in the country) banned ChatGPT in early January
- **Fairfax County Public Schools** in Virginia banned ChatGPT on all county-issued devices in January.
- **Public schools in Alabama’s** Montgomery County have blocked access to the site
- [Queensland’s Department of Education blocking ChatGPT](#)
- **Universities in Australia** are returning to supervised pen-and-paper
- Students at [Princeton University](#) have already begun petitioning their administration not to ban ChatGPT



**Βιβλιοθήκη &
Κέντρο Πληροφόρησης**
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ



Write a sonnet about a chess player who developed a passion for the game of bridge



In quiet halls, where chess boards gleam and shine,
A master sat and pondered every move.
His skill at chess was known to all, a sign
Of hours spent in study and in groove.

But one day, as he sat and played alone,
A game of bridge caught his wandering eye.
He saw the beauty in the cards that shown
And felt a passion for the game arise.

He studied bridge with fervor, day and night,
His chess skills now a tool to aid his play.
He learned the tricks and strategies just right
And soon became a master of the fray.

But still he loved his chess, a game so pure,
A bond that could not be broken, that's for sure.

[Σχετική δημοσίευση στο sarantakos.wordpress.com](https://sarantakos.wordpress.com)
[Και αναδημοσίευση στο Fb](#)

+ New chat

Aristotle's Works And

Aristotle APA Style Citing

Εργασιακά Δικαιώματα

Poem on Climate Change

25th US President Name

COVID-19 Measures Analysis

War, Nuclear, Climate, Measu

Research Paper Examples Giv

Διαφωτισμός στην Ελλάδα

Πλουραλισμός και Ελευθερία

Aristoteles' impact on philosoc

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New chat

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New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat


Clear conversations


Dark mode

OpenAI Discord


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10 works of aristotle in APA style



I'm sorry, but I am not able to provide a list of Aristotle's works in APA style as the format for citing works in APA style is typically used for academic papers and articles, and Aristotle's works were written in ancient Greece and are not published in the format of modern academic papers. Additionally, I'm a language model and I don't have access to the latest updated information of scholarly works.

10 έργα του Αριστοτέλη




Εδώ είναι ένα κατάλογος με 10 από τα πιο διάσημα έργα του Αριστοτέλη:

- "Νικομάχεια" (Nicomachean Ethics)
- "Πολιτεία" (Politics)
- "Φυσικά Α' - Ι'" (Physics A - I)
- "Μεταφυσικά" (Metaphysics)
- "Περί Πολιτείας Α' - Ε'" (On Politics A - E)
- "Περί Ποιητικής" (On Poetics)
- "Περί Κατασκευής Λόγου" (On Rhetoric)
- "Περί Φύσεως" (On Nature)
- "Περί Επιστήμης και Τεχνών" (On Science and Technology)
- "Περί Επιτυχίας" (On Success)

Παρακαλώ σημειώστε ότι η ονομασία κάποιων έργων μπορεί να διαφέρει ανάλογα με την μετάφραση.


Regenerate response


ChatGPT Jan 9 Version. Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve.

Ελλάδας και έχει γράψει πολλά έργα. Εδώ είναι 10 από τα πιο διάσημα έργα του Αριστοτέλη στη βιβλιογραφία APA:

- "Αρετή και δικαιοσύνη" (Ethica Nicomachea)
- "Πολιτεία" (Politica)
- "Περί φύσεως" (De Anima)
- "Περί λόγου" (Peri Logos)
- "Περί επιστήμης" (Metaphysica)
- "Περί επιτυχίας" (Eudemia Ethics)
- "Περί φιλοσοφίας" (Περί φιλοσοφίας)
- "Περί νου" (De Memoria et Reminiscentia)
- "Περί ψυχής" (De Sensu et Sensibilibus)
- "Περί διαλεκτικής" (Topics)

Σημειώστε ότι αυτά είναι μόνο λίγα από τα έργα του Αριστοτέλη και ότι οι τίτλοι μπορεί να διαφέρουν ανάλογα με την πηγή.

10 works of Aristotle APA style use for bibliographical references



Here are 10 works of Aristotle that are commonly cited in bibliographical references using APA style:

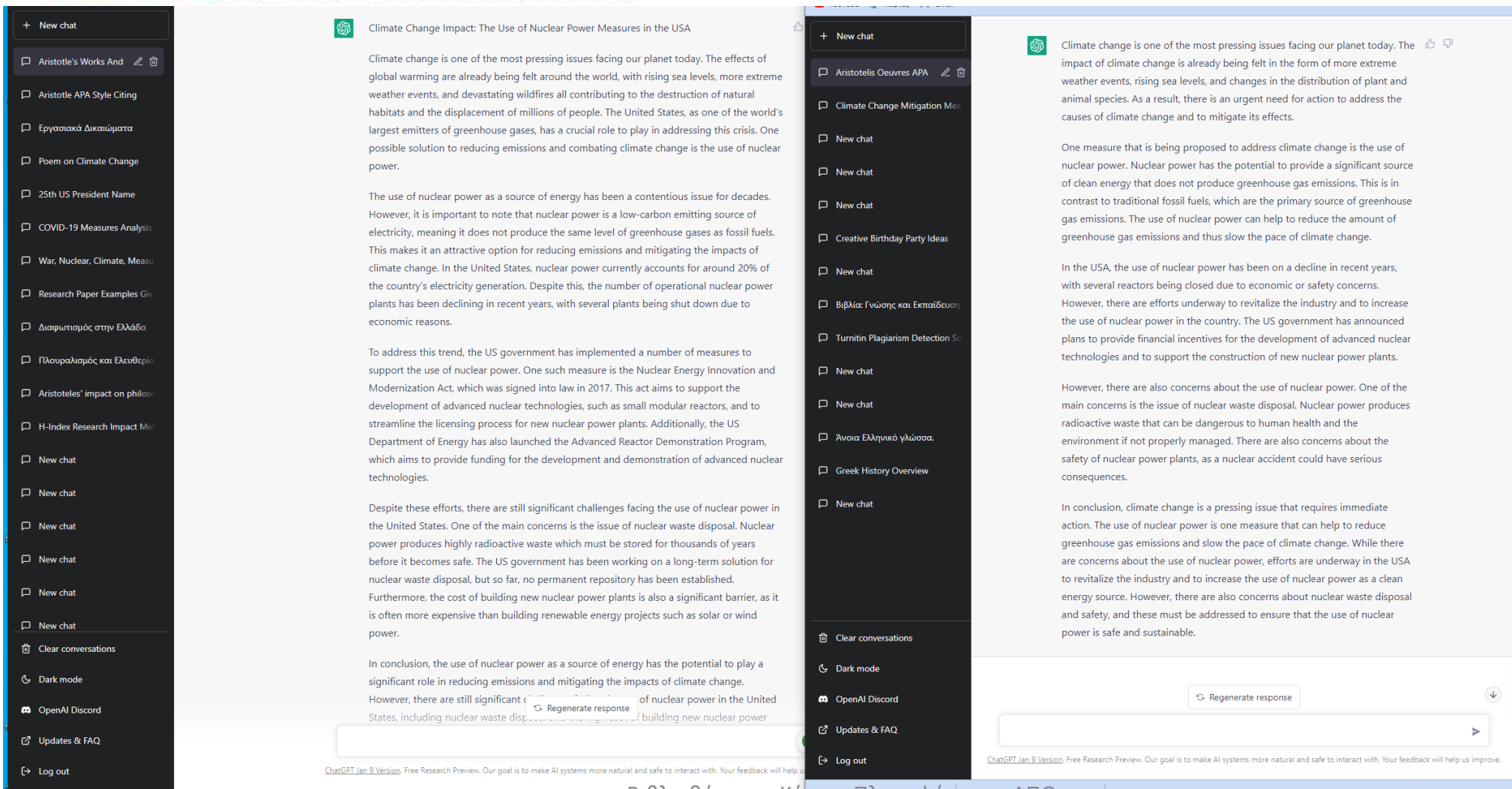
- Nicomachean Ethics (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1984)
- Politics (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1998)
- On the Soul (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1986)
- On Interpretation (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1924)
- Metaphysics (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1962)
- Eudemia Ethics (Aristotle, 350 BCE/2001)
- On Philosophy (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1933)
- On Memory and Recollection (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1985)
- On Sense and Sensible Objects (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1952)
- Prior Analytics (Aristotle, 350 BCE/1962)

Note that these are just a few of Aristotle's works and that the titles may vary depending on the source.

Regenerate response

ChatGPT Jan 9 Version. Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve.

Ίδια ερώτηση σε δυο διαφορετικούς λογαριασμούς στο ChatGPT::
Write an essay with the following words:
Climate Change, Impact, use of nuclear power, measures, USA



The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the ChatGPT web interface, illustrating the same prompt being used in two different accounts. The left screenshot shows a dark-themed sidebar with a list of chat history items, including "Aristotle's Works And", "Aristotle APA Style Citing", "Εργασιακά Δικαιώματα", "Poem on Climate Change", "25th US President Name", "COVID-19 Measures Analysis", "War, Nuclear, Climate, Measu", "Research Paper Examples Giv", "Διαφωτισμός στην Ελλάδα", "Πλουραλισμός και Έλευθερία", "Aristoteles' impact on philosoc", "H-Index Research Impact Mei", and several "New chat" entries. The main chat area shows a conversation titled "Climate Change Impact: The Use of Nuclear Power Measures in the USA". The prompt is "Write an essay with the following words: Climate Change, Impact, use of nuclear power, measures, USA". The response is a detailed essay discussing the impact of climate change, the use of nuclear power, and measures to address the issue. The right screenshot shows a similar interface, but the sidebar is lighter-themed and contains a different list of chat history items, including "Aristotelis Oeuvres APA", "Climate Change Mitigation Mea", "New chat", "Creative Birthday Party Ideas", "Βιβλία Γνώσης και Εκπαίδευση", "Turnitin Plagiarism Detection Se", "New chat", "Άνοια Ελληνικό γλώσσα", "Greek History Overview", and "New chat". The main chat area shows the same prompt and response as the left screenshot. Both screenshots include a footer with the text "ChatGPT Jan 9 Version. Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve."

Περίληψη άρθρου δημοσιευμένου σε επιστημονικό περιοδικό και γραμμένη αντίστοιχα από το ChatGPT, στο οποίο δόθηκε ο τίτλος του πραγματικού άρθρου

New chat

War, Nuclear, Climate

Research Paper Examples Give

Διακριτικός στην Ελλάδα

Παιδαγωγός και Θεωρία

Aristoteles' impact on philosophy

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New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

Clear conversations

Dark mode

OpenAI Discord

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provide a comprehensive overview of the relationship between COVID-19 and diabetes and the potential reasons for the increased risk of severe illness and death in individuals with diabetes.

COVID-19 in people with diabetes: understanding the reasons for worse outcomes

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected millions of people worldwide and has had a significant impact on public health. People with diabetes have been identified as a high-risk group for severe illness and death from COVID-19. The reasons for worse outcomes in people with diabetes are multifaceted and are related to both the disease itself and the management of diabetes.

One reason for worse outcomes in people with diabetes is the increased likelihood of comorbidities, such as obesity, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. These conditions increase the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19. Additionally, diabetes can cause damage to the blood vessels, which can make the body more susceptible to severe illness and death from COVID-19.

Another reason for worse outcomes in people with diabetes is poor diabetes management. People with diabetes may not have access to healthcare or may not adhere to their diabetes management regimen, which can lead to poor glucose control. Poor glucose control can increase the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19.

The impact of COVID-19 on diabetes management and outcomes is also a concern. The disruption of healthcare services and the fear of contracting COVID-19 may cause people with diabetes to not seek medical attention when needed, which can lead to poor diabetes management and worse outcomes.

In conclusion, people with diabetes have a higher risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19. The reasons for this are multifaceted and include an increased likelihood of comorbidities, poor diabetes management, and the impact of COVID-19 on diabetes management and outcomes. It is important for healthcare providers to be aware of these risks and to work with people with diabetes to ensure optimal diabetes management during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Summary

Since the initial COVID-19 outbreak in China, much attention has focused on people with diabetes because of poor prognosis in those with the infection. Initial reports were mainly on people with type 2 diabetes, although recent surveys have shown that individuals with type 1 diabetes are also at risk of severe COVID-19. The reason for worse prognosis in people with diabetes is likely to be multifactorial, thus reflecting the syndromic nature of diabetes. Age, sex, ethnicity, comorbidities such as hypertension and cardiovascular disease, obesity, and a pro-inflammatory and pro-coagulative state all probably contribute to the risk of worse outcomes. Glucose-lowering agents and anti-viral treatments can modulate the risk, but limitations to their use and potential interactions with COVID-19 treatments should be carefully assessed. Finally, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection itself might represent a worsening factor for people with diabetes, as it can precipitate acute metabolic complications through direct negative effects on β -cell function. These effects on β -cell function might also cause diabetic ketoacidosis in individuals with diabetes, hyperglycaemia at hospital admission in individuals with unknown history of diabetes, and potentially new-onset diabetes.

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Introduction

Social Media

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FEED



Βιβλιοθήκη & Κέντρο Πληροφόρησης ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ

Ο αγώνας είχε σοβαρές συνέπειες



βιβλιογραφία για την ελληνική ιστορία



1. "A Concise History of Greece" by Richard Clogg
2. "The Greek War of Independence" by David Brewer
3. "Greece: A Short History" by Mark Mazower
4. "Modern Greece: A History since 1821" by John C. Kendris
5. "Greece: A History" by David Ricks
6. "The Peloponnesian War" by Donald Kagan
7. "The Greeks: History, Culture, and Society" by Ian Morris and Barry B. Powell
8. "The History of Ancient Greece" by Nigel Rodgers and Hong Leng Chew
9. "A History of Greece" by W. A. Heurtley, H. C. Darby, and C. W. Crawley
10. "The History of the Greek Resistance in World War II" by John C. Loulis.



βιβλιογραφία για τον Σεφέρη



1. "Seferis: The Complete Poems" edited by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard
2. "Seferis: The Cistern" translated by Edmund Keeley
3. "George Seferis: Waiting for the Angel" by Roderick Beaton
4. "George Seferis: The Strong Wind From Afar" by Roderick Beaton
5. "George Seferis: The Making of a Poet" by Roderick Beaton
6. "George Seferis: A Biography" by Stathis Gourgouris
7. "Seferis: The poet as political intellectual" by Penelope Lively
8. "The Poetry of George Seferis: A Critical Study" by Roderick Beaton
9. "George Seferis: The Intensification of the Lyric Voice" by Harry E. Wedeck
10. "George Seferis: The Unmaking of a Myth" by Peter Bien.



βιβλιογραφία με σύστημα APA για την ελληνική λογοτεχνία



1. Clogg, R. (2002). A concise history of Greece. Cambridge University Press.
2. Brewer, D. (1995). The Greek War of Independence. Cambridge University Press.
3. Mazower, M. (2000). Greece: A short history. Blackwell Publishers.
4. Kendris, J. C. (2004). Modern Greece: A history since 1821. Infobase Publishing.
5. Ricks, D. (1998). Greece: A history. Thames & Hudson Ltd.
6. Kagan, D. (2003). The Peloponnesian War. Penguin Books.
7. Morris, I., & Powell, B. B. (2010). The Greeks: History, culture, and society. Prentice Hall.
8. Rodgers, N., & Chew, H. L. (2002). The history of ancient Greece. Oxford University Press.
9. Heurtley, W. A., Darby, H. C., & Crawley, C. W. (1939). A history of Greece. Macmillan Publishers.
10. Loulis, J. C. (2000). The history of the Greek resistance in World War II. Fordham University Press.



The Greek Civil War was a conflict that took place in Greece from 1946 to 1949, following the country's liberation from Nazi occupation during World War II. The war was fought between the Greek government, which was supported by the United Kingdom and the United States, and the Communist-led Democratic Army of Greece (DSE). The conflict has been considered one of the first proxy wars of the Cold War, as it was a major battlefield for the communist Soviet Union and the capitalist Western powers.



The causes of the Greek Civil War can be traced back to the political, economic and social tensions that existed in Greece before and during World War II. The country had been plagued by political instability and economic hardship, and the war had exacerbated these problems. The left-wing resistance movement against the German occupation had been dominated by the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), which had gained considerable support among the population. However, the right-wing government that was established after the war was determined to crush the communist movement and maintain control over the country.

The war began in December 1944, when the DSE, the military wing of the KKE, launched an armed rebellion against the government. The fighting was intense and brutal, and it resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, as well as the deaths of around 150,000 people. The war ended in 1949 with a victory for the government, which managed to defeat the communist forces and restore order to the country.

The Greek Civil War had a profound impact on the country, both in the short and long term. The war resulted in the displacement of around 1.5 million people, and the deaths of around 150,000 people. The war also had a significant impact on the country's economy and social fabric, as it left many areas of the country in ruins and caused widespread poverty and unemployment.

In conclusion, the Greek Civil War was a major conflict that took place in Greece from 1946 to 1949. The war was fought between the Greek government and the Communist-led Democratic Army of Greece, and it was one of the first proxy wars of the Cold War. The causes of the war can be traced back to the political, economic and social tensions that existed in Greece before and during World War II. The war had a profound impact on the country, both in the short and long term, and it is still remembered and studied today as one of the most significant events in modern Greek history.

References:

- Clogg, R. (2002). A Short History of Modern Greece. Cambridge University Press.
- Couloumbis, T. A., & Wolff, S. (2004). Greece in the 1940s: A Nation in Crisis. Cornell University Press.
- Kitsikis, D. (2002). Greece in the Twentieth Century. Psychology Press.
- Mazower, M. (1993). Inside Hitler's Greece: The Experience of Occupation, 1941-44. Yale University Press.
- Woodhouse, C. M. (1986). The Struggle for Greece, 1941-1949. C. Hurst & Co. Publishers.

Create 5 questions asking students to calculate a variety of simple physics problems related to gravity, velocity and mass. Provide correct answers.

1. A 5 kg object is dropped from a height of 10 meters. What is the object's velocity when it hits the ground?
Answer: The velocity of the object when it hits the ground is approximately 14.1 meters per second.
2. A 10 kg object is thrown upwards with a velocity of 20 meters per second. How high will the object go before it begins to fall back down?
Answer: The object will reach a maximum height of approximately 100 meters before beginning to fall back down.
3. A 10 kg object is released from rest and falls to the ground. How long does it take the object to reach the ground from a height of 50 meters?
Answer: The object will take approximately 5.0 seconds to fall to the ground from a height of 50 meters.
4. A 15 kg object is dropped from a height of 50 meters. What is the kinetic energy of the object when it hits the ground?
Answer: The kinetic energy of the object when it hits the ground is approximately 1071.5 joules.
5. A 20 kg object is thrown upwards with a velocity of 30 meters per second. What is the potential energy of the object at the highest point of its trajectory?
Answer: The potential energy of the object at the highest point of its trajectory is approximately 2700 joules.

Write an encouraging email to a parent explaining why their child earned a failing grade on their exam and what the child can do to improve. Positive ending.

Dear Parent,

I wanted to reach out to you about your child's recent exam grade. I know that seeing a failing grade can be disappointing, but I want to assure you that your child is capable of improving and doing better in the future.

The reason your child earned a failing grade on this exam is because they did not adequately prepare for the material. While they have shown potential in class, they did not put in the necessary effort to fully understand the concepts covered on the exam.

However, there is still time for your child to turn things around and improve their grade. I am confident that with hard work and dedication, your child can improve their understanding of the material and do better on future exams.

To help your child improve, I recommend that they:

- Attend all review sessions and ask questions to clarify any confusing concepts
- Create a study schedule and stick to it, setting aside dedicated time each day to review the material
- Work with a tutor or study group to reinforce their understanding of the material
- Seek additional help from the teacher if needed

I believe that with effort and determination, your child can achieve their goals and improve their grades. Please feel free to reach out to me if you have any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
[Teacher]

Create 10 math problems that ask a student to graph a line in slope intercept form.

1. Graph the line with equation $y = 2x - 1$.
2. Graph the line with equation $y = -3x + 2$.
3. Graph the line with equation $y = 1/2x + 1$.
4. Graph the line with equation $y = -1/3x - 2$.
5. Graph the line with equation $y = -x + 4$.
6. Graph the line with equation $y = -2x - 3$.
7. Graph the line with equation $y = 3x - 4$.
8. Graph the line with equation $y = -4x + 1$.
9. Graph the line with equation $y = 1/4x - 2$.
10. Graph the line with equation $y = -1/2x + 3$.

Νήμα από
Λογαριασμό
Twitter @rpetitto



create 20 multiple choice questions about the civil war



1. What was the primary cause of the Civil War?

- A) slavery
- B) economic differences
- C) political disagreements
- D) cultural differences

2. What were the names of the two sides in the Civil War?

- A) North and South
- B) Union and Confederacy
- C) Patriots and Loyalists
- D) Democrats and Republicans

3. Who was the President of the United States during the Civil War?

- A) Abraham Lincoln
- B) George Washington
- C) Andrew Johnson
- D) Ulysses S. Grant



Instruct a 5th grader how to submit an assignment in Google Classroom. Include emojis.



To submit an assignment in Google Classroom, follow these steps:



1. Open Google Classroom and log in with your Google account.
2. Click on the class in which the assignment was given.
3. Click on the assignment in the "Stream" or "Classwork" tab.
4. Click on the "Turn In" button on the top right of the page.
5. Select the file you want to submit from your computer or Google Drive.
6. Click "Turn In" to submit your assignment.

Remember to double check that you are submitting the correct file and that it is complete before you turn it in! 📁💻👍



Generate 10 sentences of encouragement. Include millennial slang and vocab. Include emojis.



1. You got this, boo! 💪
2. Keep your head up and keep pushing. 💪
3. Don't let anyone or anything hold you back. 💪
4. You are capable of achieving great things. Believe in yourself. 💪
5. Keep slaying, queen! You got this. 💪
6. Keep hustling and the rewards will come. 💪
7. Don't be afraid to take risks and try new things. 💪
8. You are strong, smart, and totally fierce. 💪
9. Keep reaching for the stars and you'll get there. 💪
10. You are amazing just the way you are. Keep shining, babe. 💪



Παραδείγματα ερωτήσεων πολλαπλής επιλογής

New chat

Aristotle's Works And

Aristotle APA Style Citing

Εργασιακά Δικαιώματα

Poem on Climate Change

25th US President Name

COVID-19 Measures Analysis

War, Nuclear, Climate, Meas

Research Paper Examples Giv

Διαφωτισμός στην Ελλάδα

Πλουραλισμός και Ελευθερία

Aristoteles' impact on philos

H-Index Research Impact Me

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

New chat

Clear conversations

Dark mode

OpenAI Discord

Updates & FAQ

Log out

ζωντανή περιβάλλοντα, όπως η αύξηση των θαλασσών, η εμφάνιση νέων επιδημιών, η καταστροφή των φυτών και των ζωοτουρκεύσεων και η αύξηση των καιρικών ανω

Γράψε ένα τεστ με multiple choice για το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο

1. Ποια χώρα είναι η κύρια ενδιαφερόμενη μέριμνα στο β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Η Γερμανία
b) Η Ιταλία
c) Η Ιαπωνία
d) Η Γαλλία

2. Ποια είναι η ημερομηνία έναρξης του β' παγκόσμιου πολέμου;

a) 1939
b) 1940
c) 1941
d) 1942

3. Ποια χώρα έχει παραδώσει στο τέλος του β' παγκόσμιου πολέμου;

a) Η Γερμανία
b) Η Ιαπωνία
c) Η Ιταλία
d) Η Γαλλία

4. Ποια από τις παρακάτω χώρες δεν συμμετείχε στο β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο ως μέλος της ΟΔΕ;

a) Η Ισπανία
b) Η Αγγλία
c) Η Γαλλία
d) Η Ρωσία

5. Ποιος ήταν ο πρωθυπουργός της Γερμανίας κατά την διάρκεια του β' παγκόσμιου πολέμου;

a) Adolf Hitler
b) Joseph Stalin
c) Franklin D. Roosevelt
d) Winston Churchill

Regenerate response

ChatGPT Jan 9 Version: Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve.

καρπών, φρούτων, όπως ελαφρώς παχύτες και πιο χυμώδεις φρούτα και καταγιγίδες

Γράψε ένα τεστ με multiple choice για το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο

1. Ποιος ήταν ο κύριος πυρηνικός αντίπαλος των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών κατά το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Ιαπωνία
b) Γερμανία
c) Ρωσία
d) Ιταλία

2. Πώς έληξε το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Με ένα συνασπισμό Ευρωπαϊκών χωρών
b) Με έναν αυτοκρατορικό συνασπισμό
c) Με δύο αποστολές πυρηνικών βομβών
d) Με συναυλίες και διαμαρτυρίες

3. Ποιος ήταν ο ηγέτης των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών κατά το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
b) Harry S. Truman
c) Dwight D. Eisenhower
d) John F. Kennedy

4. Ποιος ήταν ο ηγέτης της Γερμανίας κατά το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Adolf Hitler
b) Joseph Goebbels
c) Heinrich Himmler
d) Hermann Göring

5. Ποια είναι η χώρα που συνέλαβε την Ιαπωνία κατά το β' παγκόσμιο πόλεμο;

a) Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο
b) Γαλλία
c) Ρωσία

Regenerate response

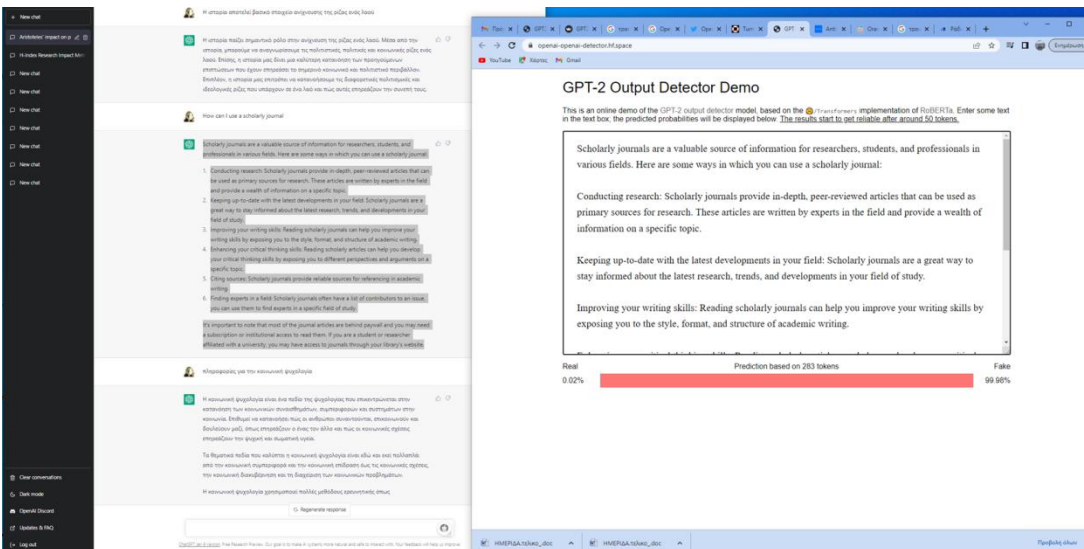
ChatGPT Jan 9 Version: Free Research Preview. Our goal is to make AI systems more natural and safe to interact with. Your feedback will help us improve.

Βιβλιοθήκη και Κέντρο Πληροφόρησης ΑΠΘ

Εργαλεία εντοπισμού AI vs human writing

- **GPT-2 Output Detector:** δημιούργημα του προγραμματιστή του ChatGPT OpenAI, με στόχο να αποδείξει ότι διαθέτει ένα bot ικανό να ανιχνεύει κείμενο chatbot. <https://openai-openai-detector.hf.space/> (αφορά την προηγούμενη έκδοση του συστήματος)
 - Δύο ακόμη εργαλεία είναι τα **Writer AI Content Detector** (<https://writer.com/ai-content-detector/>) και το **Content in Scale** <https://contentatscale.ai/ai-content-detector/>
- Μπορείτε είτε να προσθέσετε μια διεύθυνση URL για σάρωση του περιεχομένου (μόνο για εγγραφή) είτε να προσθέσετε κείμενο με μη αυτόματο τρόπο. Στα αποτελέσματα δίνεται μια ποσοστιαία βαθμολογία για το πόσο πιθανό είναι το περιεχόμενο να έχει δημιουργηθεί από τον άνθρωπο.
- Το GPTZero δημιουργήθηκε από τον φοιτητή του Princeton Edward Zen, ειδικά για το ChatGPT. Διαφέρει από τα υπόλοιπα ως προς τον τρόπο με τον οποίο παρουσιάζει τα αποτελέσματά του <https://etedward-gptzero-main-zqgfwb.streamlit.app/>

GPT-2 Output Detector Demo



Η ιστορία σχετικά βρεθεί πληροφορία εργασία της αξίας ενός βιβλίου

Η ιστορία βιβλίου πληροφορία αξία στον εργαστήριο της αξίας ενός βιβλίου. Μία από την ιστορία, απεικονίζοντας το ενδιαφέρον των πληροφοριών, καλύπτει τις ιστορίες ενός βιβλίου. Είναι, η ιστορία που βίαια για καλύτερη κατανόηση των πληροφοριών που παρουσιάζουν την ιδέα σχετικά με την εργασία που απαιτείται να υποστηρίξει τον κλάδο της βιβλιοθηκονομίας. Συνολικά, η ιστορία μας προσφέρει να κατανοήσουμε τις διαφορετικές πληροφορίες και διαδικασίες αξίας που υπάρχουν σε ένα βιβλίο και πως αυτές επηρεάζουν την ιδιότητά τους.

How can I use a scholarly journal?

Scholarly journals are a valuable source of information for researchers, students, and professionals in various fields. Here are some ways in which you can use a scholarly journal:

1. Conducting research: Scholarly journals provide in-depth, peer-reviewed articles that can be used as primary sources for research. These articles are written by experts in the field and provide a wealth of information on a specific topic.
2. Keeping up-to-date with the latest developments in your field: Scholarly journals are a great way to stay informed about the latest research, trends, and developments in your field of study.
3. Improving your writing skills: Reading scholarly journals can help you improve your writing skills by exposing you to the style, format, and structure of academic writing.
4. Enhancing your critical thinking skills: Reading scholarly articles can help you develop your critical thinking skills by exposing you to different perspectives and arguments on a specific topic.
5. Citing sources: Scholarly journals provide reliable sources for referencing in academic writing.
6. Finding experts in a field: Scholarly journals often have a list of contributors to articles, you can use them to find experts in a specific field of study.

It's important to note that most of the journal articles are behind a paywall and you may need a subscription or institutional access to read them. If you are a student or researcher affiliated with a university, you may have access to journals through your library's website.

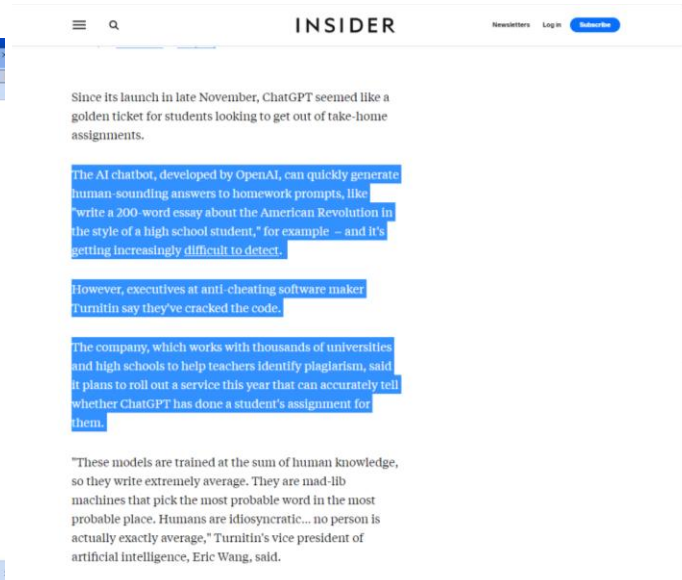
Μαθαίνοντας για τις κοινωνικές πληροφορίες

Η κοινωνική πληροφορία είναι ένα μέσο της πληροφορίας που αναπτύσσεται στον εργαστήριο των κοινωνικών συνθημάτων, συμπεριφέροντας και συμπεριφέροντας στην κοινωνία. Είναι ένα μέσο που αναπτύσσεται με την κοινωνία, αναπτύσσοντας και αναπτύσσοντας, όπως αναπτύσσεται ο ένας τον άλλο και πως οι κοινωνικές σχέσεις επηρεάζουν τον τρόπο με τον οποίο να αναπτύσσεται.

Τα θέματα μέσα που καλύπτει η κοινωνική πληροφορία είναι ένα και ένα καλλιτεχνικό από τον κοινωνικό συμπεριφέροντα με τον κοινωνικό συμπεριφέροντα με τις κοινωνικές σχέσεις, που αναπτύσσονται και τις διαδικασίες των κοινωνικών συνθημάτων.

Η κοινωνική πληροφορία χρησιμοποιεί πολλές μεθόδους, χρησιμοποιώντας αυτές.

Generate response



INSIDER

Since its launch in late November, ChatGPT seemed like a golden ticket for students looking to get out of take-home assignments.

The AI chatbot, developed by OpenAI, can quickly generate human-sounding answers to homework prompts, like "write a 200-word essay about the American Revolution in the style of a high school student," for example – and it's getting increasingly difficult to detect.

However, executives at anti-cheating software maker Turnitin say they've cracked the code.

The company, which works with thousands of universities and high schools to help teachers identify plagiarism, said it plans to roll out a service this year that can accurately tell whether ChatGPT has done a student's assignment for them.

"These models are trained at the sum of human knowledge, so they write extremely average. They are mad-lib machines that pick the most probable word in the most probable place. Humans are idiosyncratic... no person is actually exactly average," Turnitin's vice president of artificial intelligence, Eric Wang, said.

Many teachers have expressed concern that the bot is likely being used to help write students' assignments, according to Turnitin. One college professor recently told the New York Post he felt "object terror" upon realizing a student had used it to write an essay.



GPT-2 Output Detector Demo

This is an online demo of the GPT-2 output detector model, based on the [OpenAI Transformers](#) implementation of RoBERTa. Enter some text in the text box, the predicted probabilities will be displayed below. The results start to get reliable after around 50 tokens.

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Real 99.94% Prediction based on 121 tokens Fake 0.06%

Electronic Library D... Dashboard - APET... Browse Collections... Auth Library | You... Ηλεκτρονικά Μαθή... Free Article Rewrite... Πανεπιστημιακό λογό... Dashboard - exhibit...

New chat

- Aristotle APA Style Citing
- Εργασιακό δικαίωμα
- Poem on Climate Change
- 25th US President Name
- COVID-19 Measures Analysis
- War, Nuclear, Climate, Meas...
- Research Paper Examples Giv...
- Διαπραγματεύς στην Ελλάδα
- Πληροφορίες και Ελευθερία

Hume and horror

David Hume was a Scottish philosopher who wrote extensively on epistemology, metaphysics, and ethics. He is known for his skepticism, which is the view that knowledge is uncertain and that we should be cautious in our beliefs.

It is not clear what you are asking with the term "horror" in relation to Hume. Can you please clarify?

Hume and the paradox of horror

David Hume has been associated with the "paradox of horror" in literature and film studies, which refers to the fact that people are often drawn to horror stories and movies despite the fact that these stories and movies depict terrifying and disturbing events. The paradox is that people seem to enjoy experiencing fear and horror, even though these emotions are generally considered to be negative and unpleasant.

Some scholars have suggested that Hume's philosophy may provide an explanation for the paradox of horror. According to Hume, emotions are not caused by the events themselves, but by our judgments and evaluations of those events. In other words, it is not the horror story or movie itself that causes fear, but our own judgments and evaluations of the story or movie. This means that people may enjoy horror stories and movies because they find them to be exciting or thrilling, rather than because they are actually scared by them.

It is important to note that this is not a view held by Hume himself but a way some scholars have used his philosophy to understand the phenomenon of people enjoying horror.

themes of Moby Dick

"Moby-Dick" is a novel by Herman Melville, published in 1851. The book is widely considered to be a classic of American literature and is known for its complex themes and symbolism. Some of the main themes of the novel include:

- Obsession: The novel is centered around the character of Captain Ahab, who is consumed by his obsession with revenge against a giant white sperm whale. This theme explores the destructive nature of obsession and how it can lead people to go to achieve their goals.

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Content at Scale

Early Access Done-For-You Services About Us AI Detector Blog

AI Content Detection

Insert your content in the space below to check for AI content. Results will be more reliable after at least 25 words.

Human Content Score

0%

Obviously AI

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AI Content Detector

Some search engines penalize your page ranking if they detect content that reads like it was entirely produced by AI. Evaluate your text with this detector and decide if you want to make adjustments before you publish your content.

Add a URL

https://

Add some text

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1123/1680

Analyze text

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Πλουραλισμός και Εκπαίδευ

Aristoteles' impact on philoso

H-Index Research Impact Met

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Updates & FAQ

Hume and horror

David Hume was a Scottish philosopher who wrote extensively on epistemology, metaphysics, and ethics. He is known for his skepticism, which is the view that knowledge is uncertain and that we should be cautious in our beliefs.

It is not clear what you are asking with the term "horror" in relation to Hume. Can you please clarify?

Hume and the paradox of horror

David Hume has been associated with the "paradox of horror" in literature and film studies, which refers to the fact that people are often drawn to horror stories and movies despite the fact that these stories and movies depict terrifying and disturbing events. The paradox is that people seem to enjoy experiencing fear and horror, even though these emotions are generally considered to be negative and unpleasant.

Some scholars have suggested that Hume's philosophy may provide an explanation for the paradox of horror. According to Hume, emotions are not caused by the events themselves, but by our judgments and evaluations of those events. In other words, it is not the horror story or movie itself that causes fear, but our own judgments and evaluations of the story or movie. This means that people may enjoy horror stories and movies because they find them to be exciting or thrilling, rather than because they are actually scared by them.

It is important to note that this is not a view held by Hume himself but a way some scholars have used his philosophy to understand the phenomenon of people enjoying horror.

themes of Moby Dick

"Moby-Dick" is a novel by Herman Melville, published in 1851. The book is widely considered to be a classic of American literature and is known for its complex themes and symbolism. Some of the main themes of the novel include:

1. Obsession: The novel is centered around the character of Captain Ahab, who is consumed by his obsession with revenge against a giant white sperm whale. This theme explores the destructive nature of obsess

GPT-2 Output Detector Demo

This is an online demo of the GPT-2 output detector model, based on the [HuggingFace](#) implementation of RoBERTa. Enter some text in the text box, the predicted probabilities will be displayed below. [The results start to get reliable after around 50 tokens.](#)

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Real 0.02% Prediction based on 208 tokens Fake 99.98%

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gptzero-main-zagfwb.streamlit.app

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

0 10 20 30 40

The above graph shows the perplexity of each sentence in your input text. The y-axis shows perplexity. You can hover above the bar to see corresponding sentence

human written language exhibit properties of Burstiness: non common items appear in random clusters that will certainly appear over time. recent research has extended this property to natural language processing, some human written sentences can have low perplexities, but there is bound to be spikes in perplexity as the human continues writing. Contrastingly, perplexity is uniformly distributed and constantly low for machine

Your sentence with the highest perplexity is:

Some scholars have suggested that Hume's philosophy may provide an explanation for the paradox of horror.

It has a perplexity of:

37

GPTZero has finished analyzing your text!

Get GPTZero Result

Your GPTZero score corresponds to the likelihood of the text being AI generated:

6.852186744287249

Your text is most likely to be AI generated!

gptzer

The above graph shows the perplexity of each sentence in your input text. The y-axis shows perplexity. You can hover above the bar to see corresponding sentence

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Your sentence with the highest perplexity is:

There is limited research available specifically on job satisfaction among Greek academic librarians.

It has a perplexity of:

100

GPTZero has finished analyzing your text!


Get GPTZero Result

Your GPTZero score corresponds to the likelihood of the text being AI generated:

26.23166026007504

Your text is most likely to be AI generated!

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AI Content Detection

Insert your content in the space below to check for AI content. Results will be more reliable after at least 25 words.

Human Content Score

100%

 Looks great!

As evidence synthesis methodologies, particularly systematic reviews (SRs), continue to gain popularity across social science research disciplines, faculty requests for librarian assistance with literature searches are also increasing. A critical component of a well-developed systematic review is a robust grey literature search. Grey literature provides access to research outside of traditional publishing streams, such as conference proceedings, government reports, or project reports, and thus is especially important when research involves specific populations who are historically underrepresented in empirical research, such as minoritized populations. While SRs follow well established guidelines for searching and reporting results from published literature, the same level of transparency for grey literature is frequently absent. Based on experiences from a recent SR involving a minoritized population, this article presents recommendations to facilitate discussions between librarians and researchers about preparing for the inclusion of grey literature if the SR is conducted on a minoritized population.

Statement of significance

This article provides academic librarians with an overview of the benefits and challenges of conducting a grey literature search as well as a framework to use in collaboration with faculty researchers to

Up to 2,500 characters will be used.

1 Characters

Predicted based upon **327 words**.

Content At Scale

Want undetectable AI content?

Our platform is the only one of it's kind that allows you to upload up to 100 keywords and get back 100 entire human quality blog posts (title to conclusion) without any human intervention. All the while, bypassing AI detection as it's the most human-like AI content ever produced.

Our proprietary system uses a mix of 3 AI engines, NLP and semantic analysis algorithms, crawls Google, and parses all the top ranking content to put it all together.

This isn't an AI writing assistant, this is a human level long-form blog post producing machine!

Το μισό κείμενο είχε παραχθεί από το ChatGPT και το άλλο μισό προερχόταν από υπαρκτή επιστημονική δημοσίευσης. Το σύστημα το θεώρησε όλο προϊόν AI.

Στα ελληνικά δεν το εντοπίζει, αλλά, όπως είπαμε,
το σύστημα αφορά την προηγούμενη έκδοση

- γράψε μου ένα ποίημα σε στυλ του ποιητή Ελύτη
- Ο Έλυτης ήταν ένας από τους σημαντικότερους ποιητές της ελληνικής αντικαπινιστικής και εποχικής ποίησης. Είχε ένα πολύ ατομικό στυλ και εξερευνούσε συναισθήματα όπως η αγάπη, την πόνηση, την αποχή και την καταστροφή.

Εδώ είναι ένα ποίημα σε στυλ του Έλυτη:

Στο πεδίο της καταστροφής
που έχει σβήσει όλα τα φώτα
μόνο στο σκοτάδι βρίσκω πια χαρά.

Στην άδεια των πόλεων
που έχουν εκτελεστεί από τη ζωή
μόνο στην ελπίδα της καταστροφής βρίσκω πλέον ελπίδα.

Στο παρελθόν που χάθηκε
σε μια απελπιστική αποχή
μόνο στην καταστροφή βρίσκω ελπίδα για το μέλλον.

Ελπίζω ότι αυτό το ποίημα είναι ένας από τους πολλούς διαφορετικούς τρόπους στους οποίους ο Έλυτης εξερευνούσε



GPT-2 Output Detector Demo

This is an online demo of the GPT-2 output detector model, based on the [🤗/Transformers](#) implementation of RoBERTa. Enter some text in the text box; the predicted probabilities will be displayed below. [The results start to get reliable after around 50 tokens.](#)

Ο Έλυτης ήταν ένας από τους σημαντικότερους ποιητές της ελληνικής αντικαπινιστικής και εποχικής ποίησης. Είχε ένα πολύ ατομικό στυλ και εξερευνούσε συναισθήματα όπως η αγάπη, την πόνηση, την αποχή και την καταστροφή.
Εδώ είναι ένα ποίημα σε στυλ του Έλυτη:
Στο πεδίο της καταστροφής
που έχει σβήσει όλα τα φώτα
μόνο στο σκοτάδι βρίσκω πια χαρά.
Στην άδεια των πόλεων
που έχουν εκτελεστεί από τη ζωή
μόνο στην ελπίδα της καταστροφής βρίσκω πλέον ελπίδα.
Στο παρελθόν που χάθηκε
σε μια απελπιστική αποχή
μόνο στην καταστροφή βρίσκω ελπίδα για το μέλλον.

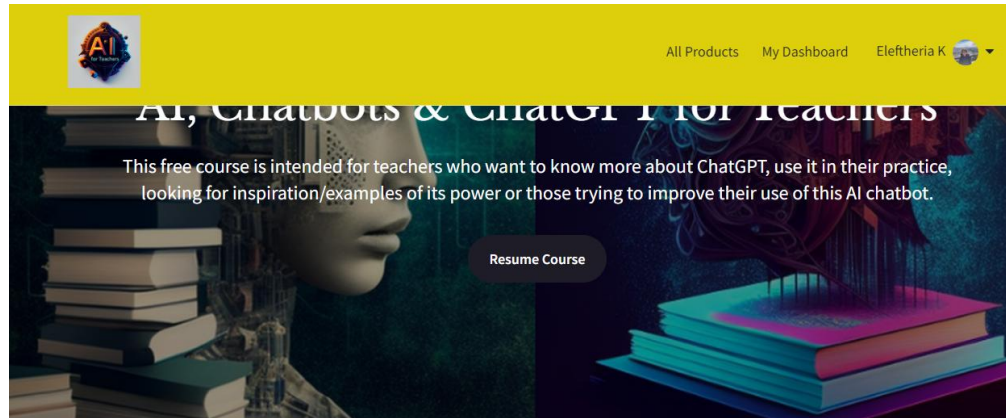
Real	Prediction based on the first 510 tokens among the total 750	Fake
82.69%	<div><div></div></div>	17.31%

Pros vs Cons

- Το ChatGPT μπορεί να **παράγει λογικό λόγο** και είναι δεδομένο ότι τα επιτεύγματα της τεχνολογίας θα μεταμορφώσουν την αγορά εργασίας, την εκπαίδευση, την έρευνα, την ίδια τη web αναζήτηση ακόμη και τη σκέψη μας
- Οι ερευνητές παλεύουν με ηθικά διλήμματα για τη χρήση του
- Η ευκολία **με την οποία παράγει «ρεαλιστικές» περιλήψεις μπορεί να αυξήσει την παραγωγή δημοσιεύσεων**: αυτό συσχετίζεται με τις προσλήψεις και τις εξελίξεις των διδασκόντων (ηθικό θέμα)
- **Η τεχνολογία πάντα τρέχει πιο γρήγορα και οι μηχανές είναι πιο ικανές να εκτελούν εργασίες, όμως τις μηχανές τις έχει δημιουργήσει ο άνθρωπος και το ανθρώπινο μυαλό**

Τι προτείνουν οι καθηγητές και ποια η θέση τους

- Προφορικές εξετάσεις
- Να μην δίνουν κοινότοπα θέματα ή θέματα με ευρεία κάλυψη
- Γραπτή παραδοσιακή εξέταση
- Όχι εργασίες στο σπίτι (με τη συνεχή ανατροφοδότηση και τον συνδυασμό θα μπορούν να δημιουργούν ένα ορθό κείμενο)
- Ελεγχόμενη ή μη πρόσβαση σε πηγές κατά τη διάρκεια της εξέτασης
- Ερωτήσεις επάνω στις εργασίες που έχουν κάνει, σχεδιαγράμματα, σχολιασμένες βιβλιογραφίες
- Έμφαση στην ακαδημαϊκή ακεραιότητα - academic integrity.
- Όσοι αξιολογούν επιστημονικές ανακοινώσεις (ερευνητικές εργασίες, πρακτικά συνεδρίων) θα πρέπει να εφαρμόζουν πολιτικές για τη μη χρήση κειμένων που δημιουργούνται από την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη ή έστω να υπάρχουν σαφείς κανόνες.
- Fortieth International Conference on Machine Learning: ένα μεγάλο συνέδριο για την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη που θα πραγματοποιηθεί στη Χονολουλού τον Ιούλιο του 2023, ανακοίνωσε ότι έχει απαγορεύσει τις εργασίες που γράφτηκαν από το ChatGPT και άλλα συστήματα τεχνητής νοημοσύνης.
- Ριζοσπαστική θέση: το πρόβλημα της λογοκλοπής δεν σχετίζεται αποκλειστικά με το ChatGPT, το οποίο απλά διευκολύνει ακόμη περισσότερο τη «μηχανή» παραγωγής εργασιών με χρήματα. Η λογοκλοπή με τη βοήθεια υπολογιστή είναι ένα σύμπτωμα ενός πολύ μεγαλύτερου προβλήματος της σημερινής μορφής της εκπαίδευσης και της αξίας που αποδίδεται στις εργασίες και στις δημοσιεύσεις.



Course curriculum

1. Introduction to AI and chatbots

- Introduction to the Course
- The Basics of AI
- The Basics of AI - Assessment
- How AI Works
- Chatbots
- Chatbots you may have used
- How AI works and Chatbots - Assessment



About this course

- Free
- 40 lessons
- 0 hours of video content

AI, Chatbots & ChatGPT για
εκπαιδευτικούς
Δωρεάν μάθημα προορίζεται για
καθηγητές που θέλουν να μάθουν
περισσότερα για το ChatGPT,

[https://nick-s-site-
9a5e.thinkific.com/courses/aiteachers?u
tm_source](https://nick-s-site-9a5e.thinkific.com/courses/aiteachers?utm_source=)

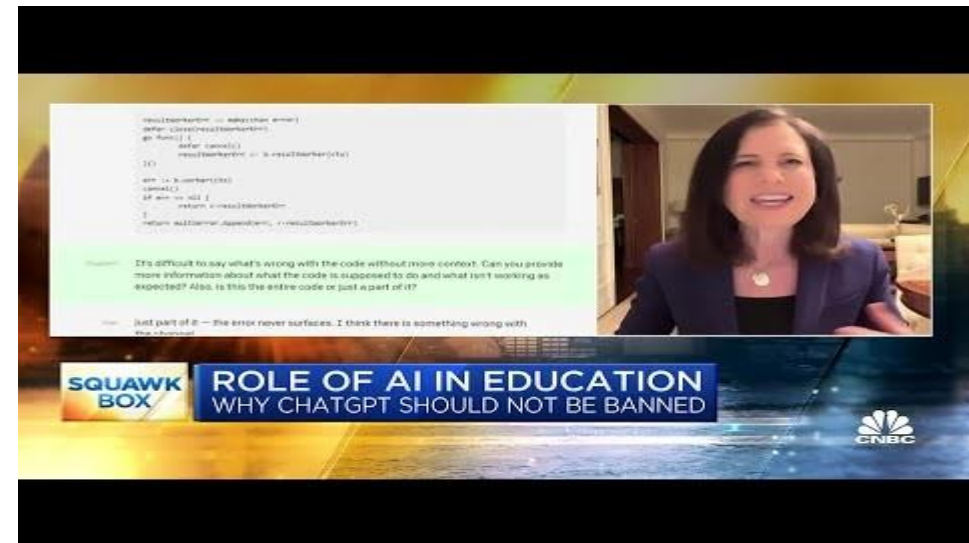
ChatGPT is a resource not a substitute for learning, says Yale

Joanne Lipman, Yale University lecturer, joins 'Squawk Box' to discuss the future of artificial intelligence in schools and guardrails to mitigate cheating with ChatGPT.

"It would be a terrible mistake for schools to ban ChatGPT," Joanne Lipman, Yale University lecturer, says. "Our students are growing up in a world where artificial intelligence is intertwined with absolutely every aspect of their lives."

Tools and resource not an enemy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9A3to9fJvk>



Γιατί η απαγόρευση του ChatGPT είναι λάθος/ **Why Banning ChatGPT in Class Is a Mistake**

- Ο εξαναγκασμός της εκπαίδευσης να κρατά τη νέα τεχνολογία έξω από την τάξη βλάπτει μόνο την εκπαίδευση και τους μαθητές.
- Η τεχνολογία εξελίσσεται και η εκπαίδευση πρέπει να εξελιχθεί μαζί της.
- Το στοίχημα είναι να διδάσκουν οι καθηγητές στους μαθητές πώς να χρησιμοποιούν τα εργαλεία και τα βοηθήματα που παρέχει η τεχνολογία
- Πάρα πολλές φορές, η εκπαίδευση άργησε να υιοθετήσει και να αγκαλιάσει τις νέες τεχνολογίες και μετά απλά έτρεχε να καλύψει το χαμένο χρόνο
- Η λύση βρίσκεται στην καθοδήγηση των μαθητών στην ενεργητική και κριτική ανάγνωση στην τάξη με κείμενα ώστε να μάθουν να αξιολογούν αυτά που διαβάζουν (πληροφοριακή παιδεία)

Nothing wrong, prof" My students used (*checks notes) "Grammarly" for spelling and grammar, "Quillbot" for paraphrasing, "Turnitin" for plagiarism, "Elicit" to find related papers, "Mendeley" to cite sources and "ChatGPT".

joost dessein

@JDessein

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