



武汉大学图书馆
Wuhan University Library

高校图书馆 生成式人工智能资源指南建设研究： 结构化框架及内容创建策略

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🕒 2025. 5. 16



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时代背景

02

AI素养教育势在必行

03

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AI资源指南的
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高校图书馆GenAI资源指南

内容创建策略

01

方法与数据



研究设计与方法



1 网络调研法

调研世界一流高校图书馆的AI资源指南，形成调研样本库。



2 扎根理论三段式编码法

调研数据进行三级编码，系统地提炼、识别并归纳出GenAI资源指南建设的结构化框架。



3 内容分析法

分析调研数据，凝练出GenAI资源指南内容创建策略。



数据来源与数据筛选

数据来源

研究选取2024-2025U.S.News世界大学排名前100的高校图书馆为调研对象，以AI、Generative AI、Generative Artificial Intelligence、Artificial Intelligence、LLMs等为检索词进行检索，查找各高校图书馆GenAI相关网页。



数据筛选

筛选标准设立为：由图书馆建设的GenAI资源指南，且网页内容包含GenAI资源使用的系列指导，而非单一的GenAI资源介绍或相关通知。



52所高校的 GenAI资源指南

29所美国高校，7所英国高校，6所澳大利亚高校，4所中国高校，2所加拿大高校，2所荷兰高校，1所沙特阿拉伯高校和1所新加坡高校。



02

高校图书馆GenAI资源指南 结构化框架搭建



扎根理论三段式编码

扎 根 理 论

美国学者Barney Glaser与Anselm Strauss于20世纪60年代提出的一种归纳式质性的研究方法，其宗旨是从经验性资料中建立可靠的理论。



开放式编码

对原始资料进行拆解、合并和重组，通过现象概念化和概念范畴化后形成初始概念以及子范畴的过程



主轴式编码

在开放式编码的基础上对所得的所有范畴的内在逻辑性进行更高精度、更深层次的归纳与分析，最终形成主范畴的过程



选择式编码

在主轴编码的基础上对所得主范畴进行更深入的比较、分析与抽象，进而挖掘出具有高度概况性的核心范畴，最终构建起一个全新的理论框架



开放式编码

序号	院校名称	编码参考点	初始概念编码	子范畴	主范畴	核心范畴
1	哈佛大学Harvard University	什么是生成式人工智能（GAI）？	GenAI的定义	GenAI的概念	GenAI概念的认知	GenAI认知
		a2 人工智能在研究中的应用（4处）	GenAI在研究中的用处	GenAI工具的用途	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a3考虑生成式人工智能输出内容的可信度/可靠性	信息偏见	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a3考虑生成式人工智能输出内容的可信度/可靠性	信息幻觉	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a4生成式人工智能不是一个研究数据库（可信度/可靠性）	信息偏见	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a5隐私（使用人工智能工具时注重隐私）	信息幻觉	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a6偏见（工具不断更替）以及其他局限性（数据源不同）	GenAI生成的信息可能不准确或错误	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a8版权考虑因素（输入）	版权风险	知识产权风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a9版权考虑因素（输出）	版权考虑因素	版权和GenAI	尊重知识产权	GenAI伦理
		a10明确说明您在创作过程中如何使用这些工具	说明GenAI在创作过程中的使用	承认GenAI的使用	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a12引文风格APA	引文风格APA及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a13 引文风格MLA	引文风格MLA及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a14 提示工程CLEAR 框架（LEO LO）	提示工程框架（CLEAR）	提示工程框架	提示工程	GenAI技能
		a15 机器人测试（评估人工智能）	机器人测试	评估GenAI工具	建立评估检测思维	GenAI思维
		a16 人工智能工具（文本）	GenAI工具列举（文本）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a17 人工智能工具（图片）	GenAI工具列举（图片）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a18人工智能工具（音频）	GenAI工具列举（音频）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a19人工智能工具（视频）	GenAI工具列举（视频）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a20人工智能工具（搜索和发现）	GenAI工具列举（搜索）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a21人工智能工具（生产力和文学）	GenAI工具列举（研究）	GenAI工具分类汇总	GenAI工具的认知	GenAI认知
		a22 大学的人工智能相关政策和指南	大学的相关政策和指南	大学的GenAI相关政策和指南	GenAI相关资源	GenAI认知
		a23相关资源（其他图书馆精选指南）	相关资源	其他相关资源	GenAI相关资源	GenAI认知
		a24常见问题	相关资源	其他相关资源	GenAI相关资源	GenAI认知
		a25人工智能相关术语	AI相关术语	GenAI相关术语	GenAI概念的认知	GenAI认知
2	麻省理工大学（MIT） Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	a26何时引用	何时引用	承认GenAI的使用	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a27引文风格APA	引文风格APA及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a28 引文风格MLA	引文风格MLA及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a29引文风格Chicago	引文风格Chicago及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a30引文风格ACS	引文风格ACS及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a31引文风格IEEE	引文风格IEEE及样例	GenAI信息引用样式	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a32使用AI工具时要保存的元素	使用GenAI工具时应保存的内容	记录GenAI工具的使用	GenAI信息引用	GenAI学术诚信
		a4生成式人工智能不是一个研究数据库（可信度/可靠性）	信息幻觉	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知
		a33注意 AI 工具输出的准确性	信息偏见	信息可信度风险	GenAI风险的认知	GenAI认知



开放式编码——概念化过程（部分样例）

原始语句	初始概念
Generative AI is a type of artificial intelligence that can learn from and mimic large amounts of data to create content such as text, images, music, videos, code, and more, based on inputs or prompts. (HUIT)	a1 GenAI的定义
Branches of AI: Cognitive computing; Computer vision; Machine learning; Neural networks; Deep learning; Natural language processing	a5 AI的分类
AI hallucination is a phenomenon wherein an AI model perceives patterns or objects that are nonexistent or imperceptible to human observers, creating outputs that are nonsensical or altogether inaccurate.	a9 信息幻觉
Keeping the challenges and limitations of GenAI in mind, here are things that generative AI tools can do: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write text based on specific prompts. Examples include: suggesting draft outlines for essays or research topics, drafting a formal email, or providing summaries of provided content.• Create new visual media, such as an image• Create new audio, such as a music track• Assist with writing code for a specific task	a13 GenAI的可能性
If you choose to use GenAI as a source of information, always ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• you are permitted to use GenAI for your assignment or research;• you understand the limitations and risks of using AI as a source of information;• your assignment or research remains your own work;• you critically evaluate output from GenAI and check information against original sources;• you document your use of GenAI so you can acknowledge your use of AI appropriately.	a87 使用GenAI前应考虑的因素
.....



开放式编码结果（部分样例）



初始概念	子范畴
a1 GenAI的定义；a2 AI的定义；a3 ChatGPT的定义；a4 LLM的定义及工作原理	A1 GenAI的概念
a5 AI的分类；a6 AI相关术语；a7 AI素养；a8 AI扫盲框架	A2 GenAI相关术语
a9 信息幻觉；a10 信息偏见	A3 信息可信度风险
a11 GenAI工具的隐私风险	A4 隐私安全风险
a12 版权风险	A5 知识产权风险
a13 GenAI的可能性；a14 GenAI在研究中的用处；a15 GenAI作为信息来源；a16 GenAI生成信息摘要；a17GenAI辅助搜索	A6 GenAI工具的用途
.....





主轴式编码结果



子范畴	主范畴
A1 GenAI的概念; A2 GenAI相关术语	B1 GenAI 概念的认知
A3 信息可信度风险; A4 隐私安全风险; A5 知识产权风险	B2 GenAI 风险的认知
A6 GenAI工具的用途; A7 GenAI工具分类汇总	B3 GenAI 工具的认知
A8 GenAI图书馆相关资源; A9 大学的GenAI相关政策和指南; A10 其他相关资源	B4 GenAI 相关资源
A11 提示工程框架; A12 提示示例	B5 提示工程
A13 GenAI在学习/研究场景的应用案例	B6 GenAI 在场景中的应用
A14 使用GenAI信息前保持学术严谨性	B7 建立批判性思维
A15 评估GenAI生成的内容; A16 评估GenAI工具	B8 建立评估检测思维
A17 负责任且合乎道德的使用GenAI	B9 遵守学术诚信
A18 承认GenAI的使用; A19 记录GenAI的使用; A20 GenAI信息引用样式	B10 GenAI 信息引用
A21 版权和GenAI	B11 尊重知识产权
A22 数据隐私和保护	B12 保护隐私安全
A23 GenAI工具的设计使用应透明	B13 确保透明度

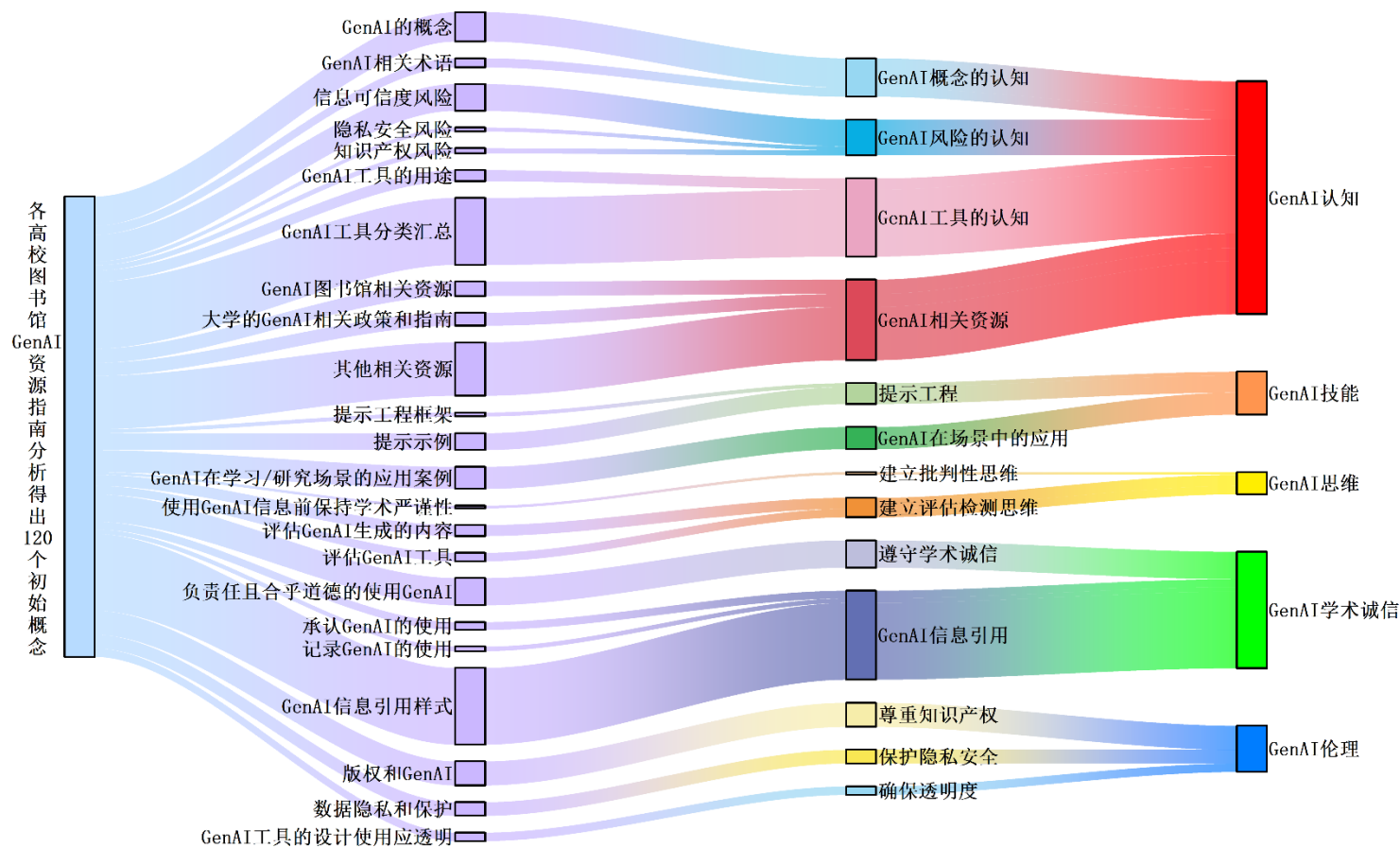


选择式编码结果

主范畴	核心范畴	特征内涵
B1 GenAI 概念的认知	C1 GenAI 认知	对GenAI基本概念、技术原理、安全风险、主流工具等的深入理解和认识。
B2 GenAI 风险的认知		
B3 GenAI 工具的认知		
B4 GenAI 相关资源		
B5 提示工程	C2 GenAI 技能	侧重于实践层面，要求个体能够了解GenAI工具的提示规则，并能够整合、应用GenAI技术、工具和资源解决学习、科研等场景中的具体问题。
B6 GenAI 在场景中的应用		
B7 建立批判性思维	C3 GenAI 思维	在使用GenAI技术时，个体应严格遵守学校、出版商、工具研发商等相关组织的规定，承认、记录并规范引用GenAI信息。
B8 建立评估检测思维		
B9 遵守学术诚信	C4 GenAI 学术诚信	在使用GenAI技术时，个体应严格遵守学校、出版商、工具研发商等相关组织的规定，承认、记录并规范引用GenAI信息。
B10 GenAI 信息引用		
B11 尊重知识产权	C5 GenAI 伦理	所有范畴的底层支撑，强调个体在提升GenAI认知、技能、思维、学术诚信时积极学习、客观认识GenAI伦理问题，思考GenAI伦理治理实践及其影响，实现自我发展和社会价值的统一。
B12 保护隐私安全		
B13 确保透明度		



GenAI资源指南结构化框架编码可视化



开放式编码

主轴编码

选择性编码

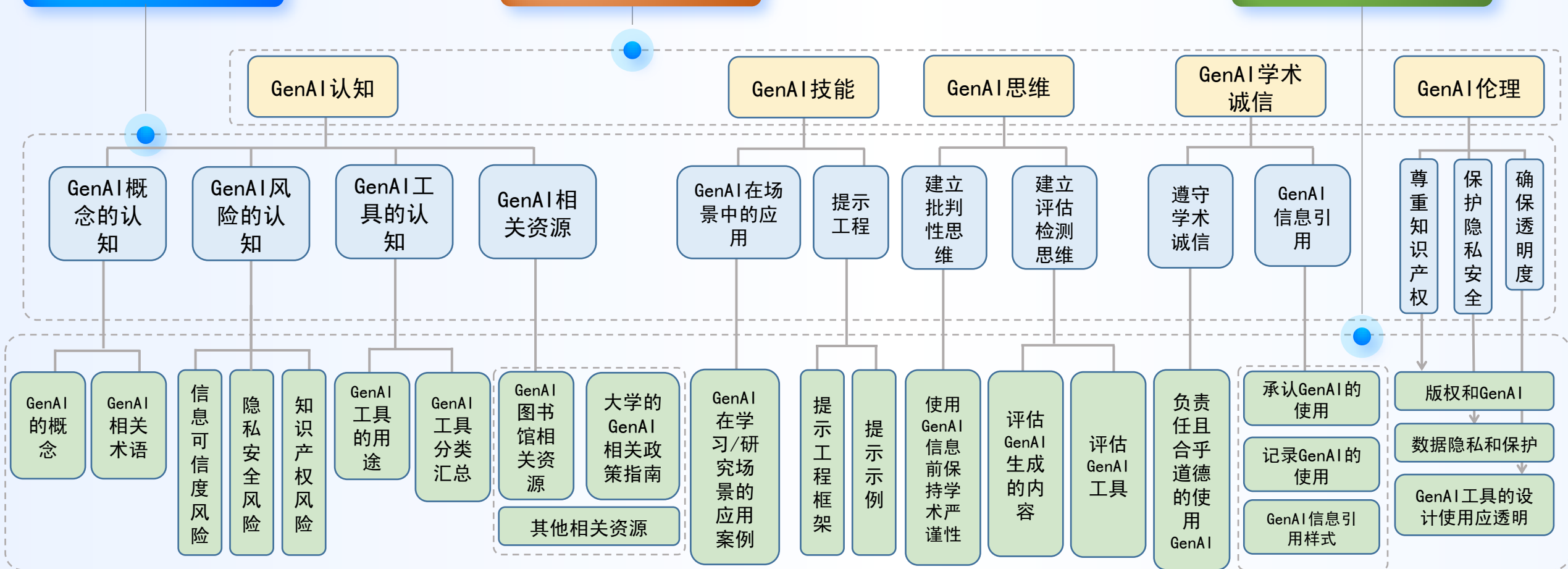


GenAI资源指南结构化框架

二级菜单 (13个主范畴)

一级菜单 (5个核心范畴)

三级菜单 (23个子范畴)



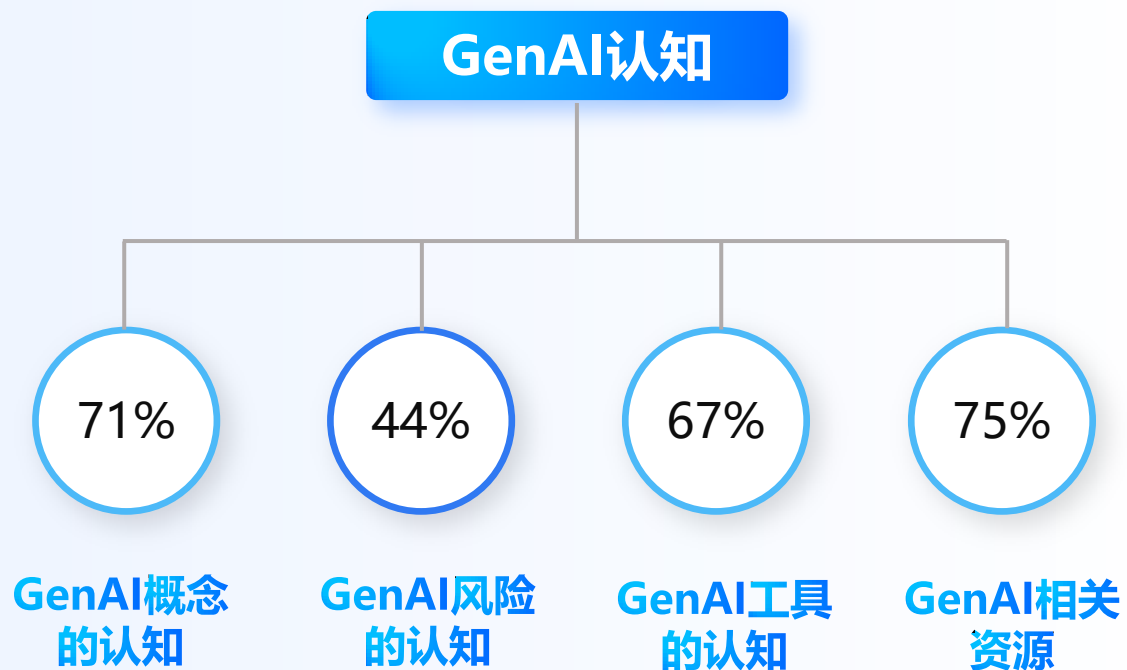
03

高校图书馆GenAI资源指南 内容创建策略



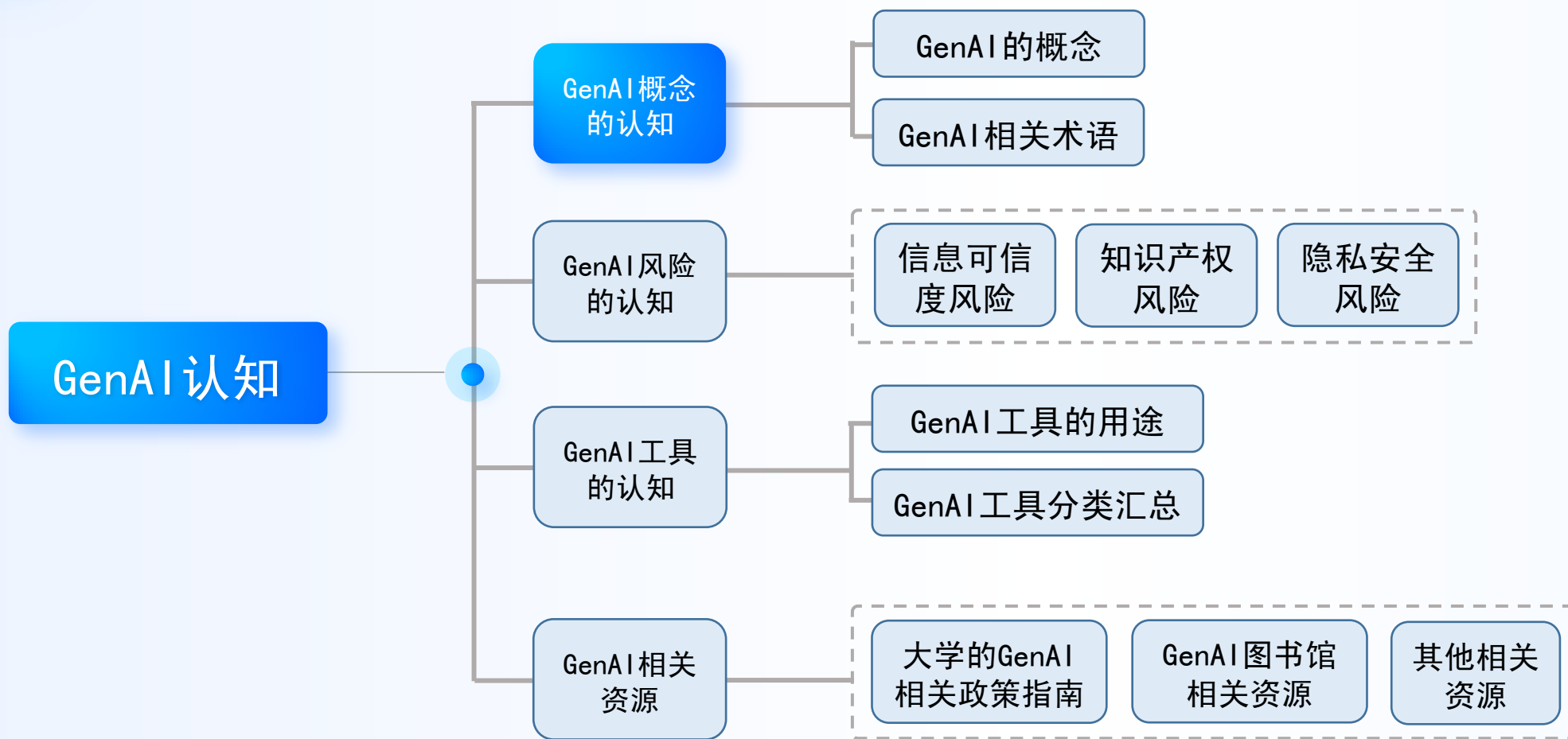
一级菜单——GenAI认知

GenAI认知是指对GenAI基本概念、技术原理、安全风险、主流工具等的深入理解和认识。52所高校图书馆中提及GenAI认知的高校馆数量达50所，占比96%。





GenAI认知——GenAI概念的认知





GenAI的概念——内容创建举例

Mount Sinai School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Mount Sinai-Authorized AI Publications

AI Events at Mount Sinai and Beyond

Citing ChatGPT.edu

AI in Teaching and Learning

AI in Teaching and Learning Blog

Auto-Generated Literature Feeds

AI in Research and Scholarship

Auto-Generated Literature Feeds

Special Topics Collection: Artificial Intelligence & Health

- Special Topics Collection: Artificial Intelligence & Health

What is Artificial Intelligence?

Image: Courtesy of Joy Jiang and Jill Gregory

Artificial intelligence is "the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience."

Source: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

GenAI工具生成

南加利福尼亚大学图书馆引用
Chatgpt2023年7月对GenAI的定义

引用权威资料

西奈山伊坎医学院图书馆引用英国百科全书对人工智能的定义。

ANY AI

USC Specific Guidelines

AI Tools

Learning Resources

Definitions according to ChatGPT (July 2023):

Generative AI

Generative AI is a subset of artificial intelligence that aims to create new data from the training data it has been provided. Generative models learn the true data distribution of the training set so as to generate new data points with some variations. These new data points can be in any form, such as images, music, speech, or text.

Large Language Models

A large language model, like me (ChatGPT), is a kind of computer program that's really good at understanding and generating human language. It's trained on lots of text from books, websites, and other sources, so it learns patterns in how words and sentences are put together. This training helps it respond to a wide range of questions and prompts, generate stories, write essays, and more. It's not actually thinking or understanding like a human, but it's good at mimicking human-like text based on what it has learned from its training data.

Last Updated: Apr 22, 2025 1:41 PM | URL: <https://libguides.usc.edu/generative-ai> | [Print Page](#) | [Login to LibApps](#)

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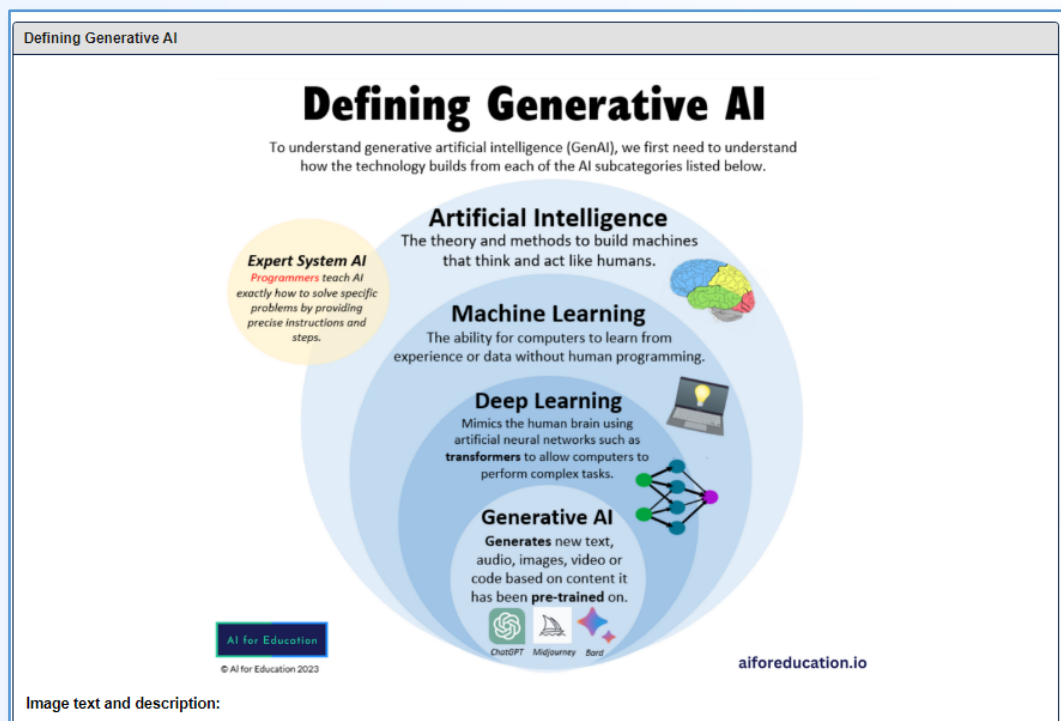
USC Digital Accessibility

Need Help? Chat/Email Us



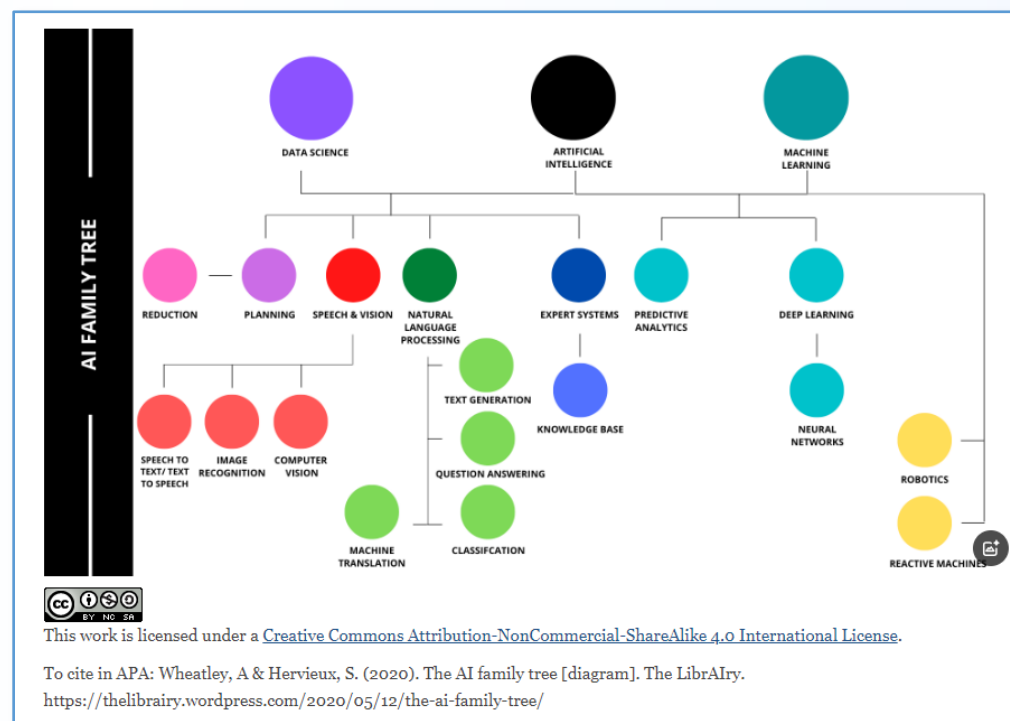
GenAI相关术语——内容创建举例

GenAI相关术语的解释将GenAI技术的由来、发展和分支系统性地展现在学生面前，可通过概念图、思维导图等可视化的形式有效展现。



概念区域图

北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校

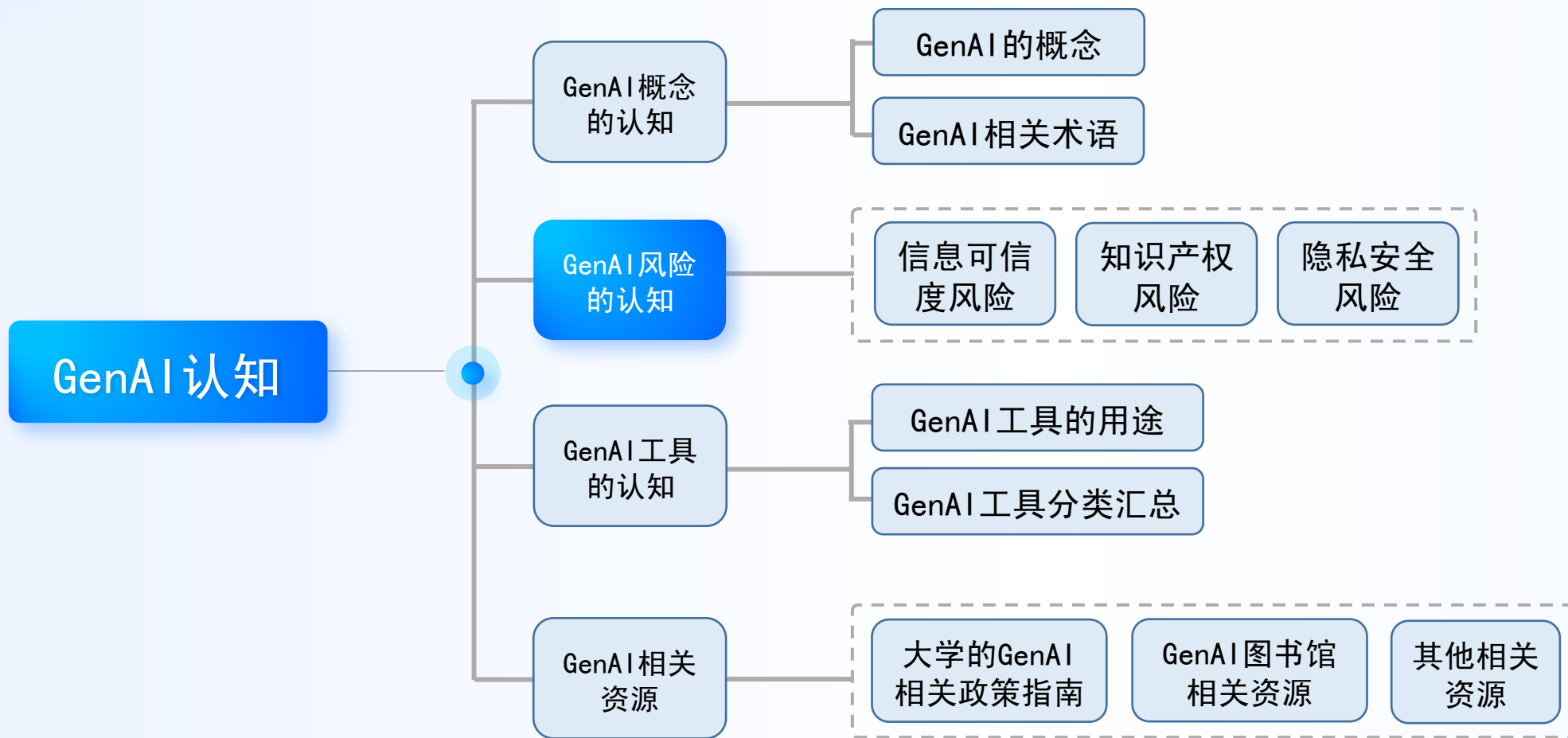


家族树

麦吉尔大学图书馆



GenAI认知——GenAI风险的认知





GenAI风险的认知——内容创建举例

GenAI风险的认知的内容创建，可通过现象阐述及举例来呈现。

Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF): The ChatGPT LLM process	Description	Risk of generating LLM hallucinations
1. Data collection	A large text data set is compiled to capture diverse topics, contexts, and linguistic styles.	If the data is biased, not current, incomplete, or inaccurate, the LLM and human users can learn and perpetuate its responses.
2. Data preprocessing	The data is cleaned to remove irrelevant text and correct errors and is then converted for uniform encoding.	Preprocessing inadvertently removes meaningful content or adds errors that alter the context or meaning of some text.
3. Tokenization	The data is split into tokens, which can be as short as one character or as long as one word.	When language contexts are poorly understood, tokenization results in wrong or reduced meaning, interpretation errors, and false outputs.
4. Unsupervised learning to form a baseline model	The tokenized data trains the LLM transformer to make predictions. The LLM learns from the data's inherent structure without supervision.	The LLM learns to predict content but does not understand its meaning, leading it to generate outputs that sound plausible but are incorrect or nonsensical.
5. Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback: (1) supervised fine-tuning of model (SFT)	A team of human labelers curates a small set of demonstration data. They select a set of prompts and write down expected outputs for each (i.e., desired output behavior). This is used to fine-tune the model with supervised learning.	This process is very costly, and the amount of data used is small (about 12,000 data points). Prompts are sampled from user requests (from old models). This means the SFT only covers a relatively small set of possibilities.

AI模型训练不同阶段偏见的产生

爱丁堡大学图书馆

The Five Pitfalls of Using ChatGPT for Your Research Assignment



文档 “将ChatGPT用于研究任务的五个陷阱”

鹿特丹伊拉斯姆斯大学图书馆



GenAI认知——GenAI工具的认知

GenAI工具的认知是各高校图书馆GenAI资源指南建设中关注的热点，35所高校馆对其进行了阐述，占比67%。学生应该了解GenAI工具的用处及其可能性，并理解不同类型的GenAI工具的分类和功能范畴，为后续筛选、应用、评估GenAI工具奠定基础。



GenAI工具的用途

对GenAI工具的用处及可能性进行列举



GenAI工具分类汇总

基于GenAI工具生成信息的格式不同或GenAI工具应用的场景不同进行工具的分类汇总列举



GenAI工具的用途——内容创建举例

Academic Research and AI

AI tools can be used to support different aspects of the research process, including:

- **Hypotheses Generation:** AI can automatically generate research questions based on a given dataset or topic that can serve as starting points for researchers to refine and develop into hypotheses.
- **Literature Review:** AI can accelerate the literature review process by analyzing and summarizing a body of literature on a topic, identifying relevant trends, patterns, and gaps in existing knowledge.
- **Data Analysis:** AI can aid in processing and analyzing large datasets, making it easier to identify emerging trends, correlations, outliers, and other patterns.
- **Experiment Design:** AI algorithms can assist researchers in designing experiments by suggesting variables, methodologies, and potential outcomes based on existing data.
- **Communication of Findings:** AI can assist in drafting, proof-reading, and editing research papers.
- **Collaboration and Networking:** AI-driven recommendation systems can help researchers connect with peers, collaborators, and experts in their field, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing.

哈佛大学图书馆

GenAI工具应用于研究的几种方式：文献搜索及总结、信息筛选和提炼、信息分析和注释及内容的创作和完善

加利福尼亚大学尔湾分校图书馆

GenAI可用于支持研究过程中的6个步骤：选题、文献综述、数据分析、实验设计、校对和编辑、交流与合作

Harvard Library / Research Guides

Search this Guide

Artificial Intelligence for Research and Scholarship

This guide highlights some of the key ideas and guidance for incorporating AI tools into your research process

Home

AI for Research

Applications for Research

Acknowledging and Citing AI

Generative AI Literacy

Generative AI Tools

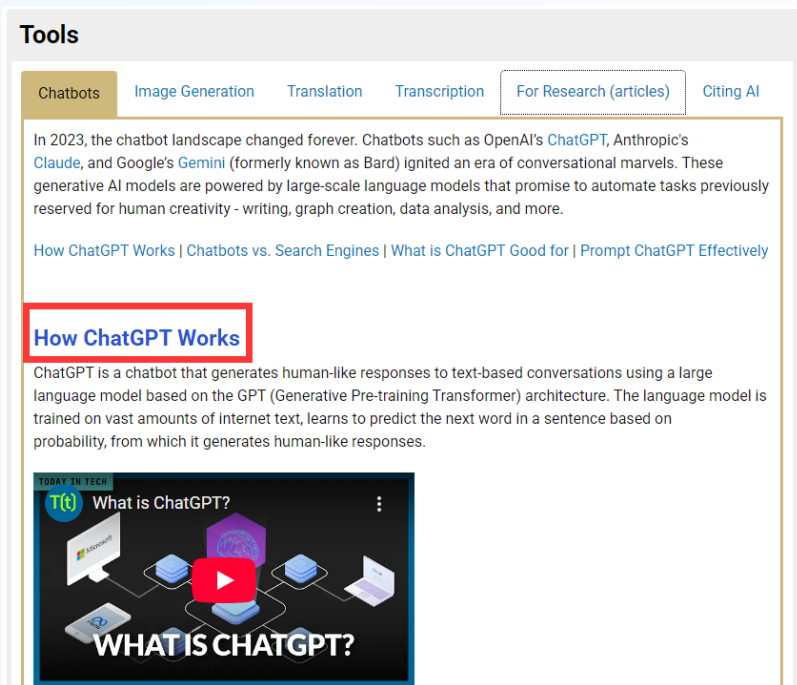
Employing generative AI for your research can enhance your work in several different ways, adding efficiencies to research process and workflows including:

- Discovering literature, summarizing key points, and trends
- Digesting large-scale information into smaller more manageable bits of information
- Aiding in the analysis and annotation of information
- Authoring, refining, and editing content

However, there are several considerations to keep in mind when incorporating the use of these tools into your research process.



GenAI工具分类汇总——内容创建举例

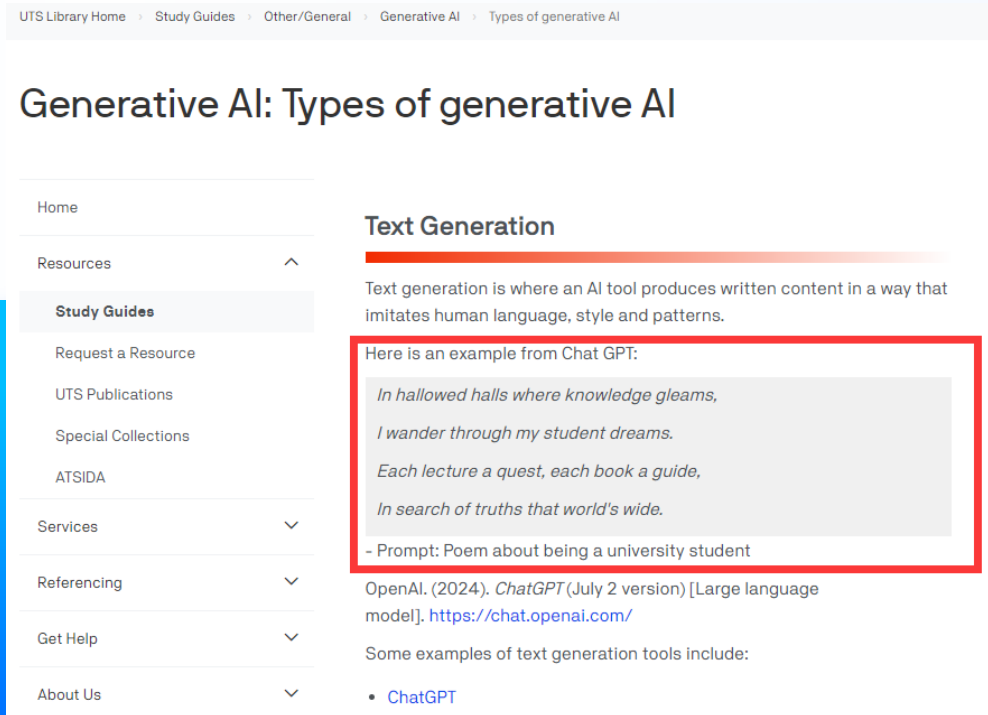


科罗拉多大学博尔德分校图书馆

列出了聊天机器人的工作原理

悉尼科技大学图书馆

对文本、图像、音频、视频、代码生成分别进行了案例展示，帮助师生理解该类工具的使用。





GenAI认知——GenAI相关资源

GenAI相关资源是通过汇聚GenAI相关图书、期刊、政策指南、科普、新闻等不同类型的资源，对GenAI进行补充说明的资源汇总，39所高校馆提供了GenAI相关资源汇总，占比75%。



GenAI图书馆 相关资源

图书馆馆藏的GenAI相关期刊/图书/数据库、图书馆组织的GenAI相关培训/活动、图书馆授权的GenAI工具



大学的GenAI相 关政策和指南

图书馆所在大学的AI相关政策及指南应作为GenAI资源指南建设的重要指导及参考资料



其他相关资源

主要为前沿的网络相关资源，包括GenAI相关的新闻、博客、网站等内容



GenAI相关资源——内容创建举例

List of Accessible AI Assistant Tools for Subscribed Academic Databases						
Academic Database	Subject / Scope	AI Assistant Tool	Available / On Trial	Guide for The Tool	Remarks	Last updated
DBpia	Korean periodicals	DBpia AI	Available	Guide / Reference		31 Mar 2025
Ebook central	Multidisciplinary	ProQuest Research Assistant	Available	Guide / Reference		31 Mar 2025
EBSCOhost Research Databases	Multidisciplinary	AI Insights	Available	Guide / Reference		31 Mar 2025
Factiva	Business, News articles	Smart Summary	Available	Guide / Reference	Available at new interface	31 Mar 2025
JSTOR	Multidisciplinary	JSTOR Research Tool	Available	Guide / Reference	Need to log in a personal account using HKU email	31 Mar 2025
Mintel GNPD	Global new products	Ingredientscape AI	Available	Guide / Reference	The guide is accessible after logging in via the database hyperlink.	7 May 2025
		Flavourscape AI	Available	Guide / Reference	The guide is accessible after logging in via the database hyperlink.	7 May 2025
ProQuest	Multidisciplinary	ProQuest Research Assistant	Available	Guide / Reference	Available in selected collections (listed in its guide)	31 Mar 2025
Scite	Research, Bibliometrics	Scite Assistant	Available	Guide / Reference		31 Mar 2025
Scopus	Research, Bibliometrics	Scopus AI	On trial	Guide / Reference		22 Apr 2025
ScienceDirect	Multidisciplinary	ScienceDirect AI	On trial	Guide / Reference	On trial until 21 May 2025	23 Apr 2025

GenAI图书馆相关资源

香港大学图书馆

具有HKU许可证的GenAI工具

Artificial Intelligence for Research and Scholarship

This guide highlights some of the key ideas and guidance for incorporating AI tools into your research process

Home

AI for Research

Acknowledging and Citing AI

Generative AI Literacy

Generative AI Tools

Harvard AI Information

Harvard College and Faculty of Arts and Sciences

HARVARD COLLEGE AND FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

- **AI @ FAS**
- **Harvard College Writing Program -Framework for Designing Assignments in the Age of AI**
- **Artificial Intelligence (Bok Center for Teaching and Learning)**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

- **Generative AI at Harvard (HUIT)**
- **Tools Comparison / Guidance on Tools (HUIT)**

大学的GenAI相关政策和指南

哈佛大学图书馆

人工智能相关政策

UCLA Library

UCLA Library > Research Guides > Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools > Introduction to AI Tools

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools

Resources regarding emerging artificial intelligence technologies. Please email mbrasseur@library.ucla.edu for suggestions for resources to add.

Introduction to AI Tools

- **WI-RE's Introduction to AI Chatbots**
A self-guided tutorial using examples from the health sciences. Check out more WI-RE resources for research and writing help.
- **How ChatGPT Actually Works**
Blog from emerging tech company from December 2022.
- **All you need to know about ChatGPT, the A.I. chatbot that's got the world talking and tech giants clashing**
CNBC article Feb 2023
- **Not all AI is created equal. Here's the tech worth trying.**
Washington Post article from Feb 2023
- **Artificial Intelligence and the Research Paper: A Librarian's Perspective**
From SMU Libraries, January 2023. Includes a section on "Ways ChatGPT Can Fail."
- **You Are Not a Parrot And a chatbot is not a human. And a linguist named Emily M. Bender is very worried what will happen when we forget this.**
NYMag article from March 2023
- **ChatGPT is a Blurry JPEG of the Web**
New Yorker article from February 2023 that compares ChatGPT to a blurry JPEG of the web that approximates text using statistical regularities.
- **Why researchers warn, 'AI is not the revolution sold to you'**
An article on Medium from April 2023 highlighting concerns about data transparency, terrible working conditions of data labelers and content moderators, and the lack of ethical concerns by many championing the AI boom.
- **Stochastic Parrots Day Reading List**

Questions or suggestions for this guide?

其他相关资源

加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校图书馆AI工具简介、知识产权保护、有效且合理地使用AI工具三个栏目的相关博客、新闻、网页等各类资源



GenAI认知内容建设策略

1.GenAI概念的全面解读

包括GenAI相关概念的定义、GenAI相关术语的解释及GenAI工作原理的解读等。注重形式的多样性，如采用思维导图、家族树等形式形象展示GenAI相关术语的关系，采用视频形式解读GenAI工作原理等。

2.GenAI风险的详细揭示

可通过现象阐述或举例的方式，向师生揭示GenAI在信息可信度、隐私安全、知识产权方面的风险。

3.GenAI工具的列举介绍

可通过场景分类或功能分类等方式，列出主流GenAI工具供学生参考。

4.GenAI相关资源的汇聚

应汇聚图书馆相关资源、重视所在大学的相关政策并关注GenAI前沿动态。将图书馆GenAI相关的图书、期刊、数据库资源进行分类汇总，并列举出相关检索词及检索策略供学生参考；重视所在大学GenAI相关政策的指引和解读，提示师生应用GenAI时应关注大学的相关政策及说明；捕捉GenAI前沿动态，将政府、学者、相关社会机构发布的权威前沿信息进行汇总，为师生提供丰富的GenAI拓展阅读资料。



一级菜单——GenAI技能

GenAI技能侧重于实践层面，要求个体能够了解GenAI工具的提示规则，并能够整合、应用GenAI技术、工具和资源解决学习、科研等场景中的具体问题。24所高校图书馆的GenAI资源指南中提到了GenAI技能，占比46%。



提示工程

提示工程（Prompt Engineering）是设计提示（人类用自然语言而不是计算机语言向人工智能发出的指令）以获得最佳结果的过程。（《剑桥词典》）

提示工程包含的范畴为提示工程框架和提示示例。

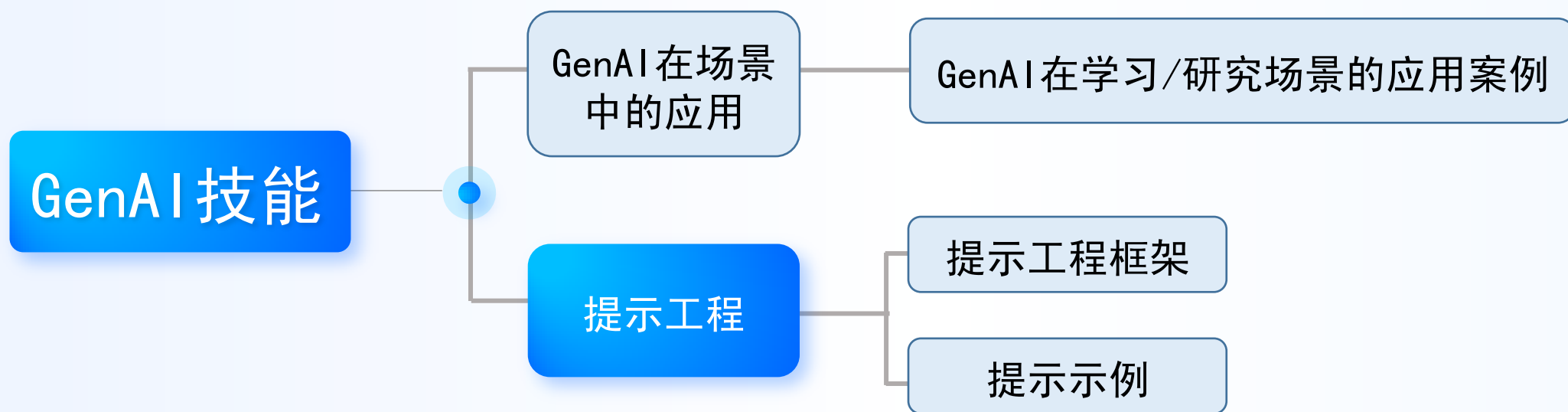


GenAI在场景中的应用

GenAI在学习/科研场景的应用案例



GenAI技能——提示工程





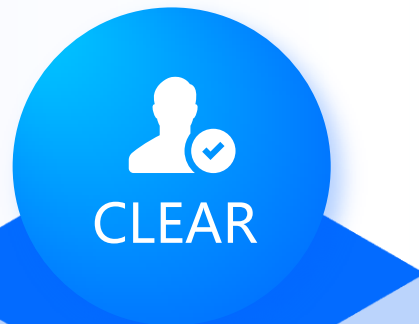
提示工程框架CLEAR

Concise 简洁

提示简洁清晰
提示的简洁性和清晰度可以引导AI
模型专注于任务的核心元素

Logical 逻辑性

提示结构化且注重逻辑性
结构化和连贯的提示可以保持想法
的逻辑进展，并帮助AI模型掌握上
下文和联系



Explicit 明确

明确输出格式、内容或范围
明确预期输出格式、内容或范围的规
范，以尽量减少不相关的响应

Reflective 评估

对提示进行迭代评估和改进
通过评估人工智能生成的响应，持
续评估和改进提示和技术，以改进
未来的提示

Adaptive 自适应

提示的灵活性和自定义
通过试验不同的短语、结构和温度
设置，提示符具有灵活性和自定义
性



提示工程框架 **PROMPT Design**

Persona 角色

指定角色。

例：你是一名 学生/老师/图书馆员 等。

Requirements 要求

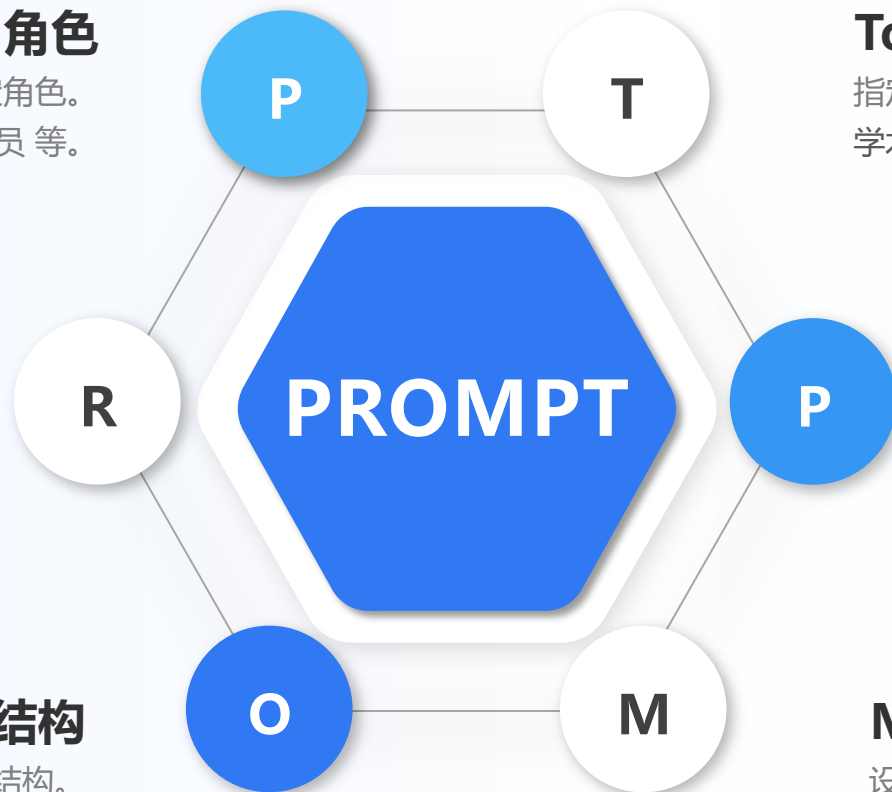
定义输出参数。

要包含/排除的内容，输出的字数、标准等。

Organization 结构

设定输出结构。

按时间顺序、编号、步骤等结构输出。



Tone 语调

指定输出语调。

学术、幽默、鼓舞人心的、抒情等

Purpose 目的

确定任务目标及受众。

总结、陈述说明、娱乐.....

大学生、投资者、同事、朋友等

Medium 格式

设定输出格式。

按表格、PPT、代码、图像、剧本等等
格式输出。



提示示例——内容创建举例

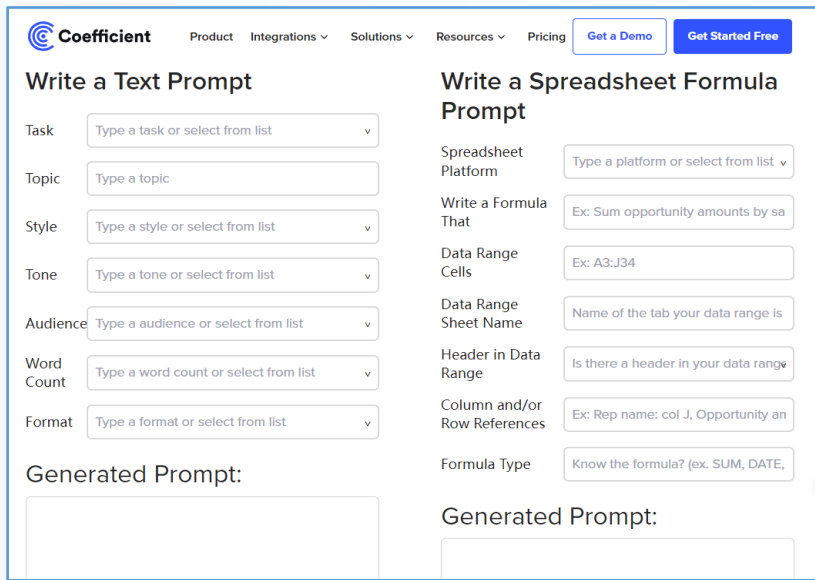
提示示例通过实际提示案例为师生提供具象化的实践指导。



提示词示例

清华大学图书馆

学术研究场景下的论文选题、数据分析、文献综述、
论文写作、论文润色五个环节的提示词示例



提示生成器

加利福尼亚圣地亚哥分校图书馆

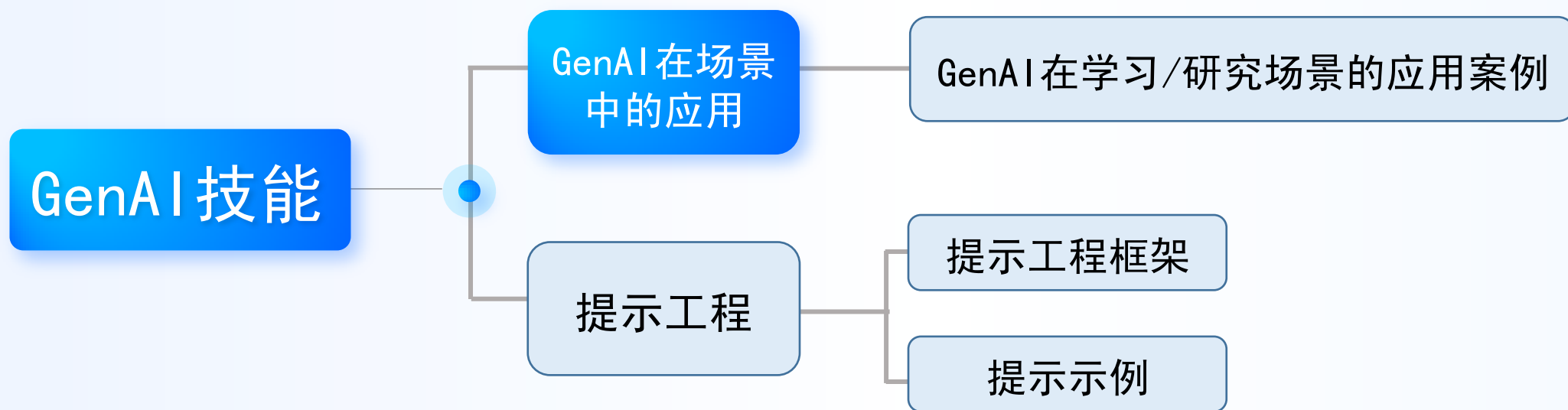


提示库

香港大学图书馆



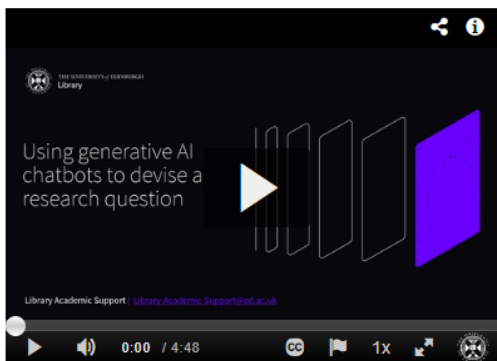
GenAI技能——GenAI在场景中的应用





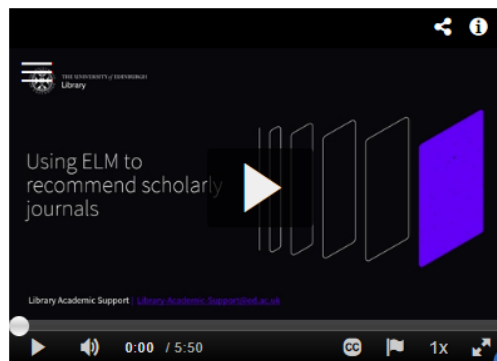
GenAI在场景中的应用——内容创建举例

Using ELM to devise research questions



ELM can help you get started with your research by suggesting research questions and search strategies you might use. For example, you may know the broad topic area you are interested in but may not be sure how to make it more specific or write it as a research question.

Using ELM to recommend scholarly journals



ELM can be used to recommend scholarly journals across different academic subject areas.

For example, following the guidance on prompting in the [AI Guidance for Staff and Students page](#), I construct a prompt in the form of "Acting as a (ROLE), perform (TASK) in (FORMAT)":

爱丁堡大学图书馆

以ELM（爱丁堡大学的聊天机器人）和Elicit（辅助科研的AI工具）两种工具为例，以视频的形式详细讲解了使用GenAI工具设计研究问题、推荐学术期刊、制定检索策略、推荐学术数据库、查找相关文献等科研环节的具体步骤。

不列颠哥伦比亚大学图书馆

以使用GenAI计划作业这一具象化的案例，讲解了如何使用GenAI生成研究论文或实验报告的时间计划表，并依据步骤辅助论文或报告的生成。

Assignment Planning: Steps

Research Paper

Lab Report

Here are the typical steps for writing a research paper. Not all of these steps must be completed in this order. You can use these steps to ask an AI tool such as ChatGPT to help plan your assignment, or use them to verify an AI tool's output to make sure that it hasn't missed any important steps.

1. Understand the assignment
2. Select the topic and identify the audience of your paper
3. Find your sources
4. Critically read, summarize, and evaluate sources
 - Creating citations should be an ongoing process alongside your research. It's best to get started on this early in the process.
5. Write your thesis statement and outline
6. Write the introduction
7. Continue writing the first draft
8. Revise and complete, including checking your citations for completeness.



GenAI技能内容创建策略



提示工程方面

可基于国际主流框架CLEAR、PROMPT Design等框架进行解读指导，或依据现有框架及实践经验进行本土特色框架建设，构建出本校师生适用的提示工程指南，同时根据提示工程框架，以示例的方式列举出具体任务场景下的提示词，供师生参考。



GenAI在场景中的应用方面

可采用视频、PPT等多种方式，详细讲解应用GenAI解决学习、科研中实际问题的方法。



一级菜单——GenAI思维

GenAI思维强调高阶思维模式的构建，个体在使用GenAI技术时应具备批判思维、评估检测思维，以应对GenAI使用环境中的风险和不确定性。17所高校图书馆在GenAI资源指南中提到了GenAI思维，占比33%。



建立批判性思维

要求能够在与GenAI工具进行互动的过程中保持严谨性，对工具的训练数据集保有质疑，对工具的产出信息保有质疑，对与工具的交互过程保持谨慎。

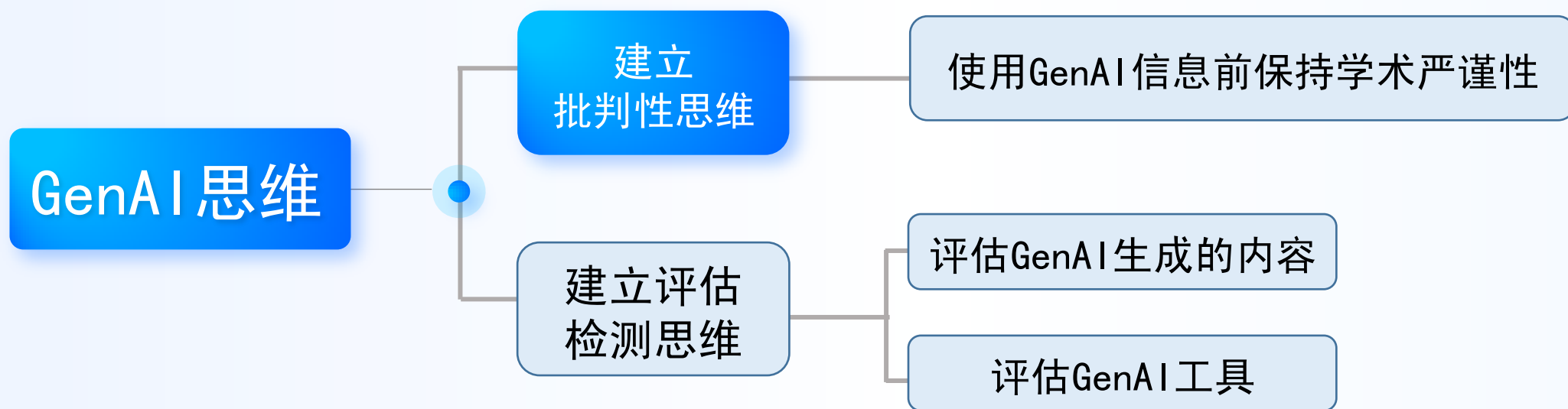


建立评估检测思维

- 评估GenAI生成的内容
- 评估GenAI工具



GenAI思维





建立批判性思维——内容创建举例

要求师生能够在与GenAI工具进行互动的过程中保持严谨性，对工具的训练数据集保有质疑，对工具的产出信息保有质疑，对与工具的交互过程保持谨慎。

AI and Academic Rigor

When using AI tools for research, researchers should treat them with the same academic rigor they would for any other type of source. Researchers should consider questions like:







- Who makes the tool being used?
- On what data was the tool trained?
- Is there bias in that data, and if so, does that bias impact the results?
- Does the developer have financial interests that might call the results into question?
- Can the results be confirmed by other, non-AI tools?

宾夕法尼亚大学图书馆

5点保持学术严谨性的考虑因素：工具的制造者、工具的训练数据集、数据中是否存在偏差、产出结果是否与开发者的利益相关、产出结果能否被非AI工具证实

Keep in Mind

If you're going to use a GenAI tool or platform, be sure to use your critical thinking skills. This list of things to keep in mind, adapted from an [NPR article](#), is a good start:

-  **Privacy:** Be cautious about sharing any personal information with AI tools. These platforms may use your input for training AI models, and companies developing these models may have access to what you enter. Are you comfortable with your input data or prompts being shared?
-  **Purpose:** What are you using the software to create? Are you asking an image generator to copy the style of a living artist, for example? Or using it in a class without your teacher's knowledge? Consider the ethical implications of your use case and if you are unsure whether your use case is allowed in an academic context, [try this AI "how-to" Manual](#)
-  **Consider these Cautions:** Are you aware of the environmental costs of AI? Read this [Seattle Times](#) article about impacts in Washington. (Paywall a problem? Try [Newsbank](#) instead if you have a UW NetID.)
-  **Consent:** If you're creating an image, who are you depicting? Could the person be harmed by the portrayal? What is your intent behind creating this image?
-  **Disclosure:** If you're sharing your AI-generated content on social media, have you made it clear this content is computer-generated? What would happen if they were shared further without that disclosure?
-  **Fact check:** Generative AI get things wrong and it is important to double-check any important information before you post or share it. Have you done this?

华盛顿大学西雅图分校图书馆

使用GenAI待考虑事项清单

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN USING GENERATIVE AI IN YOUR RESEARCH

ETHICAL USE OF GENERATIVE AI IN ACADEMIA, LIMITATIONS & WARNINGS



CHECK WITH YOUR PROFESSOR

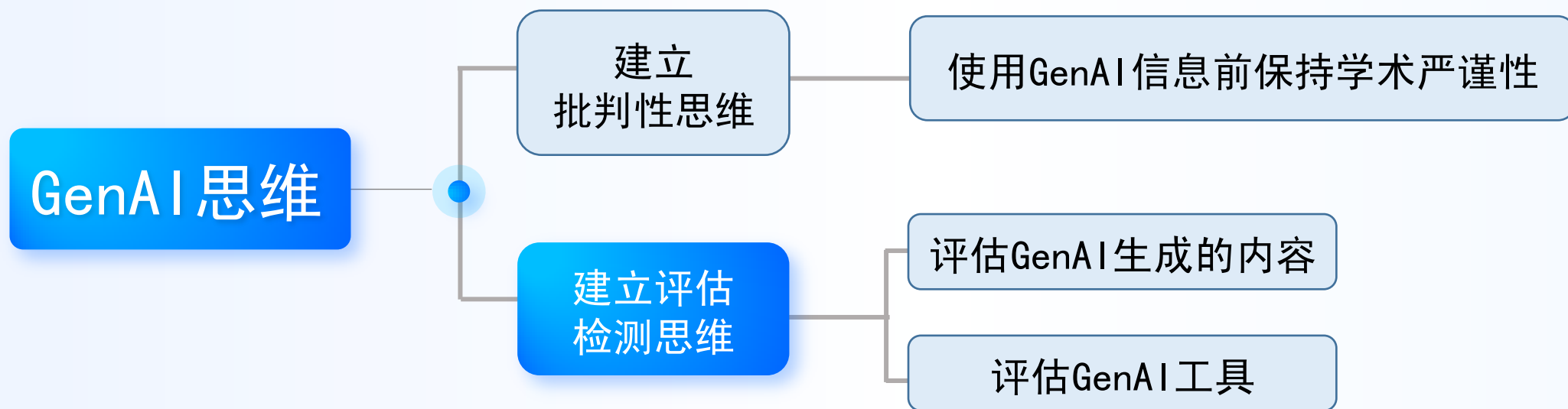
- Before using Generative AI for a research paper or class project, check with your professor if they allow the use of Generative AI for their course and any restrictions that may apply.

南加利福尼亚大学图书馆

在研究中使用GenAI待考虑事项清单



GenAI思维





建立评估检测思维——评估GenAI生成的内容

AI Fact-Checking



西澳大学图书馆

CRAAP测试

- ① 及时：信息的及时性
- ② 关联：生成信息的相关性
- ③ 来源：信息的来源
- ④ 准确：内容的可靠性、真实性及正确性
- ⑤ 目的：信息创建的原因

马里兰大学帕克分校图书馆等

AI事实核查

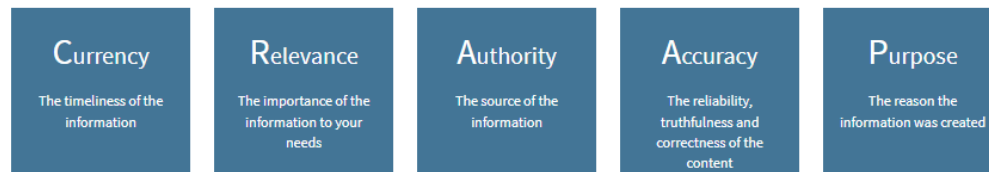
- ① 分解信息：对GenAI生成的内容进行分解；
- ② 搜索信息：使用可信赖的信息源（如学术数据库）来搜索信息；
- ③ 分析信息：分析对比GenAI生成的信息及搜索得到的信息；
- ④ 核对信息：核对得出哪些信息是真实的；
- ⑤ 得出结论：确定该生成内容是否可用。

CRAAP

The CRAAP test is a list of simple questions you can ask to help you evaluate literature resource items.

You should select questions which are relevant to the type or resource you are evaluating.

Click on a button to see a list of questions.



[Click here to try out the CRAAP test](#)



建立评估检测思维——评估GenAI工具

The ROBOT Test

by sahervieux • March 11, 2020 • Uncategorized

tags: ai, ai literacy, artificial intelligence, critical thinking, evaluation tool

Being AI Literate does not mean you need to understand the advanced mechanics of AI. It means that you are actively learning about the technologies involved and that you critically approach any texts you read that concern AI, especially news articles.

We have created a tool you can use when reading about AI applications to help consider the legitimacy of the technology.

Reliability

Objective

Bias

Ownership

Type

麦吉尔大学图书馆

机器人（ROBOT）测试

- ① 可靠性（Reliability）：AI技术的可靠性
- ② 客观性（Objective）：使用AI的目标
- ③ 偏见（Bias）：使用AI可能产生的偏见
- ④ 所有者（Ownership）：AI的开发人员
- ⑤ 类型（Type）：AI所属类型

西澳大学图书馆

SWOT分析

优势、弱点、机会、威胁

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Weaknesses

Opportunities

Threats

- › Will using the tool improve my work?
- › Is the output that is generated is immediate?
- › Does the output relate to what I am working on?



GenAI思维内容建设策略

AI思维为个体在使用AI技术、适应AI社会环境过程中应具备的思维模式和方法论，强调运用底层逻辑、系统思维进行创新思考、协同共创，以支撑应变决策和复杂决策。



设立批判性思维 待办清单

从GenAI工具训练数据集的可靠性、GenAI产出信息的可信度等多个方面提醒学生在使用GenAI产出的信息前保持严谨的态度。



制定GenAI生成内容的 评估策略

可参考国外高校馆提出的AI事实核查方法或EVERY、CRAAP模型，制定清晰、学生易上手的GenAI生成内容的评估策略



设计GenAI工具 测评模型

可参考ROBOT测试模型，形成方便师生使用的GenAI工具测评模型。



一级菜单——GenAI学术诚信

GenAI学术诚信指在使用GenAI时，个体应严格遵守学校、出版商、工具研发商等相关组织的规定，承认、记录并规范引用GenAI信息。52所高校图书馆中有40所高校馆的GenAI资源指南中提到了GenAI学术诚信的遵守，占比77%，世界一流高校对学术诚信的重视程度可见一斑。



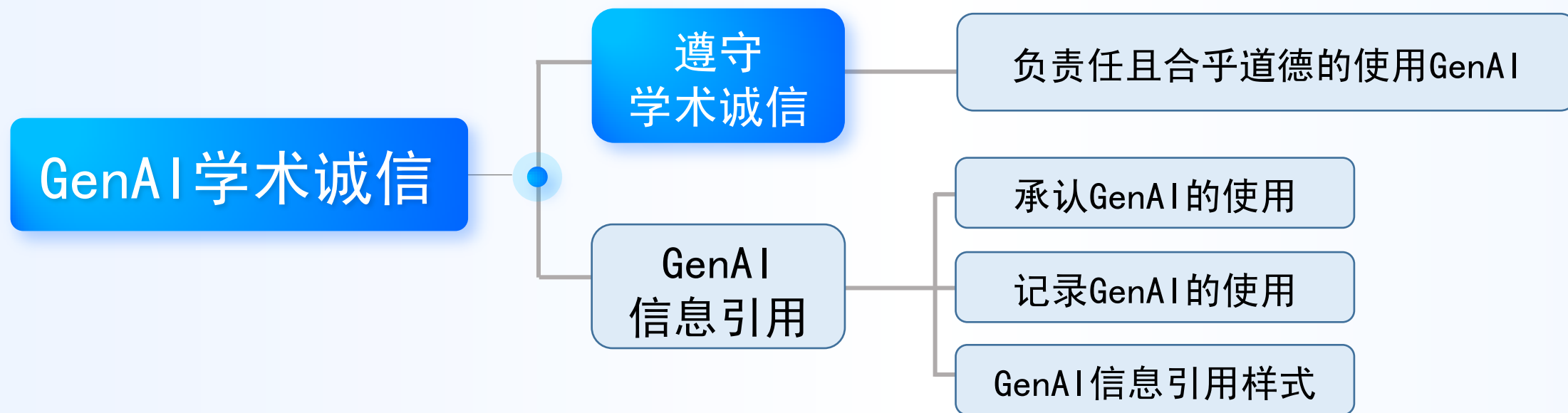
遵守学术诚信



GenAI信息引用



GenAI学术诚信





遵守学术诚信

遵守学术诚信是指师生在学习科研中保证诚实公平，尊重他人成果，并维护公正学术环境的责任和勇气，是当代师生必须具备的学术价值观。



确保GenAI工具在学习或研究中被允许使用

学习中，需向课程老师确认是否允许使用GenAI工具，研究中，则需向导师确认是否允许使用GenAI工具



查阅待使用GenAI工具的许可证及隐私政策

在使用GenAI工具前，需阅读其许可证内容，遵守许可证中制定的条件，以避免使用GenAI生成作品时的侵权风险；阅读工具的隐私政策，了解该工具是否会将交互内容上传服务器，并用于模型训练，以避免个人隐私泄露



在GenAI使用过程中保持开放和透明

将GenAI生成的内容作为自己的产出将被视为学术不端，故在自己的作品中如有使用GenAI则务必承认对其的使用；且大多数GenAI生成的内容是无法恢复的，故在使用过程中需做好记录，保证使用过程的透明。



遵守学术诚信——内容创建举例

Artificial Intelligence Acknowledgement Plan

This template acknowledgement plan can be used to outline how you will incorporate AI tools into your work and make sure they are addressed or cited properly as needed.

Use of AI

- How will you acknowledge the use of AI in your research or manuscript?
- Decide early if they should be stated in the methods section of your paper, or perhaps in the results or discussion.
- Will you include an appendix or supplementary materials outlining your use of an AI tool to assist your work?

Ethics and Privacy Concerns

- If you are dealing with sensitive data (e.g. personal data from participants, confidential information, etc.) how will you protect, store, and anonymize it? Ideally, you have already came up with a data storage plan in your data management plan, but does this account for AI tools that might be used in relation to your data?
- Have you read the terms and conditions or any content policies of the AI tools you are using? Be sure that you are not agreeing to give over sensitive data by using these tools.

Permission

- Are you allowed to use AI tools as part of your research?

This could be a student submitting coursework or a researcher submitting a paper to a journal. Always be sure to check that use of AI tools is permitted before incorporating them into your work.

- Students - this may be stated in your syllabus, if not, consult your professor first.
- Researchers - this may be stated on a journal website, if not, consult the editor.

Some journals do not allow AI generative tools to be listed as authors, but they may be cited or listed in the methods. Be sure you are aware of any rules before submitting your work.

使用GenAI工具的检查清单

Work through this checklist for tips on how to use GenAI ethically and responsibly.

Click 'submit' to get advice on any of the unchecked boxes.

☐ Has your subject coordinator approved the use of GenAI tools?

☐ Have you been careful not to use someone else's work in Gen AI tools?

☐ Have you been careful not to enter your own work into a GenAI tool?

☐ Can you verify that the content GenAI has created is factual and current?

☐ Do you have a clear understanding of the themes/ideas/topics in the content you have generated?

☐ Have you considered what biases may be present in the content?

☐ Have you checked that the references are genuine?

☐ Have you correctly acknowledged any GenAI content included in your assessment?

☒ Submit

Examples of academic misconduct

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the most common and best known example of academic misconduct, and is increasingly a problem within higher education. Plagiarism is the presentation of another person's work as the student's own, without proper acknowledgement of the source, with or without the creator's permission, intentionally or unintentionally.

[What plagiarism is and how to avoid it.](#)

Collusion

Collusion is a form of plagiarism. It is an unauthorised and unattributed collaboration of students in a piece of assessed work.

Falsification

Falsification is an attempt to present fictitious or distorted data, evidence, references, citations, or experimental results, and/or to knowingly make use of such material.

Cheating

Cheating is any attempt to obtain or to give assistance in an examination or an assessment without due acknowledgement. This includes submitting work which is not one's own.

Deceit

Deceit is dishonesty in order to achieve advantage. For example, by resubmitting one's own previously assessed work.

Personation

Personation is the assumption of the identity of another person with intent to deceive or gain unfair advantage.

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人工智能确认计划

- 人工智能的使用
- 伦理和隐私问题
- 许可
- 记录工具的使用
- 访问权限
- 监督与核实

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使用GenAI工具的检查清单

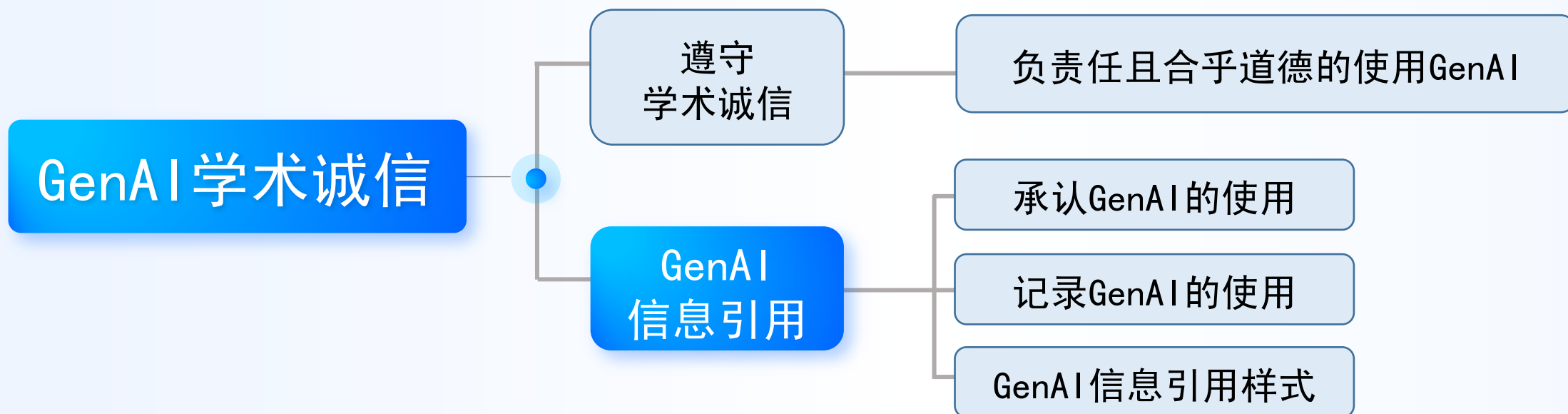
爱丁堡大学图书馆

学术不端行为示例

抄袭、串通、伪造、作弊、欺诈、代考等



GenAI学术诚信





GenAI信息引用——承认、记录GenAI的使用

Acknowledging the use of generative AI in academic work

When to acknowledge use of GenAI

The use of GenAI must be acknowledged in any piece of academic work where it has been used as a functional tool to assist in the process of **creating** the academic work, such as drafting ideas and planning or structuring written materials.

It is the nature of the task that determines whether use needs acknowledgement or not. This will be discipline and assessment dependent, so it is for teaching staff to determine. However, the following general principles may be used.

Instances where use of GenAI may **not** require acknowledgement include:

- familiarising oneself with a topic before refining your research process;
- reading an AI-generated summary of information from search results in a library research database to determine whether to proceed to consult the original sources, or using generative AI to summarise long or complex information to make it easier to review;
- helping to improve your grammar and writing structure.

Teaching staff should ensure they discuss these principles with their students and make expectations clear. Students should ask teaching staff if further clarification is needed.

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承认GenAI的使用

作为功能性工具时，无论使用GenAI创建文本、图像、数据或其他格式的内容，并将其纳入自己的作品中时，都应该承认GenAI的使用。

若是将GenAI工具用于研究工作开始前的头脑风暴、文献阅读或语言润色，则可能不需要说明GenAI的使用。

伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳 - 香槟分校图书馆

记录GenAI的使用

GenAI的使用记录通常包括如何使用GenAI（如用于翻译、文献综述、数据分析等）、所用的提示及GenAI的完整响应、使用的工具及其版本、使用的时期等，可通过屏幕截图的方式保存与GenAI的交互过程。

[Home](#)
[What is Generative AI?](#)
[Legal Issues](#)
[Ethical Considerations](#)
[Protect Your Work](#)
[Effective Prompt Strategies](#)
[Research](#)
[Popular Tools](#)
[Publishing](#)
[Documenting and Citing AI](#)
[Questions?](#)

Q 搜索 | 复制 | 翻译

Documenting Your Use of AI

At a minimum, address and note that generative AI was used in a project. It is important to acknowledge you have used generative AI tools and disclose this information with your instructor, supervisor, and/or journal publication. Do not present AI-generated material as your own. Proceeding without adhering to citation and usage guidelines provided by your instructor, supervisor, and/or journal publication can lead to academic consequences as listed in the [Office of the Provost's Students' Quick Reference Guide to Academic Integrity](#) or in a publishing journal's guidelines. Refer to the generative AI policy provided by your supervisor, instructor, or journal publication for citation and usage guidelines.

Note: Consult your supervisor, instructor, and/or journal publication guidelines for using generative AI.

Ingredients of a good AI statement:

- Which tool you used
- Which version of the tool you used
- The date and time you used it
- What task(s) you used it for
- The prompts you used
- Copies of the unedited AI outputs
- Brief summary of what you incorporated into your work, where AI-generated materials appears, and why
- Formal citation of each tool

"White female librarian with glasses and long red hair surrounded by books" by Evie Cordell generated by Adobe Firefly.



GenAI信息引用样式

引用GenAI信息的格式	引用样式	引用位置	引用示例
文本	MLA	文本引用	（“描述象征主义”）
		参考文献处引用	“描述F. Scott Fitzgerald的《大盖茨比》一书中的绿光的象征意义”的提示. ChatGPT，2月13日版，OpenAI，2023年3月8日， https://chat.openai.com/share/dccb3610-1db9-4eed-88b1-cdb06f67982a
	APA	文本引用	（OpenAI，2023）
		参考文献处引用	OpenAI.（2023）. ChatGPT（3月14日版）[大语言模型]. https://chat.openai.com/share/dccb3610-1db9-4eed-88b1-cdb06f67982a
	Chicago	文内引用	（ChatGPT，2023年3月7日）
		脚注处引用	1. ChatGPT生成的文本，OpenAI，2023年3月7日， https://chat.openai.com/chat 或1. ChatGPT，对“解释如何用常见的家庭食材制作披萨面团”的回应，OpenAI，2023年3月7日



GenAI信息引用样式

引用GenAI信息的格式	引用样式	引用位置	引用示例
图像	MLA	图片标题处引用	“蓝天”的提示.Craiyon, 2023年8月17日版, Craiyon LLC, 2023年8月17日, http://www.craiyon.com
	APA	图片标题处引用	Craiyon. (2023). Craiyon LLC (2023年8月16日版) [文本到图像模型]. https://www.craiyon.com/
计算机代码		代码标头处	# GenAI 属性 # 模型: OpenAI GPT-4 # 描述: 此代码利用GPT-3模型生成[此处]。 # 参考: OpenAI. (2023). GPT-4. https://www.openai.com
		代码主体中	# 该代码是在2023年8月16日使用ChatGPT-4生成的. <pre>import OpenAI input_prompt=" my prompt here" generated_text = openai.Completion.create(engine=" davinci" , prompt=input_prompt) print(generated_text.choices[0].text)</pre>



GenAI学术诚信内容建设策略

GenAI工具在为科学研究激发灵感、带来便利的同时，也可能造成抄袭、剽窃等学术不端行为，这些问题关乎科研诚信和学术规范。在进行GenAI资源指南建设时，应积极建设GenAI学术诚信相关内容，提醒学生紧绷学术道德之弦。



遵守GenAI学术诚信确认计划——使用前

确认学习和科研中是否允许使用GenAI工具，在被允许的情况下，确认GenAI工具的许可证要求及隐私政策。



遵守GenAI学术诚信确认计划——使用中

确认GenAI使用过程的透明度。可列出GenAI使用记录保存清单，帮助学生完整记录GenAI的使用过程，确保使用GenAI时的开放和透明。



遵守GenAI学术诚信确认计划——使用后

确认规范引用GenAI信息。列出国际主流的GenAI信息引用格式供师生参考，帮助师生规范引用GenAI信息。



一级菜单——GenAI伦理

GenAI伦理是所有范畴的底层支撑，强调个体在提升GenAI认知、技能、思维、学术诚信时积极学习、客观认识GenAI伦理问题，思考GenAI伦理治理实践及其影响，实现自我发展和社会价值的统一。21所高校馆的GenAI资源指南对GenAI伦理问题有提及，占比40%。



尊重知识产权



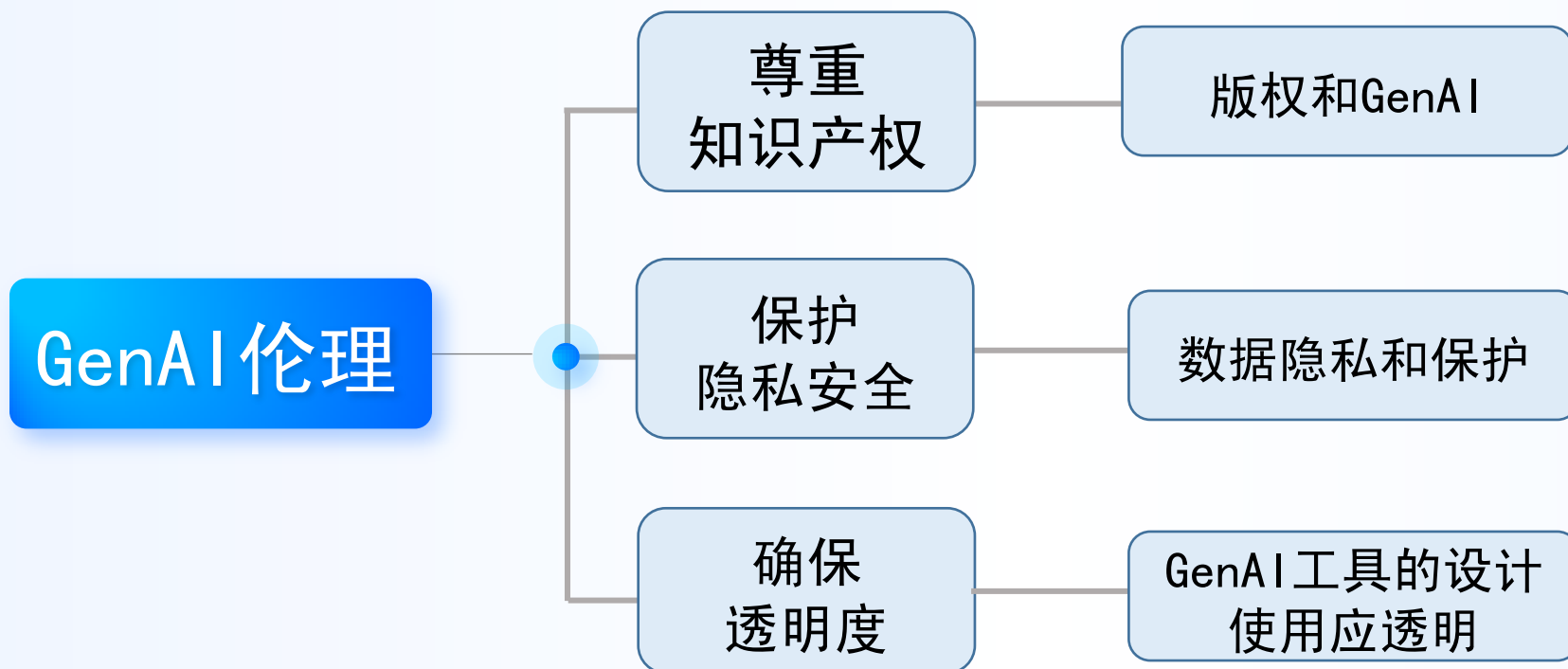
保护隐私安全



确保透明度



GenAI伦理





尊重知识产权——内容创建举例

GenAI工具因其训练数据集是否获得授权的不确定性及其生成作品的版权归属争议，易产生知识产权归属混乱等问题。

Generative AI and library skills

This guide explores the use of AI and generative AI in the context of the library research process

Generative AI and library skills

Generative AI as a source of information

GenAI-assisted searching

Effective prompting

Acknowledging the use of GenAI and referencing GenAI

Copyright and GenAI

Using GenAI tools: copyright considerations

Your materials and GenAI: copyright considerations

Putting it all together: copyright and GenAI checklist

Putting it all together: copyright and GenAI checklist

- GenAI tools are trained on large amounts of data that are most likely protected by copyright. Unless they are using the data with permission, under a licence or under a copyright exception, AI tools could be infringing copyright.
- Do not input any materials or information that is private or commercially sensitive.
- Do not input any third-party copyright materials unless you have permission or they are licensed in a way that allows sharing.
- The outputs you produce and intend to reuse could also be infringing copyright, if they are reproducing substantial parts of originals. Be mindful of this and read relevant indemnity clauses that could protect you to some extent.
- Read the terms and conditions of the tool carefully. Does the provider have a licence to reuse your input and generated output? If necessary, do not agree to your prompts being reused by the tool.
- Terms and conditions of the tool should also specify who owns the output. Please also be mindful of the fact that GenAI outputs are not necessarily protected in the first place.
- Consider the benefits of GenAI tools being trained on research produced by you. Read any relevant clauses or addenda related to reuse by GenAI in your publishing agreements and ask your editor questions if you have reservations.

1

在获得许可之前，勿在GenAI工具中输入任何第三方版权的材料；

2

仔细阅读工具的相关条款，确定使用其产出的内容没有知识产权纠纷；

3

关注出版商的相关政策，确定GenAI认可使用的范围，如国际知名出版商Elsevier明确说明GenAI技术仅可用于改善语言的可读性。

伦敦大学学院图书馆——版权和GenAI检查清单



保护隐私安全——内容创建举例

在与GenAI工具进行交互时，GenAI很可能将交互的信息收集起来，用于模型训练。故师生在使用GenAI时，应了解相关隐私政策，保护个人隐私并尊重他人隐私。



澳大利亚国立大学图书馆

列出了部分工具的隐私政策。



Example privacy policies

This is an example of some of the privacy policies from a selection of Generative AI tools.

We encourage you to review the privacy policy of any tool you use.

Not all providers will have the same degree of transparency in how they use your data. If you are unable to find a privacy policy or a usage agreement for the specific tool, it may be best to find another tool with clearer terms around their data usage, storage, and retention.

ChatGPT

If an individual signs up and uses ChatGPT or other systems their information is recorded.

The [ChatGPT Privacy policy](#) outlines the use that will be made of personal information and the rights that you have.

Will you use my conversations for training?

Yes. Your conversations may be reviewed by our AI trainers to improve our systems.

Can you delete my data?

Yes, please follow the [data deletion process](#).

Can you delete specific prompts?

No, we are not able to delete specific prompts from your history. Please don't share any sensitive information in your conversations.

This information is from the [ChatGPT website](#) and is current as of 3 July 2023.



确保透明度



GenAI工具设计的透明度

GenAI工具制造商应披露其工作原理，如训练数据集来源、输出逻辑及预测模型等，使用户在使用前了解其可能产生的影响。GenAI模型的核心算法为深度学习算法，它往往以“黑匣子”方式运行，因此很难了解其内部决策过程，它们的训练数据集也通常缺乏可见性，我们呼吁工具制造商能够披露工具设计原理，确保透明度。值得一提的是，DeepSeek在模型机理上进行了创新，已能够清晰展示其思维推理过程，模型决策过程可追溯、可验证，推动了GenAI模型机理从黑箱向透明化演进。



GenAI使用的透明度



GenAI伦理内容建设策略



GenAI伦理关注的是GenAI与社会法律、文化、道德、社会价值观密切相关的问题，它探讨GenAI技术与人类价值观的和谐发展。高校群体作为未来社会发展的主力军，应具备自我发展与社会发展同呼吸、共命运的意识与担当。在GenAI伦理内容建设时，应通过案例列举、相关新闻报道、法律法规引用等多种方式，提醒师生在使用GenAI时尊重知识产权、保护隐私安全、确保透明度。



总结

GenAI资源指南结构化框架



通过网络调研形成了包含52所世界一流高校图书馆GenAI资源指南的调研数据库，运用扎根理论三段式编码法，形成了包括GenAI认知、GenAI技能、GenAI思维、GenAI学术诚信、GenAI伦理5个一级菜单、GenAI概念的认知等13个二级菜单、GenAI的概念等23个三级菜单的GenAI资源指南结构化框架，为我国构建本土的AI素养教育内容框架提供了参考。

GenAI资源指南内容创建策略



对52所高校图书馆GenAI资源指南进行内容分析，提出了高校图书馆GenAI资源指南内容创建策略，为我国高校图书馆GenAI资源指南建设提供实践指引。



GenAI是一个蓬勃发展的新兴领域，需要密切关注国内外前沿，紧跟其发展的步伐。未来，期望与GenAI技术发展同频共振，通过实践不断完善GenAI资源指南的内容建设。






THANKS ”

敬请批评指正

 汇报人：常定姁

 时 间：2025/5/16