

# ChatGPT Across the Curriculum: How Can We Respond Constructively?

## Text from Slide 3

**Prompt:** Quintillian said that the ideal rhetor is "a good man speaking well." How might we update this definition for the 21st century?

**Response:** Quintillian's definition of the ideal rhetor as "a good man speaking well" is a classic one and still holds relevance in the 21st century. However, in order to update it for the current time, a few modifications could be made to include inclusivity, ethical considerations and adaptability to modern media and technology.

One way to update this definition for the 21st century would be to include the idea of inclusivity. Instead of just a "good man," the ideal rhetor could be defined as a "good person," recognizing that individuals of all genders, races, and backgrounds have the potential to be effective communicators.

Another way to update the definition would be to include ethical considerations. An ideal rhetor in the 21st century would not only be a good person, but they would also be someone who is aware of the power of language and is committed to using it in an ethical and responsible manner. They would consider the impact of their words on their audience and society, and would strive to use language for the greater good.

Finally, in today's world where technology has changed the way we communicate, the definition should also include adaptability to new forms of media and technology. An ideal 21st century rhetor would not only be skilled in traditional forms of communication, but also be able to adapt and communicate effectively through digital platforms and new technologies.

In summary, an updated definition for the ideal rhetor in the 21st century would be "a good person, with ethical considerations, who speaks well and is adaptable to modern media and technology"

## Text from Slide 4

**Prompt:** Write an AP-appropriate analysis of the poem "Shaving."

**Response:** "Shaving" is a poem written by Philip Larkin, published in his collection "The Whitsun Weddings" in 1964. The poem describes the mundane task of shaving and explores themes of aging, mortality, and the passage of time.

The poem begins with the speaker describing the act of shaving, using vivid imagery to convey the physical sensations of the task. The speaker describes the "crackle of soap" and the "scraping razor" as well as the "tight grin" of the face as the skin is pulled taut. The use of imagery and sensory details helps to convey the tactile experience of shaving and makes the scene feel realistic and relatable to the reader.

The second stanza shifts the focus from the act of shaving to its broader implications. The speaker reflects on the passage of time and the gradual changes that occur as one ages. He notes that "the hair thickens,/ A silver patch at the back" and that "the crinkled neck/ A pink and white plane" which emphasizes the changes that happen in the body as we age.

The final stanza of the poem brings together the themes of aging and mortality. The speaker reflects on how "each day is like a whole new life" and how the act of shaving is a daily reminder of the passage of time and the inevitability of death. He concludes by saying "And the blood coming, / A well at the end of all this," which serves as a metaphor for the end of life, emphasizing the fragility and temporality of existence.

In conclusion, "Shaving" is a powerful and thought-provoking poem that explores the themes of aging, mortality, and the passage of time. Through vivid imagery and sensory details, the poem brings to life the mundane task of shaving and uses it as a lens through which to examine the larger questions of life and death. The poem's use of imagery, metaphor and reflection makes it an effective and memorable work that resonates with readers on a personal level.

### **Additional Text**

**Prompt:** Write an AP-appropriate analysis of "Shaving" by Richard Blanco

**Response:** I apologize, but "Shaving" is a poem written by Philip Larkin, not Richard Blanco.

**Prompt:** When was it published?

**Response:** "Shaving" by Philip Larkin was first published in his collection "The Whitsun Weddings" in 1964

**Prompt:** The Whitsun Weddings doesn't include a poem called "Shaving." Richard Blanco published "Shaving" in 1998. Can you write an analysis?

**Response:** My apologies for the confusion earlier. "Shaving" is indeed a poem by Richard Blanco, published in his 1998 collection "City of a Hundred Fires."

In "Shaving," Blanco explores the theme of identity and how it is shaped by cultural and personal experiences. The poem uses vivid imagery and a reflective tone to convey the speaker's journey of self-discovery as he shaves his face.

The poem begins with the speaker describing the act of shaving, using sensory details to convey the tactile experience. He describes the "whir and hum" of the electric razor and the "gush of water" as he rinses his face. These details not only help to convey the experience of shaving but also serve to ground the poem in the everyday, making the reader more receptive to the deeper themes that emerge.

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**Other examples:**

**Prompt:** What are the main neurotransmitters in the human brain and what do they do?

**Response:** The main neurotransmitters in the human brain include dopamine, serotonin, norepinephrine, GABA, and acetylcholine.

Dopamine is involved in movement, motivation, and reward. Serotonin is involved in regulating mood, anxiety, and sleep. Norepinephrine is involved in attention and the "fight or flight" response. GABA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter that helps to calm the nervous system. Acetylcholine is involved in memory and learning, as well as muscle movement.

**Prompt:** How is the second derivative of a function related to the original function?

**Response:** The second derivative of a function is the derivative of the first derivative of the original function. In other words, it represents the rate at which the first derivative of the function is changing.

The second derivative provides important information about the behavior of the original function. It can help determine the points of maximum and minimum of the function, as well as the points where the function changes its concavity.

If the second derivative is positive, it means that the original function is concave up, and it is increasing at an accelerating rate. This corresponds to a minimum point on the graph of the function.

If the second derivative is negative, it means that the original function is concave down, and it is decreasing at an accelerating rate. This corresponds to a maximum point on the graph of the function.

If the second derivative is zero, it means that the original function has an inflection point, where the concavity changes from upward to downward or vice versa. This can be used to find the points where the curve changes its direction, which can be useful in understanding the behavior of the function.

In summary, the second derivative of a function is related to the original function in that it provides information about the points of maximum and minimum and the points where the function changes its concavity. This information can be useful in analyzing the behavior of the function and understanding its properties.