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亞洲大學針對生成式 AI 工具之教學因應措施

Teaching Response Measures to Generative AI Tools at Asia University

生成式人工智慧（Generative AI，簡稱生成式 AI）是透過機器學習方式創造出一個全新生成的成品。相關的 AI 輔助與人機協作是未來發展不可阻擋的趨勢。亞洲大學採取積極的態度來看待並善加利用這項技術。學校鼓勵教師將生成式 AI 工具（例如：ChatGPT）視為提升教學的機會。教師可以根據新工具的發展情況適時調整課堂，設計更能反映課程獨特性且符合課程目標的教學內容和學習評量方式。同時，學生也應該瞭解 AI 工具的使用限制，並學習如何運用這些工具來輔助未來的學習。

Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI) refers to AI systems that create new outputs through machine learning. AI-assisted tasks and human–AI collaboration are an unstoppable trend for future development. Asia University adopts a proactive attitude toward utilizing this technology appropriately. The university encourages instructors to view generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT) as opportunities to enhance teaching. Teachers may adjust their classes according to the development of these tools, designing teaching materials and assessment methods that better reflect course uniqueness and align with learning objectives. At the same time, students should understand the limitations of AI tools and learn how to use them to support future learning.

教師和學生可以從教學和學習兩個面向，對此類工具有進一步瞭解。以下為本校對 ChatGPT 等生成式 AI 工具之教學因應措施。

Both instructors and students can gain further understanding of such tools from the perspectives of teaching and learning. The following are the university's response measures regarding the use of ChatGPT and other generative AI tools.

◎ 什麼是 ChatGPT？What is ChatGPT?

ChatGPT 是目前備受矚目的一種大型語言模型，於 2022 年 11 月 30 日發佈。它採用生成式 AI 技術，其他類似的模型還有 PaLM、Bloom 等。生成式 AI 的原理是通過機器學習分析資料模型後，自動生成文字、圖片、影音等內容。

ChatGPT is a highly recognized large language model released on November 30, 2022. It uses

generative AI technology; other similar models include PaLM and Bloom. The principle of generative AI is to analyze data models through machine learning and automatically generate text, images, videos, and other content.

◎ ChatGPT 功能是什麼？ What can ChatGPT do?

ChatGPT 的主要功能是進行自然語言處理和生成各種文本內容，例如：

The primary functions of ChatGPT involve natural language processing and the generation of various text content, including:

1. 自然語言處理： ChatGPT 可以處理自然語言文本，包括理解和生成文本。

   Natural Language Processing: ChatGPT can understand and generate natural language text.
2. 文本生成： ChatGPT 能夠生成各種形式的文本，如對話、文章、故事、詩歌等，具有一定的創造性和語言流暢性。

   Text Generation: ChatGPT can generate various forms of text such as dialogues, articles, stories, and poems, with creativity and fluency.
3. 問答系統： ChatGPT 可以根據提出的問題生成相應的回答，提供問題解答和資訊查詢服務。

   Question-Answering: ChatGPT can provide responses to user-asked questions for information retrieval and problem solving.
4. 對話交互： ChatGPT 可以類比人類對話，進行一問一答的對話交互，提供智慧對話服務。

   Conversational Interaction: It can simulate human dialogue and offer intelligent conversational services.
5. 文本摘要： ChatGPT 可以將長篇文本壓縮成簡短摘要，提供資訊概括和流覽服務。

   Text Summarization: ChatGPT can condense long text into concise summaries for quick information access.
6. 翻譯服務： ChatGPT 可以將文本從一種語言翻譯成另一種語言，提供跨語言溝通的支援。

   Translation Services: It can translate text between languages for cross-lingual communication.
7. 寫作輔助： ChatGPT 可以為寫作提供輔助，提供寫作建議、修飾語言、擴展內容等服務。

   Writing Assistance: It offers writing suggestions, language polishing, and content expansion.
8. 創意啟發： ChatGPT 可以作為創意啟發工具，生成創意內容，如故事情節、角色設

定、詩歌等，促進創造性思維和表達能力。

Creative Inspiration: ChatGPT can generate creative ideas such as storylines, character settings, and poems, supporting creative thinking and expression.

總之，ChatGPT 是一個多功能的自然語言處理模型，可以應用於各種文本生成和理解任務，為使用者提供豐富的語言交互和創作支援。 於 2023 年 3 月 13 日訂定 於 2024 年 5 月 13 日修訂

In short, ChatGPT is a multifunctional natural language processing model that supports diverse text generation and interpretation tasks, providing rich language interaction and creative support for users.

◎ ChatGPT 限制有哪些？ What are the limitations of ChatGPT?

1. 網路限制：ChatGPT 基於雲端伺服器運行，需要連接網路才能使用。

   Internet Requirement: ChatGPT runs on cloud servers and requires internet connectivity.
2. 語言限制：目前支援的語言有限，可能無法處理某些語言的文本。

   Language Limitations: Supported languages may be limited, and some languages may not be fully handled.
3. 資料限制：ChatGPT 通過網路獲取訓練資料，生成文本可能出現偏差和錯誤，需要使用者自行判斷和驗證。

   Data Limitations: Training data may contain biases, causing potential inaccuracies in generated text; users must verify information.
4. 隱私限制：某些功能可能需要使用者提供個人隱私資訊，例如聊天記錄、搜索歷史等，用戶需特別注意。

   Privacy Limitations: Some functions may require users to provide private information, such as chat history or search records; users must remain cautious.

教師教學面向 Teaching Perspective

◎ 如何因應學生在課堂上使用 AI 生成工具？How should instructors respond to students using AI-generated tools in the classroom?

如果教師對學生使用生成式 AI 工具有所顧慮，可以從以下三個方面進行調整：

If instructors have concerns about students using generative AI tools, adjustments can be made in the following ways:

1. 教學內容設計：調整教學內容，以更好地整合生成式 AI 工具，使其成為學習的有益

補充而非主要依賴。可以強調人工智慧工具的局限性和使用方法，以及如何將其嵌入到學習過程中。

Teaching Content Design: Modify teaching content to better integrate generative AI as a supplementary learning tool rather than a primary reliance. Emphasize the limitations and proper usage of AI and explain how to embed it meaningfully into learning processes.

2. 學生指導和監督：提供學生指導和監督，教導他們正確使用生成式 AI 工具，並幫助他們識別和解決其中可能出現的問題，如資訊準確性、隱私保護等方面的問題。

   Student Guidance and Supervision: Provide guidance on proper AI usage, helping students identify and address issues such as accuracy and privacy concerns.

3. 評估和回饋機制：調整評估和回饋機制，確保學生的學習成果真實反映其個人能力和努力，避免過度依賴生成式 AI 工具對學生的學習評價產生負面影響。同時，鼓勵學生在學習過程中嘗試不同的方法，並給予積極的回饋和指導。

   Assessment and Feedback Mechanisms: Adjust evaluation methods to ensure learning outcomes reflect individual students' abilities. Encourage diverse learning strategies and provide constructive feedback.

◎ 如何運用 生成式 AI 於教學工作上？How to apply generative AI in teaching?

1. 提供答疑輔助：利用生成式 AI 回答學生提出的問題，解釋概念或提供相關資料。

   Provide assistance in answering questions: Use generative AI to respond to students' questions, explain concepts, or offer relevant information.

2. 激發創造性思維：使用生成式 AI 生成的文本作為創作啟發，鼓勵學生發揮想像力，創作文章、故事或其他創意作品。

   Stimulate creative thinking: Use AI-generated text as creative inspiration to encourage students to use their imagination and create articles, stories, or other creative works.

3. 提供回饋和評估：利用生成式 AI 分析學生提交的作品，提供回饋和評估，幫助學生改進寫作和表達能力。

   Offer feedback and assessment: Use generative AI to analyze students' submitted work, provide feedback and evaluation, and help them improve their writing and expression skills.

4. 擴展課堂內容：在課堂上使用生成式 AI 生成的文本擴展課堂內容，介紹新穎的觀點、案例或實例，豐富學生的學習體驗。

   Expand course content: Use AI-generated text in the classroom to extend course materials, introduce new perspectives, cases, or examples, and enrich students' learning experience.

5. 提供個性化學習體驗：根據學生的興趣和學習需求，定制生成式 AI 生成的內容，提

供個性化的學習資源和指導。

Provide personalized learning experiences: Generate customized AI content based on students' interests and learning needs to offer personalized learning resources and guidance.

6. 激發討論和思考：通過生成式 AI 生成的問題或觀點引發學生的討論和思考，促進學生之間的互動和交流。

   Encourage discussion and critical thinking: Use AI-generated questions or viewpoints to spark discussion and reflection among students, promoting interaction and exchange.

◎ 哪些課程或學習內容適合使用 生成式 AI？ What types of courses are suitable for generative AI use?

1. 語言和寫作課程：生成式 AI 可用於提供寫作指導、文本編輯建議和語言學習支援。

   Language and writing courses: Generative AI can be used to provide writing guidance, text editing suggestions, and language-learning support.

2. 創意寫作課程：生成式 AI 可用於啟發創意、提供寫作靈感和創作支援。

   Creative writing courses: Generative AI can inspire creativity, provide writing ideas, and support creative production.

3. 知識問答課程：生成式 AI 可用於回答學生的問題、解釋概念和提供相關資訊。

   Knowledge-based Q&A courses: Generative AI can answer students' questions, explain concepts, and provide relevant information.

4. 論文寫作課程：生成式 AI 可用於提供論文寫作建議、資料檢索和引用格式指導。

   Academic writing courses: Generative AI can offer suggestions for thesis writing, assist with information retrieval, and provide guidance on citation formats.

5. 個性化學習項目：生成式 AI 可用於根據學生的興趣和學習需求定制個性化學習資源和指導。

   Personalized learning projects: Generative AI can customize learning resources and guidance based on students' interests and learning needs.

6. 程式設計和技術課程：生成式 AI 可用於解答程式設計問題、提供技術支援和程式設計指導。

   Programming and technology courses: Generative AI can help answer programming questions, provide technical support, and offer programming guidance.

7. 情感智力和社交技能課程：生成式 AI 可用於提供情感支援、解答社交問題和促進人際交往。

   Emotional intelligence and social skills courses: Generative AI can provide emotional support, answer social-related questions, and facilitate interpersonal communication.

◎ 是否有工具可以偵測學生有沒有使用 生成式 AI？ Are there tools that detect whether students used generative AI?

目前沒有專門用於檢測學生是否使用生成式 AI 的工具。若以 ChatGPT 為例，該項生成式 AI 的技術本質上是一個自然語言處理模型，其生成的文本可能難以與人類寫作的文本區分開來。因此，除非學生主動透露他們使用了 ChatGPT，否則很難準確檢測到其使用。然而，一些教育平臺和線上課程可能會記錄學生的操作歷史或行為模式，通過分析這些資料來識別可能使用了 ChatGPT 的跡象。但是，這種方法也可能受到隱私和倫理方面的限制。

Currently, no dedicated tools can accurately detect whether a student used generative AI. For example, ChatGPT produces text that can be difficult to distinguish from human writing. Unless students disclose their usage, detection is unreliable. Some platforms may analyze behavioral patterns, but such methods may raise privacy and ethical concerns.

◎ 生成式 AI 是否會取代學習基礎知識的課程？ Will generative AI replace foundational knowledge learning?

生成式 AI 不太可能完全取代學習基礎知識的課程。雖然生成式 AI 工具可以為學生提供廣泛的資訊和說明，但它們並不能完全取代傳統的學習過程。以下是一些原因：

Generative AI is unlikely to replace foundational learning courses. Reasons include:

基礎知識的重要性： 基礎知識是學習的基石，它們幫助學生理解更複雜的概念和解決問題。即使有了生成式 AI 等工具，學生仍然需要掌握基礎知識才能深入學習和應用。

Importance of foundational knowledge:Foundational knowledge is the cornerstone of learning. It helps students understand more complex concepts and solve problems. Even with tools such as generative AI, students still need to master foundational knowledge in order to engage in deeper learning and application.

思維能力培養： 通過學習基礎知識，學生可以培養分析、推理和解決問題的能力。這些能力是在真實場景中使用生成式 AI 等工具時所必需的。

Development of thinking skills:Through learning foundational knowledge, students develop abilities in analysis, reasoning, and problem-solving. These skills are essential when applying tools like generative AI in real-world situations.

創造性思維： 學習基礎知識的課程通常會鼓勵學生發展創造性思維和獨立思考能力，而這些是生成式 AI 等工具所無法替代的。

Creative thinking:Courses that teach foundational knowledge often encourage students to develop creative thinking and independent judgment—abilities that generative AI tools cannot

replace.

評估和回饋： 學習基礎知識的課程通常包括教師的指導、評估和回饋機制，這有助於學生更好地理解和鞏固知識，而生成式 AI 等工具並不能提供類似的個性化指導。

Assessment and feedback:Courses involving foundational knowledge typically include teacher guidance, assessment, and feedback mechanisms. These help students better understand and consolidate what they have learned, whereas generative AI tools cannot provide the same level of personalized instruction.

綜上所述，雖然生成式 AI 工具可以作為學習的補充和輔助，但它們不太可能完全取代學習基礎知識的課程。學習基礎知識仍然是學生發展全面能力的重要組成部分。

In summary, while generative AI tools can serve as supplements and aids to learning, they are unlikely to completely replace courses focused on foundational knowledge. Mastery of foundational knowledge remains an essential component for students to develop well-rounded abilities.

學生學習面向 Student Perspective

◎ 如何使用 生成式 AI 生成內容？How to generate content using generative AI?

使用生成式 AI 來撰寫課堂作業或報告，應明確標註使用生成式 AI 產出的內容，讓讀者瞭解作者使用哪些資源來支持自己的論點。若發現所使用的內容來自他人的作品，更好的方式是根據學校或課程的引用格式要求，使用適當的引用格式，例如： APA、MLA、Chicago Manual Style 等，進一步註明該內容的確切來源。另也需特別注意，儘管生成式 AI 能夠生成內容，但其生成的內容可能並不總是準確、合適或符合預期。因此，在使用生成內容時，需要對其進行審查和評估，確保其符合您的需求和標準。

Students should clearly mark AI-generated content in assignments. If the content originates from other works, proper citation styles must be used (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.). Generated content may be inaccurate; students must review and evaluate it.

1. 選擇合適的平臺或工具： 首先，您需要選擇一個可以訪問生成式 AI 的平臺或工具。這可能是一個線上平臺、API 服務或自己部署的模型。
   Choose an appropriate platform or tool: First, you need to select a platform or tool that provides access to generative AI. This may be an online platform, an API service, or a self-deployed model.
2. 輸入提示： 在選擇的平臺或工具上，您需要提供一個輸入提示，這可以是一個問題、一個主題、一個關鍵字或一個完整的句子。

Input a prompt: On the chosen platform or tool, you must provide a prompt, which may be a question, a topic, a keyword, or a complete sentence.

3. 生成內容： 生成式 AI 將根據您提供的輸入提示生成相應的內容。生成的內容可能是文本、對話、故事、文章或其他形式的文檔。

   Generate content: The generative AI will produce corresponding content based on the prompt you provide. The generated output may be text, dialogue, stories, articles, or other types of documents.

4. 調整參數（可選）： 某些平臺或工具可能允許您調整生成內容的參數，例如溫度（控制生成的創造性程度）、最大生成長度等。

   Adjust parameters (optional): Some platforms or tools may allow you to adjust parameters for content generation, such as the temperature (which controls the level of creativity) or the maximum output length.

5. 評估和修改（可選）： 生成的內容可能需要進一步評估和修改，以確保其準確性、流暢性和合適性。您可以對內容進行編輯或調整，使其更符合您的需求。

   Evaluate and revise (optional): The generated content may require further evaluation and revision to ensure accuracy, fluency, and appropriateness. You may edit or modify the content to better meet your needs.

6. 使用生成的內容： 最後，您可以使用生成的內容進行您需要的用途，例如學習、寫作、交流等。

   Use the generated content:Finally, you may use the generated content for your intended purposes, such as learning, writing, or communication.

◎ 如何引用 生成式 AI 生成內容？ How to cite generative AI content?

雖然生成式 AI 生成的內容是由機器生成的，但引用生成式 AI 生成的內容仍需要尊重智慧財產權和學術誠信原則，確保適當引用並避免抄襲。目前在學術寫作上，還沒有明確的 AI 生成內容的引用規則，但由於 AI 生成內容的資料來源是無法回溯、取得或提供直接連結的，因此建議將之視為 personal communication 或 correspondence，使用相對應的引用格式。細節和引用方法請查詢 APA、MLA、Chicago Manual Style 等各引用格式之規定，也可以參考 Scribbr 提供的引用建議和範例：ChatGPT Citations | Formats & Examples 。

AI-generated content should be cited ethically to avoid plagiarism. Since AI outputs cannot be traced to original sources, they may be treated as *personal communication*. Follow the rules of citation systems such as APA, MLA, or Chicago.

以下是引用生成式 AI 生成內容的一般建議步驟：General steps:

1. 提供引用資訊： 在引用時，您需要提供生成內容的來源和作者資訊。通常情況下，您可以標明內容是由生成式 AI 生成的，而不是特定的個人作者。

   Provide citation information: When citing AI-generated content, you need to indicate the source and author information. In most cases, you may specify that the content was generated by a generative AI tool rather than a specific individual author.

2. 引用格式： 根據您使用的引用風格（如 APA、MLA、Chicago 等），您需要按照相應的格式來引用生成式 AI 生成的內容。這可能涉及到書面或線上文檔中的特定格式要求，例如作者名稱、生成日期、內容標題、URL 等資訊。

   Citation format: Depending on the citation style you are using (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago), you must follow the corresponding formatting requirements when citing AI-generated content. This may include specific details for written or online documents, such as the author name, date of generation, title of the content, URL, and other relevant information.

3. 適當注釋： 在引用時，您可能需要提供適當的注釋或說明，以說明生成內容的背景、用途和可靠性。這有助於讀者更好地理解引用內容的來源和使用目的。

   Appropriate annotations: When citing, you may need to include notes or explanations that describe the context, purpose, and reliability of the AI-generated content. This helps readers better understand the source and intended use of the cited material.

4. 引用內容示例： 以下是一個引用 ChatGPT 生成內容的示例，以 APA 格式為例：

   OpenAI. (2022). ChatGPT generated content [Generated by ChatGPT]. Retrieved from [URL]。在這個示例中，"OpenAI"是生成內容的來源機構，"ChatGPT generated content"是內容標題，"[Generated by ChatGPT]"表示內容由 ChatGPT 生成，"[URL]"是生成內容的來源網址。

   Example citation: The following is an example of citing content generated by ChatGPT, using APA format:

   OpenAI. (2022). ChatGPT generated content [Generated by ChatGPT]. Retrieved from [URL].

   In this example, “OpenAI” is the organization responsible for the content, “ChatGPT generated content” is the content title, “[Generated by ChatGPT]” indicates that the content was produced by ChatGPT, and “[URL]” represents the source link from which the content was retrieved.

◎ 如何使用生成式 AI 來幫助學習？ How to use generative AI to support learning?

1. 獲取答案和解釋： 提出問題並讓生成式 AI 回答，以獲取關於特定主題的解釋和答案。這有助於理解概念和解決疑惑。

Obtain answers and explanations: Ask questions and let the generative AI respond to gain explanations and answers on specific topics. This helps with understanding concepts and resolving doubts.

2. 寫作輔助： 使用生成式 AI 來提供寫作建議、生成文章大綱或擴展文章內容。它可以為您提供靈感、修飾語言、提供引用或例證等。

   Writing assistance: Use generative AI to provide writing suggestions, generate outlines, or expand written content. It can offer inspiration, refine language, and provide citations or examples.

3. 語言學習： 利用生成式 AI 來練習和提高語言技能，例如練習寫作、翻譯、語法和詞彙等方面。

   Language learning: Use generative AI to practice and improve language skills, such as writing, translation, grammar, and vocabulary.

4. 創作和創意發展： 使用生成式 AI 作為創意啟發工具，生成故事情節、角色設定、詩歌、音樂歌詞等，促進創造性思維和表達能力。

   Creative development: Use generative AI as a creativity booster to generate story plots, character settings, poems, song lyrics, and more, helping to cultivate creative thinking and expressive skills.

5. 資源檢索： 提供關鍵字或主題，讓生成式 AI 提供相關的資源、學術論文、網站連結或其他學習資料。

   Resource retrieval: Provide keywords or topics and let the generative AI suggest relevant resources, academic papers, website links, or other learning materials.

6. 解決問題和學習困難： 在學習過程中遇到困難時，向生成式 AI 提出問題，嘗試尋找解決方案或更深入的解釋。

   Problem-solving and deeper inquiry: When encountering difficulties during learning, ask the generative AI for explanations or possible solutions to better understand complex concepts.

7. 自我評估和複習： 將學習材料輸入生成式 AI，以檢查自己對知識的理解程度，或生成簡潔的摘要以進行複習。

   Self-assessment and review: You can also input study materials into the AI to check your understanding or generate concise summaries for review.

8. 參與討論和對話： 創建虛擬對話，與生成式 AI 進行交流並探討各種主題，以提高思維能力和表達能力。

   Engage in discussions and dialogue: Create virtual conversations and explore different topics with the generative AI to enhance thinking and communication skills.

需要注意的是，儘管生成式 AI 可以作為學習的有益輔助工具，但其生成的內容可能存在不準確性或局限性。因此，在使用生成式 AI 時，應該進行審慎評估和驗證，並結合其他學習資源和方法，以獲得更全面和準確的學習體驗。

It is important to note that although generative AI can serve as a valuable learning aid, the content it generates may contain inaccuracies or limitations. Therefore, when using generative AI, users should carefully evaluate and verify the information, and combine it with other learning resources and methods in order to obtain a more comprehensive and accurate learning experience.

◎ 使用 生成式 AI 時要注意哪些事情？ Things to note when using generative AI

1. 避免過度依賴：生成式 AI 產出的內容僅能作為參考資料，不能代替個人思考和研究成果。因此不能只依賴 生成式 AI 生成內容來進行學習，甚至是研究，而是應該將生成式 AI 生成內容用作參考資料，結合個人分析和思考來完成學習。

   Avoid overreliance: Content generated by generative AI should be used only as reference material and cannot replace personal thinking or original research. Therefore, one should not rely solely on AI-generated content for learning or research, but instead integrate it with personal analysis and critical thinking.
2. 增進提問品質：要從 AI 生成內容獲得高品質的答案，必須先有高品質的提問，所提出的問題應該盡可能明確、具體，讓 生成式 AI 能更容易地理解問題並提供有價值的回答。然而需注意的是，即便如此， 生成式 AI 仍可能會產生一些不正確或模棱兩可的答案，因此使用者要自己判斷和確認答案的正確性。

   Improve question quality: To obtain high-quality answers from AI, you must first ask high-quality questions. Questions should be as clear and specific as possible so the AI can better understand them and provide valuable responses. However, even with well-crafted prompts, generative AI may still produce inaccurate or ambiguous answers; users must judge and verify the correctness themselves.
3. 明訂學習目標：使用 生成式 AI 前要有明確的學習目標，才能專注於與這些目標相關的問題和回答，透過 生成式 AI 獲得的資訊，加深對學習主題的理解。除了自己做資訊查證之外，也建議多與其他同學和老師進行討論，以獲取不同的觀點和意見，以此來確認使用相關資訊是否符合學習目標。

   Set clear learning goals: Before using generative AI, learners should establish clear learning objectives so they can focus on relevant questions and responses. Information obtained from the AI should be used to deepen understanding of the subject. In addition to fact-checking, it is recommended to discuss ideas with classmates and teachers to gain diverse perspectives

and ensure the information aligns with learning goals.

4. 內容準確性： 生成式 AI 生成的內容可能不總是準確的，特別是涉及專業領域或複雜主題時。因此，在使用生成式 AI 提供的資訊時，需要謹慎驗證和核實。

   Content accuracy: AI-generated content may not always be accurate, especially when dealing with specialized or complex topics. Therefore, it is essential to carefully verify and validate any information provided by generative AI.

5. 隱私保護： 在與生成式 AI 進行交互時，避免提供個人敏感資訊或隱私內容。瞭解生成式 AI 服務提供者的隱私政策，並注意保護個人隱私。

   Privacy protection: Avoid sharing personal or sensitive information when interacting with generative AI. Understand the privacy policies of the AI service provider and take appropriate measures to protect your personal data.

6. 倫理問題： 在使用生成式 AI 時，需要遵守倫理原則，避免濫用技術或用於不道德的目的，如欺詐、偽造、歧視等。

   Ethical considerations: When using generative AI, it is important to follow ethical principles and avoid misusing the technology for unethical purposes such as fraud, forgery, or discrimination.

7. 智慧財產權： 尊重智慧財產權，避免未經授權使用生成式 AI 生成的內容進行商業用途或違反著作權法。

   Intellectual property: Respect intellectual property rights and avoid using AI-generated content for commercial purposes or in ways that violate copyright laws without proper authorization.

8. 審慎評估： 對生成式 AI 生成的內容進行審慎評估和驗證，不盲目接受其提供的資訊。將生成式 AI 的輸出與其他來源進行比較和分析，以確保得到準確和可靠的結果。

   Careful evaluation: Evaluate and verify AI-generated content cautiously instead of accepting it uncritically. Compare the AI's output with other sources to ensure accuracy and reliability.

9. 語言使用： 在與生成式 AI 進行交互時，使用清晰、明確的語言，以提高生成內容的品質和準確性。

   Clear language use: Use clear and precise language when interacting with generative AI to improve the quality and accuracy of the generated content.

10. 技術局限性： 瞭解生成式 AI 的技術局限性，不要期望它能夠解決所有問題或完全取代人類思維和創造力。

    Awareness of technical limitations: Understand the limitations of generative AI and avoid

expecting it to solve all problems or fully replace human thinking and creativity.

11. 教育目的： 將生成式 AI 視為學習和探索的工具，而不是取代傳統學習方法和教育過程的替代品。結合其他學習資源和方法，實現更全面和有效的學習體驗。

    Educational purpose: Treat generative AI as a tool for learning and exploration, not as a replacement for traditional learning methods or educational processes. Combine AI with other learning resources and approaches to achieve a more comprehensive and effective learning experience.

利用生成式 AI 應遵守著作權相關規範

When using generative AI, one should comply with copyright regulations.

1. 蒐集資料訓練 AI 模型階段： Data Collection and AI Model Training Stage:

(1) 將受著作權法保護之著作(下稱原始著作)輸入用於訓練 AI 模型，會涉及「重製」原始著作之行為，除有著作權法第 44 條至第 65 條合理使用之情形外，應取得著作財產權人之同意或授權，始得為之。

(1) Inputting copyrighted works (hereinafter referred to as “original works”) protected under copyright law for the purpose of training AI models involves the act of “reproduction” of the original works. Unless it falls under the scope of fair use as defined in Articles 44 to 65 of the Copyright Act, consent or authorization from the copyright holder must be obtained.

(2) 根據生成式 AI 的使用條款和條件，使用者將可能與生成式 AI 共享其智慧財產權或學習記錄，建議使用生成式 AI 之前應詳閱相關使用條款和要件。如果是由教師指定學生使用生成式 AI 做為輔助學習時，學生若不同意共享其智慧財產權或學習紀錄者，應使其有機會選擇退出不使用生成式 AI。

(2) According to the terms and conditions of generative AI, users may share their intellectual property or learning records with the AI. It is recommended to carefully review these terms and requirements before using generative AI. If a teacher requires students to use generative AI as a learning aid, students who do not agree to share their intellectual property or learning records should be given the option to opt out and not use the AI.

2. 利用生成式 AI 生成內容：單純下指令且並未投入精神創作之情形下，由生成式 AI 獨立自主運算而生成全新內容，該 AI 生成內容不受著作權法保護。

Generating Content Using Generative AI:

When instructions are simply provided without any creative input, and the AI independently generates new content, such AI-generated content is not protected under copyright law.

3. 直接使用生成式 AI 生成之內容： Direct Use of AI-Generated Content:

(1) 如 AI 生成之內容是將他人受著作權保護之原始著作予以重製再現，使用者將 AI 生成內容作後續商業利用（例如：將 AI 生成圖像印製海報販售）時，將涉及原始著作之「重製」等利用行為，建議應確認 AI 模型之開發者或管理者有無取得著作財產權人之授權及得否轉授權第三人進行商業利用，以免產生著作權糾紛。

(1) If the AI-generated content reproduces another person's copyrighted original works and the user subsequently uses it for commercial purposes (e.g., printing AI-generated images on posters for sale), it involves acts of "reproduction" or other uses of the original works. It is recommended to verify whether the AI model developer or administrator has obtained authorization from the copyright holder and whether they are allowed to sublicense the content for commercial use to avoid copyright disputes.

(2) 若直接將生成之內容用於學位論文者，亦涉及「重製」等利用行為而產生抄襲疑慮，依據教育部《學位授予法》之規定，學校授予之學位，如論文、作品、成就證明、書面報告、技術報告或專業實務報告有造假、變造、抄襲、由他人代寫或其他舞弊情事者，應予撤銷，並公告註銷其已頒給之學位證書；有違反其他法令規定者，並依相關法令規定處理。建議謹慎使用生成式 AI 所生成之內容，避免過度依賴。

(2) If AI-generated content is directly used in a thesis or dissertation, it may also involve acts of "reproduction" and raise concerns of plagiarism. According to the Ministry of Education's "Degree Conferral Act," if a degree is awarded based on falsified, altered, plagiarized works, or work written by others, the degree shall be revoked, and the degree certificate shall be annulled and publicly announced. Violations of other laws will be handled according to relevant regulations. It is recommended to use AI-generated content cautiously and avoid over-reliance.

亞大生成式 AI 專案工作小組

Asia University Generative AI Project Working Group

◎校級專案小組成員包括：教務長、各學院院長、通識中心主任、研發長、資發長及具法律專業背景人士組成，協助訂定全校教學指引，並定期討論生成式 AI 融入教學實施精進方案，並討論學術倫理規範因人工智慧發展之衝擊，進行學倫規範之修訂或補充。

University-level project working group members include the Provost, Deans of each college, Director of the General Education Center, Chief Research Officer, Chief Information Officer,

and individuals with legal expertise. They assist in formulating university-wide teaching guidelines, regularly discuss strategies for integrating generative AI into teaching, and address the impact of AI development on academic ethics, including revising or supplementing academic ethical regulations.

◎院級專案小組：各學院、中心自主推動「生成式 AI 教師群組」系統，研擬及分享教材和教法。

College-level project working groups: Each college and center independently promotes a "Generative AI Faculty Group" system to develop and share teaching materials and instructional methods.

◎生成式 AI 著作權規範由本校財經法律學系莊晏詞老師編著。

The generative AI copyright guidelines were compiled by Professor Yan-Tzu Chuang from the Department of Finance and Law at the university.

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