

What is AI?

- AI stands for artificial intelligence and using it is like having a computer that thinks
- AI tools like ChatGPT or Snapchat My AI can write text, make art and create music by learning from data from the internet, but watch out – they can also make things up and be biased



How can AI be misused in assessments?

AI misuse is when you take something made using AI and say it's your own work.



**THIS IS
CHEATING!**



Proven misuse will result in the loss of marks, or disqualification from one or more public examinations.

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Know the rules!

- You're not allowed to use AI tools when you're in an exam
- Your teachers will tell you if you're allowed to use AI tools when doing your coursework – the rules will depend on your qualification
- Even if you're allowed to use AI tools, you can't get marks for content just produced by AI – your marks come from showing your own understanding and producing your own work



For each relevant subject we tell students:

Geography A Level NEA Guidance for students

Subject:	Geography
Qualification:	A level
Course Code:	A110QS
AI CATEGORY	AI RESTRICTED

Permitted Use of AI (Specific Instructions)

✔ Permitted:

1. Planning and Organisation

- Generating ideas for investigation titles (and then choosing one).
- Generating ideas for geographical theories.
- Structuring timelines or project plans.
- Creating checklists for fieldwork preparation.

2. Data Presentation

- Assisting in the creation of graphs, charts and tables (using spreadsheet tools or GIS software).
- Formatting tables or visual aids for the written report.

✘ Not Permitted:

1. Title and Question Formulation

- Candidates must devise their own investigation title and research questions. AI-generated titles that are not independently adapted are not permitted.

2. Data Collection

- AI must not fabricate or simulate primary data. All data must be collected by the candidate through fieldwork or valid secondary sources.

3. Analysis and Interpretation

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Reference reference reference!

If you're allowed to use AI tools, you must reference them clearly

- Name the AI tool you used
- Add the date you generated the content
- Explain how you used it
- Save a screenshot of the questions you asked and the answers you got



Each subject gives guidance to students about referencing.

AI Tool Used	<i>Chat GPT</i>
Purpose	<i>Keyword understanding</i>
Specific Use	<i>To know what's meant by 'civil rights'</i>
Prompt Used	<i>What do historians mean by 'civil rights' in the context of 16th century England?</i>
Date Used	<i>30/06/2025</i>
AI Output Reference	<i>250630_01</i>
How this AI use supported my understanding	<i>It helped me know what to research.</i>

What do historians mean by 'civil rights' in the context of 16th century England?

In the context of 16th century England, historians understand it today. During that period, the legal guarantee of individual freedoms, but responsibilities connected largely to status, and groups.

Here's what historians generally mean by "civil rights":

1. Rights of Subjects under the Crown:

The idea that subjects of the English monarchy had protection from arbitrary arrest or seizure was a key concept. The Magna Carta (1215) influenced the development of certain legal protections existed for free men.

2. Legal Status and Privileges:

Rights were often tied to one's social rank or status—nobles had particular legal privileges. Peasants or serfs had few rights and many obligations.

3. Property Rights:

Much of civil rights revolved around land ownership and the right to participate in local governance.

4. Parliamentary Rights:

The 16th century saw the growing importance of Parliament. Certain towns and boroughs claimed the right to self-governance and redress of grievances, which were early forms of political rights.

5. Religious Rights and Conflicts:

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The Reformation and the establishment of the Church of England brought religious rights into focus. However, these "rights" were often conditional, as religious dissenters could face persecution, and the monarch was head of the church. So, religious conformity was closely linked to civil status and rights.

Summary

In short, "civil rights" in 16th century England meant the legal rights, privileges, and protections associated with being a subject of the crown, often linked to property, social status, and political participation—rather than the universal human rights concept we have today. The notion of rights was more collective and hierarchical, embedded in the framework of monarchy, law, and society at the time.

If you want, I can point to specific events, legal documents, or social contexts that highlight these rights in the 16th century. Would you like that?

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Declare it's all your own work

- When you hand in your assessment, you have to sign a declaration
- Anything without a reference must be all your own work
- If you've used an AI tool, don't sign the declaration until you're sure you've added all the references



Our key message: if in doubt, ask.

- As an examination centre, we are required to be alert to potential misuse.
- Moderators at the exam boards are also alert to misuse.
- There are very effective ways to confirm suspicions of misuse.
- Proven misuse can lead to disqualification from one or more public exams.

