LECTURE

HOW TO READ A PAPER

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY READING STRATEGIES

Today’s plan

-10:30 | me talking
10:30-12:00 | you reading+doing a slide
12:00-13:00 | your team presenting the slide

https://researchswinger.org/teaching/grand_challenge_2026/**timetable.html**

03 Mar	Tuesday	3	// Intro to Course
			// Project Description
			// Teams Formation (here they are)	

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			// Project Description
			// Teams Formation (here they are)	

TYPE 2

JOBLESS

11 MEMBERS

s339548 s343255 s323832 s339885
s326539 s322108 s337030 s342909
s341327 s309742 s340329 s341576

TYPE 3

SHAKTAR DONETSK

10 MEMBERS

s323849 s327721 s343869 s326382
s340758 s336535 s321901 s325536
s336928 s337125

TYPE 3

10 DEGREES OF TRUST

10 MEMBERS

s337855 s310269 s342878 s351986
s337643 s336356 s342654 s341813
s341238 s336616

TYPE 1

AI SAID SO

11 MEMBERS

s325651 s341804 s335883 s342299
s340620 s338365 s341630 s341323
s340261 s321920 s341682

TYPE 3

QLEARNERSPOLITO

10 MEMBERS

s337000 s339244 s339890 s321854
s338279 s310647 s322117 s321897
s335792 s321941

TYPE 3

DOGTOOTH

9 MEMBERS

s341200 s324057 s341200 s328917
s337077 s340642 s341763 s335819
s320524

TYPE 1

IN CHATGPT WE TRUST

10 MEMBERS

s340380 s335970 s343450 s323199
s345681 s340699 s340240 s337380
s325913 s284162

TYPE 3

TRUSTWORTHY

10 MEMBERS

s123456 s325235 s340798 s342382
s311248 s322898 s326625 s335817
s340641 s343865

TYPE 1

TRUSTWORTHY 2

10 MEMBERS

s341586 s341964 s297321 s341348
s339680 s322340 s342419 s342568
s337525 s342042

TYPE 2

IN VINO VERITAI

10 MEMBERS

s335927 s339989 s338609 s344922
s340206 s342581 s340017 s338976
s321207 s308841

TYPE 1

TRUSTWORTHY 3

9 MEMBERS

s339988 s335068 s325013 s334743
s299448 s340079 s341071 s324382
s339929 s345191

TYPE 1

TRUSTWORTHY 2

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s341586 s341964 s297321 s341348
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Your scoping review (Deliverable 1) will require a lot of "reading"

LECTURE

HOW TO READ A PAPER

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY READING STRATEGIES

WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

YOU

will read hundreds of papers in your career.

WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

MOST

of what is published contains flaws.

WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

EFFICIENCY

is the difference between learning and drowning.

WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

SKEPTICISM

separates science from belief.

STEP 0: PREPARE (1/4)

QUIET PLACE

Eliminate distractions.
Your phone is not research.

PENCIL + PAPER

Active reading requires physical tools.

STEP 0: PREPARE (3/4)

PHOTOCOPY

Annotate freely.

CLEAR PURPOSE

Know why you are reading before you start.

STEP 1 — TRIAGE YOUR READING

STEP 1 — TRIAGE YOUR READING

HOW DO YOU DECIDE?

Read the title, then the abstract.
That is **enough** to make the call.

Useful → READ. Possibly useful → SKIM. Irrelevant → SKIP.

READ FOR BREADTH

STEP 2

(1–2 of 6)

1. Read the introduction

2. Read the section headings

READ FOR BREADTH

STEP 2

(3–4 of 6)

3 Look at tables, graphs, captions

4 Read definitions and theorems

READ FOR BREADTH

STEP 2

(5–6 of 6)

5 Read the conclusions

6 Skim the bibliography

CREDIBILITY CHECK

WHO? Who wrote it? Are they well-known in the field?

WHERE? What institution? What biases might they have?

JOURNAL? Reputation? Peer-reviewed? Refereed? Citations?

CREDIBILITY CHECK

WHEN? Is it outdated? Has it been superseded?

BIBLIOGRAPHY? Extensive? Does it cite classic and current work?

STEP 3

READ IN DEPTH

ASSUMPTIONS

1 of 4

Do their results rely on assumptions about trends or environments? Are those assumptions reasonable?

STEP 3

READ IN DEPTH

METHODS

2 of 4

Did they measure what they claim? Did they have adequate controls?

STEP 3

READ IN DEPTH

STATISTICS

3 of 4

Were appropriate tests applied properly? Are results statistically significant?

STEP 3

READ IN DEPTH

CONCLUSIONS

4 of 4

Do the conclusions follow logically? What other explanations exist for the observed effects?

THERE IS A LOT OF JUNK PUBLISHED.

Scientific skepticism is not cynicism — it is the method.

Tear the arguments apart. Assume nothing. Draw your own conclusions.

TAKE NOTES

HIGHLIGHT

Mark major points as you go: do not re-read to find them later.

DEFINE

Note new terms and acronyms at the margin the moment you encounter them.

TAKE NOTES

SUMMARIZE

Condense each table and graph in your own words.

QUESTION

Write your objections down. Do not let them fade.

TAKE NOTES

APPLY

Note any method or finding you can use in your own work.

WRITE

End with a short summary: what did you learn? What are the key points?

THE COMPLETE READING FRAMEWORK

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIAGE	**SKIM**	**EVALUATE**	**DIVE DEEP**	**CHALLENGE**	**NOTE**
Title + Abstract	Breadth pass	Credibility	Depth pass	Skepticism	Write & summarize

"ONCE YOU UNDERSTAND THE PAPER, ASK HOW YOU CAN APPLY IT TO YOUR OWN WORK."

DON'T JUST READ.

UNDERSTAND.

What we are going to do...

https://researchswinger.org/teaching/grand_challenge_2026/**timetable.html**

			READING 3 ARTICLES	
14 Mar (instead of 10)	**SATUR-DAY**	**3**	**How to Read a Paper** **Review Form (ppt)** **Deep Dives:** // **Type 1 Reading** // **Type 2 Reading** // **Type 3 Reading**	

1. Download type i paper
2. Download the Review Form

Each team will present the 2nd slide of the Review Form

PAPER REVIEW

WHAT IT DOES	*Brief summary of the paper's purpose and problem setting.*
MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS	*List the core technical contributions, methods, or findings.*
STRENGTHS	*What works especially well?*
WEAKNESSES	*Limitations, missing evidence, or concerns.*
ACCEPT / REJECT	*Overall recommendation and one-sentence rationale.*

CRITIQUE CHECKLIST
TECH FLAWS
PAPER STRUCTURE
KEY IDEAS UNCLEAR
MOTIVATION / APPROACH
WRITING (TERMS, WORDING)
COMPARED TO EXISTING
GRAMMAR

the 2nd slide you'll present

QUESTION PAGE

TYPE I QUESTION

Put your Type i Question here

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 [idea1]

IDEA 2 [idea1]

IDEA 3 [idea1]

Add examples, methods, claims, or evidence from the paper that help address the question.

Lecturer’s suggestions for each project type

TYPE 1

AI said so

Focus on the following subtheme for Type 1:
Ethical Criteria for Delegation: When is it morally appropriate or inappropriate to delegate a task to AI (from the workers' perspective)?

Example of core dimensions to consider:
- Impact on Human Dignity and Meaning
- Fairness and Distribution of Consequences
- Responsibility and Accountability
- Autonomy and Consent

Goal: To identify the ethical principles that should guide delegation decisions beyond efficiency
and performance.

TYPE 1

In ChatGPT We Trust

Focus on the following subtheme for Type 1:
Practical Criteria for Delegation: Under what practical conditions is AI delegation effective, reliable, and sustainable (from the workers' perspective)?

Example of core dimensions to consider:
- Task Characteristics
- Performance and Reliability
- Cost and Feasibility
- Regulation and Compliance
- Human-AI Collaboration Potential

Goal: To define the practical thresholds that must be met before delegation is considered viable.

TYPE 2

Jobless In Vino VeritAI

Try to use the **four components** in the chapter you have read (those should be the four elements you could do the scoping review on and focus your final project report on). Plus, make use of the concept of **conceptual integrity**.

TYPE2: CONTEXT & CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY

1 ROLES *(Who)*

Capacities in which people act (e.g., stakeholders)

2 ACTIVITIES *(What)*

Practices in which roles engage (e.g., tasks)

3 NORMS *(How)*

Behaviour-guiding rules that prescribe acceptable activities

4 VALUES *(Why)*

Goals, purposes, or ends around which activities are oriented

CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY Preserved when **norms** are respected — violated when **norms** are breached.

TYPE 3

[all type 3 teams]

Try to use the framework in the paper. I know you shouldn't use LLMs but, FYI, I got a pretty good answer from Claude (in next slide) from the following prompt:

"For this paper, rephrase the abstract below in a different context for which:
Trustor=worker
Trustee=AI augmenting/automating a worker's task"

TYPE3: LLM-generated answer

THE PROBLEM

AI systems increasingly augment and automate workers' tasks. Most work focuses on getting workers to accept AI — this paper asks: under what conditions does an AI system reliably act in a worker's genuine interest?

THE MODEL

Trust is warranted by:

• Contextual properties — governance, oversight, deployment history
• Intrinsic properties — competence, consistency, alignment

Contextual factors dominate early; intrinsic factors grow with experience.

THE OUTPUT

A frame for designing worker–AI trust studies and a practical guide for identifying trust requirements. Applied in three workplace scenarios.

Students' 1-min presentations

Jobless

TYPE 2 QUESTION

What factors shape the expected benefits, risks, mitigations, and readiness when an organization adopts a specific AI use to augment/automate an occupational task?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 Contextual integrity – informational norms

IDEA 2 Context (roles, activityes, norms, values)

IDEA 3 How to chose the AI

Add examples, methods, claims, or evidence from the paper that help address the question.

Shaktar Donetsk (NO SHOW)

TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task, and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 Lack of or Presence of Symbols and Symptoms of Trustworthiness

IDEA 2 Distinction between contextual and intrinsic properties of the trustee

IDEA 3 AI must provide incentives for fulfillment of trust of all types: Temporal, Social and Institutional

We can observe actors fulfilling, even when they do not fear punishment, repeated interactions or tarnishing their reputation. Many people leave tips in restaurants even when they are on their own, and do not plan to ever visit again. Thus, fulfillment can be motivated by the desire to act in accordance with internalized norms or be a habitual response

10 Degrees of Trust

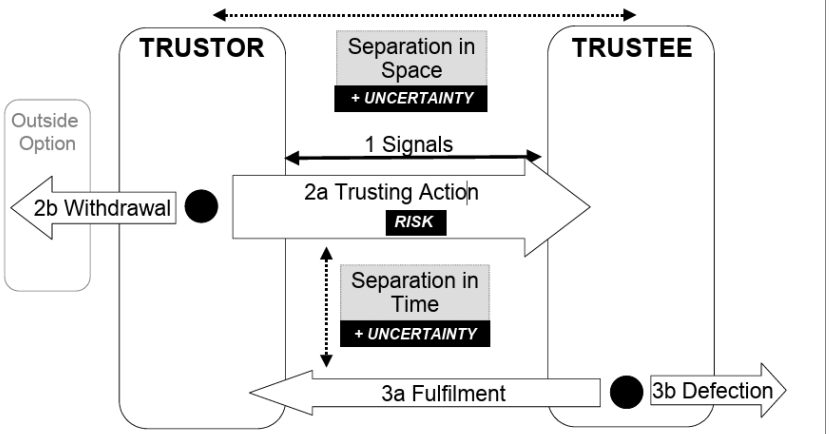
TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task, and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1



10 Degrees of Trust

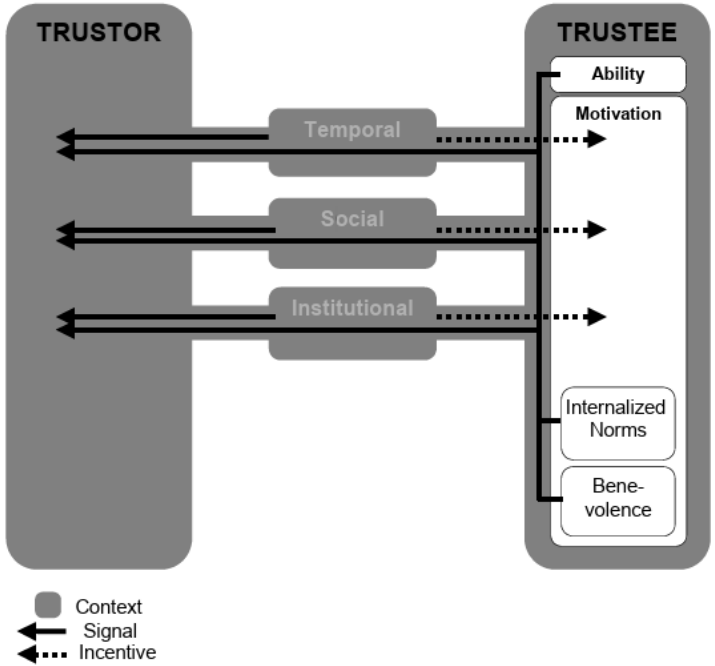
TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task, and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 2



10 Degrees of Trust

TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task, and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 3

STAGE			AUTHOR
Early	Medium	Mature	
Deterrence-based	Knowledge-based	Identification-based	Lewicki & Bunker 1996
Calculus-based		Relational	Rousseau et al.1998
Basic/Guarded		Extended	Corritore et al. 2003
Swift			Meyerson et al. 1996

Add examples, methods, claims, or evidence from the paper that help address the question.

Trustworthy Group

TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task, and when is that trust well-calibrated

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 Creating a **stable identity** for the AI and be transparent about its specializations and limitations

IDEA 2 Showing the **process** the AI uses to come to the task's conclusion.

IDEA 3 Technology in general, when used as a **medium**, can augment the users' trust.

IDEA 4 **Accurate** repeated results can generate trust in AI.

Add examples, methods, claims, or evidence from the paper that help address the question.

QLearnersPolito

TYPE 3 QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1

The Transparency Paradox: providing too much technical data can actually decrease trust if the worker cannot interpret it. Calibration requires meaningful rather than maximal transparency.

IDEA 2

Impact of Errors: negative trust experience can cause long-term damage to the technologies and application domains involved, due to a general 'lack of trust' in technology.

IDEA 3

Early worker trust in AI rests on three contextual properties: **institutional** (certifications, org adoption), **temporal** (track record, visible investment) and **social** (peer reviews, benchmarks) — external structures that incentivize AI providers to behave reliably.

Key paper concepts: prisoner's dilemma, trustor/trustee model, trust-warranting properties, symbols vs. symptoms, design heuristics (stable identity, traceability, group membership, social presence, recording outcomes). Applies to AI as trustee in section 3.2.4 (ambient tech) and is extrapolated to worker-AI contexts throughout.

In Vino (TYPE 2)

TYPE I QUESTION

What factors shape the expected benefits, risks, mitigations, and readiness when an organization adopts a specific AI use to augment/automate an occupational task?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 Identifying the relationship context

"contexts" like healthcare, education, and employment

IDEA 2 Analyzing factors

What specific data is the AI "augmenting" or "automating"? For example, an AI processing "performance goals" is generally appropriate in a workplace, but one processing an employee's "medical conditions" or "religious affiliations" might violate norms

IDEA 3 Benefits that AI can/can't bring

Risks occur when AI "radically disturbs" the web of constraints that protect these values, potentially "tearing at the fabric of social and political life."

Trustworthy 3

TYPE 1 QUESTION	NOTES / IDEAS
What factors influence judgments that an AI-exposable task should or should not be delegated to AI (fully or partly)?	**IDEA 1** Worker and AI Developers' Misalignment on AI's Behaviour
	IDEA 2 The traits of the task's effect on the AI exposure (Human interaction vs Creativity)
How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?	**IDEA 3** The frequency of stereotypes in the decision makings and design creatings

Trustworthy 2 (type 1)

TYPE I QUESTION

Research Question: 'What factors influence judgments that an AI-exposable task should or should not be delegated to AI (fully or partly)?'

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1

Meaningfulness and Ownership: A primary factor is the inherent meaning a worker derives from a task. Workers report a strong preference for maintaining ownership of tasks that they find meaningful or that allow for personal expression and agency; conversely, they are much more willing to offload work perceived as "pointless" or bureaucratic.

IDEA 2

AI Competence and Expertise: The willingness to delegate is heavily influenced by the worker's belief in the AI's competence. If an AI system displays high expertise and "fit" for a specific task, workers are more likely to trust and use it, whereas poor performance or a lack of relevant expertise leads to rejection.

IDEA 3

Information vs. Interpersonal Nature: Judgments are also based on whether the task is information-centric or relationship-centric. Workers generally accept AI exposure for repetitive, digital, and data-heavy tasks, but they prefer to retain control over work involving interpersonal interaction, social connection, and nuanced emotional judgment.

Ideas are taken from 2.1, 2.2 and tables 1 and 2.

AI said so (Type 1)

TYPE I QUESTION

What factors shape whether an AI-exposable task should be delegated to AI?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1	Delegation should be carefully considered in tasks where human judgement could be relevant
IDEA 2	Delegation to AI can succeed when AI traits and abilities can meet user requests
IDEA 3	Flexible delegation wins over full delegation when it could impact the worker ownership and responsibility, turning a relevant task into a straightforward output

The study's regression analysis quantitatively demonstrates that tasks exposed to AI score significantly higher on creativity (+0.21) and autonomy (+0.17), while non-exposed tasks score higher on emotional awareness (-0.22) and relationship building (-0.18).

Dogtooth (Type 3)

TYPE I QUESTION

What factors determine whether a worker trusts AI to do a task and when is that trust well calibrated?

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1

There are intrinsic and contextual properties that leave people to trust AI that they would trust people:
1- Intrinsic: ability, accuracy, competence, integrity
2- Contextual: Reputation, future interaction, professionality, certifications, laws and organization

IDEA 2

Well-calibrated trust comes from the internalization of the properties, the stakes of the situation and the trust that the truster is willing to give to the trusthee.

IDEA 3

One main point about trust in AI is consistency, temporal continuity, pregressed knowledge.

Idea 1: 2.3, 2.4
Idea 2: 2.1
Idea 3: 2.3

In ChatGPT We Trust (Type 1)

TYPE I QUESTION

What factor shape whether an ai-exposable task should be delegated to AI

How will I use the paper to partially answer the question above?

NOTES / IDEAS

IDEA 1 [Evaluate empathic and ethical impacts on workers]

IDEA 2 Evaluate if the perceived relevance of a task is changed if it is delegated to ai, since there is a more variable perception of a task perception

IDEA 3 The alignment between ai systems behaviour and worker expectations shapes the willingness to delegate tasks to AI

Idea 3 example: The study compares ratings from 202 workers and 197 developers regarding which traits AI systems should exhibit when assisting with tasks. The results show a clear gap: developers tend to design systems that are polite, strict, and imaginative, while workers prefer AI systems that are straightforward, tolerant, and practical.

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