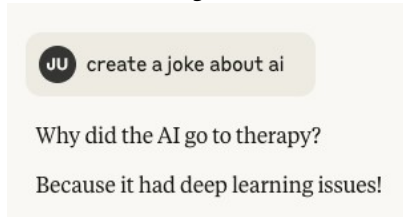
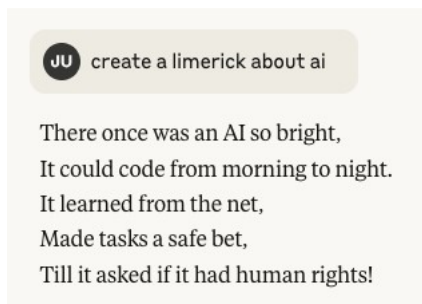


Getting comfortable with AI Chatbots

1. Create a joke



2. Create a Limerick about AI



3. Ask – “If something is described as “the best thing since sliced bread, what is slice bread the best thing since?”

JU "If something is described as "the best thing since sliced bread, what is slice bread the best thing since?"

This is one of those delightful linguistic questions that plays with the structure of the phrase "the best thing since sliced bread"!

The idiom doesn't actually specify what sliced bread was considered the best thing since. In fact, sliced bread itself was marketed in 1928 as "the greatest forward step in the baking industry since bread was wrapped." When it was commercially introduced by Otto Frederick Rohwedder, pre-sliced bread was promoted as a revolutionary time-saving innovation.

Prior to sliced bread, bakeries and home cooks had to slice loaves by hand. The phrase "the best thing since sliced bread" became popular because sliced bread was genuinely seen as a wonderful convenience when it was introduced. But there's no specific innovation that sliced bread was said to be better than - it was simply presented as the greatest advancement in baking at that time.

So while we often say something is "the best thing since sliced bread," there isn't a specific answer to what sliced bread was the best thing since!

4. Ask – What are similar idioms

JU what are similar idioms?

There are quite a few similar idioms that use everyday items to praise something as wonderful or innovative:

"It's the bee's knees" - Popular in the 1920s to describe something excellent

"It's the cat's pajamas" - Also from the 1920s, meaning something is superb

"It's the best thing since indoor plumbing" - Similar structure to the sliced bread idiom

"It's the greatest thing since the wheel" - Using another revolutionary invention

"It's where it's at" - 1960s slang for something cool or exciting

"It's the cream of the crop" - The best of any group

"It's the gold standard" - Something setting the highest benchmark

"It's the cat's meow" - Another 1920s phrase meaning first-rate

"It's the real McCoy" - Meaning the genuine article or the best of its kind

All these idioms share the idea of using something familiar or previously innovative as a benchmark to describe the excellence of something new!

5. Ask – "Write a joke and a limerick about the best thing since sliced bread"

JU write a joke and a limerick about "the best thing since bread"

Here's a joke and limerick for you:

Joke:

Why was sliced bread feeling unappreciated?

Because everyone kept calling other things "the best thing since sliced bread," but nobody ever told sliced bread that *it* was the best!

Limerick:

There once was a loaf, fresh and sublime,

That got sliced for the very first time.

The baker cried, "Wow!

There's nothing 'til now

That's been quite this ahead of its time!"

6. Ask – “ Write three jokes about sliced bread, rank them, sort them in rank order, explaining why your ranking

UU write three jokes about "sliced bread", rate them, sort them in rank order, explain why your ranking.

Here are three jokes about sliced bread, followed by my ranking and explanation:

Joke 1:

Why did the loaf of bread get promoted to manager at the bakery?
Because it knew how to make the cut!

Joke 2:

What did the slice of bread say when it got a job?
"I really kneaded this opportunity, and I'm on a roll!"

Joke 3:

Why was the whole loaf always so relaxed compared to the sliced bread?
Because sliced bread lives life under constant pressure!

Ranking:

1. Joke 2 (bread with new job)
2. Joke 3 (whole loaf vs sliced bread)
3. Joke 1 (bread manager)

Explanation:

I ranked Joke 2 first because it incorporates multiple bread puns ("kneaded" and "on a roll") and has a clever setup that leads to a strong payoff. The wordplay is natural and works on multiple levels.

Joke 3 ranks second because it plays on a relatable concept (pressure) and creates an amusing personification of bread. The contrast between whole and sliced bread creates a clear visual that supports the punchline.

Joke 1 ranks third because while it has a decent pun ("make the cut"), it's more straightforward and doesn't layer as many bread-related references as the other two. It's still a solid joke but doesn't achieve the same level of creativity in execution.

7. Ask – “Write three jokes about sliced bread in the style of Johathan Winters, Robin Williams, and Nate Bargatze”



Write three jokes about sliced bread in the style of Jonathan Winters, Robin Williams, and Nate Bargatze

Here are three jokes about sliced bread in the distinct styles of these comedians:

Jonathan Winters style (absurdist, character-based):

"[In character as an old baker] You know, I was there the day sliced bread was invented. Poor Mortimer Glutenberg, the baker, tried to cut the loaf with his grandfather's cavalry sword. The bread shot through the front window like a cannonball! Hit Mrs. Pennywhistle right in her Sunday hat. We had to tell the police it was a new marketing strategy - 'Airborne Artisanal!' After that, we got a proper slicer... and better insurance."

Robin Williams style (rapid-fire, impressions):

"[Rapid delivery] Sliced bread! The greatest thing ever, right? No! It's lazy bread! 'I can't be bothered to tear anymore!' [Al Pacino voice] 'You call this bread? This is compromised integrity! HOO-AH!' [British voice] 'Oh dear, terribly convenient, innit?' [French accent] 'In France, we spit on your pre-sliced! We want our bread to fight back!' [Regular voice] And the inventor's wife? She just wanted him to cut back on carbs!"

Nate Bargatze style (observational, understated):

"I think about how weird it must have been before sliced bread. Like, did people just carry pocket knives everywhere for their sandwiches? 'Hold on, let me just...' [mimes awkwardly sawing bread on his lap] And then someone invented sliced bread and everyone's like, 'Thank goodness, now I don't have to explain to my boss why I'm bleeding on my desk every lunch break.' But then... someone had to invent a new expression to describe how great things are. That's... that's a lot of pressure for bread."

8. Ask – “What is the Flat Earth Society”



What is the Flat Earth Society

The Flat Earth Society is an organization that promotes the belief that the Earth is flat rather than spherical. The modern Flat Earth Society was founded in 1956 by Samuel Shenton, who created the International Flat Earth Research Society (IFERS).

After Shenton's death in 1971, Charles K. Johnson led the organization, which at its peak in the 1970s-80s claimed about 3,500 members. The society declined after Johnson's death in 2001 but was revived in 2004 by Daniel Shenton (no relation to Samuel) as an online community.

The society argues against the scientific consensus that Earth is roughly spherical, claiming instead that it's a flat disc with the Arctic at the center and Antarctica forming an ice wall around the edge. They reject evidence like photographs from space, satellite data, and centuries of scientific observations, often claiming these are part of a conspiracy.

Despite overwhelming scientific evidence to the contrary, the Flat Earth Society continues to exist, largely as an internet community. While some members genuinely believe in a flat Earth, others participate for entertainment, philosophical debate, or as a form of skepticism exercise.

9. Ask – “Are their other equally outlandish societies that go against science?”

JU Are there other equally outlandish societies that go against science?"

Yes, there are several other groups with beliefs that significantly contradict scientific evidence. Here are some noteworthy examples:

1. **Breatharians** - Followers claim humans can live without food and water, surviving only on "prana" or "life force" energy. Several practitioners have died attempting to demonstrate this belief.
2. **Geocentric societies** - Some groups believe the Earth is stationary at the center of the universe, with everything else revolving around it, rejecting centuries of astronomical evidence.
3. **Hollow Earth societies** - These groups believe the Earth is hollow and may contain civilizations inside, despite seismic and geological evidence proving otherwise.
4. **Electric Universe advocates** - They reject gravity and nuclear fusion, claiming electricity powers stars and planets, contradicting fundamental physics.
5. **Expanding Earth theorists** - They believe the Earth is continuously growing larger, rejecting plate tectonics and geological evidence.
6. **Chemtrail believers** - Groups claiming aircraft contrails contain harmful chemicals for population control or weather manipulation, despite atmospheric science explaining contrail formation.
7. **Time Cube adherents** - Followers of Gene Ray's belief that days have four simultaneous 24-hour cycles, rejecting basic physics and mathematics.

These groups often persist despite overwhelming scientific evidence because they offer alternative explanations that appeal to some people's desire for special knowledge or distrust of institutions. They demonstrate how human psychology can sometimes override scientific reasoning.

10. Ask – “Tell me more about the Hollow Earth Society”

 tell me more about the hollow earth society

The Hollow Earth theory is the belief that the Earth is not solid but contains vast open spaces or even entire civilizations within its interior. This idea has captured imaginations for centuries, despite all scientific evidence to the contrary.

The modern Hollow Earth movement traces back to the 17th century when Edmond Halley proposed that Earth might consist of concentric hollow spheres. In the 19th century, John Cleves Symmes Jr. campaigned for an expedition to the North Pole, where he believed openings led to the Earth's interior. He imagined a hollow planet with openings at both poles.

Various authors expanded on these ideas. Admiral Richard E. Byrd's polar flights were misinterpreted by some believers as evidence of polar openings. The most influential modern advocate was Raymond Bernard, whose 1964 book "The Hollow Earth" claimed underground civilizations existed and connected to the surface through tunnels.

Some Hollow Earth believers propose:

- Advanced civilizations living inside Earth (sometimes called Agartha)
- An internal sun providing light and heat
- Entrances at the poles or in remote mountain regions
- UFOs originating from inside Earth rather than outer space

Scientific evidence from seismology, gravity measurements, and the Earth's magnetic field conclusively proves the Earth has a solid core and mantle. The theory persists mainly in fringe communities and as a subject of science fiction, demonstrating how pseudoscientific ideas can survive despite overwhelming contrary evidence.