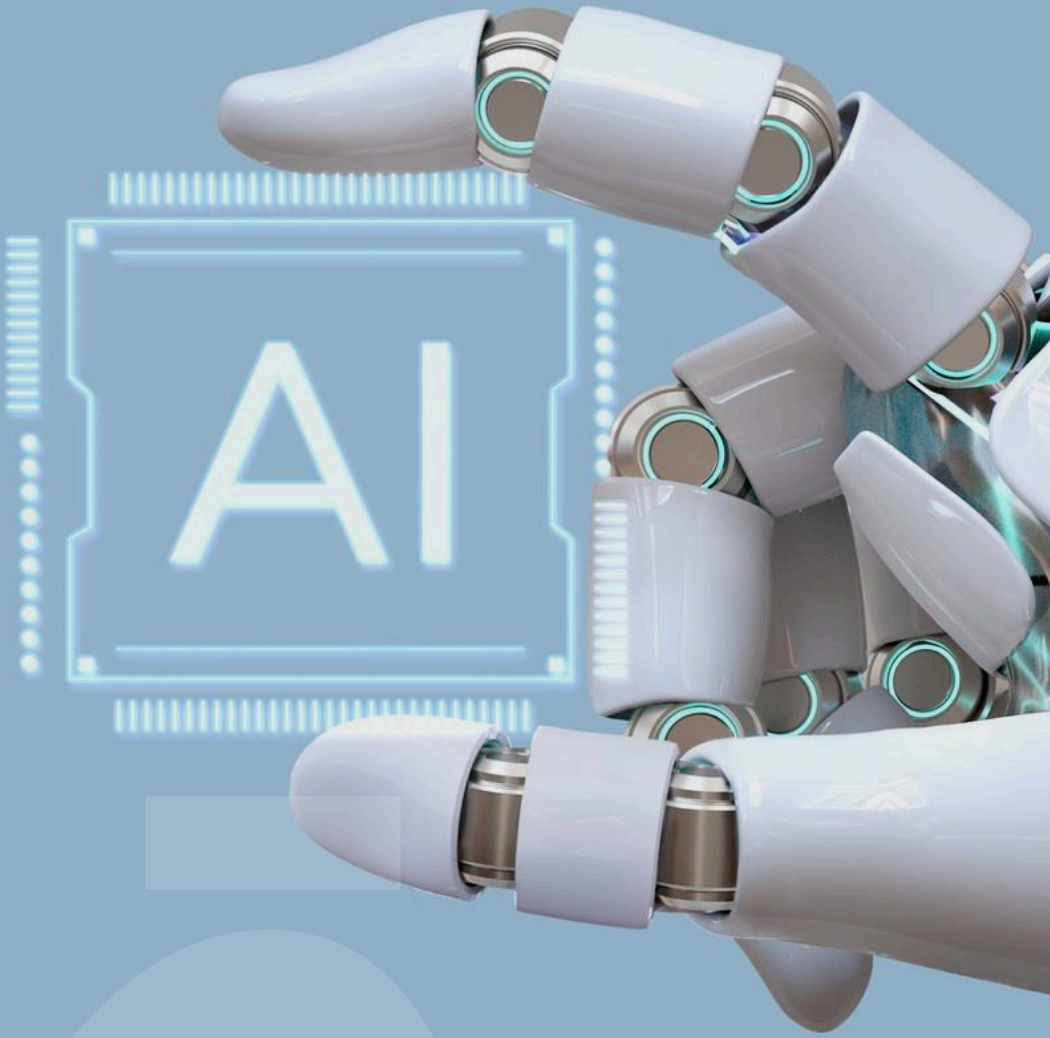


AI and ethical concerns



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Article

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Brief Story

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is about making machines that can think and solve problems like people do. Long ago, people told stories about robots and smart machines, but real AI started when people learned more about math and computers.

A man named Alan Turing was very important for AI. In 1950, he wrote about how to test if a machine can think like a human. This idea helped people start working on real AI.

In 1956, some smart people met at a big meeting called the Dartmouth Conference. There, John McCarthy and his friends gave AI its name. After this, many people started making computer programs that could solve problems and talk with people. AI became better over time. In 1997, a computer called Deep Blue beat the world chess champion, Garry Kasparov. Later, computers learned to look at pictures, understand language, and even drive cars.

Today, AI is everywhere. It helps us with our phones, finds things we like online, and helps doctors. AI is still growing, and people are working to make it safe and helpful for everyone.

Positive traits of AI

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is very important in our lives today because it helps make things easier, faster, and more accurate. AI can do many jobs without getting tired, like answering questions online, helping doctors find illnesses, and driving cars. It also helps us every day by giving us good movie or music suggestions, helping us shop online, and making our phones smarter. In hospitals, AI can help doctors find diseases quickly and suggest the best treatments, which can save lives. At work, AI can do boring or repetitive tasks, so people can focus on more creative or important work.

Because of AI, we can get help any time of the day, and many things in our lives are safer and more comfortable.

Negative traits of AI

While Artificial Intelligence can be very helpful, it also has some important problems and risks. One big worry is that AI can sometimes make mistakes or be unfair, especially if it learns from bad or biased data.

AI can also take away jobs from people, especially in places where machines can do the same work faster and cheaper.

Another problem is privacy, because AI often needs a lot of personal information, which can be misused or stolen.

People are also concerned that using AI too much can make us lazy or too dependent on technology, making it harder for us to think or solve problems on our own.

Finally, AI systems can be hard to understand, and if we don't know how they make decisions, it can be difficult to trust them or fix mistakes when they happen.

Questions for debate

1. Do you think AI will take more jobs from people or create new jobs? Why?
2. Should we trust AI to make important decisions, like in hospitals or courts?
3. Is it safe to share our personal information with AI systems?

4. Can AI ever be as creative as humans? Why or why not?
5. How can we make sure AI is fair and not biased?
6. Do you think AI will make our lives better or worse in the future?
7. Should there be rules or laws to control how we use AI?
8. How can we use AI to help people, not harm them?
9. What jobs do you think AI should never do?
10. Would you feel comfortable having a robot as a friend or helper? Why or why not?

Key Grammar structure

1. Noun
A word for a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., robot, computer).
2. Verb
A word that shows an action or a state (e.g., run, is, help).
3. Adjective
A word that describes a noun (e.g., smart, fast, new).
4. Adverb
A word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb (e.g., quickly, very).
5. Pronoun
A word that replaces a noun (e.g., he, she, it, they).
6. Subject
The person or thing doing the action in a sentence (e.g., The robot moves).
7. Object
The person or thing that receives the action (e.g., She uses the computer).
8. Sentence
A group of words that expresses a complete idea (e.g., AI helps people).
9. Question
A sentence that asks for information (e.g., What is AI?).
10. Negative sentence
A sentence that says something is not true (e.g., AI does not sleep).
11. Present simple
A tense for things that happen now or always (e.g., AI helps us).

Key Grammar structure

12. Past simple

A tense for things that happened before (e.g., AI started in 1956).

13. Future (will)

A tense for things that will happen (e.g., AI will change the world).

14. Imperative

A sentence that gives a command or instruction (e.g., Open the app).

15. Preposition

A word that shows place, time, or direction (e.g., in, on, at, with).

16. Conjunction

A word that joins sentences or words (e.g., and, but, or).

17. Article

A word used before a noun (e.g., a, an, the).

18. Plural

More than one (e.g., robots, computers).

19. Singular

Only one (e.g., robot, computer).

20. Possessive

Shows something belongs to someone (e.g., my, your, his, her, its, our, their).

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