Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Marcus had outsourced the reading entirely to AI, so he had no independent knowledge to cross-check the output against. His friend had read the chapter and could catch errors because he had his own understanding. This illustrates that AI tools are aids for people who already understand a subject, not substitutes for learning.

2. Marcus discovered two factual errors — names and a date — that sounded plausible but were wrong. This reflects the reading's warning that AI can produce confident-sounding misinformation. Users should verify AI-generated content against reliable sources, especially for specific facts, names, and dates.

Multiple Choice

1. A

2. B

3. C

Matching

1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) judgment, 2) narrow, 3) wrong

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Traditional automation replaces a specific repetitive task with fixed rules — like an ATM dispensing cash according to a set program. AI is different because it can handle variability and uncertainty, such as a chatbot responding to thousands of different questions it has never seen before. The key distinction is that AI learns from data while automation follows hard-coded instructions.

Q2: Knowing the real definition helps users understand what AI can and cannot do. If you think AI is merely 'smart,' you may trust it blindly; if you know it is pattern-matching software trained on data, you understand why it can be wrong, biased, or manipulated. This critical awareness makes you a safer and more effective user.

Q3: Movies consistently portray AI as either a helpful human-level mind or a dangerous villain, neither of which reflects current reality. Marketing language also overstates capabilities, using words like 'intelligent' and 'thinks' that imply human-

like understanding. These narratives are more emotionally compelling than the accurate technical explanation, so they spread more widely.