INTERACTIVE HTML PRESENTATION

The Many Uses of Artificial Intelligence

A clean browser-based version of the uploaded presentation, covering how AI appears in daily life, professional work, public services, and the wider questions of trust and control.

EVERYDAY LIFE
Search, email, photos, assistants

PROFESSIONAL USE
Health, science, finance, education

HUMAN QUESTIONS
Bias, trust, oversight, judgement





OVERVIEW

Where AI Appears in Everyday Life

AI is already woven into familiar tools and services. This presentation follows five broad areas where it is most visible.

1 **Communication & Writing**
Drafting, translation, editing and summarising.

2 **Health & Medicine**
Scan analysis, research support and earlier pattern detection.

3 **Science & Research**
Finding structure in large and complex datasets.

4 **Business & Finance**
Forecasting, fraud signals and routine automation.

5 **Creativity & Leisure**
Music, images, text generation and recommendations.

DEFINITION

What Do We Mean by Artificial Intelligence?

A practical way to understand AI is to see it as pattern-processing software: powerful, useful, but not human.

A practical definition

Artificial intelligence refers to computer systems designed to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as recognising patterns, learning from examples, understanding language and making suggestions.

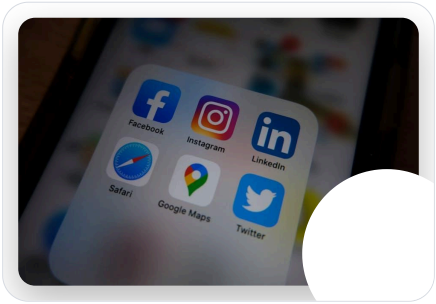
What AI is not

AI is not conscious, self-aware or independent. It does not understand the world in a human sense; it works through mathematics, data and probability.

Why it matters now

Recent advances in computing power, data availability and model design have moved AI from specialist settings into mainstream everyday use.





FAMILIAR SYSTEMS

Everyday AI We Already Use

Many AI systems work quietly in the background, reducing effort without announcing themselves as AI.

Search and recommendations

Search engines interpret queries and rank results. Services like Netflix and Spotify suggest content from patterns in past choices.

Email and messaging

Email systems filter spam, suggest replies and flag suspicious messages, lowering friction and risk.

Photos and devices

Smartphones recognise faces, improve images and organise galleries automatically. Voice assistants convert speech into usable commands.

ASSISTIVE TOOLS

AI in Communication and Writing

In writing, AI is often most useful when treated as a helper that improves clarity rather than as a substitute for human thought.

Assisting, not replacing

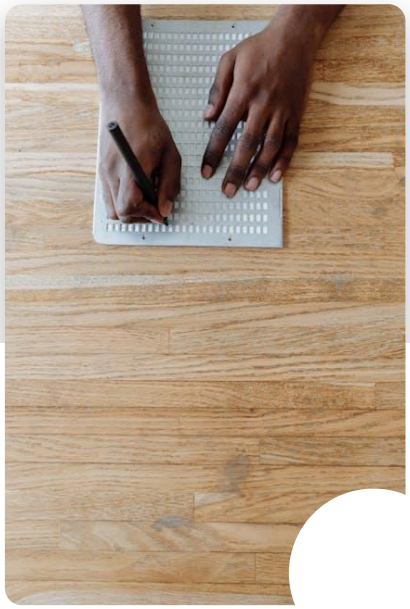
Tools in word processors and document editors suggest wording, improve clarity and help adjust tone.

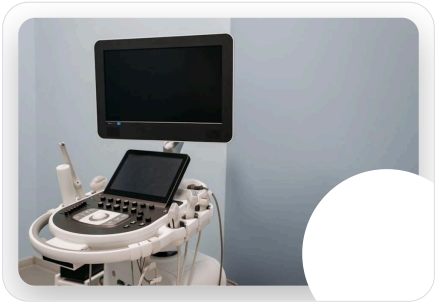
Translation and summarising

AI translation systems improve access across languages, while summarising tools condense long documents into manageable form.

Who benefits

These tools help people who write infrequently, work across languages or need to manage large volumes of information.





CLINICAL SUPPORT

AI in Health and Medicine

Medical AI is valuable where pattern recognition is difficult, repetitive or time-sensitive.

Supporting doctors

Healthcare organisations use AI to analyse scans, X-rays and test results, helping clinicians spot patterns and risks more quickly.

Research and drug discovery

Researchers use AI to process large datasets, identify promising compounds and shorten early-stage discovery work.

Limits and safeguards

Medical AI remains regulated and is used alongside trained professionals. Final decisions stay with people, not machines.

FASTER DISCOVERY

AI in Science and Research

Scientific research increasingly depends on tools that can search huge volumes of data for weak but meaningful signals.

Handling vast amounts of data

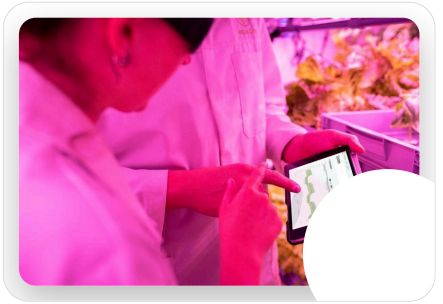
AI systems can scan data far faster than people and surface patterns or relationships that deserve closer human investigation.

Examples across disciplines

Applications include climate modelling, astronomy, genetics, materials science, weather prediction and satellite analysis.

Accelerating discovery

By reducing routine analytical workload, AI gives researchers more time for interpretation, theory and creative problem-solving.



DISCUSSION MOMENT

Pause for Reflection

This is a natural point to stop and compare reactions before moving into the later applications and the risks.

- Which example so far feels most useful in daily life?
- Which use of AI seems most beneficial professionally?
- Which example raises the biggest question or concern?



OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

AI in Business and Finance

In business settings, AI is often used to add insight, reduce repetitive work and detect problems earlier.

Supporting decisions

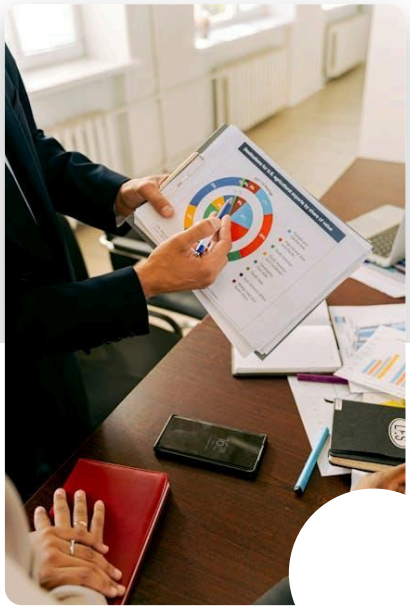
AI can analyse trends, forecast demand and highlight risks to support managers and professionals.

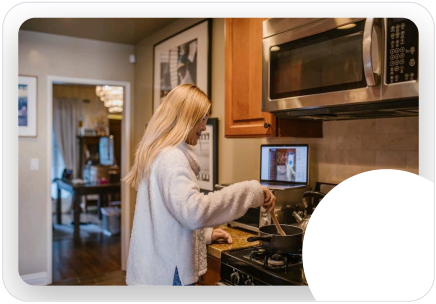
Detecting problems early

Banks and financial institutions use AI to spot unusual behaviour that may indicate fraud or error.

Efficiency and routine work

Administrative tasks can be automated, leaving people to focus on judgement, negotiation and strategic thinking.





LEARNING SUPPORT

AI in Education and Lifelong Learning

AI can make learning more flexible, especially for people revisiting subjects or learning at a different pace.

Learning at your own pace

Adaptive learning platforms respond to individual progress and offer extra explanation or practice where needed.

Access to knowledge

AI can summarise articles, explain unfamiliar topics and answer questions in plain language.

Supporting teachers

Rather than replacing educators, AI can assist with marking, preparation and identifying where extra help may be needed.

CREATIVE TOOLS

AI in Creativity and the Arts

Generative systems are expanding creative workflows, but they also intensify questions about originality and intent.

New creative tools

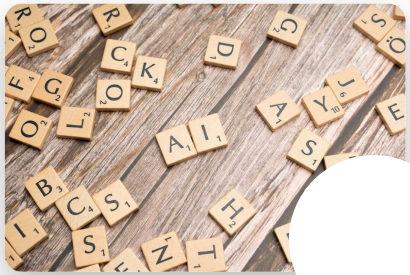
AI can generate text, images and music from prompts, giving artists and designers new starting points.

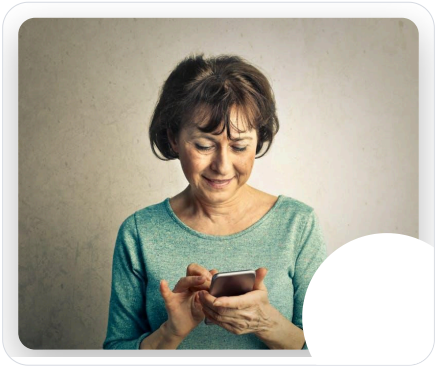
Tool versus creator

These systems do not create with intention or emotion. They recombine existing material under human direction.

Debate and discussion

Questions of authorship, originality, ownership and cultural value make this one of the most debated uses of AI.





ACCESSIBILITY AND SUPPORT

AI for Older Adults

Natural language interaction can lower digital barriers and make technology more usable for people who did not grow up with computers.

Everyday assistance

AI-powered reminders, navigation tools, calendar help and voice assistants reduce the need for complex menus or typing.

Health and wellbeing

Wearables and monitoring systems can track sleep, activity and vital signs, supporting independence and earlier warnings.

Reducing digital barriers

Voice interaction and plain-language answers make digital systems more accessible and less intimidating.

CAUTION

Risks and Limitations of AI

The value of AI depends on recognising where it is fallible and where human judgement still matters most.

Errors and overconfidence

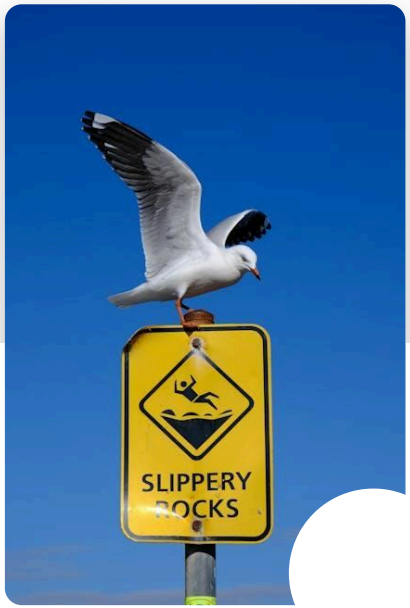
AI systems can produce answers that sound confident but are incomplete, misleading or wrong.

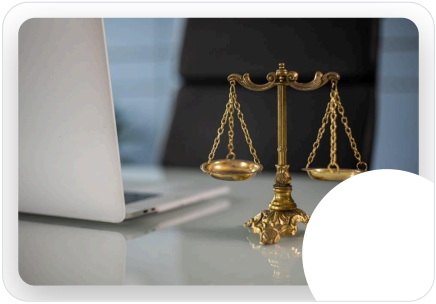
Bias and fairness

Because AI learns from existing data, it can reproduce historical bias or amplify existing gaps.

Dependence and judgement

Over-reliance on automation can weaken critical thinking and practical skill if people stop checking the output.





GOVERNANCE

Ethics, Control, and Trust

The crucial questions around AI are not only technical; they are social, legal and professional.

Who decides?

People and institutions decide how AI is used. Laws, regulations and professional standards shape the boundaries.

Transparency and accountability

Understanding how systems reach conclusions helps build trust and allows errors to be challenged.

Keeping humans in charge

Across critical domains such as healthcare, finance and justice, humans remain responsible for final decisions.

CLOSING THOUGHT

Looking Ahead

AI is a powerful set of tools. The most important questions are not only what it can do, but when it should be used, when it should not, and how people remain in control.

How should we choose the tasks where AI is genuinely helpful?

Where should human judgement remain non-negotiable?

What does trustworthy AI look like in everyday life?

