



Responsible AI in Education

Presenter name – Date and Location



Workshop Goals



Understand what AI is and how it impacts schools

Explore both benefits and ethical risks

Try out AI tools with a responsible mindset

Create a mini action plan for ethical use

Stating the goals of the workshop today.

Teachers can understand what mind-set and final achievements of the workshop should be.

Schedule

Time	Session	Focus
15 min	Welcome & Context Setting	Icebreaker, goals, why AI literacy matters for teachers
30 min	Understanding AI	What is AI? Key concepts (ML, algorithms, bias, black box)
30 min	AI in Schools – Benefits & Risks	How AI is used in education + ethical implications
10 min	Short Break	Grab a tea, stretch, reflect
30 min	Ethical AI Guidelines for Educators	Principles: transparency, privacy, bias, oversight, accountability
40 min	Hands-On Exploration with AI Tools	Try AI tools + apply ethical lens through activities
15 min	Reflection & Responsible Action Planning	Build your “Responsible AI in My Practice” mini-plan
10 min	Q&A + Closing	Resources, ongoing learning, feedback survey



Why AI in Education?

Start with an Ice Breaker:

Why should we have AI in education?

Do we all believe it should be used?

What kind of situations should AI be used in?

Do you currently use AI?

What Is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

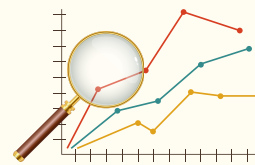
Artificial Intelligence refers to computer systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence.

These tasks include:

- Learning from data
- Recognising patterns
- Solving problems
- Making decisions

Not just robots - it's in tools you already use!

- E.g. auto-marking, Grammarly, smart playlists, voice assistants



When we say AI, we're not talking about sci-fi robots. AI is simply technology designed to mimic human thinking. It learns from data, identifies patterns, and makes decisions based on what it's learned. You've already encountered AI in things like Google search suggestions, smart grammar tools, or even Netflix recommendations. In education, it's increasingly found in marking tools, student feedback systems, and lesson generators.

Prompt Audience- Ask if anyone already uses some form of AI tool that helps them as a teacher?

Everyday AI – You’re Already Using It!



AI is already in your daily life – often without you noticing.

Examples of everyday AI tools:

- Voice assistants – Siri, Alexa, Google Assistant
- Email filtering – Spam detection in Gmail or Outlook
- Autocorrect & grammar tools – Grammarly, predictive text
- Streaming services – Netflix or Spotify recommendations
- Google Search – Autocomplete and personalised results
- Maps & navigation – Google Maps traffic predictions

The boom of AI has definitely begun with the growth of Chat GPT, but you've been using AI as an everyday tool prior to that.

It's not just in fancy apps - it's embedded in the tools we already rely on. If you've ever used a voice assistant to set a timer or asked Google for directions, you've used AI. It's helping us make decisions, find content, and even write emails. As educators, recognising these examples allows us understand how naturally AI is becoming part of our environments, and why we need to teach students how to use it responsibly too

Why AI Matters in Education, Especially for Teachers

AI is already shaping how students learn

- Lesson generators, auto-marking, learning apps, personalised feedback

You don't need to be a tech expert, but you do need to be informed

- Understand how AI tools work → use them wisely

AI tools are powerful, but not perfect

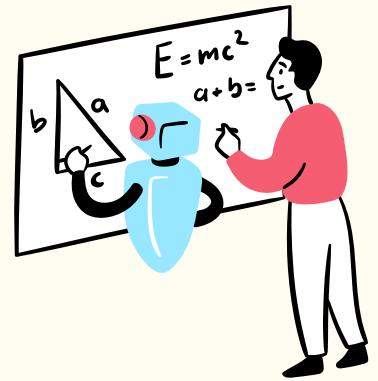
- They reflect biases, make mistakes, and need teacher oversight

Responsible use starts in the classroom

- You set the tone: transparency, fairness, and ethics

Teaching AI literacy = future-ready learners

- Students will grow up surrounded by AI, let's equip them to use it well



AI isn't just coming, it's already here.

Whether it's Grammarly giving feedback on student essays or adaptive apps assigning maths problems, AI is already affecting teaching and learning.

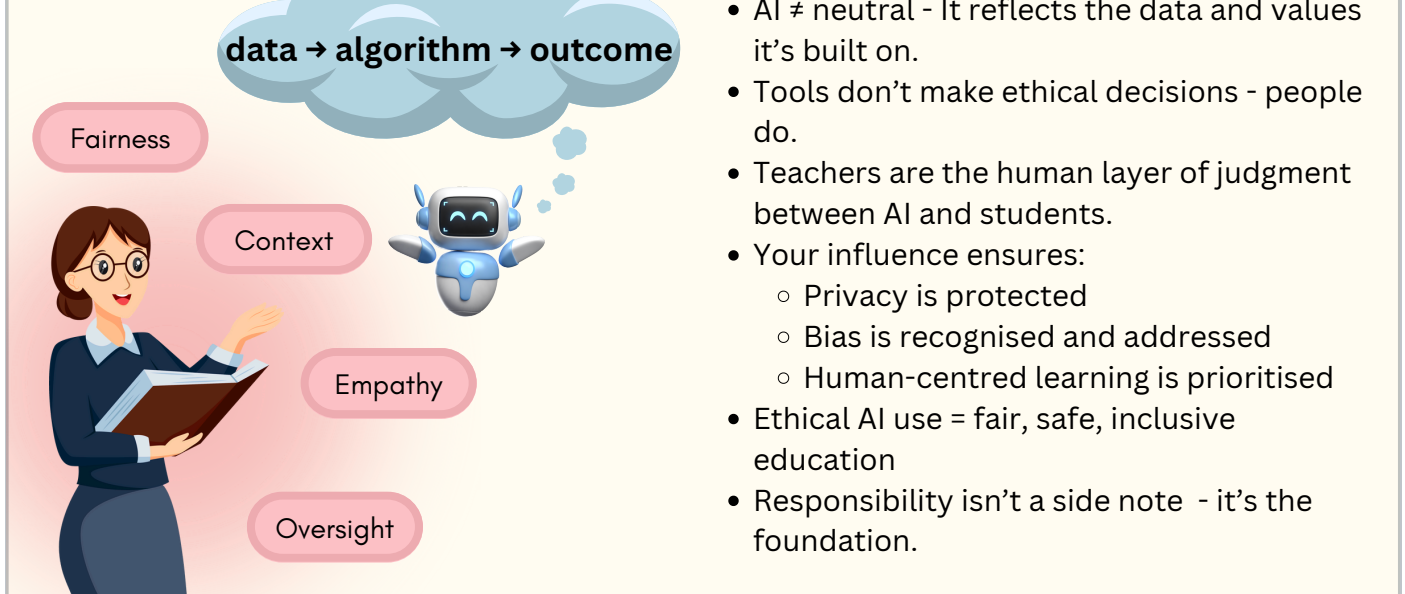
That's why we can't ignore it. As educators, we don't need to become engineers or data scientists, but we need to understand what these tools do, where they fall short.

These tools can reflect biases, make mistakes and require oversight by teachers to ensure that they are being optimised.

Not to mention how to guide students to use them responsibly.

You're not just teaching content, you're teaching students who now live in a new digital age. These students will be surrounded by AI, and it is of high value to equip students how to use it well.

AI in Schools: Why Responsibility Comes First



We often assume technology is objective.

But AI is shaped by human choices, the data it learns from, the rules it follows, and the decisions; it is all automated.

That means bias can creep in, privacy can be compromised, and some students can be left behind.

That's where you come in. Teachers are the gatekeepers of fairness in the classroom.

You have the power to ask:

'Is this tool helping all students?

Is it safe?

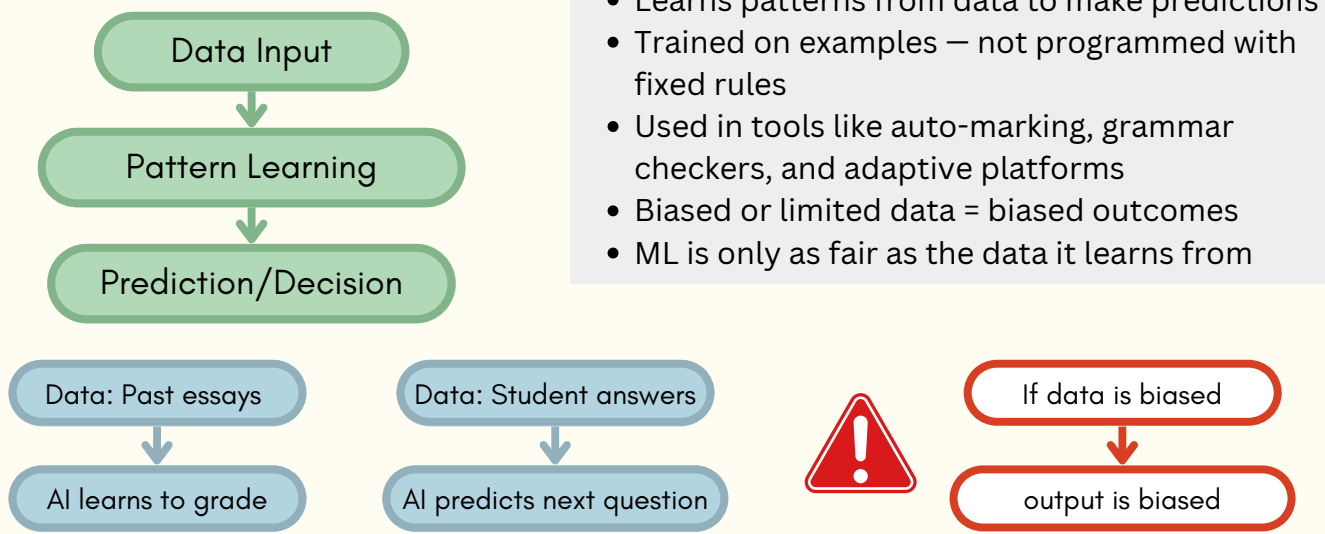
Is it fair?'

Responsible AI use isn't about being cautious, it's about being conscious.



Core Concepts with Ethical Framing

Machine Learning – How AI Learns from Data



Machine Learning is behind many of the AI tools we use.

It's like teaching by example - you show the AI thousands of past cases, and it 'learns' the patterns.

This is unlike traditional programming which has set rules and restrictions in terms of the way it operates and outputs answers.

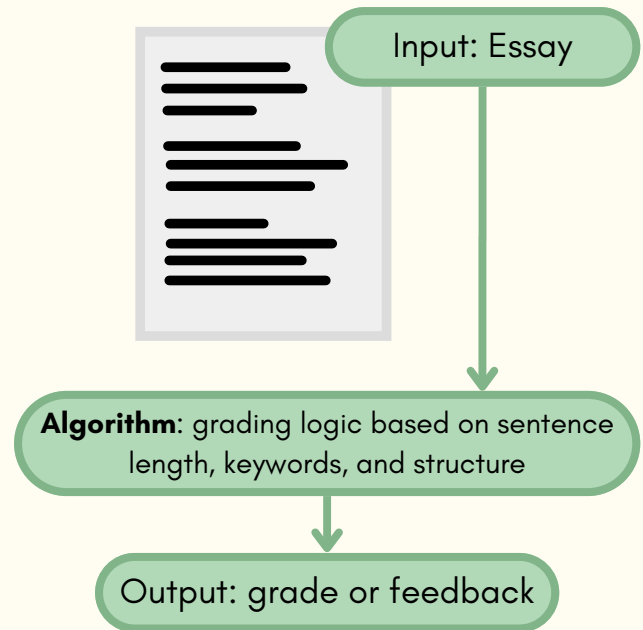
Instead, it is trained on examples.

However, if those examples are flawed, biased, or incomplete, the AI's learning will be too.

That's why understanding how AI learns helps us understand its limits, and our responsibility in choosing tools wisely. Machine Learning will only be as fair, accurate and inclusive as the training data it is provided.

Algorithms – The Rules Behind AI Decisions

- Step-by-step instructions a computer follows
- Used in AI to:
 - Make decisions (e.g., grades, content)
 - Process data (e.g., sort, classify)
- Designed by humans → reflect human values
- Rules can cause unfairness if they:
 - Prioritise efficiency over empathy
 - Ignore context (e.g., learning needs)



Think of an algorithm like a recipe - its a sequence of steps that gets you a result or allows a computer to solve a problem.

But just like two people might write different recipes for the same dish, different developers can build different algorithms for the same task.

Algorithms are used to make decisions for example, deciding what to recommend you next on Netflix or why kind to grade to give on a paper.

It is also used to sort, group or classify by processing date.

Humans design algorithms so they reflect human assumptions and values.

And depending on what they prioritise - speed, accuracy, cost. The AI's decision-making will change.

This means that even rules can have unfairness - if there is a priority of efficiency over empathy, or if it doesn't include contexts such as a student's learning disability

That's why teachers need to think critically:
'What assumptions are built into this AI tool I'm using?

Generative AI – When AI Starts Creating

- Creates new text, images, music, code, and more
- Used in tools like ChatGPT, Canva Magic Write, DALL·E
- Helpful for lesson plans, quizzes, feedback
- Risks: false info, plagiarism, cultural bias
- Teachers must guide ethical and critical use

Useful Output

AI-generated quiz

Lesson plan draft

“10 Ideas for a group project”

Risky Output

Made-up fact (e.g., “Albert Einstein was born in 1979”)

Culturally insensitive cartoon

Student essay written entirely by AI
Label: “Needs Review”

Unlike traditional AI, which might just sort or grade, generative AI can actually create

Now this kind of AI what everyone knows most about - Chat gpt.

Generative tools like these have the ability to produce text, images, code or even videos and can be applied to full lesson plans, essays, feedback, even images and music.

They can be extremely powerful in education.

This is incredibly exciting, but it also comes with new responsibilities.

Just because the AI can produce something doesn't mean it's accurate, appropriate, or ethical.

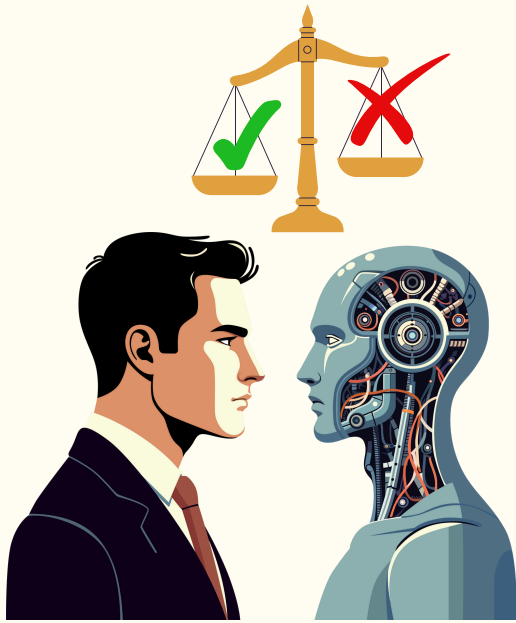
The production of these tools can contain inaccurate content and have a lack of originality, which can lead to plagiarism risks.

Having unethical or insensitive biases in cultural representation removes the student's process of thinking.

Teachers are in the best position to use these tools critically - not just creatively.

Here are some example of outputs that may be useful and others that may be risky

Bias in AI – When Technology Isn't Fair



- AI can make unfair decisions due to:
 - Biased training data
 - Human assumptions in design
- In schools, this may cause:
 - Unfair grading
 - Cultural or language bias
 - Reinforced stereotypes
- Bias is often hidden – not always obvious
- Teachers must spot, question, and correct AI bias

We often think of AI as logical and impartial/unbiased, but it's built by humans and trained on human data - which means it inherits our biases.

If there is limited or skewed examples for AI to learn from it can lead to unfair decisions.

If most of the training data comes from one group of students, or one dialect of English, or one cultural context, the AI may unfairly judge those who don't fit that pattern.

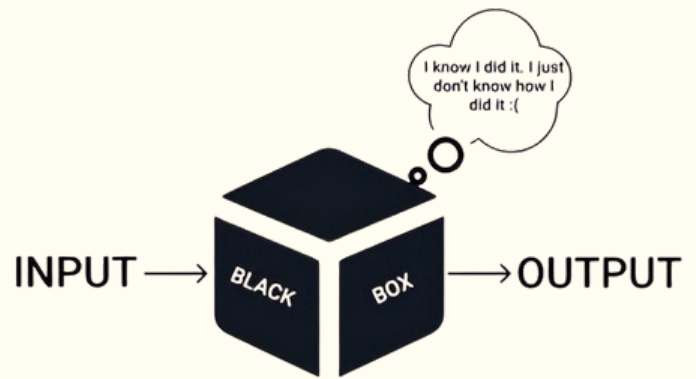
This could apply to grading or feedback as well. Bias is not always obvious its behind a complex system.

This matters deeply in education, where fairness and equity are core values. That's why your awareness as a user is the first line of defence.

Teachers play a vital role in spotting, questioning, and correcting AI bias.

The “Black Box” Problem – When You Can’t See Inside AI

- Many AI systems can’t clearly explain their decisions
- This is called the “black box” problem
- Example: AI gives 62% on an essay, but why?
- In schools, this is risky:
 - Hard to justify grades or feedback
 - Bias is harder to detect or challenge
- Teachers must review AI outputs with professional judgment



“If you can’t explain how a decision was made, can you really trust it?”

The black box problem refers to how AI systems - especially deep learning models - can make decisions without giving us a clear rationale.

For example, an AI may mark a student’s essay lower, but you can’t find the exact reason.

That’s a problem in schools, where we value feedback, fairness, and explainability.

Teachers must stay in control - even if the AI looks efficient, we can’t let it make decisions we can’t justify.

Group Reflection

Where might these AI concepts and/or issues impact your teaching or your students?

- **Machine Learning** - AI that learns patterns from data
- **Algorithms** - Step-by-step rules that guide AI decisions
- **Generative AI** - AI that creates new content (text, images, etc)
- **Bias** - When AI makes unfair or unequal decisions
- **Black Box** - When AI's decision-making is unclear or unexplainable

Think individually for 1–2 minutes

Discuss in groups of 2–3

Share key insights or examples with the room

Prompt teachers with these questions:

Could an AI tool misunderstand a student's background or learning style?

Where would it be risky to use a tool that doesn't explain its decisions?

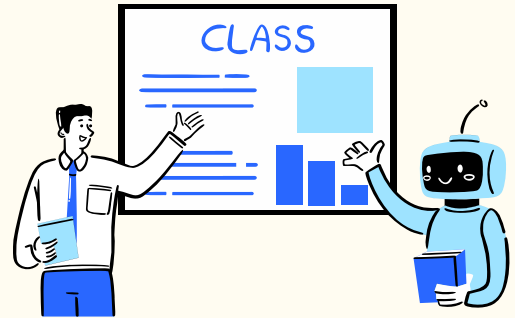
How might AI feedback affect student motivation?



AI in Practice – Real School Uses

AI in Education – What’s Already Happening?

- Admin Automation
 - Marking, attendance, reports, scheduling
- Personalised Learning
 - Adaptive platforms that adjust content for each student
- Student Feedback
 - AI tools give instant feedback on writing or quiz performance
- Teacher Support
 - Lesson generators, quiz builders, and content suggestions



AI is already supporting real classroom tasks.

Schools are using it to automate admin, tailor learning to individual students, and help teachers generate materials quickly.

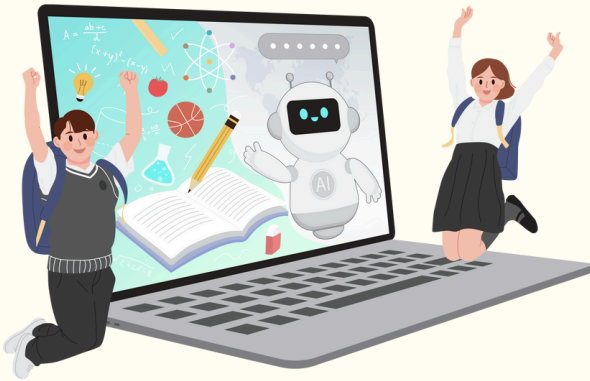
Ask teachers if any of their schools currently use AI as a part of Education.

What’s something new the teachers might explore, or feel cautious about?

AI definitely makes this more efficient.

But with all this efficiency comes a big question: Are we reviewing what these tools do before we trust them with real decisions?

How AI Affects Student Learning – Helpful or Harmful?



Benefits:

- Adaptive tools adjust to student's pace and level
- Instant feedback builds independence
- AI tutors offer support beyond classroom hours

Boundaries & Risks:

- Over-reliance may limit deep learning or creativity
- Generic feedback may miss the student context or need
- Can reinforce bias (e.g. penalising diverse language use)

AI offers huge learning benefits like personalisation and immediate feedback - it can provide support that matches a student's learning ability.

But it's not perfect. A student might get helpful grammar corrections from an AI, or they might receive robotic feedback that overlooks creativity, cultural nuance, or genuine effort.

That's where you come in. The goal is to partner with AI, not hand learning over to it.

Equity & Access – Is AI Helping All Students?

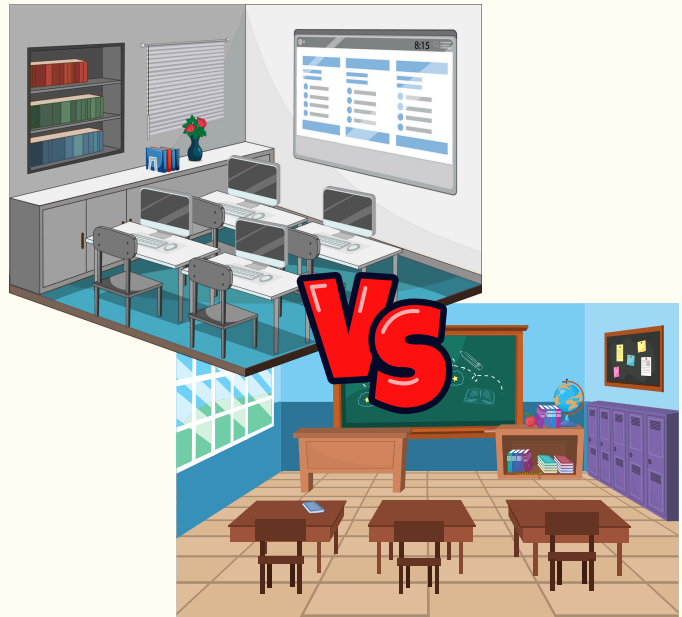
Digital divide – Not all students have equal access to devices or the internet

Funding gaps – Wealthier schools may benefit more from AI

Lack of inclusion – AI may overlook diverse learning needs or cultures

Privacy concerns – Families may be uneasy about data sharing

Teachers must advocate for fair access and adapt AI tools mindfully



There is so much growth and promise in AI, but it can unintentionally leave some students behind.

It could be due to a lack of devices at home, or limited bandwidth in rural areas.

AI systems that fail to recognise the richness of diverse cultures and learning styles.

Or there some some families may not be comfortable with the their data being shared and explored through these technology platforms.

Our job as educators is to be champions for equitable access, not just efficient tech.

Case Scenario – When AI Gets It Wrong

A Year 9 teacher uses an AI tool to give students instant writing feedback.

One student, who uses culturally rich storytelling and informal English, consistently receives lower scores than peers. The student becomes discouraged and stops submitting work

How should the teacher respond?

- What might have caused this?
- What ethical risks do you see?
- What steps can the teacher take to support the student?
- What changes might be needed in using the AI tool?

Let's apply what we've learned. This scenario is based on real concerns that have emerged with AI tools in classrooms.

The student's writing is original and meaningful, but the AI doesn't recognise it as 'high-quality' due to language patterns.

How would you respond, as a teacher and as an advocate for fairness?



**Short Break -
Be back in 10 min!**

How AI Can Support You – The Teacher Advantage

Saves time - Automates marking, reports, and planning



Boosts creativity – Generates ideas for lessons & activities



Informs instruction – Analyses student data



Assists, not replaces – You stay in control of learning



Despite all the risks we've covered, AI isn't the enemy.

In fact, it can be one of your best classroom assistants - helping with the things that eat up your time, so you can focus on feedback, relationships, and creativity.

AI has the ability to automate admin tasks such as marking, report writing and lesson planning.

It can provide analytics on students' performance and assist in the targeted teaching process.

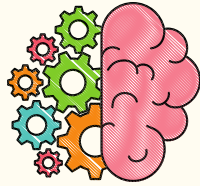
Providing more creativity in lessons activities and questions.

All in all, it can become a teaching assistant, helping in repetitive tasks so that educators can focus on students and their needs.

The key is to use AI with intention and keep humans at the heart of the process.

Can AI Make Teaching More Inclusive?

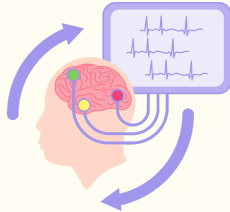
Differentiated instruction → Adapts tasks to student ability



Neurodiverse support
→ Personalises for ADHD, dyslexia, etc



Diverse learner tools →
Text-to-speech, translations



Cultural & language inclusion → Helps EAL/D students engage



Use with care: Watch for bias, generalisations, and exclusion

AI has the potential to level the playing field.

From translating classroom materials for non-English speakers, to breaking down instructions for neurodiverse students - the support possibilities are huge.

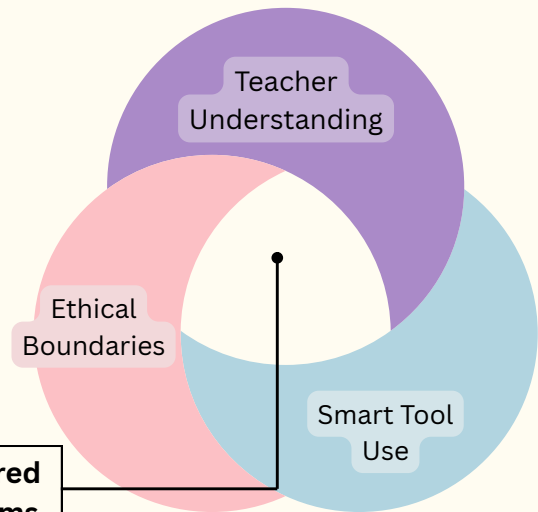
But it's not automatic. Inclusion only happens when we use AI with awareness of who might be left out.

When Used Responsibly, AI Empowers Teachers and Students

- AI is a partner, not a replacement
- Ethical awareness = better classroom outcomes
- Informed teachers = empowered decisions
- Students learn values through your modelling



Empowered Classrooms



The core message is this: AI is not here to replace teachers, it's here to assist us.

AI is here to support, it cannot replace human connection, empathy and judgment

Ensuring we have equity, fairness and transparency will protect students.

Teachers are the ones to control how AI is used, when it is being questioned and how it is explained.

It also sets a role model example to students about using AI responsibly.

But whether it helps or harms depends on how we use it.

When teachers understand how AI works, where its limits are, and how to use it fairly, it becomes a tool for real empowerment, for us, and for our students.

The Risks – What to Watch Out For

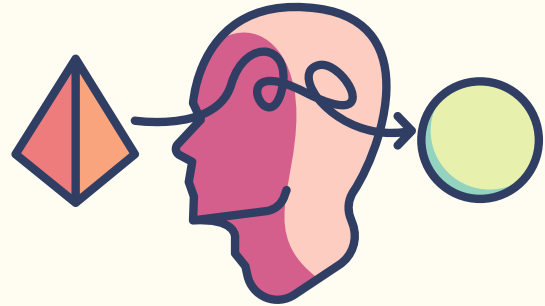
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Bias & Fairness – When AI Isn't Equal for Everyone

- AI learns from data, and data can be biased
- Fairness risks in schools
- Bias isn't always visible, but it impacts real students
- Teachers must review and challenge AI outcomes



Bias in AI isn't always obvious, but its effects are real.

As we briefly mentioned before if an AI is trained and provided biased data sets it will provide biased outputs.

For example, suppose an AI marking tool has only been trained on academic English from certain regions. In that case, it might penalise students who use different dialects or styles - even if their ideas are excellent.

It can lower marks for different writing styles, misinterpret cultural expression and can leave out certain underrepresented groups during feedback or recommendations.

What makes it tricky is that its bias isn't always visible but the impact is.

As educators, we must recognise these patterns and act. Fairness doesn't happen by accident - we create it.

Protecting Student Data – Privacy & Consent Matter



- AI tools often collect student data (e.g. writing, behaviour, voice)
- Risk: Data may be shared or misused without consent
- Students & families have the right to know:
 - What's collected
 - How it's used
 - Who can access it
- Teachers must:
 - Use school-approved tools
 - Check privacy policies
 - Seek consent when needed

AI tools may look simple but as mentioned before many rely on collecting and storing student data.

If that data isn't protected, or if the platform sells or shares it, we risk breaching student trust and school policy.

As educators, we need to ask the right questions: Who owns this data? Where is it stored? Is this tool safe for my students?



Are We Leaning Too Hard on AI?

AI is efficient, but it's not wise

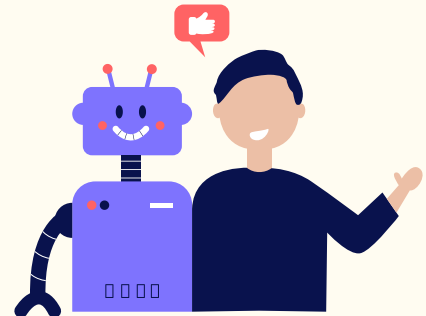
- It can't understand emotion, nuance, or context like a human can

Over-reliance risks:

- Blind trust in AI outputs ("automation bias")
- Reduced critical thinking in students and teachers
- Missed opportunities for relationship-building

Teachers must remain the final decision-makers

- Use AI as a tool, not as a substitute for professional judgment.



AI can be incredibly helpful, but it's not always right. The danger comes when we stop questioning its results or when we rely on it so heavily that we stop thinking for ourselves.

This is called 'automation bias': when people assume that a computer's answer is always correct.

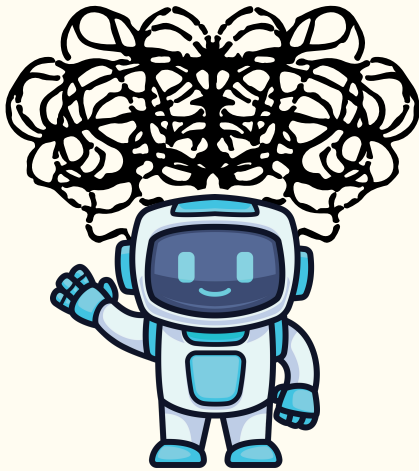
But teaching is about more than content, it's about connection, empathy, and insight. That can't be automated.

A computer cannot understand emotion or context like a human can - it can only replicate it.

AI must remain a tool, and teachers must continue to be the final decision makers.



When AI Makes Stuff Up – “Hallucinations” and Misinformation



- AI sometimes generates false or made-up content → “Hallucinations”
- Big risk in education:
 - fake facts
 - Misleading sources.
- AI doesn’t know truth – it predicts what “sounds right”
- Always fact-check AI-generated
- Teach students to verify and question AI content

One of the biggest surprises with tools like ChatGPT is how confidently they present false information.

This is called ‘hallucination’ - the AI isn’t lying, it just doesn’t know the difference between real and fake.

It’s simply guessing the next best word or phrase based on patterns.

This is a big risk in education and can provide us with incorrect facts, summaries, lesson content, and student feedback and even provide fake sources.

That’s why we need to review everything AI gives us, especially if we plan to teach it or give it to students. Accuracy is non-negotiable in education.

How to Use AI Responsibly in Your Classroom



Transparency → Let students know when and how AI is being used



Human Oversight → Always review AI outputs – you make the final call



Privacy First → Use tools that protect student data; avoid sharing sensitive info



Bias Awareness → Regularly check AI feedback for fairness across all student groups



Educational Purpose → Use AI to enhance learning, not shortcut it

Responsible AI use isn't about limiting creativity - it's about creating safe, fair, and meaningful learning environments.

As teachers, you're the first line of defence against unintended harm.

By using these simple principles - transparency, privacy, oversight, and purpose - you can make the most of AI tools without losing what makes your teaching human.

Transparency – Be Clear About When AI Is Used



- Students and families should know when AI is part of learning
 - Example: “This feedback was generated by an AI tool”
- Disclose how the tool works and its limitations
 - Is it summarising, scoring, or suggesting?
- Build trust by being open about AI’s role
 - Explain that AI supports the process – it doesn’t make final decisions
- Clear communication = informed participation

One of the most ethical things we can do with AI in education is simply be transparent.

If you’re using AI-generated feedback, or auto-marking tools, tell your students.

If you’re trialling a lesson planner that uses generative AI, share that too.

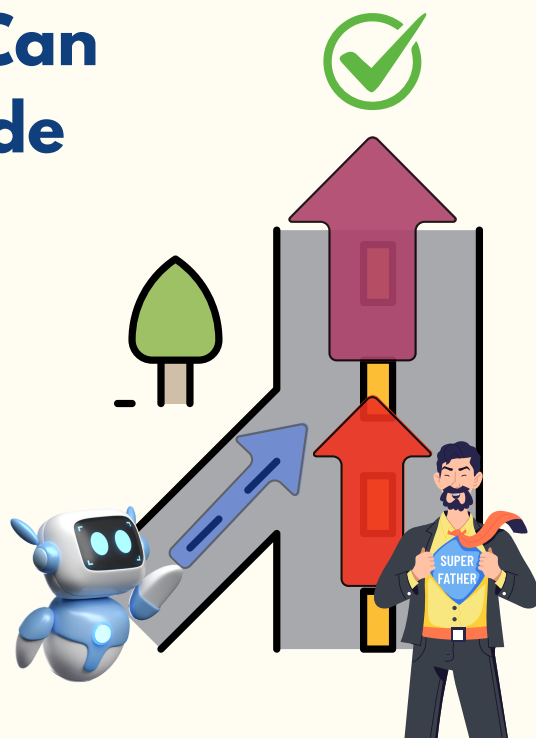
It also means there is clear communication within managed tasks.

This builds trust and also models the kind of transparency we expect from students and systems alike.

Human Oversight - AI Can Suggest, But You Decide

- AI supports — but doesn't replace teacher judgment
- Only you understand your students' needs and context
- Always review AI outputs before using them
- Don't assume AI is accurate or fair

You are accountable for outcomes, not the tool



It's been mentioned before but as a reminder : AI can be a co-pilot, but it can't fly the plane.

No matter how smart or helpful a tool seems, the teacher must stay in control.

Using an AI feedback tool should not determine the final grade of a student's work.

Making a lesson plan to educate students, but not checking the accuracy of the information in the lesson provided, would result in misguidance and intellectual neglect.

Never assume that any output from AI is accurate or fair.

You know your students best, their progress, their needs, and their context.

At the end of the day, You are accountable for outcomes, not the tool.

That human layer of interpretation and care is irreplaceable.

Protect Student Data – Privacy Isn't Optional

Is the tool school-approved?

- Has it been vetted by your school, department, or IT team?

Does it explain what data is collected and stored?

- E.g. student names, writing samples, voice input, login patterns

Where is the data stored - and for how long?

- Cloud-based? Local? Can it be deleted?

Who else can access the data?

- Is it shared with third parties or used to train future AI models?

Have parents/students been informed (or consented)?

- Especially for tools used with minors

Can you use the tool without requiring personal data?

- Try demo/test mode with generic input if possible

Is there a way to delete student data from the tool?

- Look for “data deletion” or “clear records” options

Many AI tools collect and analyse student work, which means they're handling sensitive information.

If you wouldn't share that data with someone outside your classroom, you shouldn't trust it to a tool without knowing where it goes, who sees it, and how it's used.

You don't need to be a cybersecurity expert, but you do need to ask the right questions and only use tools that meet school and system standards.

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How to Check AI for Bias – A Teacher's Role

Test with Diverse Inputs

- Try student samples from different backgrounds, learning styles, or language levels
- See if the AI response changes unfairly

Review AI tools over time

- Track whether inputs favour specific writing styles, accents, or content types.

Balance AI feedback with teacher judgment

- Especially for culturally diverse, neurodiverse, or creative responses

Encourage students to speak up

- Create a safe space for them to question or challenge AI-generated comments

Give feedback and report to developers or admins

- Keep a record and flag patterns of concern

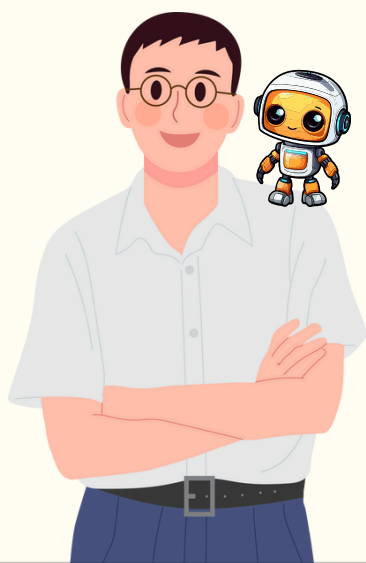


Bias doesn't just disappear once you're aware of it. It has to be monitored and challenged continuously.

If you notice that a feedback tool seems to mark students from diverse backgrounds more harshly, or misunderstands creative phrasing, that's your cue to step in.

You're not just using the tool, you're auditing it, questioning it, and improving it through practice.

You're Still in Charge – The Final Responsibility Is Yours



Teachers are accountable for AI-informed decisions

- AI can assist - but cannot be held responsible for outcomes

You must review, adapt, and justify AI outputs

- Whether it's feedback, grading, or lesson content

Legal and ethical responsibility lies with the human user

- Especially when dealing with minors, assessments, and privacy

Modelling responsible AI use teaches students ethical tech habits

- You're not just using AI - you're showing how to use it wisely

No matter how advanced or impressive an AI tool is, it doesn't have the context, the emotional intelligence, or the ethical compass that you bring as an educator. AI can suggest. It can assist. It can even impress. But it can't care - and it can't be held accountable if something goes wrong.

That responsibility will always come back to us. Whether it's a biased grade, a data privacy concern, or a tool that misleads more than it helps, it's the teacher who must step in, review, adjust, and make the final call.

That's not a burden - it's a form of professional trust. Schools, parents, and students are relying on you not just to use these tools, but to use them wisely.

And perhaps more importantly, you are modelling what responsible, thoughtful technology use looks like for your students. They will follow your lead. If they see you question AI outputs, explain its limitations, or prioritise fairness over speed, they'll carry those habits with them into the AI-driven world they're growing up in.

Let's Get Hands-On!



Now that we've unpacked what AI is and how to use it responsibly, it's time to get hands-on. These tools are becoming increasingly common in schools, but that doesn't mean they're flawless.

The goal here isn't just to explore what they can do - it's to evaluate how they align with your professional standards.

As you test them out, ask these questions:

- Would I feel comfortable using this with students?
- What ethical concerns might come up?
- What guidelines would I want in place before introducing this into my classroom?

Your task isn't just to explore — it's to evaluate

How helpful is the tool?

Where could it go wrong?

What bias, privacy, or clarity issues might arise?

Canva AI

Goal: Use Canva Magic Write to generate a teaching resource

Transparency

- Is it clear this is an AI tool?
- Can you explain how it works?
- Will students know AI is involved?

Privacy & Data Use

- Does it collect student data?
- Is the storage/sharing policy clear?
- Can it be used without login?

Fairness & Bias

- Test with diverse inputs – is it fair?
- Any cultural or language bias?
- Could it disadvantage any learners?

Output Quality

- Is the output accurate and relevant?
- Any signs of hallucination or error?
- Would you trust this without review?

Classroom Fit

- Does it support teaching, not replace it?
- Would students/parents understand its use?
- Can it be adapted for different learners?



Would I feel confident using this tool ethically and safely in my classroom?

Now, for this session we will be using Canva to make an entire lesson plan -

While we're doing this, we'll have a look at this ethical checklist and view the ethics of using Canva AI in an educational setting.

Transparency

- Is it clear that this tool uses AI?
- Can you explain how it generates its output (e.g., prediction, summarisation)?
- Will students know when AI is involved?

Privacy & Data Use

- Does the tool collect student data (e.g., names, writing, voice)?
- Can you find information about how data is stored or shared?
- Is it approved by your school or IT department?
- Can you use the tool without logging in or sharing personal info?

Fairness & Bias

- Did the tool respond fairly to inputs from different backgrounds or learning styles?
- Are there any signs of cultural, linguistic, or ability-based bias?
- Would this tool support or disadvantage any group of students?

Classroom Fit & Pedagogical Value

- Does this tool enhance learning or teaching, or just save time?
- Can you clearly explain its role to students and parents?
- Are there risks of over-reliance or misuse (e.g. for cheating or skipping thinking)?
- Can it be adapted for students with different needs?

Output Quality

- Was the AI-generated content accurate and relevant?
- Did it make any mistakes, fabrications, or "hallucinations"?
- Would you trust this tool's output without your review?

Canva AI

1. Login to Canva

- Go to: www.canva.com → Click “Docs”

2. Create a Blank Doc

- Click “+ Create a Doc”

3. Use Magic Write

- Type /magic and select Magic Write

4. Enter Your Prompt

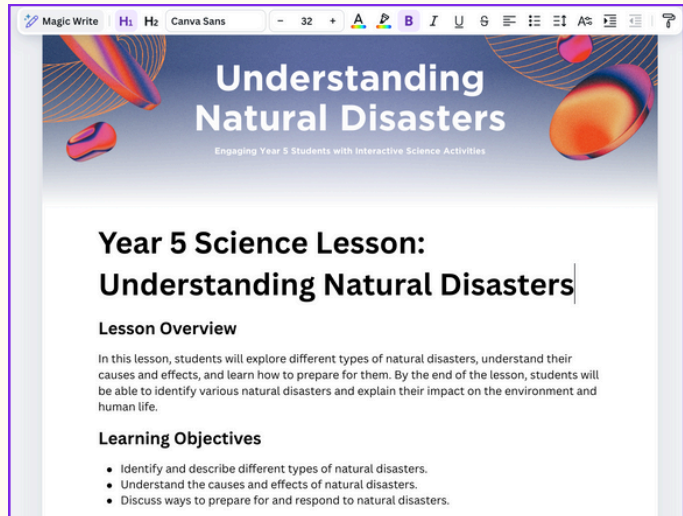
- Example:
- “Create a Year 5 science lesson on natural disasters with 1 student activity.”
- (Feel free to change subject/year level!)

5. Review the Output

- Use the ethical checklist

6. Discuss with a Partner or Group

- Would you use it? Why or why not?
- What would you change?



Follow the instructions on the slide to make

Group Discussions

- What did the AI get right?
 - Was the content useful, creative, or time-saving?
- What concerns did you notice?
 - Any bias, inaccuracies, or missing context?
- Did it reflect your teaching values and student needs?
- Would you actually use this output in your classroom? Why or why not?
- What would students need to know before using a tool like this?

Now time for a Group Discussion to hear the teachers' opinions on AI content generation.

Reflection time

- **What excites you most about using AI in your teaching?**
 - How could it improve your planning, differentiation, or feedback?
- **What concerns or ethical risks do you want to stay mindful of?**
 - Think about bias, privacy, over-reliance, or fairness
- **What's one specific way you'll apply what you've learned today?**
 - A classroom policy, a tool you'll test, and a discussion with your students
- **What do you want to learn more about after today?**
 - Responsible AI use? Privacy law? Specific tools?

Before the event wraps up, give an opportunity for teachers to reflect on today's session and write some thoughts that may have come across during the event.

We can collect these answers to then view for future prospects.

Tools you could use...



ChatGpt- AI chatbot for lesson planning, idea generation, and content creation.



Brisk Teaching - AI Chrome extension for lesson planning, student differentiation, and writing feedback.



Design platform with AI tools for eye-catching teaching content.



Grammarly - AI tool for grammar checks, spelling fixes, and style suggestions.



Gradescope - AI grading platform for assessments, coding tasks, and quizzes.