

Name:  
Class Period:  
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## Public Forum Case Outline-Contentions only

Please remove anything in blue letter and anything that is not used prior to submitting.

### I. Introduction

A. Stance on Case - Neg

B. Definitions

a) Word 1 - Artificial intelligence

Source - Oxford Dictionary

Definition - The capacity of computers or other machines to exhibit or simulate intelligent behaviour

b) Word 2 - Benefits

Source - Thesaurus.com

Definition - an advantage or profit gained from something.

C. Framework - quality of evidence

D. Observation

### II. Contention 1 - Loss of critical thinking

A. Claim - Generative AI can slow down critical thinking

B. Warrant

1. Card #1

a) Increased AI use linked to eroding critical thinking skills

b) An attractive aspect of AI tools is cognitive offloading, where individuals rely on the tools to reduce mental effort. As the technology is both very new and rapidly being adopted in unforeseeable ways, questions arise about its potential long-term impacts on cognitive functions like memory, attention, and problem-solving under prolonged periods or volume of cognitive offloading taking place.

c) Jackson, Justin. "Increased AI Use Linked to Eroding Critical Thinking Skills." Phys.org, 13 Jan. 2025, [phys.org/news/2025-01-ai-linked-eroding-critical-skills.html#google\\_vignette](https://phys.org/news/2025-01-ai-linked-eroding-critical-skills.html#google_vignette). Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

2. Card #2

a) Tag - Artificial Intelligence leads to less skills as a user.

b) Summary - artificial intelligence negatively impacts critical thinking by encouraging reliance on automated solutions rather than independent problem-solving. Fan

suggests that AI's convenience leads to a decline in analytical skills, as users increasingly depend on technology to generate answers instead of engaging in deep thought and reasoning. The article warns that this overdependence on AI could hinder intellectual growth and creativity.

- c) MLA - Fan, Leanne. "AI Reduces Critical Thinking." The Nexus, 2024, [wvnexus.org/opinions/ai-reduces-critical-thinking/](http://wvnexus.org/opinions/ai-reduces-critical-thinking/). Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

d)

e)

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- C. Impact - Without critical thinking, people may start relying on AI too heavily, assuming that AI is infallible or always correct. This could lead to situations where people unquestioningly accept AI-generated outputs without verifying or scrutinizing the results, which can be risky, especially in sensitive areas like healthcare, finance, or law.

### III. Contention 2 - Job loss

A. Claim - Generative AI in schools can cause job loss

B. Warrant

#### 1. Card #1

- a) The Impact of Artificial Intelligence - Widespread Job Losses
- b) automation will displace between 400 and 800 million jobs by 2030, requiring as many as 375 million people to switch job categories entirely
- c) "The Impact of Artificial Intelligence - Widespread Job Losses | IoT for All." IoT for All, 2024, [www.iotforall.com/impact-of-artificial-intelligence-job-losses](http://www.iotforall.com/impact-of-artificial-intelligence-job-losses). Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

#### 2. Card #2

- a) Tag - Human teachers are more important than AI teachers.
- b) Summary - The union asserts that while AI can enhance teaching by automating tasks and personalizing learning, it cannot replace human educators' critical roles in mentorship, emotional support, and fostering creativity. The article emphasizes the need for ethical AI integration and policies that support teachers in adapting to technological advancements.

- c) MLA - Elliott, David. "AI Won't Replace Teachers, Says This Global Union." World Economic Forum, 2 July 2024, [www.weforum.org/stories/2024/07/artificial-intelligence-education-teachers-union/](https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/07/artificial-intelligence-education-teachers-union/). Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

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- C. Impact - AI-driven automation may replace low-wage jobs, leading to greater income inequality as high-skilled workers in technology and management remain in demand, while lower-skilled workers face unemployment.

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- IV. Conclusion
- A. Main Voters
  - B. Ballot Decision