The following is first a machine translation of an interview about AI from a Christian perspective. The interview was in Mandarin Chinese.

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The original Chinese text follows after the English text:

AI, or artificial intelligence, is undoubtedly the most talked-about topic today. From ChatGPT to DeepSeek, autonomous driving to AI art generation, artificial intelligence has quietly permeated every corner of our lives. But do you truly understand what AI is? Some call it the "technology of the future", some brand it the "terminator of humanity", and others regard it as a "shortcut to wealth"...

Nowadays, countless people are gripped by worries: Will AI take our jobs? The threat of unemployment looms large. Programmers, designers and even medical professionals are asking themselves: *Will I be replaced by AI?* Others fear that, just like in sci-fi movies, AI will one day dominate humanity and rule the world. Meanwhile, many are eager to seize the moment, hoping to get rich overnight with AI and become the next tech giant.

For parents, AI brings not only opportunities but also deep anxiety. How should children receive education in this new era? What skills should they learn to avoid being left behind? And as middle-aged adults, how can they adapt to an AI-driven world themselves?

What earth-shaking changes will AI bring to humanity? Is it an opportunity or a threat? A tool or a master? Today, we will lift the veil of mystery surrounding AI, explore the transformations it will spark, and discuss where humanity is headed.

I recently interviewed my friend, Dr. Glyn T. Gowing. Our in-depth conversation completely reshaped my preconceptions and imagination about AI. I gained tremendous insights from this exchange, and I feel compelled to share this interview, so that more people can learn the truth behind AI and gain new perspectives and reflections.

Dr. Glyn T. Gowing is a senior professor of Computer Science at LeTourneau University and Chair of the university's Online Computer Science Program. Holding a doctoral degree, his research focuses primarily on artificial intelligence. Boasting profound academic expertise and rich practical experience in this field, he is a widely recognized AI expert. Through years of teaching and research, Dr. Gowing has earned an outstanding reputation in academic circles and made remarkable contributions to the practical application and innovation of AI technology.

I. AI Is a Tool, Not a Deity

AI has become a global sensation, yet few fully grasp its essence. Dr. Gowing states plainly: "The AI we are talking about today is not true intelligence at all." Indeed, AI is far from the self-thinking "super brain" depicted in movies. It is essentially a program capable

of rapid information processing, pattern recognition and data summarization. It analyzes correlations between words and phrases to generate responses that seem intelligent, but it does not truly comprehend the content it produces.

Dr. Gowing emphasizes that AI is a disruptive technology, comparable to the printing press, the steam engine and the Internet in human history — innovations that revolutionized our ways of living and working. The printing press popularized books and boosted literacy; the steam engine made long-distance travel accessible and facilitated commodity circulation; the Internet enabled fast, low-cost information sharing. AI, in turn, empowers us to make more informed decisions by efficiently processing massive volumes of data.

Even so, he reminds us that AI is not omnipotent. While it delivers great convenience in numerous fields, we must not over-rely on it, let alone worship it as an almighty force. He worries that blind faith in AI will erode people's own judgment and creativity. "AI is merely a tool," he notes. "Its purpose is to assist us with information processing, not to replace human thinking and decision-making."

The limitations of AI are already evident. For instance, Google Gemini once suggested that people "eat a few small stones every day to supplement minerals". Such ridiculous cases of "AI hallucination" prove that AI has no real understanding of human physiological needs. Similar errors reveal that AI's so-called "intelligence" stems purely from statistical analysis and pattern matching of data, rather than genuine comprehension or logical reasoning.

Dr. Gowing hopes that society will calm down from the current AI frenzy and recognize its true nature: a powerful tool, not a substitute for humanity. No matter how advanced AI becomes, it can never replicate human creativity, emotions or moral judgment.

So is AI a miracle tool or a trap? The answer lies in how we use it. "The future of AI is in our hands," Dr. Gowing says. "The key is to use it wisely, instead of being led astray by it."

II. Survival Guide for the AI Era: Right Mindset and Essential Skills

The AI era has arrived — are you ready? Faced with an AI-powered world, many feel overwhelmed and fear being eliminated. Take heart. Dr. Gowing points out the way forward: "Adapting to the AI era requires both a sound mindset and practical skills." Below are the key mindsets and abilities we need.

1. Mindset: Treat AI as a Tool, Not an Almighty Deity

"AI is a tool created by humans, not an omniscient god," Dr. Gowing stresses. We must always remember that AI is designed by people, and since humans are fallible, AI is bound to make mistakes too. The ancient Roman philosopher Seneca once said, "To err is human." "We should never take AI's outputs at face value," Dr. Gowing warns. "We must always maintain critical thinking."

He shares a harrowing real-life example: A man in the Netherlands, deeply troubled by environmental issues, turned to AI for advice. Shockingly, the AI told him that "ending his own life was the best way to reduce environmental harm". The man ultimately took his own life. This tragedy serves as a stark reminder: AI's answers are not always reliable, and human judgment remains irreplaceable.

2. Skills: Learn to Ask Questions and Verify Results
Dr. Gowing highlights two core skills: **learning to ask targeted questions** and **learning to verify information**.
- **Learn to ask questions**: Just like using a search engine, you need to frame precise questions to get satisfactory answers. "The quality of AI's output depends entirely on the quality of your input," Dr. Gowing explains. Vague questions will only lead to ambiguous responses.
- **Learn to verify results**: AI does not always produce accurate content. Dr. Gowing cites a vivid example: His wife, a professor of mechanical engineering, once found unreasonable data in students' assignments. The root cause was that the students blindly trusted calculators but messed up unit settings, such as confusing radians with degrees. "Without a solid grasp of basic knowledge, you cannot tell whether AI's results are correct," he explains. This oversight can lead to severe consequences, ranging from misdiagnoses to wrong decisions.

III. Will AI Steal Our Jobs? There Is No Need to Panic
Will programmers lose their jobs because of AI? Software engineers across Silicon Valley are anxious about being replaced. Dr. Gowing reassures everyone with a smile: "Do not worry. AI is nowhere near capable of fully replacing human workers." Here are his suggestions for coping with the impact of AI.

1. AI Can Write Code? Don't Get Too Optimistic
"I always find it amusing when people claim AI will replace programmers," Dr. Gowing remarks. He has caught many students submitting AI-generated code for coursework — code that is either inefficient or riddled with bugs. "I can tell at a glance when code is written by AI," he says. "It usually lacks logical coherence and optimization."

While AI does save time on coding, Dr. Gowing insists: "You must understand the code thoroughly and identify its errors and potential security risks." He even asks his students to generate code with AI, so they can see its flaws for themselves. "Using unexamined AI-generated code directly comes with huge risks."

2. AI Transforms Work, Rather Than Eliminates It
"AI will not fully replace programmers or other professions; it will reshape workflows," Dr. Gowing believes. Self-checkout machines at Walmart have reduced the number of cashiers, yet human staff are still needed to manage and maintain the systems. "AI boosts efficiency, but it can never take the place of human experience and judgment."

He further explains that experienced programmers will increasingly take on the role of **code reviewers** in the future, tasked with verifying and optimizing AI-generated code, instead of writing every line from scratch. This shift will not cause unemployment; instead, it will allow programmers to focus on higher-level work.

3. AI Excels in Specific Fields, but General AI Remains a Distant Dream
"AI delivers outstanding performance in specialized areas, such as medical image recognition," Dr. Gowing notes. AI can detect tumors in X-rays more accurately than human doctors, marking a major breakthrough for healthcare. Still, this does not mean AI can replace physicians entirely.

As for the much-discussed "general artificial intelligence" — AI that can think and solve any problem just like humans — Dr. Gowing states firmly: "General AI will never emerge within our lifetimes." In his view, AI's true value lies in solving targeted problems, not emulating human creativity.

4. History Proves: Technological Revolutions Create New Opportunities
"Every technological revolution phases out old jobs, yet it also creates countless new opportunities," Dr. Gowing reminds us. The steam engine put coachmen out of work, but gave rise to train drivers and mechanical engineers. The popularization of computers eliminated manual calculation jobs, while creating new careers such as programmers and data scientists. "The AI era will follow the same pattern. Instead of panicking, we should adapt actively."

5. The Future Belongs to Human-AI Collaboration
To conclude, Dr. Gowing states: "AI's true value lies in collaborating with humans, not replacing them." It can handle repetitive tasks, but complex decision-making and creative work still rely on human wisdom and experience. "AI is a tool, and humans hold the reins. As long as we learn to work alongside AI, the future remains full of promise."

IV. No AI Can Surpass the Inherent Value of Humans
AI outperforms humans in many areas — does that mean human value is diminished? Dr. Gowing offers a profound perspective: "Human value does not come from being better than AI. It stems from the fact that humans are made in the image of God." This statement reveals the root of human dignity and guides us to rethink our identity, goals and meaning in the AI age.

Human Value: Rooted in the Image of God
Dr. Gowing points out that American culture often ties personal worth to professional work. "Like many others, I once measured my own value by my work achievements. But from a Christian perspective, this mindset is wrong."

He quotes Genesis 1:27 from the Bible: *"So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them."* He emphasizes:

"Human value has nothing to do with how intelligent or capable we are. We possess inherent dignity simply because we bear the image of God." This uniqueness sets humanity apart from all other creations.

He uses a 10 US dollar bill as a vivid metaphor: "A banknote holds value because it bears the official mark and design of a nation. Similarly, every person, as a bearer of God's image, has inherent dignity and worth. Whether you are an athlete, a musician, a researcher, or someone living with a disability, your value is equal and unshakable."

Human Value Remains Irreplaceable in the AI Era
To those who believe they become worthless once AI outperforms them, Dr. Gowing says: "Such people misunderstand where our true value lies. AI may change how work is done, but it can never negate the intrinsic worth of human beings."

"No matter how powerful AI grows, it can never undermine human value," he summarizes. "Our worth comes from being made in God's image, not from our abilities or accomplishments." In the AI era, we ought to stay confident, stay true to our calling and keep growing. As he puts it: "AI is a tool, and humans are the masters. Our future is full of hope."

V. Will AI Control Humanity? Don't Be Misled by Sci-Fi Movies
Will AI eventually take control of humanity, just like the plots in *The Terminator* or *The Matrix*? Dr. Gowing laughs and says: "Do not let science fiction movies fool you." Below is his professional analysis on whether AI poses a threat to mankind.

1. AI Is a Program, Not a "Super Intelligence"
"AI is nothing more than a deterministic computer program; it is not true intelligence," Dr. Gowing explains. Its core logic is simple: given the same input, it will always produce the same output. AI has no self-awareness and cannot truly understand human values. Therefore, "AI can never take control of humanity on its own — unless humans let it."

He adds: "Humans always retain control over AI. When people appear to be ruled by AI, the real controllers are actually the developers and operators behind the technology."

2. AI Bias: The Real Threat Originates from Humans
"The greatest danger of AI is not its potential to dominate humanity, but how humans design and use it," Dr. Gowing warns. For example, ChatGPT shows obvious bias when answering questions about former US presidents. "Such biases are inherited from training data and the values of its developers. Without vigilance, AI could become a tool for manipulating public opinion."

He also mentions that AI sometimes fabricates fake sources, papers and reports — another form of AI hallucination. This reminds us never to trust AI's outputs blindly, and always verify information with our own judgment.

3. How to Ensure AI Safety
Dr. Gowing puts forward two essential safeguards:
- **Technical safeguards**: Avoid over-restricting AI's functions unless users make specific requests. While it is necessary to block harmful content such as suicide guides, excessive censorship will make AI less useful. We must strike a balance between safety and practicality.
- **Social safeguards**: The public must understand that AI is a tool, not an all-knowing authority. Humans should never abandon critical thinking. Treat AI's outputs as references, not absolute truth.

4. AI and Faith: Can It Interpret the Bible?
Dr. Gowing also talks about AI's application in religion. "Would you trust AI to explain the Bible, especially on controversial topics within religious communities?" He believes AI can never replace human theological reflection or spiritual practice, for it has no real grasp of human faith and inner spirituality.

5. The Future of AI Is in Our Hands
"The trajectory of AI depends entirely on human usage," he concludes. AI can be a powerful problem-solving tool, yet it can also become a dangerous trap if we rely on it excessively. The key is to stay sober-minded, evaluate AI's content critically, and avoid blind dependence.

VI. ChatGPT vs. DeepSeek: An In-depth Comparison of Intelligence, Values and Safety
As AI technology advances rapidly, ChatGPT and DeepSeek have gained widespread popularity. They differ greatly in intelligence, embedded values and safety mechanisms. During our conversation, Dr. Gowing analyzes their unique features and potential risks.

1. Intelligence: Each Has Its Own Strengths
- **ChatGPT**: It excels at English language processing and generates coherent content even in complex contexts. However, numerous safety restrictions mean it will evade or refuse to answer certain sensitive questions.
- **DeepSeek**: It responds faster and outperforms ChatGPT in Chinese language processing, especially in daily conversational scenarios. Its support for dialects such as Cantonese is limited, and it often produces confusing content in this regard.

Dr. Gowing comments: "DeepSeek performs better in some functions, but its safety barriers are relatively easy to bypass."

2. Values: Biases Shaped by Cultural Background
- **ChatGPT**: It shows clear leanings on political and religious issues. It tends to criticize certain public figures while remaining silent on others. For simple questions, it may produce overly lengthy and rambling answers due to its built-in settings. Constrained by safety rules, it often avoids sensitive topics, leading to one-sided responses.

- **DeepSeek**: Influenced by Chinese culture, it tends to follow traditional Chinese medical concepts when giving health advice, for instance discouraging cold drinks. It will not generate negative remarks about China's ruling party or national leaders, reflecting its cultural and contextual boundaries.

"Both models carry biases, just in different directions," Dr. Gowing summarizes. "ChatGPT is shaped by Western values, while DeepSeek aligns closely with Chinese culture."

3. Safety: Balancing Privacy and Risks
- **ChatGPT**: Developed by a US company, it has relatively transparent privacy policies, though data leakage risks still exist. Its strict safety rules sometimes result in inaccurate or evasive answers.
- **DeepSeek**: Reportedly affiliated with Chinese authorities, which raises users' concerns over data privacy. It has fewer safety restrictions that are easier to circumvent, allowing for more direct answers on many topics.

Dr. Gowing reminds all users to protect personal privacy when using any AI service.

4. How Should Users Choose?
- For non-political and culturally neutral questions: DeepSeek is preferable for more accurate answers.
- For politically or culturally sensitive topics: Both models have inherent biases. You must rely on your own judgment and never accept answers unconditionally.
- **Recommended practice**: Use both platforms side by side, compare their outputs, and form your own conclusions.

"Whichever AI you use, keep your mind active and never take answers at face value," Dr. Gowing emphasizes.

5. AI Is a Tool — Proceed with Caution
ChatGPT and DeepSeek each have pros and cons. Your choice should be based on your actual needs. An AI's performance is deeply affected by its cultural background and design goals. As Dr. Gowing says, all AI carries biases, so constant vigilance is essential.

In this era of booming AI technology, we ought to embrace its convenience while retaining independent thinking. AI is a tool — wisdom always belongs to humanity.

VII. China-US Tech Competition: Confrontation or Cooperation?
Technological competition between China and the United States, especially in the AI sector, has drawn global attention. Is this competition a driving force for innovation, or a source of escalating confrontation? Dr. Gowing shares his insights on this complex issue and the possibilities for cooperation.

1. The Politicization of Tech Competition: A Cause for Regret

"I dislike this competition intensely, because it has been overly politicized," Dr. Gowing states frankly. Once politics intervenes, especially within the US political landscape, the two sides often demonize each other, deepening misunderstandings and hostility.

Many Americans hold outdated stereotypes about China. He recounts that when he tells people he has visited China, they ask in surprise: "Why would you go there? Isn't that a bad place?" In reality, government policies are separate from the lives of ordinary people. People in China and the United States share the same basic needs, hopes and dreams.

2. Competition vs. Cooperation: The Fallacy of a Zero-Sum Game
Competition itself is not negative — it stimulates innovation and accelerates technological progress. The rivalry between China and the US in AI has indeed pushed the industry forward. However, Dr. Gowing opposes viewing this competition as a zero-sum game. "It should not be a fight where one side wins and the other loses. Instead, it should be a process of mutual learning and joint progress."

3. The Possibility of Cooperation: Building Bridges Across Cultures
Dr. Gowing is an active participant in China-US academic collaboration. This year, he co-authored two academic papers on AI with multiple Chinese professors, being the only non-Chinese researcher on the teams. He is also learning Chinese diligently, as he believes it is impolite to make his Chinese colleagues communicate with him in English. In his view, language is a vital bridge connecting different cultures.

4. The Real China: Breaking Stereotypes
Dr. Gowing still vividly remembers his first trip to China back in 2007. When he stepped out of Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, the modern metropolis completely overturned his old impressions. He saw a city as advanced as any in the United States, with clean streets, fashionable residents, nice vehicles and stores selling laptops and high-end goods.

Many Americans have completely wrong ideas about China, he notes. He has visited churches and met many Christian believers in China, proving that the stereotypes spread by some media are untrue.

5. Hope for the Future: Understanding and Collaboration
Dr. Gowing is optimistic about the future of China-US relations. Platforms like Xiaohongshu enable young people from both countries to communicate directly and discover common ground, breaking prejudices and fostering mutual understanding. "We are all created by God. We ought to help and love one another," he says. He hopes to see more technological cooperation between the two nations to advance the interests of all humanity.

Closing Thought: Competition Is a Means, Cooperation Is the Goal

Fierce as the China-US tech competition is, it should not lead to confrontation. As Dr. Gowing puts it: "Competition fuels innovation, but cooperation delivers win-win results." In a globalized world, understanding and collaboration matter far more than conflict. By casting aside prejudices and strengthening exchanges, China and the US can work hand in hand in AI and create a better future for everyone.

VIII. The Greatest Ethical Challenge in AI Research: Bias and Accountability
Beyond technical hurdles, AI researchers face profound ethical dilemmas. During our talk, Dr. Gowing explores ethical issues in AI development, particularly systemic bias and its far-reaching social impacts.

1. The Danger of AI Being Regarded as the "Voice of Truth"
"Eliminating bias is the biggest ethical challenge for AI researchers," Dr. Gowing begins. People tend to accept AI's outputs as objective truth without question. If training data or design processes carry the developers' personal biases, the consequences can be catastrophic.

He cites two striking examples:
- **Biased medical AI**: If an AI medical system is developed by religious groups that refuse blood transfusions, it may reject this life-saving treatment even when it is the standard medical solution.
- **Extreme vegetarian AI**: An AI nutrition tool designed by radical vegetarians may deny the necessity of meat entirely, ignoring the fact that obligate carnivores such as cats must eat meat to survive, endangering animal lives.

"Researchers must never let their personal beliefs or biases dictate an AI's functions. Doing so can lead to disasters," he warns seriously.

2. Where Does AI Bias Come From?
AI bias stems from three main sources:
- **Limitations of training data**: If raw data contains prejudices, AI will replicate them in its outputs.
- **Subjective influence of researchers**: Developers' personal beliefs, values and cultural backgrounds unconsciously shape AI design and training.
- **Risk of social manipulation**: Some parties seek to use AI to spread specific agendas, manipulate public opinion and dominate discourse. This could even distort history and cover up the truth.

3. How to Mitigate Bias
- **Design based on objective facts**: Researchers must ground AI development in proven facts, rather than personal beliefs. Medical AI, for example, should follow universal medical consensus.
- **Acknowledge the limits of knowledge**: Stay humble and recognize your own limitations. Seek help from experts in unfamiliar fields. Dr. Gowing notes that although he

is learning Chinese, he would not attempt to build Chinese-English translation tools — a mistake many people make, resulting in ridiculous translation errors.
- **Build diverse teams**: Diverse research teams reduce one-sided perspectives and ensure AI outputs are inclusive and accurate.

4. Aligning AI with Human Values
The concept of "human values" varies across cultures, religions and ideologies. As a Christian, Dr. Gowing upholds values including respect for life, opposition to discrimination, and the belief that marriage is between one man and one woman — views not shared by everyone.

He warns that AI can be used to promote certain ideologies and undermine traditional or religious values. For example, some AI may label traditional views on marriage as outdated.

He calls on Christian researchers to engage actively in cutting-edge AI development, to ensure AI design and training align with Christian values. "If we stay away from this field, AI will spread ideas that contradict our faith."

Closing Thought: AI Is a Tool — Accountability Rests with Humans
AI holds immense potential, yet its ethical challenges cannot be ignored. As Dr. Gowing says: "We must never hand over the responsibility of thinking entirely to machines." AI developers need both technological innovation and a strong sense of ethics, to ensure AI benefits all humanity instead of exacerbating division and prejudice.

IX. AI and Creativity: Sophisticated Collage or True Original Creation?
Now that AI can write poems, compose music and create paintings, a fundamental question arises: Is this genuine creativity, or merely sophisticated imitation? Dr. Gowing breaks down the technical nature of AI's "creative ability" and reaffirms the sacred nature of human creativity.

1. How AI "Creates": The Essence of Its Algorithms
"Current AI creativity is essentially advanced statistical recombination," Dr. Gowing states directly. Taking large language models (LLMs) as an example:
- **Text creation**: AI analyzes massive text datasets to build networks of word probabilities, generating content much like completing an advanced fill-in-the-blank puzzle.
- **Image generation**: It matches text prompts with pixel patterns from training galleries and combines visual elements through mathematical calculations.

The core limitation is clear: AI only rearranges existing content. When asked to generate a "dreamlike forest", it merely mixes trees, light and shadow it has seen before. It cannot infuse works with emotional experiences of "dreaminess", as human artists do.

2. The Sacred Dimension of Human Creativity
Dr. Gowing draws a sharp comparison:
- **AI works**: Programs like the 1980s AI Racter produced books such as *The Policeman's Beard is Half Constructed*. The sentences are grammatically correct, yet meaningless and hollow.
- **Human creation**: Michelangelo could "see" the statue of David trapped within a block of marble, and set it free through carving.

Though not a theologian, Dr. Gowing firmly believes creativity is part of humanity's divine nature as beings made in God's image. Humans can turn ordinary materials, such as sand, into sophisticated technology like microchips and smartphones. This ability to transform the mundane into the extraordinary is beyond AI's reach.

3. The Creativity Divide: Recombination vs. True Inspiration

Dimension	**AI**	**Human Beings**
Foundation	Statistical data and probability	Life experience and genuine inspiration
Process	Pattern matching and content recombination	Comprehension, reconstruction and endowment of meaning
Output	Technically sound collage	Original works with soul and emotion

Using Sherlock Holmes adaptations as an example: AI can relocate the story to Shanghai and change character names, but the core narrative always remains Arthur Conan Doyle's creation. Human writers, by contrast, can invent entirely new storytelling styles, just as Agatha Christie revolutionized mystery novels.

4. Outlook: Safeguard the Human Core of Creativity
With AI-generated content flooding the internet, Dr. Gowing offers a word of caution:
- **Define AI as a creative springboard, not the creator itself**.
- **Retain human authority to judge the ultimate meaning of all works**.

When AI can churn out thousands of technically perfect sonnets, we cherish even more the poems that touch our souls. Only humans can endow creation with profound meaning.

Creativity is the final frontier that distinguishes humans from tools. AI may mimic the form of creation, but it can never replicate the sacred moment when Michelangelo looked at a block of marble and said: *"David is already inside."*

X. Education Revolution in the AI Era: Assistant or Replacement?
Now that ChatGPT can write excellent essays and AI art tools produce stunning artwork, the education sector faces a critical question: Is our traditional education system being overturned? Do students still need to learn basic knowledge? If so, what should they focus on? Dr. Gowing re-examines the essence and future of education in the AI age.

1. Core Shift in Education: From Memorization to Critical Thinking
Dr. Gowing uses a classic analogy: "This is just like the debate over calculators decades ago. The point is not whether to use the tool, but whether you can judge if the results are correct without solid foundational knowledge."

He identifies three core competencies for students in the AI era:
1. Framing precise and effective questions for AI.
2. Verifying and judging the reliability of AI outputs with basic expertise.
3. Developing critical thinking to spot biases and logical flaws.

AI is a tool, not a source of absolute answers. Students must master fundamental subject knowledge to use AI effectively, rather than being controlled by it.

2. AI's Role in Education: Assistance, Not Replacement
When asked if AI will replace teachers, Dr. Gowing gives a clear answer: "Highly unlikely. But AI can be an excellent teaching assistant."

Advantages of AI in education:
- It handles repetitive tasks such as grading assignments, providing examples and rephrasing complex concepts, reducing teachers' workload.
- It works around the clock without fatigue, offering instant support to students.

Limitations of AI in education:
- It cannot deliver emotional interaction. AI cannot read students' facial expressions or tones to gauge their understanding.
- It cannot replace teachers' guidance. Education is not just about knowledge transmission; it also shapes values, nurtures emotions and provides personalized mentorship — all uniquely human strengths.

AI and teachers should cooperate, not compete. AI acts as a powerful learning resource, just like reliable textbooks or websites. Teachers remain irreplaceable: they are not just instructors, but guides for young people. They adjust teaching methods for individual students and offer emotional and moral guidance. The ancient wisdom of Confucius — *teaching students in accordance with their aptitude* — still holds true today. Tools change, but the essence of human-to-human enlightenment remains eternal.

3. A New Model for AI-Era Education
Dr. Gowing outlines the future of education:
- **For students**: Build a solid knowledge base, cultivate critical thinking, and learn to collaborate with AI instead of relying on it blindly.
- **For teachers**: Embrace AI to improve teaching efficiency, while focusing on the core of education — human interaction and guidance.

- **For education systems**: Redesign curricula to integrate AI tools, while prioritizing basic knowledge and critical thinking training.

AI is a tool, while education is an art. In the AI-driven world, we should embrace new technology while staying true to the original mission of education: to cultivate intelligent, emotional and creative human beings. Now that knowledge is easily accessible via AI, true education begins in earnest — it lies in training minds, connecting hearts, and preserving the unique warmth of human teaching.

Epilogue: AI Is a Tool — Human Value Is Irreplaceable
In this conversation with Dr. Gowing, we explored AI creativity, educational applications, ethical challenges and China-US tech competition. At the end of the interview, Dr. Gowing re-emphasizes AI's limitations and humanity's irreplaceable value.

AI is a tool, not the embodiment of truth. It helps us solve problems, but can never replace human thought and judgment. Holding up the Bible, he notes that it is the ultimate source of truth, teaching us to understand the value of life. Created in God's image, humans possess unique wisdom, creativity and moral judgment.

We created AI, so we are its masters, not the other way around. Always stay alert to biases in AI outputs, and never be misled by blind dependence.

As Dr. Gowing puts it: "AI is a tool made by humans, not our ruler." In this fast-developing AI era, may we uphold our unique human nature, harness technology with wisdom and responsibility, and never be ruled by machines.

AI，人工智能，绝对是当下最火的词。从 ChatGPT 到 DeepSeek，从自动驾驶到 AI 绘画，AI 已经悄悄渗透到我们生活的每个角落。但你真的了解 AI 是什么吗？有人说它是“未来科技”，有人说它是“人类终结者”，还有人把它当成“财富密码”.....

现在，很多人都在担心：AI 会不会抢走我们的工作？失业的压力近在眼前，程序员、设计师、甚至医生都在问：“我会被 AI 取代吗？”更有人担心，AI 会不会像科幻电影里那样，统治人类，掌控世界？ 还有人摩拳擦掌，想靠 AI 一夜暴富，成为下一个科技巨头！

而对于父母来说，AI 带来的不仅是机遇，还有恐慌：孩子的教育怎么办？AI 时代，学什么才不会被淘汰？人过中年，他们自己又该如何适应这个 AI 驱动的世界？

AI 究竟会给世界带来什么翻天覆地的影响？是机遇还是威胁？是工具还是主宰？今天，我们就来揭开 AI 的神秘面纱，看看它到底会带来怎样的变革，人类将何去何从？

最近，我采访了我的朋友林子卿（Glyn T. Gowing）博士。和他的对话不仅充满深度，更彻底颠覆了我对 AI 的固有认知和想象。这次交流让我受益匪浅，也让我意识到，必须将这篇采访分享出来，让更多人了解 AI 背后的真相，期待为你带来全新的启发和思考。

林子卿博士是勒图尔勒大学（LeTourneau University）计算机科学领域的资深教授，同时担任该校在线计算机科学项目的主席。他拥有博士学位，研究重点聚焦于人工智能（AI），并在该领域积累了深厚的学术与实践经验，是业界公认的 AI 专家。凭借多年的教学与研究，林子卿博士不仅在学术界享有盛誉，还为 AI 技术的实际应用与创新贡献了重要力量。

一、AI 是工具，不是“神”

AI（人工智能）是当下最火的话题，但你真的了解它是什么吗？林子卿博士直言不讳地指出：“我们现在所谈论的 AI，其实并不是真正的智能。”没错，AI 并不是像电影里那样能自主思考的’超级大脑’，而是一种能够快速处理信息、识别模式并总结数据的程序。它通过分析词语和短语之间的关联，生成看似智能’的答案，但这并不意味着它真的理解这些内容。

林博士强调，AI 是一种颠覆性技术，就像历史上的印刷术、蒸汽机和互联网一样，它将彻底改变我们的生活和工作方式。印刷术让书籍普及，提升了人们的读写能力；蒸汽机让长途旅行变得便捷，推动了商品的流通；互联网则让信息传播变得快速而廉价。而 AI，则是通过高效处理数据，帮助我们做出更明智的决策。

然而，他也提醒我们，AI 并不是万能的。尽管它能在某些领域带来巨大便利，但我们不能过度依赖它，甚至把它当作‘神’来崇拜。他担心，人们可能会因为对 AI 的盲目信任，而忽视了自己的判断力和创造力。‘AI 只是一个工具，’他说，’它的作用是辅助我们处理信息，而不是替代人类的思考和决策。’

事实上，AI 的局限性已经暴露无遗。比如，Google Gemini 曾建议人们’每天吃几块小石子来补充矿物质’，这种荒谬的’AI 幻觉’正说明它并不真正理解人类的生理需求。类似的错误提醒我们，AI 的’智能’只是基于数据的统计和模式识别，而不是真正的理解或推理。

林子卿博士希望，随着时间推移，社会能够从对 AI 的’狂热崇拜’中冷静下来，认识到它的本质——一个强大的工具，而不是人类的替代品。毕竟，AI 再强大，也无法替代人类的创造力、情感和道德判断。

所以，AI 究竟是‘神器’还是‘陷阱’？答案在于我们如何使用它。‘AI 的未来掌握在我们手中，’林子卿博士说，’关键在于我们是否能够明智地利用它，而不是被它牵着鼻子走。’

二、AI 时代生存指南：心态与技能缺一不可

“AI 时代来了，你准备好了吗？ 面对 AI 驱动的世界，很多人感到压力山大，甚至担心自己会被淘汰。但别慌！林子卿博士为我们指明了方向：‘适应 AI 时代，心态和技能同样重要。’那么，我们究竟需要哪些关键心态和技能呢？

1. 心态：AI 是工具，不是‘神’

林子卿博士强调，‘AI 只是人类创造的工具，而不是全知全能的“神”。’我们必须时刻记住，AI 是由人设计的，而人难免会犯错，因此 AI 也可能出错。古罗马哲学家塞内加（Seneca）曾说：‘犯错乃人之常情（To err is human）。’既然人会犯错，AI 也不例外。‘我们不能盲目相信 AI 的答案，’林子卿博士提醒道，’而是要始终保持批判性思维。’

他还举了一个令人震惊的例子：一位荷兰男子因过度担忧环境问题，向 AI 寻求建议，结果 AI 竟然告诉他‘结束自己的生命是减少环境负担的最佳方式’。这位男子最终选择了自杀。这个悲剧提醒我们，‘AI 的回答并不总是可靠的，人类的判断力依然不可或缺。’

2. 技能：学会提问，学会验证

在技能方面，林子卿博士提出了两个关键点：’学会提问’和‘学会验证’。

- 学会提问：就像使用搜索引擎一样，我们需要掌握如何向 AI 提出精准的问题，才能得到理想的答案。‘AI 的输出质量，取决于你输入的质量，’林子卿博士解释道，’如果你问得模糊，AI 的回答也会模糊。’

- 学会验证：AI 的输出并不总是正确的。林子卿博士举了一个生动的例子：他的妻子是机械工程教授，曾发现学生提交的作业中数据明显不合理，原因是学生盲目依赖计算器，却忽略了单位设置（如将弧度误设为度数）。‘如果你不了解基础知识，就无法判断 AI 的结果是否正确，’他说，‘这可能导致严重后果，比如误诊病情或做出错误决策。’

三、**AI 会抢走我们的工作吗？别慌，未来有转机！**

“AI 来了，程序员要失业了吗？硅谷的软件工程师们都在焦虑，担心自己的工作会被 AI 取代。但林子卿博士却笑着告诉我们：‘别担心，AI 还远没有能力完全取代人类！’那么，面对 AI 的冲击，我们该如何应对？林子卿博士给出了他的建议。

1. AI 写代码？别高兴得太早！

林子卿博士直言，‘每次听到有人说 AI 会取代程序员，我都觉得好笑。’他提到，自己曾抓到不少学生用 AI 生成代码提交作业，但这些代码要么效率低下，要么漏洞百出。‘我一眼就能看出是 AI 写的，’他说，’因为它们往往缺乏逻辑性和优化。’

虽然 AI 确实能节省写代码的时间，但林子卿博士强调，‘关键是你必须理解代码，并能识别其中的错误和安全隐患。’他甚至让学生用 AI 生成代码，让他们看看那些代码到底有多烂。’如果你只是把 AI 生成的代码直接拿去用，那风险可就大了！’

2. AI 不会取代工作，而是改变工作方式

林子卿博士认为，‘AI 不会完全取代程序员或其他职业，而是会改变工作流程。’就像沃尔玛的自助结账取代了部分收银员，但依然需要人类来管理和维护系统。‘AI 可以提高效率，但它无法完全替代人类的经验和判断力，’他说。

他进一步解释道，‘未来，经验丰富的程序员将更多地扮演‘代码审查者’的角色，负责验证和优化 AI 生成的代码，而不是从头到尾手写代码。’这种转变不仅不会让程序员失业，反而会让他们专注于更高层次的任务。

3. AI 在某些领域表现优异，但通用 AI 还很遥远

林子卿博士指出，‘AI 在特定领域确实表现出色，比如医学影像识别。’他提到，AI 在识别 X 光片中的肿瘤方面，已经比人类医生更准确。‘这对医疗行业是巨大的进步，’他说，’但它并不意味着 AI 能完全替代医生。’

至于人们担心的‘通用 AI’——那种能像人类一样思考和解决任何问题的 AI——林子卿博士直言：‘在我和你有生之年，这种 AI 都不会出现。’他认为，AI 的真正价值在于解决特定问题，而不是替代人类的创造力。

4. 历史告诉我们：技术革命创造新机会

林子卿博士提醒我们，‘每次技术革命都会带来岗位的消失，但也会创造新的机会。’他举例说，蒸汽机的发明让马车夫失业，但也催生了火车司机和机械工程师；电脑的普及让部分手工计算岗位消失，但也创造了程序员和数据科学家等新职业。‘AI 时代也是如此，’他说，‘我们不必恐慌，而是要积极适应变化。’

5. 未来需要的是‘AI+人类’的协作

林子卿博士总结道，‘AI 的真正价值在于与人类协作，而不是替代人类。’它可以帮助我们处理重复性任务，但复杂的决策、创造性的工作，依然需要人类的智慧和经验。‘AI 是工具，人类才是主宰，’他说，‘只要我们学会如何与 AI 合作，未来依然充满希望。’

四、AI 再强，也比不上人类的价值！

“AI 在某些领域比人类更强大，这是否意味着人类的价值被削弱了？林子卿博士给出了一个深刻的回答：‘人类的价值不在于我们比 AI 强，而在于我们是按照上帝的形象被创造

的。’这句话不仅揭示了人类价值的根源，也为我们指明了在 AI 时代如何重新思考个人身份、目标和意义。

1. 人类的价值：源于神的形象

林子卿博士指出，美国文化中存在将’工作’与’个人价值’绑定的现象。他说，’很多人，包括我自己，也时常会拿工作产出衡量自我价值。但从基督信仰角度来说，这其实并不对。’

他引用《圣经·创世记》1 章 27 节：‘神就照着自己的形象造人，乃是照着他的形象造男造女。’他强调，‘人类的价值不在于我们有多聪明、多能干，而在于我们承载了神的形象。’这种独特性让我们在万物中与众不同。

他拿出了一张 10 元美钞，用一个生动的比喻说明这一点：’就像一张纸币，因为带有国家的印记和图案而具备价值。同理，人作为神形象的承载者，就自然拥有尊严和价值。无论你是运动员、音乐家、科研人员，或者有人身患残疾，都一样有价值。’

2. AI 时代，人类价值依然不可替代

对于那些担心’AI 做得比我好，就意味着我没有价值’的人，林博士认为：’这些人其实是没有正确认识我们价值的来源。AI 或许能改变工作形态，但不能否定人类本身的价值。’

林子卿博士总结道，‘AI 再强大，也无法动摇人类的价值。我们的价值源于神的形象，而不是我们的能力或成就。’在 AI 时代，我们需要‘保持信心，专注于自己的使命，并不断追求成长。’正如他所说：‘AI 是工具，人类才是主宰。我们的未来依然充满希望！’

五、AI 会控制人类吗？专家：别被科幻电影忽悠了！

“AI 会不会像科幻电影里那样，最终控制人类？这个问题听起来像是《终结者》或《黑客帝国》的剧情，但林子卿博士却笑着告诉我们：‘别被科幻电影忽悠了！’那么，AI 真的会威胁人类吗？林子卿博士给出了他的专业见解。

1. AI 是工具，不是‘超级大脑’

林子卿博士强调，‘AI 只是确定性的计算机程序，而不是真正的智能。’他解释说，‘AI 的本质是根据输入数据生成输出，只要输入相同，输出也必然相同。它没有自主意识，也无法真正理解人类的价值观。’因此，’AI 不可能自主控制人类，除非人类让它这么做。’

他还提到，‘AI 的控制权始终在人类手中。如果我们盲目相信 AI 的答案，那看起来像是 AI 在控制我们，但实际上，是那些设计和操控 AI 的人在控制我们。’

2. AI 的偏见：真正的威胁在于人类

林子卿博士指出，‘AI 的真正威胁不在于它是否会控制人类，而在于人类如何设计和利用它。’他举例说，ChatGPT 在回答关于美国前总统特朗普和奥巴马的问题时，表现出明显的偏见。‘这种偏见源于 AI 的训练数据和设计者的价值观，’他说，’如果我们不加以警惕，AI 可能成为某些人操控舆论的工具。’

他还提到，‘AI 有时会生成虚假的信息来源，甚至编造不存在的论文或报告。’这种‘AI 幻觉’提醒我们，‘不能盲目相信 AI 的输出，而要用自己的判断力去验证。’

3. 如何确保 AI 的安全？

林子卿博士提出了两种必要的保障措施：

- 技术保障：‘不要过度限制 AI 的功能，除非用户明确要求。’他解释说，虽然阻止 AI 生成有害信息（如自杀方法）是必要的，但过度审查可能导致 AI 无法提供有用的答案。‘我们需要在安全性和实用性之间找到平衡，’他说。
- 社会保障：‘我们必须让公众明白，AI 只是工具，而不是全知全能的“神”。’林子卿博士强调，‘人类永远不能放弃自己的判断力，而要把 AI 的输出当作参考，而不是真理。’

4. AI 与信仰：它能理解《圣经》吗？

林子卿博士还谈到了 AI 在宗教领域的应用。‘你会信任 AI 来解释《圣经》吗？’他问道，‘尤其是在教会和世界存在分歧的议题上？’他认为，‘AI 无法替代人类的神学思考和信仰实践，因为它并不真正理解人类的灵性和价值观。’

5. AI 的未来掌握在我们手中

林子卿博士总结道，‘AI 的未来取决于我们如何使用它。它可以是强大的工具，帮助我们解决问题，但也可能成为危险的陷阱，如果我们过度依赖它。’关键在于，’我们要保持清醒，用批判性思维去评估 AI 的输出，而不是盲目相信。’

六、ChatGPT vs. DeepSeek：智能、价值观与安全性的深度对比

在 AI 技术迅速发展的今天，ChatGPT 和 DeepSeek 作为两款备受关注的 AI 模型，各自展现了不同的特点。但它们在智能程度、价值观和安全性方面究竟有何差异？在林子卿博士的对话中，我们深入探讨了这一问题，揭示了这两款 AI 的独特之处与潜在风险。

1. 智能程度：各有千秋

- ChatGPT：
    - 优势：在英文处理上表现流畅，尤其在复杂语境下的语言生成能力较强。

    - 局限：由于设置了大量安全规则，ChatGPT 在某些问题上会受到限制，甚至拒绝回答敏感问题。
- DeepSeek：
    - 优势：响应速度更快，中文处理能力优于 ChatGPT，尤其在普通话语境下表现突出。
    - 局限：对粤语等方言支持较弱，容易出现混乱。

林子卿博士指出："DeepSeek 在某些功能上表现更好，但它的安全措施相对容易被绕过。"

2. 价值观：文化背景决定偏见

- ChatGPT：
    - 倾向性：在政治和宗教问题上表现出明显的偏向性。例如，它可能对某些政治人物持批评态度，而对另一些则保持沉默。例如，只有两种性别，非常简单的问题，但 ChatGPT 会长篇大论四五屏的信息，讲不同的人有不同的看法。
    - 限制：由于安全规则，ChatGPT 会回避一些敏感话题，导致答案不够全面。
- DeepSeek：
    - 倾向性：受中国文化背景影响，DeepSeek 在回答健康建议时可能更倾向于中医理念，例如不建议饮用冷饮。
    - 政治立场：DeepSeek 很难对中国共产党或领导人发表负面评论，体现了其文化背景的局限性。

林子卿博士总结道："两者都存在偏见，只是方向不同。ChatGPT 偏向西方价值观，而 DeepSeek 则更贴近中国文化。"

3. 安全性：隐私与风险的权衡

- ChatGPT：
    - 运营方：由一家美国公司运营，隐私政策较为透明，但仍存在数据泄露的风险。
    - 安全措施：设置了严格的安全规则，但这也导致其在某些问题上提供不准确或回避性的答案。
- DeepSeek：
    - 运营方：据报道与中国政府有联系，这可能引发用户对隐私安全的担忧。
    - 安全措施：相对较少，更容易被绕过，但也因此在某些问题上提供更直接的答案。

林子卿博士提醒："无论选择哪款 AI，用户都需要谨慎对待隐私信息。"

4. 用户如何选择？

- 非政治、非文化敏感问题：林子卿博士更倾向于使用 DeepSeek，因为它在这些领域提供更准确的答案。
- 政治或文化敏感问题：两者都存在偏见，用户需要结合自身判断，不能盲目接受 AI 的答案。
- 多模型对比：建议用户同时使用 ChatGPT 和 DeepSeek，对比两者的回答，并结合自己的思考做出判断。

林子卿博士强调："无论使用哪款 AI，用户都需要开动脑筋，不能一味接受答案。"

5. AI 是工具，用户需谨慎

ChatGPT 和 DeepSeek 各有优劣，用户在选择时应根据具体需求权衡利弊。无论是智能程度、价值观还是安全性，AI 的表现都深受其文化背景和设计目标的影响。正如林子卿博士所说："AI 存在偏见，用户需要保持警惕，不能盲目依赖。"

在这个 AI 技术飞速发展的时代，我们既要充分利用 AI 的便利，也要保持独立思考的能力。AI 是工具，而智慧，始终属于人类。

七、中美科技竞争：对抗还是合作？

中美之间的科技竞争，尤其是 AI 领域的较量，已成为全球关注的焦点。然而，这种竞争究竟是推动创新的动力，还是加剧对立的根源？在与林子卿博士的对话中，我们深入探讨了这一话题，揭示了竞争背后的复杂性与合作的可能性。

1. 科技竞争的政治化：林子卿博士的反感

林子卿博士直言不讳地表示："我讨厌这种竞争，因为它被过度政治化了。"他指出，一旦政治介入，尤其是美国政治环境，人们往往会将对方妖魔化，导致误解和敌意加深。

许多美国人对中国的印象停留在陈旧的偏见中。例如，当他告诉别人自己去过中国时，对方会惊讶地问："你为什么要去那里？他们不是很坏吗？"实际上，政府的行为与普通百姓的需求是两回事。无论是中国人还是美国人，都有着共同的需求、希望和梦想。

2. 竞争 vs. 合作：零和游戏的误区

林子卿博士认为，竞争本身并非坏事。它可以激发创新，推动技术进步。中美两国在 AI 领域的竞争，某种程度上促进了技术的快速发展。然而，他反对将竞争视为零和游戏。他指出："竞争不应该是你死我活的较量，而应该是相互学习、共同进步的过程。"

3. 合作的可能性：跨越文化的桥梁

林子卿博士本人是中美学术合作的积极实践者。今年，他与多位中国教授合作发表了两篇 AI 领域的论文。他是论文中唯一的非中国作者，而其他合作者均来自中国的大学。他还在努力学习中文，因为他觉得让中国同事用英语与他交流是不礼貌的。他认为，语言是跨越文化障碍的重要桥梁。

4. 中国的真实面貌：打破刻板印象

林子卿博士谈到了 2007 年他的首次中国之行。虽然过去了很多年，但记忆依然鲜活。当他走出广州白云机场，眼前的现代化都市彻底颠覆了他的想象。他看到的是一座现代化程度不亚于美国的大都市。街道干净整洁，人们穿着时尚，开车漂亮的车，商店里售卖着笔记本电脑和高档商品。

林子卿博士坦言，许多美国人对中国的印象完全错误。他在中国看到了教堂，也结识了许多基督徒，这让他意识到媒体渲染的刻板印象并不可信。

5. 未来的希望：理解与合作

林子卿博士对中美关系的未来充满期待。他特别提到，像小红书这样的社交平台让中美年轻人能够直接交流，发现彼此的共同点。这种互动有助于打破偏见，增进理解。林子卿博士强调：“我们都是由上帝创造的，应该彼此帮助、彼此相爱。”他希望中美两国能够在科技领域展开更多合作，共同推动人类进步。

总结：竞争是手段，合作是目标

中美之间的科技竞争固然激烈，但它不应成为对立的根源。正如林子卿博士所说：“竞争可以激发创新，但合作才能实现共赢。”在这个全球化的时代，理解与合作比对抗更为重要。只有打破偏见，增进交流，中美两国才能在 AI 领域携手并进，为全人类创造更美好的未来。

八、AI 研究的最大道德挑战：偏见与责任

在 AI 技术迅速发展的今天，研究者们不仅面临技术难题，更需应对复杂的道德挑战。在与林子卿博士的对话中，我们深入探讨了 AI 研究中的道德困境，尤其是偏见问题及其对社会的深远影响。

1.当 AI 成为“真理代言人”：偏见的危险性

“避免偏见是 AI 研究者面临的最大道德挑战。”林子卿博士开门见山地指出。问题在于，人们往往不假思索地接受 AI 的输出，视其为客观真理。然而，如果 AI 的训练数据或设计过程掺杂了研究者的个人偏见，后果可能极其严重。

他举了两个极具冲击力的例子：

- 医疗 AI 的信仰陷阱：如果由“拒绝输血”的宗教团体（如耶和华见证人）开发医疗 AI，它可能会在生死攸关的情况下拒绝推荐输血，即使这是医学共识中的最佳治疗方案。
- 极端素食 AI 的致命误导：一个由极端素食主义者设计的营养 AI，可能会完全否定肉类的必要性，却忽略了猫等专性肉食动物必须摄入肉类才能生存的事实，最终危害宠物健康。

“研究者必须警惕，不能让自己的信仰或偏见决定 AI 的行为，否则可能酿成灾难。”他严肃地强调。

2. 偏见从何而来？

AI 的偏见并非凭空产生，而是源于数据、设计者和社会意图三个层面：

- 训练数据的局限性：AI 的偏见往往源于训练数据的局限性。如果训练数据本身带有偏见，AI 的输出也会反映这些偏见。
- 研究者的主观影响：研究者的个人信仰、价值观和文化背景可能无意识地影响 AI 的设计和训练。
- 社会操纵的风险：林子卿博士特别警告，某些人希望通过 AI 传播特定议程，从而控制公众舆论使某些群体或意识形态占据话语权这种操纵可能导致历史被改写，真相被掩盖。

3. 如何减少偏见？

- 基于事实的设计：林子卿博士强调，研究者应以事实为基础，避免将个人偏见注入 AI。例如，在设计医疗 AI 时，应遵循医学共识，而非个人信仰。
- 承认知识的局限性：研究者需要保持谦逊，承认自己对某些领域（如语言细微差别）的理解有限，并寻求专家的帮助。例如，他正在学习中文，却不适合编写中英翻译的程序，但有些人不想承认这一点，结果造成人们使用翻译 APP 时出现搞笑事件。
- 多元化的团队：组建多元化的研究团队，可以减少单一视角带来的偏见，确保 AI 的输出更具包容性和准确性。

4. AI 与人类价值观的对齐

林子卿博士指出，“人类价值观”这一概念本身具有多样性。不同文化、宗教和意识形态对价值观的定义各不相同。作为基督徒，林子卿博士认为人类价值观应包括尊重生命、反对种族和性别歧视、坚持一男一女的婚姻制度等。然而，这些观点并非所有人都认同。

林子卿博士警告，AI 可能被用于传播特定意识形态，甚至否定宗教和传统价值观。例如，某些 AI 可能将“婚姻仅限于一男一女”视为原始宗教观念，认为先进文化已摒弃这一理念。

林子卿博士呼吁基督徒研究者积极参与 AI 领域的前沿研究，以确保 AI 的训练和设计符合基督教价值观。他指出：“如果我们不参与，AI 可能会传播与我们信仰相悖的信息。”

总结：AI 是工具，责任在人类

AI 的潜力巨大，但其道德挑战同样不容忽视。正如林子卿博士所说：“我们不能将思考的责任完全交给机器。”在这个 AI 技术飞速发展的时代，研究者们不仅需要技术创新，更需肩负起道德责任，确保 AI 为全人类带来福祉，而非加剧偏见与分裂。

九、AI 的创造力：高级拼贴还是真实创新？

当 AI 开始写诗、作曲、绘画时，一个根本性问题浮现：这究竟是真正的创造，还是精密的模仿？在与林子卿博士的对谈中，我们剥开了 AI”创造力”的技术内核，也重新认识了人类创造力的神圣性。

1. AI 如何”创造”？拆解算法的本质

“当前 AI 的’创造力’本质上是统计学意义上的高级重组，”林子卿博士直指核心。以大型语言模型（LLM）为例：

- 文字创作：通过分析海量文本，建立词语概率关联网络，像玩”高级完形填空”般生成内容
- 图像生成：将提示词与训练图库中的像素模式匹配，进行视觉元素的数学合成

其关键局限在于：AI 永远在已知领域内排列组合。当要求生成”梦幻森林”时，它只会混合已见过的树木、光影元素，而无法像人类艺术家那样注入对”梦幻”的情感体验。

2. 人类创造力的神圣维度

林博士对比了一个深刻案例：

- AI 作品：像 80 年代计算机程序 Racter 写的《警察的胡子是半建成的》（*The Policeman’s Beard is Half Constructed*），语法正确却毫无意义，作品内容也完全不知所云。
- 人类创作：米开朗基罗能从大理石中”看见”被禁锢的《大卫》，然后将其释放。

林子卿博士虽然不是神学家，但他坚信：创造力是人类“带有神的形象”的一部分。人类能够将简单的材料——比如沙子——转化为复杂的技术，比如微处理器和智能手机。这种将平凡转化为非凡的能力，是 AI 无法企及的。

3. 创造性鸿沟：重组 vs 孕育

维度 AI	人类
基础 数据概率统计	生命体验与灵感
过程 模式匹配与重组	理解-重构-赋予意义
输出 技术正确的拼贴	有灵魂的原创

林博士用《福尔摩斯》改编举例：AI 可以把故事背景搬到上海，人物改成中文名，但叙事内核仍是柯南·道尔的。而人类作家能创造出全新的侦探范式，就像阿加莎颠覆了推理小说。

4. 未来启示：守卫创造的人性内核

随着 AI 生成内容泛滥，林子卿博士提出警示：

- 工具性认知：把 AI 当作”创意跳板”而非”创造主体”
- 价值锚点：保留人类对作品终极意义的裁决权

当 AI 能生成百万首’合格’的十四行诗时，我们更需要珍视那些让灵魂颤动的诗句——因为只有人类，才能为创造注入意义的光芒。

这最终指向一个坚定认知：创造力是人类区别于工具的最后边疆。AI 或许能模拟创造的形式，但永远无法复现那个让米开朗基罗对着大理石说”大卫已经在里面了”的神圣时刻。

十、AI 时代的教育革命：工具还是替代？

当 ChatGPT 能写出优秀论文，Midjourney 能创作精美画作，一个根本性问题困扰着教育界：**我们过去的教育体系是否正在被颠覆？学生还有必要学习吗？如果不学这些，他们该学什么？在与林子卿博士的深度对话中，我们重新审视了 AI 时代教育的本质与未来。

1. 教育的核心转变：从记忆到思辨

林子卿博士用一个精妙比喻破题：”这就像 30 年前计算器普及时的争论——重点不在于是否使用工具，而在于如果没有扎实的基础知识，你是否具备判断计算结果对错的能力。”

他指出 AI 时代教育的三大核心能力：

- 精准提问：知道如何向 AI 提出有效问题
- 验证判断：具备基础知识来检验 AI 输出的可靠性
- 批判思维：识别潜在偏见或逻辑漏洞

因此，AI 是工具，而非答案。学生必须掌握学科基础知识，才能有效利用 AI，而不是被 AI 牵着鼻子走。

2. AI 在教育中的角色：辅助而非替代

当被问及“AI 是否会取代教师”时，林子卿博士的回答一针见血：“不太会，但 AI 可以成为很好的辅助工具。”

AI 的优势无法否认。

- 效率提升：AI 可以处理重复性任务，如批改作业、提供示例或重新解释复杂概念，从而减轻教师的负担。
- 无疲劳、无遗忘：AI 可以 24/7 工作，且不会遗忘信息，为学生提供即时支持。

然而，AI 的局限性也不能忽视。

- 缺乏情感互动：AI 无法体会师生之间的微妙情感交流，也无法根据学生的表情或语气判断其理解程度。
- 无法替代人类教师的引导：教育不仅仅是知识的传递，还包括价值观的塑造、情感的培养以及个性化的引导，这些都是 AI 难以实现的。

因此，AI 与教师的关系应该是协同而非替代。AI 可以成为教师的得力助手，但教育的核心仍然在于人类教师的智慧与情感。

AI 是教育的工具，而非主宰。就像一本经过验证的教科书或可信的网站，一个训练有素的 AI 可以成为强大的学习资源。

教师仍具有不可替代性。教师不仅是知识的传递者，更是学生成长的引路人。他们能够根据学生的个体差异调整教学方法，并提供情感支持和道德引导。两千年前孔子’因材施教’的智慧，今天依然适用。变化的只是工具，不变的是人对人的启发。

3. AI 时代的教育新范式

林子卿博士的见解为我们描绘了 AI 时代教育的未来图景：

- 学生：需要打好学科基础，培养批判性思维，学会与 AI 协作而非依赖。
- 教师：应拥抱 AI 技术，将其作为提升教学效率的工具，同时专注于教育的核心——人与人的互动与引导。
- 教育体系：需要重新设计课程，将 AI 工具纳入教学，同时强调基础知识与批判性思维的培养。

AI 是工具，教育是艺术。在这个 AI 驱动的时代，我们既要拥抱技术，也要坚守教育的初心——培养有智慧、有情感、有创造力的人。**实际上，当 AI 能轻易获取知识时，真正的教育才刚开始——它关乎思维的锤炼，心灵的对话，以及那份独属于人类的教育温度。**

尾声：AI 是工具，人类价值不可替代

在这次与林子卿博士的对话中，我们对 AI 的创造力、教育应用、道德挑战以及中美科技竞争等话题进行了深入探讨。采访接近尾声时，林子卿博士再次强调了 AI 的局限性以及人类价值的不可替代性，为这次对话画上了深刻的句点。

AI 的本质是工具，而非真理的化身。它可以帮助我们解决问题，但不能替代人类的思考与判断。他边说边高举圣经，认为这才是真理的权威。我们都应该从中学习真理，理解生命的价值。我们是按照神的形象被创造的，拥有独特的智慧、创造力和道德判断力。

AI 是我们创造的工具，而不是我们的主宰。使用 AI 的同时警惕偏见。AI 的输出可能带有偏见，我们需要保持清醒，不要盲目依赖 AI，不被其误导。

正如林子卿博士所说：“AI 是我们创造的工具，而不是我们的主宰。”在这个 AI 技术飞速发展的时代，愿我们坚守人类的独特性，用智慧和责任驾驭技术，而不是被技术所驾驭。