rate of burnout, affecting their empathy (displayability), as opposed to AI's always perfect condition. Wilkins further elaborates on chatbots' anthropomorphic design, which is appealing to people seeking for attention. He illustrates this with the funny yet shocking story of a man who proposed to ChatGPT. Gabriel et al. develop on the multiple human-like features AI are designed with, and which accounts for the booming of human-AI relationships. ~141 w.

actually, most people would

The growth of human-AI interactions raises social and ethical concerns. Wilkins argues the companies, (such as Meta) that are currently developing AI have contributed to the climate of isolation which pulls people into such relationships, though there is no evidence it helps them face loneliness and escape it. Gabriel et al. alert on the risks associated with human AI relationships, that can lead to overreliance, manipulation and data collection. Waite warns on the energy hungry, copyright circumventing aspects of AI, along with its proven effect of "atrophying" our brains, according to a MIT study. ~85 w.

This AI revolution opens the door to various reactions about its outcomes and the way it should be dealt with. Gray's cartoon reflects on traditional misconceptions on AI and its potential in healthcare despite its inherent lack of emotions. Thom Waite describes the social stigma of AI users, who now face custom slurs such as "clankers", "gooners", which could prove useful in slowing down AI use, though he shows concerns as they root in historical eugenicist discriminatory language, that could damage our future relationship with AI. Lastly, Gabriel et al. highlight the need for developers and policy makers to address the issues of transparency, data protection and accountability. ~165 w.

which are?