

Artificial Intelligence in Biology Education: Tools, Opportunities, And Prospects

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Received: 30 June 2025; **Accepted:** 29 July 2025; **Published:** 31 August 2025

Abstract: The article is devoted to the application of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in teaching biology at school. Modern AI tools, their functionality, and their capabilities to increase the efficiency of the educational process are considered. It is shown how AI contributes to the individualization of learning, automation of routine tasks, clear visualization of complex processes, and the development of research skills. The advantages and limitations of implementing AI in biological education are identified.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, digital technologies, adaptive learning, biology, learning efficiency.

Introduction: The rapid development of digital technologies has made artificial intelligence (AI) an integral part of modern education, transforming it from a theoretical concept into a practical tool actively used in schools and universities. In teaching biology, AI is especially valuable, as it allows not only the processing of large volumes of information but also the modeling of complex processes that cannot be directly observed in a school laboratory. With the help of AI, it is possible to create visual 3D models of cells, organs, and entire ecosystems, visualize molecular reactions invisible to the eye, trace the course of evolutionary changes, or simulate the influence of various factors on an organism.

AI acquires special significance in the formation of personalized learning programs: algorithms analyze the preparation level of each student, their strengths and weaknesses, and then offer materials and tasks most suitable for their pace and learning style. This makes the educational process more flexible and effective.

Biology as a science requires not only memorizing terms and facts but also the ability to see the interconnections between processes in living nature, make predictions about the consequences of changes in ecosystems, and conduct experiments. In all these tasks, AI can become an indispensable assistant, providing access to interactive simulations, virtual laboratories, and up-to-date scientific data. Thus, the application of AI in biology not only expands the

teacher's toolkit but also changes the very approach to learning, making it more research-oriented, dynamic, and focused on developing critical thinking.

Artificial intelligence algorithms are capable not only of recording the results of tests and assessments but also of conducting in-depth analysis of each student's learning activity. They track which topics are mastered easily and which cause difficulties, identify typical mistakes, the speed of completing tasks, and even the level of engagement in the learning process. Based on this data, the system forms an individual educational route: selects tasks of optimal complexity, offers additional explanations, changes the format of material presentation—from text descriptions to interactive simulations, video lectures, and practical exercises.

Such a personalized approach allows students to progress at their own pace, avoid overload, and at the same time receive sufficient intellectual challenges for development. Moreover, adaptive AI systems can motivate students by offering tasks in a game format, providing instant feedback, and visualizing progress. All this makes the learning process more engaging and effective, helping to quickly eliminate gaps in knowledge and strengthen already mastered skills.

AI takes over test checking, report preparation, and planning, freeing up teacher time for project work, experiments, and discussions. This improves the quality of interaction between teacher and students.

With AI, it is possible to vividly study the processes of

photosynthesis, DNA mutation, virus spread, or population evolution. Virtual laboratories (for example, Labster, BioDigital) make it possible to conduct experiments impossible in real conditions due to cost or danger.

AI provides access to large biological databases—from genetic sequences to ecological observations. This enables students to learn the basics of bioinformatics, analyze real data, and develop scientific thinking.

Effective implementation of AI requires teachers to have digital literacy, the ability to integrate technologies into lessons, and to combine them with traditional methods. AI is a tool, not a replacement for the teacher, and its success depends on competent application.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence makes the study of biology more interactive, personalized, and scientifically grounded, creating conditions in which students become active participants in the educational process rather than passive listeners. The integration of AI into lessons allows combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills: students can not only read about processes but also observe them in dynamics, conduct virtual experiments, and independently analyze the obtained results.

When used correctly, AI changes the very structure of the lesson—it ceases to be a one-way transfer of information and turns into a research process. Students learn to formulate hypotheses, test them using digital tools, interpret data, and make justified conclusions. This approach promotes the development of critical thinking, analytical abilities, and the ability to apply acquired knowledge to solve real problems in biology and related sciences. As a result, AI becomes not just a technological addition but a strategic resource that improves the quality of education and prepares schoolchildren for the challenges of the 21st century.

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