

Match

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| 1. AI | a. One complete conversation with an AI. Like a full class from start to finish—AI remembers what you say during the session (but forgets after). |
| 2. Generative AI | b. When a model is adapted or “retrained” for a specific use—like for legal writing or education. |
| 3. Chatbot | c. AI can reflect the assumptions or stereotypes from its training data. That’s why we should always double-check what it produces. |
| 4. LLM | d. What you type into an AI tool to tell it what you want. Good prompts = better results. |
| 5. Model | e. All the text the AI has read to learn how language works. It doesn’t “copy” it, but it learns from the patterns. |
| 6. Token | f. A type of AI that can create things—text, images, videos. ChatGPT is an example. It generates new content based on patterns it has learned. |
| 7. Prompt | g. Using AI in a way that’s responsible, transparent, and safe for learners—e.g. respecting privacy, avoiding misinformation, and not letting AI replace real learning. |
| 8. Session | h. A trained system that can perform tasks—like writing, translating, or summarising. (Think of it like a really clever engine.) |
| 9. Training data | i. When AI confidently gives you a wrong or made-up answer. It sounds real, but it’s not. (Yes, this happens!) |
| 10. Bias | j. A piece of text (like a word or part of a word) that the AI reads. Every prompt and response is made up of tokens. There’s a limit to how many it can handle at once. |
| 11. Hallucination | k. The “brain” behind tools like ChatGPT or the version. It’s trained on huge amounts of text to learn language patterns. |
| 12. Fine-tuning | l. A computer program you can “chat” with—like ChatGPT. It responds using natural language. |
| 13. Ethical AI use | m. A machine or computer system that does tasks we usually associate with human thinking—like recognising speech, writing, or solving problems. |