Match

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS