AI Toolkit

Glossary

Term	Definition
Adaptive Learning	Refers to the use of AI to personalize learning experiences for individual students. Adaptive learning systems can track student progress and adjust the difficulty level and pace of the material accordingly. Khan Academy and Duolingo are examples of Adaptive Learning systems.
AI (Artificial Intelligence)	the ability of machines to simulate human intelligence. AI systems can learn from data, make decisions, and solve problems in a way that is like how humans do.
Algorithm	a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem or performing a computation. Algorithms are used in all areas of computer science, including mathematics, programming, and artificial intelligence. They are often used to analyze data, detect patterns, and make predictions.
Automated Assessment	AI systems that can automatically grade essays, answer open-ended questions, and evaluate student performance.
Bias	General bias is a prejudice or inclination that influences judgment or behavior. It can be conscious or unconscious, and it can be directed towards individuals, groups, or ideas. Biased data: Since AI systems are trained on data, if the data is biased, the AI system will learn the bias.
Chatbot	a chatbot is a computer program that simulates human conversation through text or voice interactions. Chatbots can be used to provide customer service, answer questions, or simply have a conversation.
Data	The raw information used to train and operate AI systems. The quality and quantity of the data inputs can significantly impact the AI model's performance.
Data Science	is an interdisciplinary field of technology that uses algorithms and processes to gather and analyze large amounts of data to uncover patterns and insights that inform business decisions.
Deep Learning	Deep Learning is a type of Machine Learning that uses artificial neural networks to learn from data. Deep Learning algorithms have been very successful in a wide range of tasks, including image recognition, speech recognition, and machine translation.
Ethical AI	AI ethics refers to the issues that AI stakeholders such as engineers and government officials must consider to ensure that the technology is developed and used responsibly. This means adopting and implementing systems that support a safe, secure, unbiased, and environmentally friendly approach to artificial intelligence.
Generative AI	Generative AI is type of technology that uses AI to create content, including text, video, code and images. A Generative AI system is

	trained using large amounts of data, so that it can find patterns for generating new content.
Large Language Model (LLM)	A large language model (LLM) is an AI model that has been trained on large amounts of text so that it can understand language and generate human-like text. For example, ChatGPT is a Large Language Model.
Machine Learning (ML)	Machine Learning (ML) is a type of AI that allows computers to learn without being explicitly programmed. ML algorithms are trained on data, and they can then use that data to make predictions or decisions.
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	A subfield of AI focused on enabling computers to understand and process human language. NLP applications include chatbots, language translation tools, and text analysis software.

Resources:

https://circls.org/educatorcircls/ai-glossary

https://www.coursera.org/articles/ai-terms

https://blog.profjim.com/the-ai-dictionary-for-beginners-and-non-technical-people-and-educators/