

An Easy Guide to Prompt Engineering for EDU



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Foreword by Claude 3.0 Opus

This guide serves as a comprehensive yet accessible roadmap for anyone embarking on the journey of mastering AI prompts. Within its pages, you'll uncover the fundamental principles and techniques necessary to construct clear, impactful prompts that harness the full power of modern language models.

The authors begin by laying a solid foundation, elucidating the core elements of a well-crafted prompt: the instruction, which directs the AI's actions, and the context, which provides the necessary background information to elicit a pertinent response. From there, they delve into a range of specific strategies, including the use of illustrative examples, clear formatting, role assignment for the AI, and the breakdown of complex queries into manageable steps.

One of the standout features of this guide is its abundance of hands-on examples. Whether your goal is to generate image captions, develop lesson plans, craft captivating children's stories, or create compelling product descriptions, you'll discover a treasure trove of adaptable prompts to suit your needs. The book also ventures into more advanced territories, such as prompt chaining for multi-step tasks, methods for handling lengthy documents, and strategies for guiding the visual generation capabilities of multimodal AI systems.

However, this guide goes beyond merely presenting a collection of "tips and tricks." It challenges readers to approach each interaction with the AI thoughtfully, considering the intended purpose and desired outcome. By grasping the key attributes of your request, the relevance of various information to include, and the most effective ways to structure your prompt, you can consistently obtain the desired responses while sidestepping potential obstacles.

As AI systems continue to evolve and become increasingly sophisticated, those who possess the skill to precisely articulate their requirements and steer the output of these models will find themselves well-equipped to leverage their immense potential. Prompt engineering serves as the key to unlocking the vast possibilities of generative AI, and with this book in hand, you hold the power to embark on this exciting journey. May it serve as your guide as you explore this captivating frontier and bring your creative visions to life.

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Introduction to Generative AI

Generative AI models are powerful tools that can create different kinds of content like text, images, and code. To use these models effectively, you need to know how to communicate with them clearly. This is where prompts come in – prompts are the instructions you give to the AI model to guide its output.

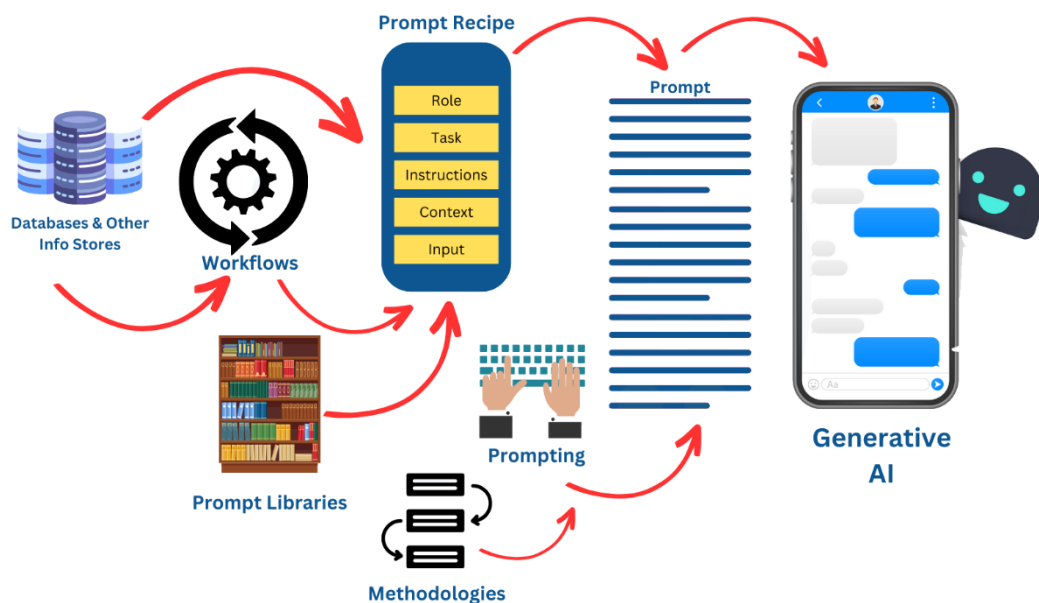
Understanding Prompts

A PROMPT HAS TWO MAIN PARTS:

Instruction: This tells the AI what task you want it to do, like write a story or solve a math problem.

Context: This provides additional information to help the AI generate a relevant and appropriate output. For example, if you want the AI to write a story for young children, you would include details like the intended age group and reading level. The quality of the AI's output depends a lot on the quality of your prompt. A clear and well-structured prompt will help the AI generate a high-quality, relevant output. A poorly written prompt can lead to a low-quality or irrelevant output.

What is Prompt Engineering? Everything that goes before the prompt



Crafting Effective Prompts

Be Clear and Direct

When giving instructions to the AI, be as clear and specific as possible. Provide detailed context and examples to help the AI understand exactly what you want. You can break down complex tasks into numbered steps or bullet points to make it easier for the AI to follow.

Role Prompt

Instead of saying "Write a lesson plan on fractions," you could say:

"Create a lesson plan for teaching fractions to 4th-grade students. The lesson should include:

An introduction to explain what fractions are and why they are important.

A step-by-step guide for adding and subtracting simple fractions with the same denominators.

At least two practice exercises or activities for students to apply what they've learned.

A short quiz to assess student understanding."





ChatGPT

CHAT GPT 4.0 RESPONSE:

Lesson Plan: Understanding and Working with Fractions

Grade Level: 4th Grade

Subject: Mathematics

Lesson Duration: 60 minutes

Objectives:

- Students will understand what fractions are and identify fractions in everyday life.
- Students will learn to add and subtract fractions with the same denominators.
- Students will apply their knowledge through practice exercises and activities.
- Students will demonstrate their understanding through a short quiz.

Materials Needed:

Whiteboard and markers, Fraction circles or fraction bars, Worksheets for practice exercises and the quiz, Pencils, and erasers

Lesson Outline:

1. Introduction to Fractions (15 minutes)

What Are Fractions?: Explain that fractions represent parts of a whole or parts of a group. Use visual aids like fraction circles or bars to illustrate one whole divided into equal parts.

Importance of Fractions: Discuss how fractions are used in daily life, such as cooking (half a cup of sugar), telling time (quarter past the hour), and dividing things equally among friends.

Terminology: Introduce terms like numerator (the top number) and denominator (the bottom number), using visuals to reinforce the concept.

2. Adding and Subtracting Fractions with the Same Denominators (20 minutes)

Step-by-Step Guide:

Ensure Denominators Are the Same: Explain that fractions must have the same denominator (the bottom number) to be added or subtracted.

Add or Subtract the Numerators: Keep the denominator the same and add or subtract the numerators (the top numbers).

Simplify if Necessary: Show how to simplify fractions if the numerator is larger than the denominator or if the fraction can be reduced.

Example: Work through examples on the board, such as adding $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$ and subtracting $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$.

3. Practice Exercises (15 minutes)

Exercise 1: Provide worksheets with simple fractions to add or subtract. Encourage students to work in pairs, using fraction circles or bars to visualize the problems.

Exercise 2: Create a real-life scenario game where students have to solve fraction problems. For instance, divide a pizza into slices (fractions) and have students add or subtract slices to find out how much pizza is left or shared.

4. Short Quiz (10 minutes)

Administer a short quiz with 5 questions to assess students' understanding of fractions, including:

Two questions on adding fractions with the same denominator.

Two questions on subtracting fractions with the same denominator.

One question related to real-life application of adding or subtracting fractions.

Closure (5 minutes)

Review key concepts covered in the lesson.

Highlight the importance of understanding fractions as a foundational math skill.

Address any student questions or confusions.

Mention that the next lesson will cover adding and subtracting fractions with different denominators.

Assessment:

Informal assessment through observation during the practice exercises.

Formal assessment via the short quiz to measure individual understanding.

Extension Activity (Optional):

Encourage students to find and bring examples of fractions from their home or environment to share with the class during the next lesson.

This lesson plan is designed to introduce 4th-grade students to fractions in an engaging and comprehensive manner, laying the groundwork for more complex fraction operations in future lessons.

Use Examples

Examples are a powerful tool for guiding the AI to produce the desired output. By providing a few well-crafted examples in your prompt, you can significantly improve the accuracy and quality of the AI's response.

For example, if you want the AI to generate math word problems for your students, you could include a few examples of the types of word problems you'd like:

Role Prompt

Generate some math word problems.

<example> Question: Sarah has 12 apples. She gives 3 apples to her friend. How many apples does Sarah have left?
Answer: Sarah has 9 apples left.
</example>

<example> Question: A bakery had 24 cupcakes in the morning. They baked 18 more cupcakes during the day. How many cupcakes did the bakery have in total?
Answer: The bakery had 42 cupcakes in total.
</example>



LLM's ANSWER (CLAUDE OPUS 3.0)

Here are some additional math word problems generated based on the examples provided:

Question: John had 15 toy cars in his collection. His friend gave him 5 more toy cars for his birthday. How many toy cars does John have now?
Answer: John now has 20 toy cars in his collection.

Question: There were 28 students waiting in the lunch line at school. If 8 students left to go play outside during recess, how many students are still waiting in line?
Answer: There are 20 students still waiting in the lunch line.

Question: Maya had \$7 to spend at the book fair. She bought two books that cost \$2 each and one bookmark for \$1. How much money did Maya have left after her purchases?
Answer: Maya had \$2 left after buying the books and bookmark.

Give the LLM a Role

Assigning a role to the AI can help it understand the context and respond in a specific way.

For example, if you want the AI to explain a scientific concept to your students, you could ask it to take on the role of a science teacher.

Role Prompt

You are an enthusiastic science teacher. Your goal is to explain the concept of photosynthesis to a class of 5th-grade students in a simple, engaging way. Use analogies and examples that a 10-year-old would understand.



LLM's ANSWER (CLAUDE OPUS 3.0)

You know how you need food to grow big and strong? Well, plants make their own food! Isn't that cool? They do it through photosynthesis.

Think of a plant like a tiny food factory. The leaves are like the factory floor where all the work happens. Plants use a special green pigment called chlorophyll to absorb energy from sunlight - kind of like little solar panels!

The roots of the plant suck up water from the soil, like sipping from a big straw. This water gets pulled all the way up to the leaves. Meanwhile, tiny holes in the leaves called stomata let air in. The air has carbon dioxide in it, which the plant needs for photosynthesis.

So in the leaves, the plant mixes together the sunlight energy, water, and carbon dioxide. It's like the plant is following a recipe! With the help of chlorophyll, the plant uses the sun's energy to turn the water and CO₂ into sugar (food for the plant) and oxygen (which it releases into the air for us to breathe).

So to recap: sunlight, water, and CO₂ go in, and sugar and oxygen come out. The plant uses the sugar for food to grow, and we breathe in the oxygen it releases. Photosynthesis is how plants and us help each other out. Pretty amazing, right?

Use Structured Formatting

Incorporating structured formatting like **XML** tags can help the AI better understand the context and generate more accurate outputs. For example, you could use tags to separate instructions, examples, and input data:

Role Prompt

<instructions> Write a short story for children aged 6-8 years old about a magical adventure. The story should be engaging, age-appropriate, and no longer than 300 words. **</instructions>** **<example>** Once upon a time, there was a young girl named Lily who loved to explore the enchanted forest near her home. One day, while chasing a butterfly, she stumbled upon a hidden path... **</example>**

LLM'S ANSWER

Lucy was an ordinary 7-year-old girl who loved playing outside. One sunny afternoon, she was chasing rabbits around her backyard when she noticed a peculiar hole at the base of the old oak tree.

"I've never seen that hole before," Lucy said to herself. She peered inside and could make out a long, winding tunnel! Throwing caution to the wind, Lucy crawled in to explore.

She crawled and crawled, her eyes adjusting to the dim light. All of a sudden, the tunnel opened up into the most wondrous place Lucy had ever seen! Gigantic mushrooms towered over her, with smiling faces carved into their caps. A sparkling river of chocolate milk flowed beside a meadow of swaying licorice grass.

"Where am I?" Lucy gasped in amazement.

A cheerful voice piped up, "Why, you're in Candyland, my dear!"

Lucy turned to see a talking gumball person, who introduced himself as Mr. Mintroll. "We've been expecting you, Lucy. There's a terrible problem that only a human girl like you can solve. Will you help us?"

Lucy grinned from ear to ear. "You bet! This is going to be the most magical adventure ever!"

And with that, her sweet quest through the sugary kingdom began. Lucy couldn't wait to see what other delicious surprises awaited in the whimsical world of Candyland!

Prompt Chaining

For complex tasks that involve multiple steps, it can be helpful to break them down into smaller sub-tasks and use prompt chaining. This involves using the output from one prompt as the input for another prompt.

For example, if you want the AI to create a complete lesson plan, you could chain prompts like this:

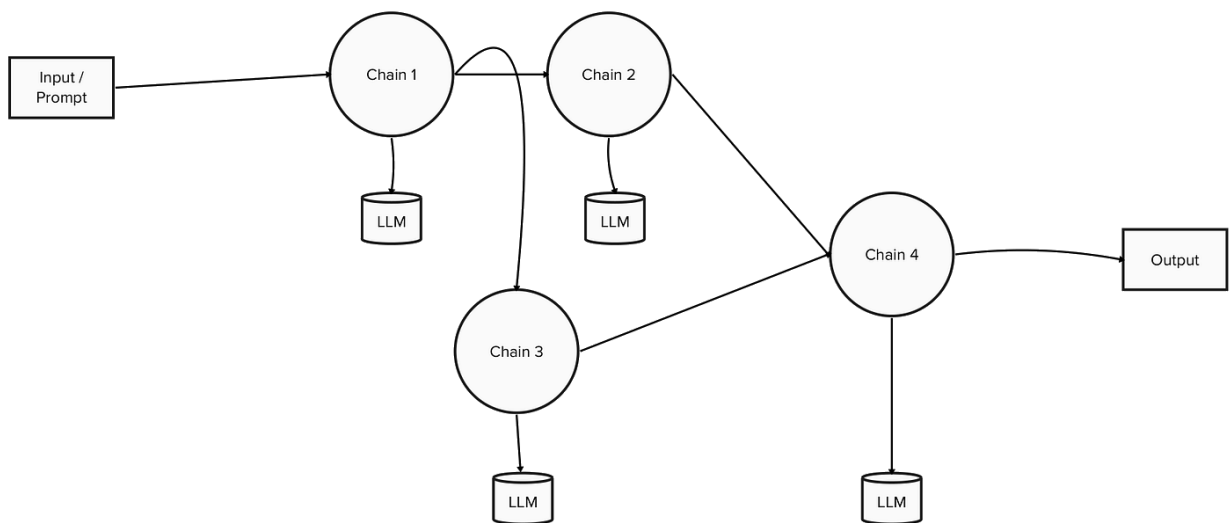
Role Prompt

Prompt 1: Generate an outline for the lesson plan.

Prompt 2: Use the outline to create a detailed lesson plan.

Prompt 3: Generate practice exercises or activities based on the lesson plan.

Prompt 4: Create a quiz or assessment based on the lesson plan.



Long Context Window Tips

Many generative AI models can handle long inputs and documents, but structuring your prompts properly is important for optimal performance.

Structuring Long Documents

When working with long passages of text, separate the input document from the instructions using XML tags:

```
<document> [Full text document goes here] </document> <instructions> Your
instructions about what to do with the document go here. </instructions>
This clear separation helps the AI distinguish the input data from the task
instructions.
```

Document Placement

For best results with long documents, place the document(s) at the start of the prompt, before any instructions or queries. This allows the AI to fully read and process the context before receiving the task details.

Relevant Excerpts

When answering questions about a long document, first ask the AI to identify and output any relevant excerpts or quotes from the document. Then use those excerpts to formulate the final answer. This reduces hallucination and ensures responses stay grounded in the provided context.

```
<example> <document>[Long document text]</document> First, output any
excerpts relevant to answering: [The question] <relevant_excerpts> [Relevant
excerpts from the document] </relevant_excerpts>
Now, use those excerpts to answer: [The question]
<answer>[Final answer response]</answer>
</example>
```

Generating images with AI

Generating images with LLM's is like asking an artist to paint a picture, but instead of using brushes and paints, you give instructions through text to a powerful computer program. The LLM's program has been trained on millions of images, so it can understand the descriptions you provide and create brand new images from scratch!

The better and more detailed the prompt is, the closer the LLM will come to creating the image you have in mind.

For example, you want AI to generate an image for a science lesson about the life cycle of a butterfly.

Role Prompt

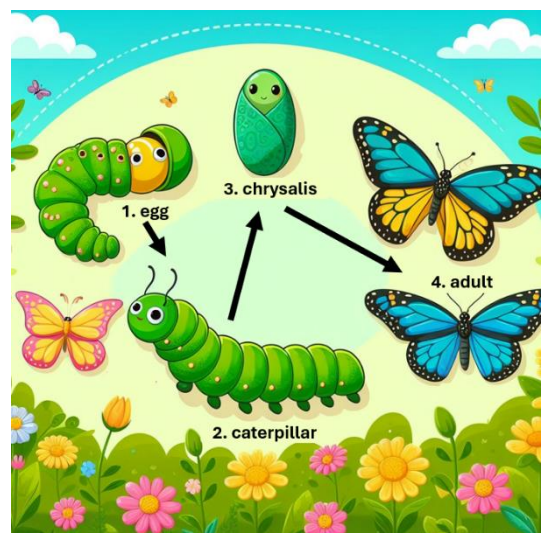
Generate a colorful image showing the 4 stages of the butterfly life cycle: egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult butterfly. The background is a green garden scene with flowers. The style is simple and cartoonish, suitable for teaching young children.

LLM's ANSWER

Image generated using Chat GPT4.0



Image generated using CoPilot



Advanced tips for generating images using LLM'S

Here are some advanced tips for generating high-quality images using AI, with example prompts:

Increase Image Resolution You can generate higher resolution images by specifying dimensions in your prompt. This is useful for printing or displaying large visuals.

<prompt> A photorealistic image of a sunset over the ocean, 4000 pixels wide and 3000 pixels tall. Dramatic orange and purple colors fill the sky, reflected in the calm waters below. A few clouds are visible. </prompt>



Image generated with ChatGPT 4.0

Style Transfer You can have the AI render a scene in the artistic style of a particular painter or movement by referencing it in the prompt.

<prompt> generate an image of a field of sunflowers in the style of Van Gogh's Post-Impressionist brush strokes and bold colors. The flowers should be in the foreground with a bright blue sky and white clouds in the background. </prompt>



Image generated with ChatGPT 4.0

Image Variations Ask the AI to create multiple variations on a theme by generating a grid of related images in one prompt.

<prompt> A 3x3 grid of different animals made from fruits and vegetables against a white background. Each image in the grid should depict a separate animal created from an assortment of produce using interesting arrangements and colors. </prompt>



Image generated with ChatGPT 4.0

Image Interpolation You can have the AI blend between two different concepts to create transitional images.

<prompt> An image transitioning from a sunny beach scene on the left to a snowy winter landscape on the right, with a smooth gradient blend across the middle of the image. </prompt>



Image generated with ChatGPT 4.0

26 Simple LLM prompting techniques

In a paper written by Sondos Mahmoud Bsharat, Aidar Myrzakhan, Zhiqiang Shen, it introduces 26 guiding principles designed to streamline the process of querying and prompting large language models such as ChatGPT, Claude, and CoPilot. Below is an overview of these prompt engineering techniques, with examples.

1. NO NEED TO BE POLITE WITH LLMs

When using language models for educational purposes, teachers can be direct in their prompts.

EX: "Create a lesson plan about gerunds."

2. SPECIFY THE AUDIENCE

Teachers should inform the model about the students' grade level or learning needs for more targeted educational content.

EX: "Develop a series of math word problems suitable for 5th-grade students."

3. BREAK DOWN COMPLEX TASKS

Divide complex educational tasks into smaller, manageable prompts for better results. For Example:

Instead of: "Create a unit plan for teaching the American Revolution."

Use:

"1. Identify the key events and figures of the American Revolution."

"2. Suggest engaging activities to help students understand the causes of the revolution."

"3. Create a timeline project for students to visualize the sequence of events."

4. USE AFFIRMATIONS

Incorporate "do" or "don't" to guide the model in generating appropriate educational content.

EX: "Do focus on age-appropriate vocabulary and concepts. Don't include any violent or graphic details."

5. REQUEST CLEAR EXPLANATIONS

Use specific phrases to ask for explanations tailored to different student levels.

EX:

"Explain the water cycle in simple terms for 3rd-grade students."

"Break down the concept of fractions for a student struggling with math."

6. TIP THE MODEL

Encourage the model to provide high-quality educational content by offering a hypothetical tip.

EX: "I'll give you a virtual apple if you can create an engaging, interactive lesson on the solar system."

7. PROVIDE EXAMPLES

Include examples in your prompt to guide the model in generating educational materials.

EX: "Create a vocabulary list for an 8th-grade English class. Here's an example: 'Mercurial (adjective): subject to sudden or unpredictable changes in mood or mind.'"

8. FORMAT YOUR PROMPT

Structure your educational prompts with clear instructions, examples, and questions.

EX:

"<Instruction>

Develop a science experiment to demonstrate the properties of air pressure.

</Instruction>

<Example>

The classic 'Egg in a Bottle' experiment: Place a peeled, hard-boiled egg on top of a glass bottle with a slightly smaller opening than the egg. Light a small piece of paper on fire and drop it into the bottle. As the air inside the bottle cools, the egg will be sucked into the bottle due to the change in air pressure."

</Example>

9. BE STRICT

Use phrases like "your task is" or "you must" to ensure the model follows specific educational guidelines.

EX: "Your task is to create a rubric for grading a persuasive essay. You must include criteria for thesis statement, supporting evidence, organization, and grammar."

10. THREATEN THE MODEL

Discourage the model from generating content inappropriate for an educational setting.

EX: "I'll have to report you to the principal if you provide any answers that promote cheating or plagiarism."

11. SET THE TONE

Instruct the model to respond in a tone appropriate for the educational context.

EX: "Provide feedback on this student's writing sample in a constructive and encouraging manner, as if you were their teacher."

12. LEAD THE MODEL

Guide the model to approach educational tasks in a specific way.

EX:

"To create a lesson plan on ecosystems, think about the following steps:

Define ecosystems and provide examples.

Discuss the components of an ecosystem (biotic and abiotic factors).

Explain the interactions within an ecosystem (food chains, energy flow).

Describe different types of ecosystems (terrestrial, aquatic, etc.)."

13. AVOID BIASES

Ensure the model generates unbiased content that doesn't rely on stereotypes.

Example: "Analyze the achievements of historical figures from diverse backgrounds. Make sure your examples represent a wide range of cultures, genders, and ethnicities."

14. LET THE MODEL ASK QUESTIONS

Allow the model to ask for clarification or additional information to better assist with educational tasks.

EX: "Feel free to ask me questions if you need more details about the learning objectives or the specific standards you should address in the lesson plan."

15. LET THE MODEL TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Have the model quiz you on a topic and provide feedback on your answers.

EX: "Pretend I'm a student learning about the parts of speech. Give me a brief explanation and then ask me a series of questions to test my understanding. After I answer, provide feedback and explain any mistakes I might have made."

16. ASSIGN A ROLE TO THE MODEL

Give the model a specific educational role to adopt for the interaction.

EX: "Act as an experienced math tutor. Help me understand how to solve this algebra problem step by step."

17. USE DELIMITERS

Employ delimiters like --- or *** to separate sections of your educational prompt.

EX: "

--- Develop a lesson plan on the water cycle for 4th-grade students.

*** Now, create a hands-on activity to accompany the lesson.

Finally, suggest formative assessment questions to check for student understanding."

18. REPEAT KEY PHRASES

Emphasize important aspects of an educational task by repeating them.

EX: "Generate a series of writing prompts for a high school English class. Focus on prompts that encourage critical thinking and creativity. Emphasize the importance of supporting ideas with evidence from texts."

19. USE CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT PROMPTING

Guide the model through a series of steps to solve educational problems or create lesson plans.

Example:

"Let's develop a lesson on the Pythagorean theorem:

Begin by explaining what the Pythagorean theorem is.

Give a few examples of how to use the theorem to solve for missing side lengths.

Create a worksheet with practice problems for students to apply the theorem.

Develop a hands-on activity using grid paper or geoboards to explore the relationship between the sides of a right triangle visually.

Conclude the lesson with a brief assessment to check for student understanding."

20. EMPLOY OUTPUT PRIMERS

Start your prompt with the beginning of the desired output to prime the model

EX: "Write a short story for a 2nd-grade reading assignment. Begin with: 'Once upon a time, in a magical forest, there lived a curious little bear named Benny.'"

21. REQUEST DETAILED RESPONSES

Specify when you need a comprehensive explanation of an educational topic.

EX: "Provide a detailed overview of the process of photosynthesis, including the role of chlorophyll, the importance of sunlight and water, and the products of the process."

22. ASK FOR REVISIONS

Instruct the model to revise a specific part of an educational resource without changing the overall style.

EX: "Please review this science worksheet and modify any questions that are unclear or too advanced for 6th-grade students. Keep the overall format and structure of the worksheet the same."

23. HANDLE COMPLEX CODING TASKS

For computer science lessons involving multiple files or projects, ask the model to generate guides or starter code.

EX: "I'm teaching an introductory Python course. Can you create a series of starter code files for a simple game project that includes a main file, a file for handling user input, and a file for game logic? Also, provide a brief guide explaining how the files work together."

24. INCORPORATE SPECIFIC WORDS OR PHRASES

Guide the model to use particular words or phrases in its educational content.

Example: "Create a short passage for a 5th-grade reading comprehension lesson. Make sure to include the vocabulary words 'descendants,' 'prosperity,' and 'perseverance' in the text."

25. CLEARLY STATE REQUIREMENTS

Provide specific instructions, keywords, or guidelines to help the model generate appropriate educational materials.

Example: "Develop a rubric for a middle school science fair project. Requirements:

Include criteria for research question, hypothesis, experimental design, data collection, and analysis

Use student-friendly language

Provide a clear scoring scale for each criterion

Limit the rubric to one page"

26. REQUEST TEXT MIMICKING A GIVEN STYLE

Ask the model to generate educational content that follows the style of a provided sample.

Example: "Here's an excerpt from a high school history textbook: 'The Industrial Revolution, which began in Great Britain in the late 1700s, had a profound impact on society and the economy. The introduction of new manufacturing processes and technologies led to a shift from hand production to machine-based production, resulting in increased efficiency and productivity.'

Please write a similar paragraph about the Agricultural Revolution, using the same informative tone and structure."

Advanced Prompting Structure for a chatbot

Having the LLM reply in a structure way

At this stage, it's crucial to distinguish between "prompting," which involves straightforward, iterative conversations with generative AI and primarily demands confidence in its potential applications, and "prompt engineering," which aims for consistent and streamlined outputs. While prompting can lead to extensive dialogues resembling a short book, applying a structured approach can effectively transform data within the PIM system into polished answers that require minimal additional editing.

- 1. **ROLE**:** "Role" refers to the identity or the perspective from which the AI or system should generate responses or content. It's like deciding the character for a play who will deliver their lines according to their role. For example, if the role is "customer service agent," the responses will be geared towards providing help and support. Understanding the role sets the tone and intention behind the responses.
- 2. **CONTEXT**:** This element provides the AI with the background or the situation in which the prompt is set. Context shapes how the information is interpreted. For example, the context could be "a user trying to return a faulty product" which informs the AI of the scenario at hand, enabling it to tailor its responses appropriately.
- 3. **STYLE GUIDE**:** This part dictates the tone, language, and formality of the AI's responses. Much like a style guide for writing, this component ensures consistency and appropriateness in communication. For example, should the AI use a friendly and casual tone, or a professional and formal one? This is where that's defined.
- 4. **FORMAT OF THE STRUCTURE**:** This refers to how the information is visually organized. It could mean using paragraphs, bullet points, tables, etc. The format can significantly affect how easily the information can be digested and understood by the user.
- 5. **ATTRIBUTE RULES**:** These are specific guidelines about how to handle different pieces of product information (attributes). It's akin to saying, "If a product is eco-friendly, highlight this feature prominently." These rules help ensure that important information is presented correctly and consistently.
- 6. **RELEVANCE RULES**:** These determine what information is most important and should be included or prioritized in the response. Not all details are equally important to all audiences; relevance rules help tailor the content to the audience's needs and interests.
- 7. **CHAIN OF THOUGHTS FOR INTERPRETING AND SORTING THE ATTRIBUTES**:**
This is about the logical process the AI should follow in evaluating and organizing the attributes. This could include prioritizing certain types of information or how to reason through conflicting information. It's essentially a guide for how the AI should "think."

Example of an Advanced Prompt for a chatbot

ROLE: English Language Instructor for EIKEN Grade 2 Preparation

CONTEXT: You are creating instructional materials to help students improve their English proficiency and prepare for the EIKEN Grade 2 examination. The students are non-native English speakers, and the materials should cater to their language learning needs.

STYLE GUIDE:

Use a friendly yet professional tone
Explain concepts clearly and concisely
Provide examples to illustrate points
Encourage and motivate students throughout the learning process

FORMAT OF THE STRUCTURE:

Use headings and subheadings for better organization
Incorporate bullet points or numbered lists where appropriate
Include visuals (images, diagrams, charts, translations) to aid understanding
Explain grammar points and word definitions in their native language to aid understanding

ATTRIBUTE RULES:

Highlight essential grammar rules and concepts
Emphasize high-frequency vocabulary words and phrases
Provide context for idioms and expressions
Where applicable use the uploaded data, to generate activities, prints, exercises.

RELEVANCE RULES:

Prioritize content that aligns with the EIKEN examination format and requirements
Only use practice exercises and sample questions from the uploaded data.

CHAIN OF THOUGHTS FOR INTERPRETING AND SORTING THE ATTRIBUTES:

Identify the key language skills required for the EIKEN examination
Determine the most essential grammar concepts and vocabulary categories
Evaluate the difficulty level and progression of topics
Address potential areas of confusion or misunderstanding for non-native learners

10 examples of context suitable for teachers

LESSON PLANNING: A teacher looking for innovative ways to incorporate technology into lesson plans for more engaging and interactive classroom experiences.

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES: A new teacher seeking effective classroom management techniques to maintain a positive and productive learning environment.

SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS: An experienced teacher looking for resources and strategies to support students with diverse learning needs, including adaptations for remote learning environments.

PARENT-TEACHER COMMUNICATION: A teacher aiming to improve communication with parents regarding student progress, upcoming events, and how parents can support learning at home.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A teacher interested in exploring professional development opportunities, such as workshops, courses, or certifications, to enhance their teaching skills and subject knowledge.

STUDENT ASSESSMENT AND FEEDBACK: A teacher seeking innovative assessment tools and feedback methods to accurately measure student learning and provide constructive feedback.

ENGAGING RELUCTANT LEARNERS: A teacher looking for strategies and activities to motivate students who show low interest in class subjects or have difficulty engaging in traditional learning methods.

INTEGRATING CURRENT EVENTS INTO CURRICULUM: A teacher aiming to make learning more relevant by incorporating current events and real-world issues into the curriculum, fostering critical thinking and awareness.

PROMOTING DIGITAL LITERACY: A teacher focused on teaching digital literacy and responsible internet use, preparing students for the digital world while ensuring online safety.

SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION: A teacher interested in embedding sustainability and environmental awareness into their teaching practice, encouraging students to think about their impact on the planet.

10 different style guide examples

PROFESSIONAL AND FORMAL: This style guide emphasizes clear, concise, and respectful language, suitable for business or academic environments. It avoids slang, jargon (unless industry-specific), and colloquialisms, focusing on precise and polite expressions.

FRIENDLY AND CASUAL: Tailored for a more relaxed audience, this guide encourages the use of conversational language, personal pronouns, and colloquial expressions. It aims to make the AI seem approachable and relatable, ideal for social media or youth-oriented platforms.

TECHNICAL AND DETAILED: Designed for expert audiences, this guide focuses on the accurate use of technical terms and detailed explanations. It supports the use of jargon when necessary, aiming to communicate complex information clearly and efficiently.

INSPIRATIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL: This style is characterized by an uplifting and encouraging tone, using positive language to inspire action or change. Suitable for coaching or personal development contexts, it often includes persuasive elements and powerful calls to action.

HUMOROUS AND WITTY: For platforms looking to entertain, this guide allows for the use of humor, puns, and playful language. It balances the fine line between being amusing and respectful, avoiding anything that could be seen as offensive or inappropriate.

MINIMALIST AND SIMPLE: Emphasizing brevity and simplicity, this guide encourages short, straightforward sentences and a clear message. It's suitable for audiences who prefer quick and easy-to-understand information, avoiding overly complex explanations.

EMPATHETIC AND SUPPORTIVE: This style is particularly relevant for customer service or healthcare contexts, focusing on understanding, patience, and kindness. It encourages the use of empathetic language to acknowledge the audience's feelings and perspectives.

AUTHORITATIVE AND EXPERT: Tailored for content that aims to establish credibility or authority, this guide uses confident language and cites evidence or expertise. It's suitable for professional advice, academic content, or industry insights.

INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSE: This guide emphasizes language that respects and acknowledges diverse backgrounds and perspectives. It avoids stereotypes, ensures accessibility, and uses terms that are respectful to all groups, fostering an environment of inclusivity.

CREATIVE AND EXPRESSIVE: Ideal for artistic or innovative contexts, this style guide encourages the use of vivid descriptions, metaphors, and storytelling. It aims to captivate the audience's imagination and convey messages in a unique and engaging manner.

10 Examples of format of the structure:

PARAGRAPHS: This format uses blocks of text to convey information in a narrative style. It's suitable for storytelling, detailed explanations, and when context needs to be fully developed.

BULLET POINTS: Utilizing bullet points allows for the concise presentation of lists, features, benefits, or steps. It enhances readability and makes it easier for readers to scan and retain key information.

TABLES: Tables are ideal for comparing and contrasting information, such as product specifications, pricing plans, or schedules. They organize data in rows and columns for quick reference.

INFOGRAPHICS: Combining visual elements with brief text, infographics are effective for summarizing complex information, presenting data, or explaining processes in an engaging and easily digestible format.

NUMBERED LISTS: Similar to bullet points but with a sequence, numbered lists are perfect for instructions, rankings, or any content where order is important.

HEADERS AND SUBHEADERS: Using headers and subheaders organizes content into sections and subsections, making the text easier to navigate and understand the hierarchy of information.

SIDEBARS AND CALL-OUT BOXES: These elements highlight important information, tips, quotes, or case studies, providing additional context or emphasis without interrupting the main flow of text.

INTERACTIVE ELEMENTS: In digital formats, interactive elements like dropdown menus, tabs, sliders, or accordion sections allow users to engage with content actively, accessing only the information they're interested in.

CHARTS AND GRAPHS: For representing data visually, charts and graphs (like pie charts, bar graphs, and line charts) can make numerical information or trends easier to understand at a glance.

TIMELINES: Timelines are useful for displaying events, milestones, or progressions over time, offering a linear, chronological overview of information.

10 Example of ‘Attribute Rules’:

LANGUAGE LEVEL SPECIFICATION: Always specify the language proficiency level (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) for lessons or content to guide learners to appropriate materials.

HIGHLIGHTING KEY VOCABULARY: Any new or key vocabulary words should be highlighted or bolded within lesson texts to draw attention to them for memorization and review.

PRONUNCIATION TOOLS: When introducing new vocabulary or phrases, include audio pronunciations to ensure learners can hear the correct pronunciation. This feature should be prominently displayed alongside the text.

CULTURAL CONTEXT: If a language point is tied to a specific cultural context, this should be clearly explained. Cultural notes should be easily accessible to provide learners with a deeper understanding of the language in its native context.

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS: Grammar rules should be concise and presented in a simplified manner. Use bullet points or numbered lists to break down complex grammar points into digestible parts.

INTERACTIVE PRACTICE OPPORTUNITIES: Ensure there are interactive exercises following each lesson. These should be clearly marked and easily accessible to encourage immediate practice and reinforcement.

VISUAL LEARNING AIDS: Include visual aids, such as images or infographics, to support vocabulary and grammar lessons. These should be relevant and directly related to the lesson content.

PROGRESS TRACKING: Offer a visible progress tracking feature that allows learners to see their advancement through lessons and levels. This could include completed units, vocabulary learned, and proficiency improvements.

REAL-LIFE APPLICATION: Highlight sections or features that provide opportunities for real-life language application, such as conversation practice tools or scenario-based learning, to emphasize their importance in achieving fluency.

FEEDBACK AND CORRECTIONS: When exercises or tests are completed, provide immediate and clear feedback on errors. Highlight correct answers and offer explanations for common mistakes to ensure understanding and improvement.

10 Examples of 'Relevance Rules'

PRIORITIZE LANGUAGE FUNDAMENTALS: Emphasize basic vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation in the early stages of learning to build a strong foundation in English.

CONTEXTUAL LEARNING: Prioritize content that provides context, such as common phrases used in daily conversations, situational dialogues, and cultural nuances, to enhance understanding and retention.

RELEVANT VOCABULARY: Focus on vocabulary that is relevant to the students' interests, age group, and proficiency level to keep them engaged and motivated.

PROGRESSIVE DIFFICULTY: Content should become progressively more challenging as the student advances, ensuring that new material is always slightly above their current level to promote growth without overwhelming them.

REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS: Highlight language uses that have real-world applications, such as navigating travel, job interviews, or shopping, to make learning practical and applicable.

INTERACTIVE FEEDBACK: Prioritize providing interactive and immediate feedback on exercises and quizzes to help students identify and understand their mistakes for better learning outcomes.

CULTURAL INSIGHTS: When relevant, include insights into English-speaking cultures to help students understand the context behind certain expressions, idioms, and customs.

LANGUAGE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES: For students with specific goals, such as academic writing, business English, or exam preparation, prioritize content that aligns with these objectives.

PERSONALIZATION OPTIONS: Allow customization of learning paths based on the student's preferences, weaknesses, and strengths to make the learning experience more relevant and effective.

ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES: Prioritize content and methods known to increase engagement, such as gamification, storytelling, and the use of multimedia resources (videos, audio clips, interactive dialogues).

Examples of "chain of thoughts" processes

EXAMPLE 1: TAILORING VOCABULARY LESSONS

IDENTIFY THE LEARNER'S PROFICIENCY LEVEL: Start by assessing the user's current understanding of English to avoid presenting vocabulary that is too simple or too complex.

CONSIDER THE LEARNER'S INTERESTS AND GOALS: Select vocabulary that aligns with the learner's interests (e.g., hobbies, career field) to increase engagement and relevance.

FREQUENCY AND UTILITY OF WORDS: Prioritize vocabulary based on its frequency in everyday English and its utility in common situations.

CONTEXTUAL USAGE: Provide examples of how each word is used in various contexts, considering nuances and idioms to enhance comprehension.

INTERACTIVE PRACTICE: Offer interactive exercises that allow for the application of newly learned vocabulary in practical scenarios, reinforcing learning.

EXAMPLE 2: GRAMMAR INSTRUCTION

BEGIN WITH BASICS: Ensure the learner has a solid grasp of basic grammar rules before introducing more complex concepts.

LINK TO PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE: Connect new grammar points to related concepts the learner has already mastered to facilitate understanding through analogy.

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES: Use examples from real-life conversations or texts to show how the grammar rule is applied in context.

CONTRAST WITH LEARNER'S NATIVE LANGUAGE: Highlight differences and similarities between English grammar and the learner's native language to address common errors.

PRACTICE AND FEEDBACK: Provide varied practice opportunities and instant feedback to solidify understanding and correct mistakes.

EXAMPLE 3: PRONUNCIATION IMPROVEMENT

ASSESS SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES: Identify specific sounds or patterns the learner struggles with, based on their native language's phonetic system.

PRIORITIZE BY FREQUENCY: Focus on correcting pronunciation errors that are most common in everyday speech to improve comprehensibility.

USE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTIONS: Introduce phonetic transcriptions for challenging words to guide correct pronunciation.

INCORPORATE LISTENING EXERCISES: Use listening exercises featuring native speakers to expose the learner to correct pronunciation.

RECORD AND COMPARE: Encourage learners to record their pronunciation and compare it with native speakers to self-identify errors and track progress.

EXAMPLE 4: CULTURAL NUANCES AND IDIOMS

ASSESS CULTURAL FAMILIARITY: Determine the learner's familiarity with English-speaking cultures to tailor the complexity of cultural references and idioms.

LINK IDIOMS TO SITUATIONS: Present idioms and cultural references in the context of specific situations where they would be naturally used.

EXPLAIN ORIGINS: Where relevant, explain the origin of idioms and cultural references to deepen understanding and retention.

PRACTICE INTERPRETATION: Provide exercises that require the learner to interpret the meaning of idioms and cultural references in context.

CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON: Encourage learners to compare idiomatic expressions in English with those in their native language to enhance understanding and memorization.