# **Enhancing Accuracy and Clarity with GenAl**

# **Objectives**

- To raise students' awareness of areas of grammar and vocabulary they need to focus on when writing.
- To enable students to use GenAl as a personal tutor to help identify problem areas, suggest improvements, and explain why the suggestions enhance accuracy and clarity.

# In-Class Activity (with teacher input)

# Requirements

- Students' drafts of writing
- List of students' common language problems

#### Steps

#### **Before Class**

Teachers provide a list of common language problems based on students' previous work / based on previous cohorts of students.

#### In-class

Students discuss in pairs/groups:

- Which two/three areas of grammar and vocabulary do you find most difficult to use correctly?
- Students then paste the list and a draft of their writing into GenAI tool after asking it to identify the 2-3 areas (from the list) which they need to work on most. Example Prompt: "You are a writing tutor. I am going to give you a draft of my writing. Tell me which 2/3 of these areas I most need to focus on."
- Students reflect with a partner on how the response differs from their own list from the opening stage.

#### **After Class**

- Students work on improving their writing by focusing on these areas.
- Students can repeat the process with a revised draft/ask for feedback on the 2-3 areas focused on in revisions.

# In-class Activity (without teacher input)

#### Instructions:

- 1. Students work in pairs to write a section of a specific task (e.g. introduction, body paragraph, conclusion etc.)
- 2. Students paste their writing into GenAI tool after asking for feedback on grammar or vocabulary use which is incorrect or unclear. Example prompt: You are a writing tutor. I am going to give you a draft of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I want feedback on my grammar/vocabulary. Identify which sentences contain errors and tell me the type of error and/or why it is incorrect. Do not correct my writing for me.
- 3. Students then work together to correct the errors.
- 4. Students paste in a revised version after asking for feedback on the revisions. Example prompt: I am going to give you a revised draft of my \_\_\_\_\_\_. Tell me if the sections I have changed are correct or not. If not correct, give me suggestions on how to correct it. Do not correct my writing for me.
- 5. Students do a final revision of their draft.



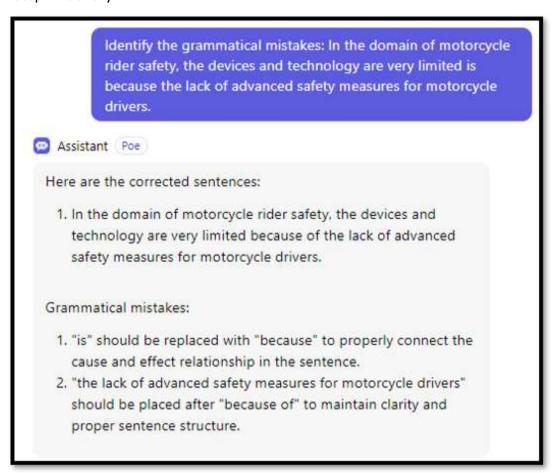
### Independent Learning Tip: Checking Accuracy in 3 Steps

- 1. Identify
- 2. Improve
- 3. Explain

Example taken from a student proposal:

"In the domain of motorcycle rider safety, the devices and technology are very limited is because the lack of advanced safety measures for motorcycle drivers..."

# Step 1: Identify



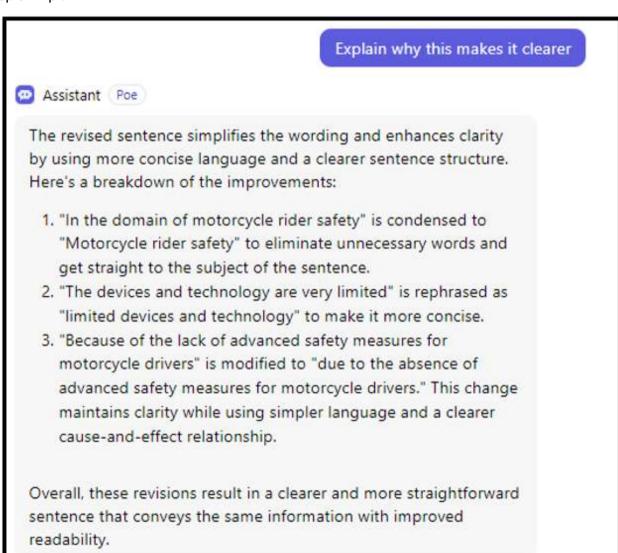
#### Step 2: Improve

Make this sentence clearer and simpler: In the domain of motorcycle rider safety, the devices and technology are very limited because of the lack of advanced safety measures for motorcycle drivers.

Assistant Foe

Motorcycle rider safety is hindered by limited devices and technology due to the absence of advanced safety measures for motorcycle drivers.

Step 3: Explain



#### **Independent Learning Tip: Enhancing Clarity in 3 Steps**

- 1. Make clear and concise
- 2. Compare original and revised
- 3. Explain why the revised is clearer and more concise

# Step 1: Make clear and concise

Example taken from a student proposal draft:

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect has been a growing issue along with the development of urban cities. The UHI effect indicates the significant difference in temperature and cooling rate between urban and rural areas (Hong Kong Observatory, 2006). The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) shows that the temperature gap and variations in urban Hong Kong have grown above 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018). The phenomenon is not limited to outdoor areas but also inside buildings, especially for rooftop residents. An experiment conducted by the World Green Organization (WGO) and the Hong Kong government recognised an excess of 70 degrees Celsius of rooftop surficial temperature resulting in the underlying household's temperature reaching over 36.8 degrees Celsius during summer time (WGO, 2014). Such extreme indoor heat is proven to cause mortal heatstroke and aggravate chronic cardiovascular and respiratory diseases particularly to vulnerable groups including elderly and children (LegCo, n.d.). Severe consequences further include a 4.1% increase in heat deaths in local high UHI areas for every 1°C above 29°C (Yee & Kaplan, 2022).

> Make this clear and concise. Do not remove in-text citations: The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect has been a growing issue along with the development of urban cities. The UHI effect indicates the significant difference in temperature and cooling rate between urban and rural areas (Hong Kong Observatory, 2006). The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) shows that the temperature gap and variations in urban Hong Kong have grown above 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018). The phenomenon is not limited to outdoor areas but also inside buildings, especially for rooftop residents. An experiment conducted by the World Green Organization (WGO) and the Hong Kong government recognized an excess of 70 degrees Celsius of rooftop surficial temperature resulting in the underlying household's temperature reaching over 36.8 degrees Celsius during summer time (WGO, 2014). Such extreme indoor heat is proven to cause mortal heatstroke and aggravate chronic cardiovascular and respiratory diseases particularly to vulnerable groups including elderly and children (LegCo, n.d.). Severe consequences further include a 4.1% increase in heat deaths in local high UHI areas for every 1°C above 29°C (Yee & Kaplan, 2022).



Assistant Poe

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect, a significant temperature difference between urban and

# Step 2: Compare original and revised

# Original

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect has been a growing issue along with the development of urban cities. The UHI effect indicates the significant difference in temperature and cooling rate between urban and rural areas (Hong Kong Observatory, 2006). The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) shows that the temperature gap and variations in urban Hong Kong have grown above 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018). The phenomenon is not limited to outdoor areas but also inside buildings, especially for rooftop residents. An experiment conducted by the World Green Organization (WGO) and the Hong Kong government recognized an excess of 70 degrees Celsius of rooftop surficial temperature resulting in the underlying household's temperature reaching over 36.8 degrees Celsius during summer time (WGO, 2014). Such extreme indoor heat is proven to cause mortal heatstroke and aggravate chronic cardiovascular and respiratory diseases particularly to vulnerable groups including elderly and children (LegCo, n.d.). Severe consequences further include a 4.1% increase in heat deaths in local

high UHI areas for every 1°C above 29°C (Yee & Kaplan, 2022).

#### Revised

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect, a significant temperature difference between urban and rural areas, has become an increasingly concerning issue in urban cities (Hong Kong Observatory, 2006). In Hong Kong, this temperature gap has exceeded 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018).

Surprisingly, the UHI effect extends

Surprisingly, the UHI effect extends beyond outdoor spaces and affects indoor environments. An experiment conducted by the World Green Organization (WGO) and the Hong Kong government revealed rooftop surface temperatures surpassing 70°C, leading to indoor temperatures exceeding

36.8°C during the summer (WGO, 2014).

# Step 3: Explain why the revised is clearer and more concise

Compare the original with the revised and explain with examples why the revised is clearer and more concise



Original: "The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect has been a growing issue along with the

# Clearer presentation of information

- Original: "The Urban Heat Island effect has been a growing issue along with the development of urban cities.
- Revised: "The Urban Heat Island effect, a significant temperature difference between urban and rural areas, has become an increasingly concerning issue in urban cities."
- The phrase "a significant temperature difference between urban and rural areas" provides a concise and precise description of the UHI effect.

# Concise description of temperature gaps

- Original: "The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) shows that the temperature gap and variations in urban Hong Kong have grown above 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018)."
- Revised: "In Hong Kong, this temperature gap has exceeded 10°C since 2010 (HKSAR Development Bureau, 2018)."
- The revised version removes redundancy by eliminating the repetition of the phrase "temperature gap and variations" and presents the essential information in a more concise manner.

#### Clearer statement about indoor effects

- Original: "The phenomenon is not limited to outdoor areas but also inside buildings, especially for rooftop residents."
- Revised: "Surprisingly, the UHI effect extends beyond outdoor spaces and affects indoor environments."
- The revised version provides a clearer statement about the UHI effect affecting indoor environments. The use of the word "surprisingly" adds emphasis and captures the reader's attention effectively.