



Frome Vale Academy Artificial Intelligence Approach

AI at Frome Vale Academy

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems that can carry out tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as understanding language, solving problems, and learning from experience. At Frome Vale Academy (FVA), AI is recognised as a transformative tool that can enhance educational outcomes.

FVA aims to leverage AI to personalise learning experiences, support planning and assessment, and free up time for meaningful classroom interactions. By integrating AI thoughtfully and responsibly, the school seeks to optimise the educational offer to our pupils whilst reducing the workload on staff and protecting their wellbeing.

AI offers significant benefits across the educational spectrum. For students with special educational needs (SEN) and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, AI enables adaptive teaching and tailored support.

Learners benefit from tailored resources, inclusive adaptations, and tools that support creative and impressive outcomes. For example, AI can help students produce high-quality writing pieces by generating prompts and scaffolds suited to their individual needs.

For staff, AI can reduce workload, improve wellbeing, and assist in generating scaffolds and creative content that may be time-consuming or challenging to produce manually.

Risks and Considerations

While AI presents many opportunities, it also comes with risks. These include inaccurate or biased outputs, intellectual property concerns, outdated or low-quality content, and the use of American spelling or outdated pedagogical approaches (such as learning styles). There is also a risk that overreliance on AI may reduce critical thinking and intellectual engagement.

Staff must be cautious about data privacy and ethical use. For instance, student work should not be fed into AI tools without proper consent, as pupils retain copyright over their creations. Staff understand that it is essential to verify AI-generated content and ensure it aligns with educational standards and values.

Staff should avoid inputting personal data (their own or anybody else's) into publicly accessible AI tools.

Practical Uses of AI

AI can be used in various practical ways within the classroom. The range of tasks that AI can support teachers with is growing all the time, but examples of current applications include:

- generating word banks with child-friendly definitions
- creating model texts with specific features and tailored to different reading ages
- generating model sentences to support with understanding features of writing
- creating vocabulary and grammar exercises which can be used to build fluency
- adapting reading levels of given texts to make them more accessible
- creating comprehension questions and quizzes tailored to specific lesson content
- producing information texts to support reading across the curriculum
- generating maths problems to build fluency and problem-solving skills

Additional applications include writing prompts based on YouTube videos, translation of texts, image generation for creative tasks and social stories for behavioral support.

At FVA, we encourage staff to use approved tools such as Co-Pilot and National Oak Academy's [Aila](#) to ensure safety and reliability.

Writing Effective Prompts

Using AI to good effect requires knowledge and experience of how to write prompts. Teachers should always check the accuracy and quality of AI outputs. AI is just one of the tools that teachers can use to generate learning resources and it is not infallible.

Educators should be specific and detailed in their instructions to obtain tailored outputs. Providing examples for the AI to mimic can enhance the relevance and quality of responses.

It is sometimes necessary to add additional information to improve an output from AI. This process of checking an output and providing additional information may need repeating more than once.

Saving longer prompts, with details and examples, is a good way to save time if you need to generate similar content more than once. For instance, this document contains a prompt to generate [retrieval](#) questions which can be reused quickly for different texts.

Glossary for Educators

This section provides definitions for key AI-related terms to support educators in understanding and using AI effectively:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): The ability of computers to perform tasks requiring human intelligence.
- Machine Learning (ML): A type of AI where systems learn from data and improve over time.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP): AI that helps computers understand and respond to human language.
- Chatbot: An AI tool that simulates conversation, often used for support or instruction.
- Generative AI: AI that creates new content such as text, images, or music.
- Bias: Unfair or inaccurate decisions made by AI due to flawed data or design.
- Prompt: A question or instruction given to an AI system to elicit a specific response.

Further Learning Resources

Staff interested in deepening their understanding of AI can explore the following resources:

- [Generative AI Safety Expectations](#)
- [Using AI Support Materials](#)
- [Policy Paper: Generative AI in Education](#)
- [AI in Education: call for evidence](#)
- [Educator and Expert Views](#)
- [Research on Parent Pupil Attitudes to AI](#)
- [NCSC: Risks of LLMs](#)
- [OFSTED's Approach to AI](#)
- [Module 1 videos](#)
- [Module 2 videos](#)
- [Module 3 videos](#)
- [Module 4 videos](#)
- [Leadership videos](#)