Name _____

Short vs. Long Context - How Context Changes Predictions

Large Language Models (LLMs) don't just look at one sentence - they use the **whole context**. A short prompt might lead to one prediction, but adding more details (a longer context) can completely change the next word.

Directions - Read the short prompt and predict what happens next. Then read the longer version of the prompt and make a new prediction. Compare how your answers change when you have more information.

Example

Short context: *She opened the door…*   Prediction: *and walked outside.*

Longer context: *She had been waiting all day. Finally, she opened the door…*
Prediction: *and greeted the delivery person with a smile.*

Problems

1. Short: *He picked up the phone…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *The phone had been ringing nonstop all morning. Finally, he picked up the phone…*
Prediction: _____

2. Short: *The boy kicked the ball…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *At recess, the boy kicked the ball…*
Prediction: _____

3. Short: *She opened the book…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *For her homework assignment, she opened the book…*
Prediction: _____

4. Short: *They lit a fire…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *On the cold mountain night, they lit a fire…*
Prediction: _____

5. Short: *The car stopped…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *At the red light, the car stopped…*
Prediction: _____

6. Short: *He started running…*   Prediction: _____
Long: *When he saw the bus pulling away, he started running…*
Prediction: _____