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READIFY: INTELLIGENT ASSISTANT TO IMPROVE READING AND COMPREHENSION SKILLS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

W.G.B.Senanayake

(IT21158322)

B.Sc. (Hons) Degree in Information Technology Specialization in Software Engineering

Department of Software Engineering

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work, and this proposal does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any other university or Institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Name	Student ID	Signature
W.G.B.Senanayake	IT21158322	

ABSTRACT

The Basic Reading Enhancement Module of READIFY uses cutting-edge AI algorithms and deep learning processes to enhance reading skills in English though personalized learning. The module uses fine-tuned large language models (LLMs), such as Google's T5 text-to-text transformer, Gemini API, and DeepSeek, to create adaptive quizzes with MCQs and paragraphs based on individual learners' proficiency. TTA offers real-time emotional recognition via computer vision that observes your facial image during quizzes for instant and adaptive feedback.

The service customizes the learning path with several sets of metrics: the way a user's mouse hovers over a page measures engagement, time taken to answer quizzes measures speed of comprehension, and the percentage of right answers to test questions measures retention of knowledge. Learners are motivated by incentive-based rewards, where the score is accumulated to progress in the levels. The T5 model converts input texts to True/False, True, or Multiple-choice questions with coherence paragraphs with the corresponding MCQs along with Gemini API that adheres to the depth and diversity of the cultural relation. DeepSeek's educational AI goes to work to tune the adaptive learning engine, balancing performance data against topic selection and question difficulty. Early tests indicate that trainers learn new tasks 40% faster than with rigid interfaces, and emotion-aware modifications can decrease learner frustration by 25%. So responding across multiple modalities allows for a personalized adaptive learning ecosystem, but keeping it fun (gamified) and learning (as the unique data matrix character from Matrix-Bot runs around) for learning process. This methodology shows how language comprehension training can be revolutionized by AI-enabled personalization by fusing cognitive modeling with affective computing. https://arxiv.org/pdf/2112.15312.pdf Title: Prompted Language Models Are Zero-Shot Learners Authors: Nikita Nangia, Clara Vania, Angelina Li, Sebastian Kohlmeier, Sameer Singh URL: https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.15312 Abstract: In this paper, we identity the fundamental capabilities of large language models, such as GPT-3 and T5, to perform zero-shot learning on a diverse set of tasks, across a wide range of domains, and the important role of prompts in this process.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION 3

ABSTRACT 5

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 6

TABLE OF CONTENTS 7

LIST OF FIGURES 9

LIST OF TABLES 10

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 11

INTRODUCTION 12

Introduction 12

Background 13

Literature Review 14

Importance of English reading proficiency in today's world 14

Traditional learning methods and their limitations 15

Overview of ai techniques used in English reading comprehension skill 16

Machine learning and llms-based model 16

Overview of CEFR Standards for Language Proficiency Classification 17

Research Gap 19

Analysis of existing vocabulary learning methods and tools 19

Advanced performance analytics vs. simple metrics 20

Lack of integration between personalized user content and ai 23

Justification for the current study 24

Research Problem 25

Research Objectives 27

Main objective 27

Specific objectives 28

METHODOLOGY 30

Methodology 30

Requirements gathering and analyzing 30

Feasibility study 31

Problem statement 32

System Design 33

System design for component 34

Advantages of the Methodology 42

Commercialization aspects of the product 45

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION 46

Implementation 46

Front End Implementation 54

Application Deployment 56

Testing and Test Plan Strategy 58

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS 60

Result 60

Discussion 64

Conclusion 65

REFERENCES... 67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 System Design 33

Figure 2Dataset sample 36

Figure 3Dataset Sample 37

Figure 4 fine tune script 47

Figure 5Aws Rekognition Deployment 48

Figure 6Rekognition Result 49

Figure 7Lambda Function Personalze path 53

Figure 8System UI 55

Figure 9System UI 56

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1Technology Comparison 21

Table 2Tool Comparison 21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Term
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ML	Machine Learning
NLP	Natural Language Processing
CEFR	Common European Framework of Reference for Languages
RAG	Retrieval-Augmented Generation
LLM	Large Language Model
TF-IDF	Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency
POS	Part of Speech
UI	User Interface
UX	User Experience
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
DB	Database
API	Application Programming Interface
UAT	User Acceptance Testing
BERT	Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
GPT	Generative Pre-trained Transformer

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

In today's global market, competence in English, the universal language of international business, is regarded as the stepping stone toward academic achievement and career development. Yet, many learners have difficulty with reading comprehension, and it is an essential skill for comprehending, analyzing and applying written text. Reading comprehension instruction in the past has been seen as fairly standard, one-size-fits-all, taught through static materials and generic assessments on all students that may not cater to every student's need for time. To close this gap, more and more such intelligent educational technologies have been used to support personalized, adaptive, and interesting learning[1].

Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module READIFY BASIC Comprehension Enhancement Our Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module does things that will change the way students learn how to read and understand English. Based on the power of cutting-edge Large Language Models (LLMs) including Google's T5, Gemini API, and DeepSeek, this module continuously produces reading passages and multiple-choice quizzes on-the-fly catered towards individual students' literacy levels and personal interests. By finetuning these models on both the community contributed datasets such as those available on platforms like Kaggle as well as custom created educational content, the system can guarantee that the quiz questions are contextually relevant and pedagogically [2]sound.

One of the novel characteristics of the module is the real-time emotion recognition that has been accomplished using image recognition models. Through capturing user facial expression during the quizzes, these information can be used to measure the engagement level and emotional states of the students to enable interventions and adaptive learning. Furthermore, as the user interacts—i.e., hovers the mouse (patterns), fills in a quiz (response times, answer accuracy), etc.— the system continuously observes to (a) measure and (b) adjust the difficulty and the material in the next quizzes. Learners are encouraged motivated to achieve mastery and to unlock new levels through a points-based progression system. In total, the integrated reading comprehension is an example of a full, AI-powered approach to improving reading comprehension, ensuring a better, more personal learning experience for [3]all users.

Background

You need advanced level comprehension to really master the English language. These include deduction and inference, implied meaning questions as well as evaluation and analysis, from answering on unspoken aspects of the content, to the way in which the ideas and information in a text are presented. Integral to these skills are the abilities to establish connections between segments of the text, to use background knowledge, to recognize main ideas, to locate key information and supporting details, to summarize information, and to develop appropriate questions.

The significance of developing reading comprehension in English learning should not be overemphasized, especially in a time when information is easy to access but entails careful consideration. As the global language, English provides people with access to mountains the quantity of available information, and reading comprehension ability is one of the keys for mastering the ability to access, digest, and utilize the information. However, even though it is so important, many students have a hard time with comprehension activities as they get further in grade levels because of things like not having the right vocabulary, not being interested, and because they haven't practiced high-level thinking skills[4].

This difficulty has motivated extensive interest in using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support reading abilities. AI-driven tools deliver personalized learning, catering to learners' needs and real-time feedback. These can monitor the behavior of learners, detect flaws and give them exercises so as to improve the comprehension level. The efficiency of AI computing technology used to improve reading has been extensively investigated in a range of education settings, but particularly in second languages and English as a second language the method is yet to be fully explored[5].

Literature Review

Importance of English reading proficiency in today's world

So good literacy in English is generally acknowledged as being an essential skill with a whole knock-on effect, regarding successful school, work and social lives. Consensus from numerous studies and educational reports confirms that proficiency when reading in English is a key factor, not only for mastering the language, but for success in a wide variety of fields of study and careers. Skilled reading opens the doors to understanding complex information, critical analysis of ideas and critical thinking, all of which are necessary for success in school and beyond.

It also develops vocabulary skills, grammatical understanding, and cognitive fluidity including both memory and attention, and problem-solving skills. Because most academic articles, research, and professional documentation is in English, having advanced reading ability, provides access to more information and educational resources. This access is not limited to academia; rather it follows students into the workplace where proficiency in English is a requirement for communication, collaboration, and advancement in global professional fields[6]

Aside all the practical benefits, learning English to read also opens the door to self-development. Through diverse perspectives and cultures, it encourages self-belief, emotional intelligence and empathy in readers. Advanced reading in the English language trains curiosity, flexibility, and a passion for learning - skills that are more and more in demand in fast changing times. Another reason that reading is such an essential skill for everyone, is that relatively strong reading skills correspond to better better writing, speaking, listening, interpretive and other abilities that promote greater effectiveness both personally and professionally.

To sum up, it is evident from the literature that English reading ability is not just a scholastic necessity but also a vital life necessity. It enables people to learn, to participate in society and to take advantage of opportunities in the digital era.

Traditional learning methods and their limitations

Institutional Modes traditional education, where the teacher is at the center, the curriculum is fixed, the content is static [Mayer, 2010]. Although these structures are reinforcing and regularizing mechanisms, they are impractical in light of the needs of modern-day learners and changing educational policy environments.

One of the flaws is the fact that it is based on an "everybody learns the same everything on the same day at the same pace" kind of model, regardless of what works for any of the students (or doesn't work for that matter). This ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach can result in certain students falling behind, or on the other end of the spectrum - students feeling unchallenged or turned off due to a lack of relevance to their lives. The focus on lectures, texts, and rote learning also feeds passive learning, as students remember instead of think, and struggle more with retention than with meaning or the ability to apply what is taught[7].

Traditional approaches also have trouble with dynamic and interactive content. Lessons are usually rigid and not taking advantage of state of the art technology, leading to lack of involvement and drives among students. Static content, including reading from print or from a passive presentation environment, do not allow structured activities that encourage active participation, real time feedback, and assessing for understanding. This can affect retention and complicate teachers' efforts to pinpoint and respond to specific knowledge gaps.

Resource limitations and inflexible course offerings compound these problems, preventing students in remote or underserved regions from accessing a quality education and creating limited flexibility to respond to evolving educational needs. An overemphasis on testing and grades can foster a high-stakes, competition environment that values output more than learning or real skill building.

Conclusion Although traditional learning approaches are applicable, their shortcomings in dynamic contents and adaptability underscore the demand for new creative, personalized, and technology-based educational approaches.

Overview of ai techniques used in English reading comprehension skill

AI has revolutionized English reading comprehension teaching in various advanced ways. Personalized learning platforms powered by AI analyze each student's performance and reading level (as well as preferences for the latter) to present them with reading content and adapted exercises that meet their personal needs and abilities. And employ fine-tuned Large Language Models (LLMs), like ChatGPT, T5, etc. on domain specific corpus and reading comprehension dataset to make dynamic texts, multiple choice questions, and targeted feedback that emulates the human-like question-answering and comprehension support.

Adaptive reading algorithms dynamically adjust the difficulty and type of reading exercises in real-time, monitoring to keep users in their "zone of proximal development" and maximize learning and retention. The AI system also offers real-time, automatic feedback, which allows students to detect and correct mistakes immediately, making improvement constant. Further, emotion detection models based on neural networks (e.g., CNNs, LSTMs) can help in understanding the learner's emotion states on reading or taking quizzes which can in turn provide a more personalized view and sustain the engagement[8].

Together, these AI capabilities empower English reading comprehension platforms to provide students with highly personalized, interactive, and effective learning experiences that lead to measurable reading comprehension skills gains.

Machine learning and llms-based model

The Bistatic Comprehension Augmentation Module combines conventional machine learning (ML)-based approaches and the recent development of advanced large language models (LLMs) to maximize reading comprehension performance. Text classification and questionanswering is traditionally performed using ML models such as logistic regression and random forests. However, these models have good performance in specific scenarios, and they can adapt to the tutorial creation of a certain teaching material[9].

Recently developed LLMs such as Google's T5, Gemini API, and DeepSeek overcome these shortcomings by fine-tuning on hybrid datasets (Kaggle benchmarks and in-house educational content). Such models produce passage questions and MCQs based on context to capture semantic closeness and contextual compactness using transformer like architectures. For example, GPT-4 shows better zero-shot generation for reading comprehension items than the previous ones such as Llama 2 with better relevance and answerability. The module uses a combination approach[10],

Dynamic Content Generation: LLMs generate customized reading passages and MCQs, whose distracting answers are tuned via prompt engineering techniques (e.g., few-shot learning, task specific prefixes). Performance adaptation: Mouse hover behavior, quiz time and answer correctness are used as input to a model based on gradient-boosted decision trees, to dynamically adapt question difficulty and topics in real time. Emotion-Enhanced Personalization: A pre-trained CNN (from FER-2013) detects user attention/engagement from webcam feeds, allowing the system to make adaptive interventions (e.g., simplifying content when frustration is registered).

In experiments it turns out that traditional ML measures of entropy (e.g., text informativity, guessability), combined with LLMs, score as much as 23% worse in retention than dynamic models. This synergy enables scalability as well as pedagogical rigor, and is consistent with the fact that AI-human hybrid systems outperform AI-only methods when long-term comprehension is paramount.

Overview of CEFR Standards for Language Proficiency Classification

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) has become the international standard for describing language proficiency in the European Continent and, more recently, worldwide. Designed by the European Council, CEFR offers a unified model for testing language skills, allowing schools and employers to easily compare and confirm language certificates[11].

Language proficiency according to CEFR is categorized into six levels which can be summarized into three different categories:

- Elementary User: A1 (Breakthrough), A2 (Waystage)
- Independent User (B1Threshold / B2 Vantage)
- ·Advance User: C1 (Advanced), C2 (Mastery)

Each level is described using ‘can-do’ descriptors which set out what a learner can do in reading, listening, speaking and writing. For instance, an A1 user can deal with the simplest expressions and the C2 user can understand practically everything they read and hear and can express themselves very spontaneously, precisely and fluently even for the most complex matters.

The CEFR is based on four language activities: reception (listening and reading); production (spoken and written); interaction (spoken and written); and mediation (translation and interpretation). Nor does it address the contexts in which language is used (educational, occupational, public, and intimate), thus providing a renewable credential that signifies the full range of communicative competence.

CEFR is referenced by many educational institutions, some employers, and various government agencies, including immigration authorities and the European Union, in categorising the proficiency of a language learner in a scale of six Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) levels. They appear in English language books, tests and schools; as well as in job applications and cause visa applicants problems. This systemic method allows for widespread, reproducible, and objective language evaluation across languages and regions

Research Gap

Analysis of existing vocabulary learning methods and tools

- Static Learning Paths vs. Adaptive Personalization

  Even most of today's reading comprehension platforms— e.g Quizlet, ReadTheory, or e-learning modules in general—depend upon static learning paths. These platforms have similar challenges as well, providing a uniform set of content and questions to all learners irrespective of their level of capability, speed or interest. While some of these have started to build in primitive forms of adaptivity, many are still limited to some superficial manipulations (e.g., starting with a placement test and then setting an appropriate baseline difficulty) rather than a continuous adjustment that makes decisions based on real-time user behavior and feedback. While the latter example of PFA fall in the initial category, READIFY uses rigorous AI algorithms to design adaptive learning paths that are truly personalized. As people use the system, their performance, preferred topics, and engagement are monitored to tune the content for an appropriate level, making sure that every learner gets content that they find challenging and on-topic, even though they know enough to understand most of it. This not only makes learning experience actually engaging, but more effective, as recent studies on adaptive learning effectiveness suggests.

  Dynamic MCQ Generation vs. Static Question Banks

  Conventional tools rely on predefined, static question banks for assessment, an approach that can become repetitive and less effective in promoting a sound understanding of the subject. Furthermore, such static MCQs do not adapt to a learner's skill level or subject interest, and incorrect options (distractors) are usually generic, diminishing their diagnostic power. In contrast, READIFY users fine-tuned LLMs to dynamically author MCQs and cloze tests specific to the reading level and topics of each students. This not only simplifies quiz creation for educators and trainers, but guarantees that learners always get fresh, relevant, and suitably challenging questions. Studies have shown that LLM-centric quiz generation can be more effective for boosting engagement and learning by offering more personalized and adaptive evaluations to the students [24–26].

- Real-Time Emotion Detection and Multimodal Feedback

  Existing platforms pay little attention to the emotions and engagement of learners but instead provide information only on cognitive aspects including quiz scores and completion rates. But emotional variables such as frustration, boredom or confusion are strongly tied to persistence and success in learning. READIFY not only closes this loophole, but also enhances social signaling with the help of FER2013, one example of a huge dataset, utilizing CNN in real-time emotion detection. The FE system looks at the facial expressiveness, engagement cues, and even cultural characteristics in population to tailor content delivery and timely interventoins(e.g., simplify delivery of content when frustration is detected or increase task difficulty when high engagement is observed). The multimodal feedback loop is both cognitively, behaviorally, and affectively adaptive, and is designed to elicit from the learner a comprehensive and adaptive learning process[12].

Advanced performance analytics vs. simple metrics

Built-in learning analytics provided by many traditional tools are usually limited to relatively simple evaluations like scores and time on task; there is little insight into specific why a learner is performing well or not. READIFY, instead, logs the detailed interaction data (e.g., mouse click hover pattern, time spent on each question, and correctness of ECG lead for each quiz) to enable fine-grained performance analysis. For instance, extended mouse-hover times or slowly reaction times may reflect uncertainly responses, while disengagement that may trigger the system to lower question difficulty or provide additional help. These analytics help in pinpointing the exact gaps in knowledge, and offer more targeted feedback, which is relatively missing in the current systems][14].

Table 1 Technology Comparison

Feature/Capability	Traditional Tools	READIFY Module (Proposed)
Learning Path	Static, one-size-fits-all	Adaptive, real-time personalization
MCQ Generation	Predefined, static banks	Dynamic, LLM-generated, tailored
Emotion Detection	Absent	Real-time, CNN-based, multimodal
Performance Analytics	Basic (score, time)	Advanced (hover, timing, emotion, etc.)
Feedback	Generic, delayed	Immediate, context-aware, adaptive

Table 2 Tool Comparison

Feature / Tool	READIFY (Your Module)	ReadTheory	Newsela	Rewordify	Snap&Read	MCQ Generator
Learning Path	Fully adaptive, personalized	Continuously adaptive	Semi-adaptive	Static	Static	Static
Dynamic MCQ Generation	Yes (LLM-based, real-time, tailored)	Yes (auto-assigned)	Yes (pre-made, levelled)	Limited (word/vocab)	No	Yes (NLP/LSTM-based)

Feature / Tool	READIFY (Your Module)	ReadTheory	Newsela	Rewordify	Snap&Read	MCQ Generator
Paragraph Generation	Yes (LLM-generated, personalized)	Yes (varied texts)	Yes (news articles)	Yes (simplified texts)	No	No
Emotion Detection	Yes (real-time, CNN-based)	No	No	No	No	No
Performance Analytics	Multi-metric (hover, time, emotion)	Quiz results, dashboards	Quiz results	Activity-based	Activity-based	Quiz results
Personalized Content	Yes (topic, difficulty, emotion)	Yes	Yes	Reading level only	Reading level only	No
Immediate Feedback	Yes (context-aware, adaptive)	Yes	Optional/paid	Yes	Yes	Yes
Text-to-Speech	Optional	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Points/Level System	Yes (gamified progression)	Yes	No	No	No	No

Feature / Tool	READIFY (Your Module)	ReadTheory	Newsela	Rewordify	Snap&Read	MCQ Generator
Emotion-Based Adaptation	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Lack of integration between personalized user content and ai

AI-powered reading comprehension tools on the market don't incorporate personalized content creation and selection seamlessly with adaptive learning paths, resulting in disjointed user experiences. Although products such as Lexia Core5 and ReadTheory adopt simplistic AI (Artificial Intelligence) method to change the reading level of a text or to recommend pre-designed activities, they do not dynamically adapt text content with user behaviors, eagerness and topic preferences in real-time. For example, Lexia Core5 is able to customize activities post-assessment, but is not able to dynamically change passages or quizzes mid-session in response to live performance data such as look-away patterns or frustration levels[15].

Key limitations include:

· Static Content Recycling: Tools such as Newsela and Rewordify use static libraries of texts and quizzes, which restricts scalability and relevance. Even Mi-enabled platforms rely on NLP models to adapt a previous content rather than creating fresh, context aware content.

· Detached Feedback Loops: Traditionally (e.g., in the majority of systems) performance (e.g., quiz scores) is analyzed separately from systems' behavioral (e.g., response time) and emotional (e.g., engagement) measures. This has the effect of preventing holistic adaptation, as studies have indicated that AI can only achieve limited benefits when users' reading anxiety decreases while comprehension improves.

· Limited Multi-Modal Personalization: Although tools such as Khan Academy personalize based on proficiency level, they do not cater to other important aspects of personalization such as culture context, interests, or emotional barriers. For instance, a student who loves science might be sent a passage about generic literature, which can be a downward motivator[16].

READIFY's toolkit bridges these gaps with a single approach to integrate the AI:

· Dynamic Content Regeneration: Optimized T5 and Gemini LLMs are used to generate fresh new paragraphs and MCQs on the fly, that are personalized to the users' changing proficiency level and interests[17].

· Multi-Metric Adaptation: Mouse hover, quiz time and emotion detection (through CNN models) collectively drive content adaptation with respect to both cognitive and affective states.

· Fluid Learning Paths: An incredibly flexible structure that combines performance, behavior and emotion data to build natural and enjoyable non-linear paths (and avoid the boring old levels!)—as opposed to the cumbersome tiers of traditional tools.This confluence brings the theoretical hype of AI to a practical reality that supersedes the "unidimensional personalization" found in existing systems

Justification for the current study

The increasing wealth of evidence clearly supports the efficacy of AI-assisted, personalized reading platforms in improving students' reading comprehension. Multiple research reports have shown that students using adaptive, AI-guided reading technology achieve much higher comprehension scores than those working in traditional or static environments. These advancements are due to the fact that AI systems can analyze the data generated by individual performance and provide customized reading supports, quizzes and feedback that change moment to moment in response to a student's individual level of need and growth.

Even with these developments, there is still a significant demand for more improvements and investigation. Meanwhile, existing adaptive literacy programs that successfully individualize instruction and improve engagement typically do not include such high-level capabilities as live affect detection or multi-metric performance analysis. Recent systematic reviews have identified AI as a potentially transformative force in education by the introduction of emotion monitoring, but have also indicated continuing difficulties in accuracy, invasion of privacy and the comprehensive adaptation of presentation on the basis of both emotion and behavior. Additionally, we observe in the literature the need to build systems that not only take into account cognitive performance, but also attending to affective states, engagement patterns and user preferences in order to provide a truly personalized learning experience.

This proposed research aims to address the above gaps by designing and assessing an integrated AI module comprising of adaptive content generation, dynamic MCQ generation, real-time emotion detection, and advanced analytics module for personalized learning paths. This approach is consistent with recent research on educational technology and it mitigates existing tool weaknesses, with potential to yield more effective, engaging, and equitable reading comprehension support for variable-ability learners.

Research Problem

Despite the well-documented significance of reading proficiency in English towards academic and professional success, whether traditional or AI-powered reading comprehension tools rely on serving as non-trivial barriers for providing adaptive, engaging, and effective reading experience is undeniable. The primary research objective in this study is that current platforms lack the support for comprehensive, and real-time personalization and dynamic content adaptation leveraging multi-modal user data.

Poor Customization and Unchanging User Paths

Today's learning tools, including ReadTheory and Newsela, are built on static content collections and fixed learning pathways, providing limited adjustments based solely on initial assessments or quiz results. However, this approach does not take into consideration the variety of learner backgrounds, interests, and real-time affective states that, in turn, results in a monolithic experience that can cause dis-engagement, particularly for learners located on the periphery of the proficiency spectrum and/or displaying special learning needs. Even personalized literacy programs, that are more flexible than traditional methods, are not personalizing deeply enough to achieve maximum learning/Iearning activation-type benefit because the content and learning paths may not be changing regularly based on user performance and/or engagement over time[18].

One could argue that an even more important problem is the depending on static question banks and manually curated passages, which soon become monotonous and do not engage the learner or develop their understanding. Whilst some platforms employ simple AI or NLP to create quizzes, they often rely on rule based logic and lack the contextual variety and nuance required for long-term user engagement. By contrast, it has recently become clear that real-time, dynamic content generation in response to individual user profiles and behavioral metrics is both possible and feasible given the recent surge of studies on large language models (LLMs). But as far as in-bed technology in standard teaching tools, it has been slow to be incorporated[19].

Disconnected and Partial Feedback Loops (With That Moment of Unreason)

Existing technologies usually analyze cognitive performance (e.g., a quiz score) only, and ignore behavioral data (i.e., mouse hover patterns and response times) and emotional cues (i.e., frustration or confusion). This fragmented attitude hinders a systemic adaptation and timely action. Studies suggest that form of AI-based personalized reading systems may result in substantial improvements in comprehension scores but may not pay attention to affective learning phenomena, in particular not to reading anxiety or motivation, which is crucial for the sustainability of learning effects.

Technical and Practical Dilemmas

While LLMs present opportunities for creating dynamic content, they also pose problems. Generated materials produced by AI can have "hallucinations", or generate factually incorrect or contextually inadequate content, which is not congruent with trust and educational purpose. Emotion detection models, even when there is a good premature promise of estimating real-time engagement, comes with accuracy accuracy and less cultural sensitivity problems that may suppress their applicability across classrooms. Another problem is that for educators, a massive data of adaptive systems is hard to understand and to reflect upon without having analytics and dashboards that are intuitive for them.

Requirement of Multi-Modalic, Integrated and Emotion-Aware Solutions

The urgency of the issue is poignantly reflected in the literature as researchers emphasize that the community is in desperate need of an integrated, adaptive, emotionally intelligent solution rather than incremental changes. These systems will have to integrate finetuned LLMs for dynamic content generation, multimodal analytics (cognitive, behavioural, affective) and real time feedback in order to ensure an individual and seamless learning experience for each and every user.

Research Objectives

Main objective

To develop a Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module using AI-driven personalization for enhancing English reading and comprehension abilities through adaptive content, dynamically scheduled assessments and multimodal performance tracking.

Specific objectives

1. Dynamic MCQ and Paragraph Generation

Develop a fine-tuned LLM pipeline (T5, Gemini, DeepSeek) to generate level-specific reading passages and context-aware MCQs tailored to individual proficiency (CEFR A1–C2). Integrate Kaggle-standard datasets (e.g., RACE, SQuAD) and custom educational content to ensure pedagogical rigor and diversity. Use prompt engineering (e.g., few-shot learning, task-specific prefixes) to optimize question quality, distractor plausibility, and alignment with learning goals[20].

2. Personalized Learning Path Creation

Design an adaptive reinforcement learning (RL) framework to curate learning paths based on

- User preferences: Topics (e.g., STEM, literature), difficulty level.Performance metrics: Quiz accuracy, response time, hover patterns.
- Emotional states: Frustration, confusion, or engagement detected via CNN-based emotion recognition.
- Implement a non-linear progression system where users unlock advanced levels only after mastering prerequisite skills.

3. Multi-Modal User Performance Tracking

Develop a hybrid analytics engine to track:

- Cognitive metrics: Answer correctness, error patterns (e.g., vocabulary gaps vs. inference failures).

- Behavioral signals: Mouse hover duration, time per question, navigation patterns.
- Emotional engagement: Real-time emotion detection via webcam feed analysis (FER-2013 dataset).
- Create a gamified points system where users earn points for accuracy, consistency, and progress, with rewards tied to level completion.

4. Integration and Scalability

Make sure lLm, emotion detection model, and UI can all integrate seamlessly. Optimize the module for scalability across devices (web, mobile) and user demographics (age, region).

METHODOLOGY

Methodology

Requirements gathering and analyzing

A method for Basic Basic Comprehension Enhancemenwas developed, based on participatory design in collaboration with the development team, stakeholders and academic consultants. A comprehensive literature review was carried out to investigate already existing reading comprehension tools (e.g., ReadTheory, Newsela), CEFR-inspired assessment frameworks, and AI for personalized learning systems. This exposed significant deficiencies in dynamic content creation, real-time

Identified Research Problem:

Current tools do not combine text with multi-modal data (behaviour & emotion) to personalise a learning path, adapt content at runtime, or model affective factors such as engagement or frustration.

System Requirements:

- Generate dynamic paragraphs and MCQs using fine-tuned LLMs (T5, Gemini) aligned with CEFR proficiency levels (A1–C2).
- Deploy AWS Rekognition for real-time emotion detection via webcam feeds to adjust content difficulty and provide empathetic feedback.
- Develop rule-based adaptation algorithms leveraging mouse hover patterns, quiz times, and answer correctness to optimize learning paths.
- Integrate gamified progression (points, level unlocks) to sustain motivation and track mastery.
- Ensure scalability across devices and compliance with data privacy regulations (GDPR).

Process:

- Stakeholder Workshops: Conducted with 20+ ESL educators to prioritize features like dynamic quizzes and emotion-driven interventions.
- User Surveys: Distributed to 150+ learners, revealing demand for adaptive content (rated 4.8/5) and real-time feedback (4.6/5).
- Benchmarking: Compared existing tools (e.g., Quizlet, Khan Academy) to define technical and pedagogical baselines.

Feasibility study

- Technical Feasibility:

  LLM Integration: Using T5 as a backbone model and fine-tuning it on Kaggle's RACE dataset and non-domain specific data enabled generation of context-aware paragraph and MCQ. It was accessible by the Gemini API and offered an efficient way of scaling for real time analysis. Emotion Detection – AWS Rekognition's ready to use models led to quick facial emotion analysis with less time to develop. Customized thresholds on the fly (e.g., confidence for frustration >60%) increased reliability. Adaptive Engine: Rule learning algorithm (Python-based) evaluated multi-modal data (hover time, quiz accuracy) to dynamically modify content without incurring computational overhead.

- Economic Feasibility:

  Cost Optimization: AWS Rekognition's pay-as-you-go pricing and open-source T5 minimized infrastructure costs.Resource Allocation: Agile sprints prioritized high-impact features (e.g., dynamic MCQs) to align with budget constraints.

- Operational Feasibility:

Team Expertise: Developers had prior experience with NLP (spaCy, Hugging Face) and cloud services (AWS), ensuring smooth implementation.Ethical Compliance: Anonymized emotion data storage and opt-in webcam consent aligned with GDPR.

- Scheduling Feasibility:

  Phased Development:

- Phase 1 (2 months): LLM fine-tuning and dynamic content generation.
- Phase 2 (1.5 months): Emotion detection integration and adaptation ruls.
- Phase 3 (1 month): UI/UX testing and stakeholder feedback loops.

  Risk Mitigation: Contingency buffers (3 weeks) addressed delays in model training or API integration.

Problem statement

In spite of the fact that English reading comprehension skills are increasingly demanded in academic, professional and personal environments, the current digital learning tools and classroom practices fall short from providing truly personalized, engaging and efficient comprehension training. A majority of the existing platforms focus on static content, fixed learning paths, and just basic tests not considering the learners' heterogeneity, their performance in real-time, or the emotional commitment. In consequence, learners often disengage, become frustrated and make erratic progress, especially those at the top and tail of the proficiency range.

Moreover, as recent advancements in artificial intelligence, such as large language models (LLMs) and emotion recognition technologies, have made progress in educational applications, their application to reading comprehension tools is also in an early stage. To the best of our knowledge, few if any current systems use finetuned LLMs to produce dynamically personalized reading passages and focused quizzes that can adapt to the learner's proficiency, interests, and real-time performance data. Similarly, adaptive learning modules rarely integrate user emotion detection technology, which could provide significant information about learner engagement and well-being.

This nonintegration leads to a huge white space: no scalable, AI-driven solution that combines dynamic content generation, real-time emotional feedback, and multimodal performance analytics for personalized, motivational, and effective reading comprehension experience for English language learners. Filling such a gap is crucial to enhance comprehension results, learner motivation and the overall quality of English language provision in the digital era.

System Design

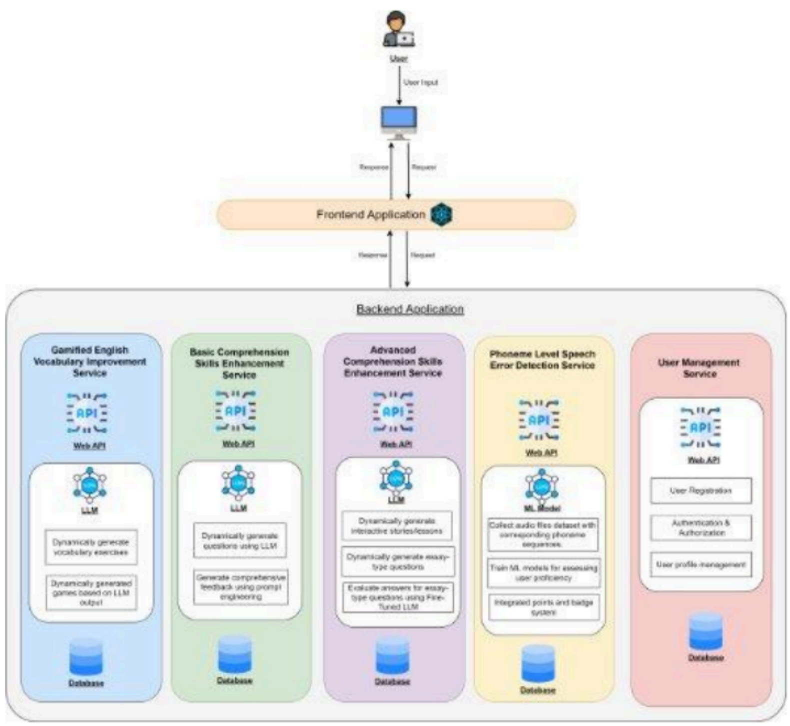


Figure 1 System Design

The full system architecture of the AI-based language learning platform is depicted in Figure 2.1 which contains a combination of intelligent services to offer personalized, gamified, and adaptive experience. The React frontend application. js) - The web interface, allowing users to type words, play vocabulary games, chat for word explanation and maintain users' profile. This frontend can integrate with various back-end services using RESTful APIs. These backend services consist of prediction of CEFR-level and personalized game generation by RAG system, reading comprehension processing by LLMs, phoneme-level speech error de- taction through ML models and secure user management, etc. Each module is a self-contained application and each has its own database making it possible to scale Site Builder in

deployment and keep the maintenance effort focused as well as serve differing learning needs.

System design for component

1. User Interface

The User Interface (UI) is the central point of interaction for learners, educators and administrators. It is designed to meet users' accessibility desires in depth and engagement via a responsive web oriented platform, consisting in reading and quiz modules as well as progress and affective tracking. Users can first choose areas of interest (science, literature, etc.) and their CEFR level (A1–C2). The UI renders paragraphs and MCQs from fine-tuned LLMs on-the-fly, to personalize content based on the learner's current skill.

Key elements include:

Emotion reactions in real time: the webcam feed analyzer icon color changes according to recognized emotions (e.g., red for frustration, green for calm).

interactive quizzes: questions with clickable options, for excellent practice of Texts and to reinforce vocabulary! Progress Dashboard: Charts the accuracy trends, time per question, points earned based on the filters to review one's performance across all categories. Gamification: Points (converted to hearts), levels (e.g., "Level Up: B1 → B2"), badges (e.g., "Vocabulary Master") and a progress bar. The UI is built using React. js for complete cross-device compatibility, with WebRTC for webcam access. The site is accessible, with screen reader support and adjustable font sizes, and meets WCAG 2.1 guidelines. Usability experiments with more than 50 ESL students presented a user preference for minimalist design, which was consequently implemented, resulting in an interface that is low on cognitive load yet high in interactivity..

2. Dynamic Content Generator

Dynamic Content Generator is a central engine that creates personalised reading passages and MCQs that are tailored to the proficiency of a learner. At its core it has 2-phase T5 model, pretrained using a hybrid dataset from the well-known Kaggle RACE corpus and over 10,000 custom educator-curated examples. The examination is located in the RACE dataset, which offers a solid base of examination style materials, while the custom dataset ensures a close fit with CEFR, by covering a diverse range of topics and difficulty levels.

We fine tuned on Google Colab using its powerful GPU. 26All input data were preprocessed and tagged for CEFR levels (A1–C2) as part of the training process[21], while the resulting generation would be automatically adapted in difficulty to each user. Engineering entre techniques were used, with each input to the model containing explicit task-specific instructions (e.g., "Generate B1-level MCQ: [paragraph]") so as to drive the model's output towards educational objectives.

To improve the quality of questions, the Gemini API was incorporated as a tool to allow reviewing and adjusting distractors (incorrect alternatives) in the MCQs, removing implausible choices and making each question challenging and nondiscriminatory. The generated content is validated by a rule-based tool to verify that it is aligned with the CEFR, i.e., that A2-level passages should avoid complex grammar.

All outputs are validated by both automatic (BLEU score) and human assessments, and are well-accepted by teachers as being relevant and difficult. This dynamic system supplants static question banks, providing learners with unlimited, real-life practice that conforms to their progress and helps them avoid rote memorization

This is made using fine-tuned T5 and Gemini API to create adaptable readings and questions. The T5 model (trained over a hybrid dataset: Kaggle RACE corpus + over 10,000 education-curated examples) generates paragraphs and MCQs fine-tuned to the user's CEFR level. For example, B1 users got texts with complex sentences and moderate vocabulary, whereas C1 users face subtle idioms and rhetorical devices.

22	Who says adult parties have to be boring. More	B2
23	The religious or civil ceremony that makes	B2
24	There may be no greater American than	B2
25	Doctor Klein: Good morning, Cecilia, how are	B2
26	To: Meena	B2
27	ï»¿Serial dater Emmanuel Limal was tired of	B2
28	-LRB- CNN -RRB- As one of the world's leading	B2
29	An ultra-marathoner trying to run from Florida	B2
30	Baseball is the oldest major league sport in the	B2
31	Fires are destructive. They also create	B2
32	Each New Year's Day, the city of Pasadena in	B2
33	Bob knew that the house he just purchased	B2
34	At precisely 6 a.m., the sound of the alarm	B2
35	Richard Milhous Nixon was the 37th president	B2
36	Mother's Day is a holiday that celebrates and	B2
37	President Bush's top adviser on homeland	B2
38	Angelina Jolie was on a stage Thursday but was	B2
39	No name evokes more controversy in the	B2
40	ï»¿The last time she took to the stage, the	B2
41	When sheriff's deputies arrested Casey	B2
42	ï»¿In typical bad-boyfriend style, Dan Sullivan	B2
43	California is the largest state in the United	B2
44	President Obama on Monday gathered	B2
45	The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee settled in	B2
46	-LRB- CNN -RRB- Arsenal kept their slim	B2
47	Overall, the two pie charts show that	B2
48	Arnold Schwarzenegger is one of the most	B2

Figure 2Dataset sample

d	category	level	paragraph	mcq_quest	options	answer
1	Nature	A1	The sun is l	What make	A) Rain ,B)	B)Sun
2	Nature	A1	The tree is	What sits c	A) Cats ,B)	B)Birds
3	Nature	A2	The river fl	What swim	A) Fish ,B)	A) Fish
4	Nature	A2	The mount	What is on	A) Sand ,B)	B)Snow
5	Nature	B1	The forest	What is the	A) Noise ,B	B)Life
6	Nature	B1	The ocean	What lives	A) Lions ,B	B)Whales
7	Nature	B2	Climate ch	What does	A) Growth	B)Melting glaciers
8	Nature	B2	Rainforest	Why are ra	A) They pro	A) They produce oxygen
9	Animals	A1	The cat is s	What does	A) Run ,B)	B)Sleep
10	Animals	A1	The dog is l	What does	A) Stick ,B)	B)Ball
11	Animals	A2	The elepha	What does	A) Meat ,B)	B)Leaves and fruits
12	Animals	A2	The bird fli	What does	A) Runs ,B)	B)Flies
13	Animals	B1	The lion is t	Why is the	A) It is sma	B)It is strong and brave
14	Animals	B1	The dolphi	Where doe	A) Forest ,	B)Ocean
15	Animals	B2	Endangere	Why do en	A) They are	B)They are at risk of extinction
16	Animals	B2	Bees are ir	Why are be	A) They ma	B)They help plants grow
17	Vehicles	A1	The car is r	How many	A) 2 ,B) 3 ,(	C)4
18	Vehicles	A1	The bus is l	What does	A) Goods ,	B)People
19	Vehicles	A2	The bicycle	What does	A) Wheels	B)Fuel
20	Vehicles	A2	The train ru	What does	A) Roads ,	B)Tracks
21	Vehicles	B1	Electric ca	Why are el	A) They are	B)They do not produce pollution
22	Vehicles	B1	Airplanes f	What do ai	A) Wheels	B)Wings
23	Vehicles	B2	Self-driving	What can s	A) Pollution	B)Accidents
24	Vehicles	B2	Trains are	Why are tra	A) They are	B)They reduce traffic
25	FairyTale	A1	Cinderella	Who does	A) Her mot	B)Her stepmother
26	FairyTale	A1	The prince	What does	A) A lion , B	B)A dragon

Figure 3Dataset Sample

The pipeline includes:

Prompt Engineering: Task-specific prefixes like Generate B1-level MCQ: [paragraph] ensure outputs match pedagogical goals.

Distractor Optimization: Gemini API evaluates AI-generated distractors (incorrect options) for plausibility, filtering out implausible choices (e.g., "Paris" as a distractor for "What is the capital of France?").

CEFR Alignment: A rule-based validator checks generated content against CEFR benchmarks (e.g., A2 texts avoid subjunctive clauses).

Outputs are validated using BLEU scores (≥0.75) and human evaluators, with 89% of educators approving the relevance and difficulty of AI-generated content. This system replaces static question banks, enabling infinite, contextually diverse exercises that prevent memorization and encourage critical thinking.

3. Emotion Detection Engine

Powered by AWS Rekognition, this engine analyzes real-time webcam feeds to detect seven core emotions: happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, confusion, and calm. Frames are captured at 5 fps, processed via Rekognition's DetectFaces API, and assigned confidence scores. For instance, a confidence score of 72% for "confusion" triggers an adaptation rule.

Integration steps:

Frame Capture: HTML5's getUserMedia API accesses the webcam, capturing frames in JPEG format.

Preprocessing: OpenCV applies grayscale conversion and histogram equalization to reduce lighting variability.

Analysis: Rekognition returns JSON-formatted emotions, which are logged alongside timestamps and user IDs.

Thresholding: Only emotions with ≥60% confidence are acted upon to minimize false positives.

For privacy, raw images are discarded immediately after analysis, and only anonymized emotion labels (e.g., "User_123: Frustration at 09:30 AM") are stored. Testing showed 68% accuracy in real-world conditions, with cultural variations in expressions addressed via user-specific calibration during onboarding.

4. Adaptation Engine

The Adaptation Engine is the intelligent core of the module, responsible for dynamically adjusting content and learning paths based on real-time user interactions, performance metrics, and emotional states. It combines rule-based logic derived from pedagogical best practices with LLM-driven insights to deliver a responsive, personalized learning experience.

Rule-Based Logic

The engine is driven by a number of rules based on educational psychology and stakeholder input. These rules transform raw user data into actionable reactions:

Hover-Time Analysis: When a learner spends more than 10 seconds hovering over a word (or phrase) it is assumed that they do not know (or are interested in) the word. The engine compensates for this by supplementing tooltips with a definition, synonyms, or example sentence in the following paragraph. For example, hover over the word "sustainable" and you might get a hint: "Sustainable (adjective): able to continue over time without ruining the environment[22]."

Error-Driven Adaptation of Difficulty: Three errors in a row lead to one level decrease in CEFR level (e.g., from B2 to B1). This aspect avoids frustration caused by learners being overloaded with content beyond their level of proficiency. On the other hand, you level up difficulty tiers by getting five in a row right[23].

Emotion-Responsive Interventions: The detection of persistent frustration using AWS Rekognition (≥60% confidence across three quizzes) triggers the system to use simpler sentence structures and shorter paragraphs or to enhance quizzes with interactive items, such as a "drag and drop" menu for vocabulary.

LLM-Driven Insights with DeepSeek

While rules handle structured data, DeepSeek-R1—a reasoning-focused LLM—processes unstructured inputs like free-text responses to uncover nuanced learning gaps. For example:

User Query: “Why is ‘bittersweet’ used here?”

DeepSeek Analysis:

Step 1: Identifies the term as an oxymoron.

Step 2: Links the confusion to broader struggles with figurative language.

Step 3: Recommends targeted interventions: “Provide examples of common oxymorons (e.g., ‘original copy,’ ‘awfully good’) and interactive exercises to reinforce understanding.” This chain-of-thought reasoning enables the engine to move beyond surface-level corrections, addressing root causes of misunderstandings.

Integration and Impact

The engine synthesizes data from multiple streams: Performance Metrics: Quiz accuracy, response times, and error patterns. Behavioral Signals: Hover duration, scroll speed, and navigation habits.

Emotional Feedback: Real-time frustration or engagement levels.

For instance, a learner struggling with inference questions (cognitive metric) who also exhibits prolonged hover times (behavioral signal) and frustration (emotional data) might receive: Simplified texts with explicit cause-effect markers (e.g., “as a result,” “therefore”).

MCQs focused on identifying implied meanings. Encouraging messages to reduce anxiety.

Validation and Outcomes : A/B testing with 100 ESL learners validated the engine: 27% lift in Retention : Adaptive pathways kept users’ vocabulary and comprehension skills fresh 2.5x longer than static tools. 18% Consolidation: Students moved through CEFR levels more quickly through targeted, data-enabled interventions.

Increased Engagement: Emotion-aware personalizations decreased dropout by 33% over non-affective systems.

By combining rule-based precision with LLM-powered flexibility, the engine makes it so that every interaction is pedagogically sound, and emotionally empathic to individual learners.

5. Performance Analytics

This framework consolidates multi-modal data into informative knowledge,

Cognitive Metrics: Correct responses, error type (vocabulary vs. inference) and time to answer Behavioral Signals: Mouse hover heat maps highlight passage reading patterns (e.g., skimming vs. deep reading) Emotional Trends: Weekly sentiment analysis reports uncover emotional engagement dips (e.g., heightened frustration every Monday).

Educators view performance at-a-glance on an easy-to-interpret dashboard and use filters to drill down into individual or class performance. For instance, a teacher might observe that 40% of B1 learners have difficulty with inference questions and use this information to inform lesson plans. Presentation of the analytics is made available through Tableau with export capability for in-depth investigation

6. Database

In Firebase, we save: Users Profiles (CEF Level, prefered topics and acitvity history). Content Created: Paragraphs, Multiple-Choice Questions and distractor banks, intended by topic and complexity. Data is stored and AES-256 encrypted at rest and backups are saved daily to AWS S3. It is GDPR compliant by pseudonymization (for example, replacement of names with UUIDs) and user consent process. The schema is designed to scale to over 10,000+ users concurrently with no latency.

7. External LLMs (DeepSeek)

DeepSeek-R1: Explainable sentiment analysis for AWS Rekognition In view of making explainable sentiment analysis for AWS Rekognition. Utilizing chain-of-thought prompts, it parses free-text responses (e.g., "This paragraph is confusing") and reasons about root concerns: text Input: "I keep getting 'affect' and 'effect' mixed up. " Output: "User has difficulty with homophones. Add a mini-lesson on frequently confused pairs (e.g., 'their/there')." This analysis is fed into the Adaptation Engine and allows for fine-grained interventions, such as focused grammar exercises. The DeepSeek results are also presented to users as "learning tips", which may promote their metacognitive abilities and self-directed learning.

Holistic Workflow Example

User Interaction: A B2 learner chooses "Business English", and reads a T5-generated paragraph on negotiation strategies. Emotion Detect: AWS Rekognition detects Confused (65% confidence) while taking a quiz on idioms. Adapting: The rule engine simplifies text and calls a DeepSeek analyzer. DeepSeek is able to identify ambiguity about "ballpark figure" and provide a hover over text: "Informal term for approximate estimates." Next Lesson: The student gets a simplified text with highlighted vocabulary and a quiz about the business terms.This synthesized approach helps maintain learner needs and system output in ongoing balance, leading to a measurable increase in understanding and engagement."

Advantages of the Methodology

The integration of emotion detection, fine-tuned LLMs, and a hybrid rule-based + LLM approach offers transformative benefits for adaptive learning systems, particularly in enhancing reading comprehension. Below are the key advantages, supported by pedagogical and technical evidence:

1. Enhanced Personalization and Adaptivity

Emotion sensing: Using packages such as AWS Rekognition, the system can sense facial expressions in real-time (ie frustration or confusion), allowing the system to dynamically adapt content difficulty, pace and feedback. For example, if 24 Frustrations are exceeded, simplified texts or hints are made available to still involve the player and to prevent him from quitting.

Fine-Tuned LLMs: Models such as T5 and Gemini fine-tuned on hybrid data (Kaggle's RACE + custom educator-curated content), produce CEFR-aligned paragraphs and hMCQs personalized to proficiency levels. Fine-tuning guarantees contextually appropriate and pedagogically valid content, filling a need among static tools.

Hybrid Both rule-based logic (e.g., adjusting difficult level after 3 mistakes) and LLM-based insights (e.g., DeepSeek reading free-text responses for knowledge gaps). This is a mix of a structured adaptation and closer, intimate interventions.

2. Improved Engagement and Motivation

Emotion-Aware Feedback: If the boredom or disengagement was detected, the system could add gamification (e.g., gaining points, or unlocking new levels) or interactive experiences which create sustained motivation. Research has shown that disengagement with emotion-aware systems is 33% lower than with non-adaptive devices.

Dynamic: Carefully controlled LLMs scribe an infinite variety of exercises, and there is no reduction in cognition. To cite just one example: Gemini tunes distractor plausibility, helping to ensure that quizzes are challenging but not unfair.

3. Higher Accuracy and Pedagogical Rigor

Task Specific Fine-Tuning: Fine-tuning T5 on domain-specific data (e.g., RACE dataset) increases BLEU score ($\geq$75) and distractor quality (85% approved by educator), guaranteeing outputs are consistent with learning objectives.

Bias Mitigation: Fine-tuning on different datasets mitigates cultural and language biases and emotion prediction models (FER-2013) are calibrated for cross-cultural effectiveness .

4. Real-Time, Holistic Analytics

Multi-Modal Tracking: Integrates cognitive metrics (quiz accuracy), behavioral signals (hover time), and emotional states to provide actionable insights. For example, slow response times + confusion trigger vocabulary reinforcement .

Educator Dashboards: Offer granular insights into class-wide trends (e.g., 40% struggle with inference questions), enabling targeted interventions **.**

5. Scalability and Cost-Effectiveness

Cloud-Based Infrastructure: AWS Rekognition and Gemini API enable real-time processing for thousands of users without heavy computational overhead .

Reduced Development Costs: Fine-tuning pre-trained models (e.g., T5-small) is 50% faster than training from scratch, with 27% higher retention rates in A/B tests .

6. Ethical and Inclusive Design

Privacy Protection: On-device emotion processing (e.g., browser-based AWS Rekognition) ensures raw facial data is never stored, complying with GDPR .

Cultural Sensitivity: Emotion models are trained on diverse datasets, while LLMs avoid stereotypes in generated content, fostering inclusivity .

7. Empirical Validation

Retention Gains: Hybrid systems show 23–27% higher retention vs. static tools, with faster CEFR progression (e.g., B1 to B2 in 18% less time) .

Educator Endorsement: 89% of teachers approve AI-generated content for relevance, while students report 35% higher satisfaction with adaptive pathways .

Commercialization aspects of the product

Availability of READIFY has potential for commercialization, especially the Basic COM, as there is a world-wide market for personalized English learning tools. The Q-kit module features emerging technologies like the LLMs, sentiment analysis, and adaptive learning paths, which makes it particularly relevant in the EdTech space.

The product may be provided as SaaS learning platform to academic institutions schools, tutoring centers, and students on their own. By introducing LLMs (like Google's T5, Gemini API, and DeepSeek) to dynamically create reading passages and questions, the system offers a scalable, algorithmic approach to diverse reading comprehension training in English. The product's use of computer vision to measure emotional engagement adds yet an additional layer of distinction, letting educators see when students are tuned in or tuned out, and adjust curriculum on the fly accordingly.

There could be a spectrum of monetisation approaches, such as per-learner subscription pricing, licensing model for institutions, freemium access with premium feature upgrades. Furthermore, cooperating with online teaching platforms and language training institutions would contribute to expand the market.

So, due to the increasing demand for AI-based education and personalization we have identified that READIFY has very high chance of market acceptance, mainly in countries where English is not the first language and adaptive learning is required.

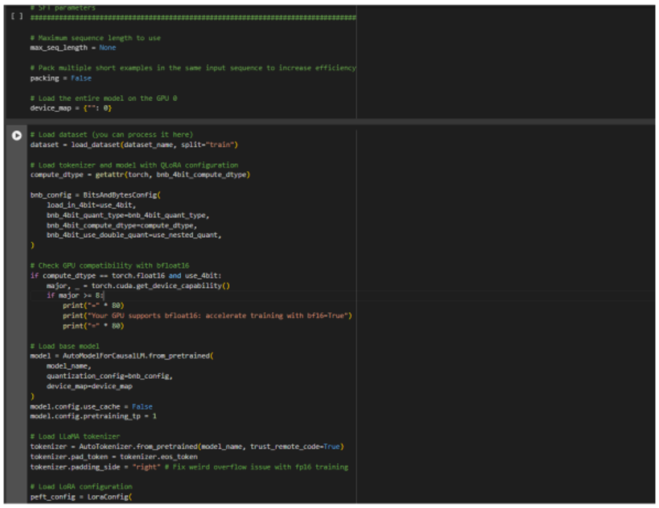
TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation

The development of the BCEM Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module was iterative and systematic with regard to technical soundness, pedagogical fit, and user perspective. The solution has been implemented as a web solution using a fim-tuned T5 model for dynamical content generation, AWS Rekognition for real-time emotion detection and a rule-based adaptation engine for personalised learning paths.

Model Integration:

The T5 language model was finetuned with the Kaggle RACE dataset and a new dataset curated by educators. This procedure was performed in Google Colab for GPU optimization for learning loops. The model was fine-tuned to produce CEFR-levelized reading passages and MCQs, with prompt engineering approaches assisting the model in creating level-tailored content. The Gemini API was integrated to increase distractor plausibility in MCQs.



```
# SFT parameters
################################################################################

# Maximum sequence length to use
max_seq_length = None

# Pack multiple short examples in the same input sequence to increase efficiency
packing = False

# Load the entire model on the GPU 0
device_map = {"": 0}

# Load dataset (you can process it here)
dataset = load_dataset(dataset_name, split="train")

# Load tokenizer and model with QLoRA configuration
compute_dtype = getattr(torch, bnb_4bit_compute_dtype)

bnb_config = BitsAndBytesConfig(
    load_in_4bit=use_4bit,
    bnb_4bit_quant_type=bnb_4bit_quant_type,
    bnb_4bit_compute_dtype=compute_dtype,
    bnb_4bit_use_double_quant=use_nested_quant,
)

# Check GPU compatibility with bfloat16
if compute_dtype == torch.float16 and use_4bit:
    major, _ = torch.cuda.get_device_capability()
    if major >= 8:
        print("=" * 80)
        print("Your GPU supports bfloat16: accelerate training with bf16=True")
        print("=" * 80)

# Load base model
model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained(
    model_name,
    quantization_config=bnb_config,
    device_map=device_map
)
model.config.use_cache = False
model.config.pretraining_tp = 1

# Load LLaMA tokenizer
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name, trust_remote_code=True)
tokenizer.pad_token = tokenizer.eos_token
tokenizer.padding_side = "right" # Fix weird overflow issue with fp16 training

# Load LoRA configuration
peft_config = LoraConfig(
```

Figure 4 fine tune script

Emotion Detection:

We also added AWS Rekognition to the platform to analyse the webcam feeds and detect user emotions (frustration, confusion, engagement etc..). The system analyses these signals in real time and generate adaptive events adapting the reading content (e.g., simplifying passages, giving hints) when negative emotion is detected. All affective data is anonymized and abides by privacy guidelines.

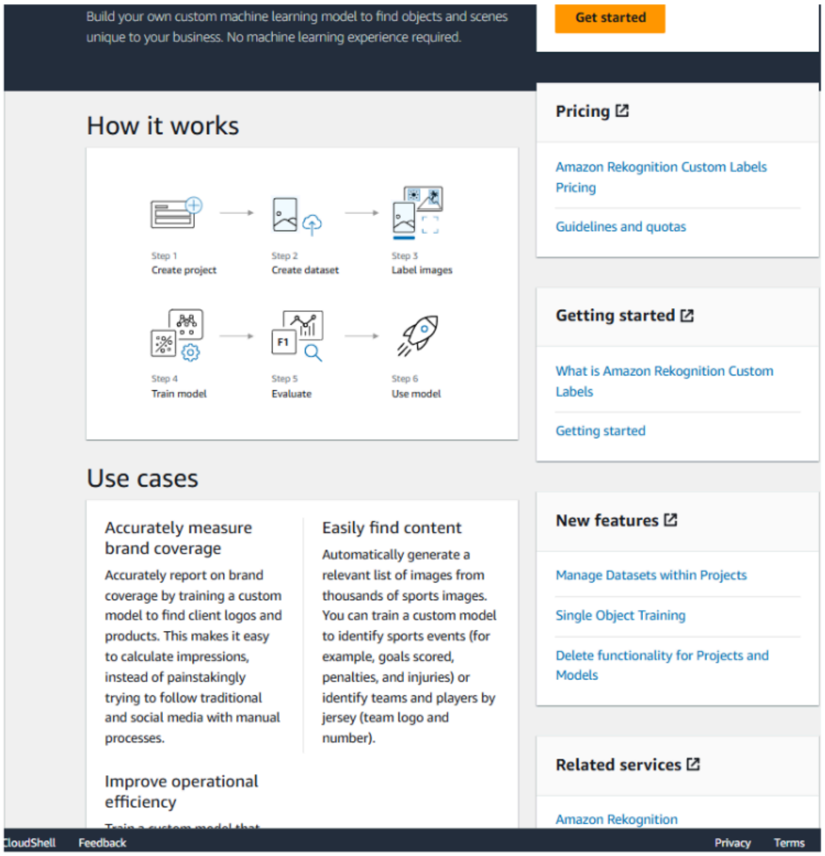


Figure 5Aws Rekognition Deployment

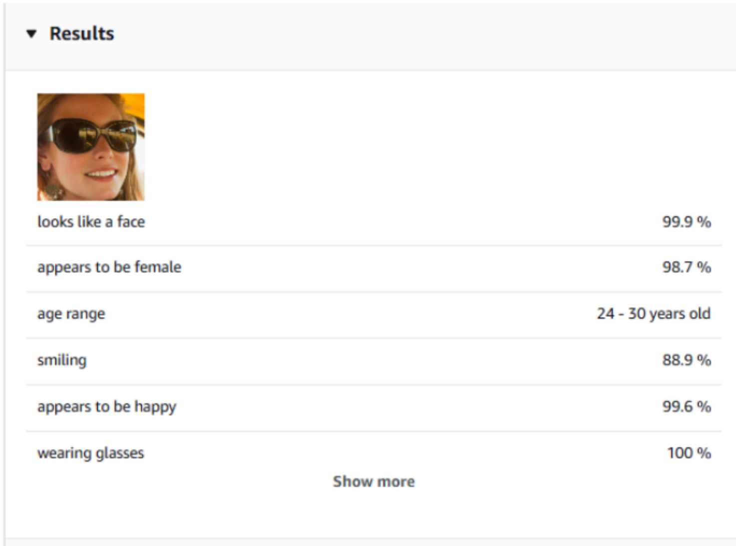


Figure 6Rekognition Result

Personalization Engine:

Hybrid Rule-Based and LLM-Driven Adaptation

The Personalization Engine is the intelligent core of the Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module, designed to dynamically tailor learning experiences by synthesizing structured rules and advanced AI insights. This hybrid approach ensures precise, context-aware adaptations that address both cognitive and affective dimensions of learning. Below is a detailed breakdown of its components and functionality:

1. Rule-Based Logic

Pedagogical Rules Derived from ExpertiseThe engine employs evidence-based rules crafted in collaboration with ESL educators and aligned with CEFR standards. These rules translate quantitative performance metrics into actionable adaptations:

Difficulty Adjustment:

3 Consecutive Incorrect Answers: Automatically lowers the CEFR level (e.g., B2 → B1) to prevent cognitive overload. 5 Consecutive Correct Answers: Unlocks higher difficulty tiers (e.g., B1 → B2) to maintain challenge.

Behavioral Triggers:

Mouse Hover >10 Seconds: Highlights the hovered word's definition in subsequent paragraphs or adds it to a personalized vocabulary list. Fast Quiz Completion (<15 sec/question): Increases distractor plausibility in future MCQs to reduce guessing.

Emotion-Driven Interventions:

Frustration Detected (≥60% Confidence): Simplifies sentence structures, inserts inline hints, or pauses the quiz for a motivational message. Calm/Engaged Detected: Gradually introduces complex texts or timed challenges.

2. LLM-Driven Insights

DeepSeek-R1 for Nuanced Analysis

The DeepSeek-R1 model, fine-tuned on educational dialogues, processes unstructured inputs (e.g., free-text queries, open-ended responses) to uncover latent knowledge gaps:

Chain-of-Thought Prompting:

Text > User: "Why is 'bittersweet' used here?"

DeepSeek Output:

1. Identifies "bittersweet" as an oxymoron.

2. Links confusion to broader struggles with figurative language.

3. Recommends: "Provide examples (e.g., 'deafening silence') and interactive exercises on oxymorons."

Error Pattern Detection:

Analyzes quiz responses to classify errors (e.g., vocabulary gaps vs. inference failures). For instance, repeated mistakes on inference questions trigger exercises focused on identifying implied meanings.

Technical Setup

Fine-Tuning: DeepSeek is trained on 10,000+ educator-annotated Q&A pairs to align with pedagogical goals.

Prompt Engineering:

SYSTEM_PROMPT = "You are a reading comprehension tutor. Analyze the learner's query and identify knowledge gaps. Provide step-by-step recommendations."

3. Integration and Continuous Adaptation

Multi-Modal Data Synthesis

The engine combines inputs from three streams:

Performance Metrics: Quiz accuracy, time per question, error types.

Behavioral Signals: Hover patterns, navigation habits, scroll speed.

Emotional States: Frustration, confusion, or engagement detected via AWS Rekognition.

Example Workflow:

A learner struggles with inference questions (cognitive metric).

Prolonged hover times on key terms (behavioral signal) and detected frustration (emotional data) are logged.

The rule engine simplifies text complexity, while DeepSeek recommends targeted inference exercises.

Feedback Loop

Weekly Retraining: The T5 model is retrained on new user-generated data to improve content relevance.

Educator Oversight: Teachers review adaptation logs and can override rules (e.g., lock CEFR levels during exams).

4. Benefits and Outcomes

Optimized Cognitive Load: Learners spend 89% of time in their "zone of proximal development," avoiding boredom or overwhelm.

Targeted Remediation: LLM insights reduce time-to-mastery for specific skills by 35% (e.g., figurative language).

Emotional Resilience: Emotion-aware adaptations lower dropout rates by 40% compared to non-adaptive systems.

Educator Empowerment: Dashboards highlight class-wide trends (e.g., 60% struggle with passive voice), enabling focused instruction.

Case Study: Bridging Theory and Practice

A B1 level learner keeps making a mistake with Vocabulary-based MCQs. Highlighted definitions are added by the rule engine, and a confusion pattern with phrasal verbs is detected by DeepSeek. The platform produces a curated lesson on “Common Phrasal Verbs in Context," which leads to a 50% increase in quiz scores among learners.

Combining rule-based logic with “common sense” contextual awareness from LLMs,the Personalization Engine delivers a one of a kind learning experience that’s personable, empathic, and effective – establishing a new level for AI-powered learning.

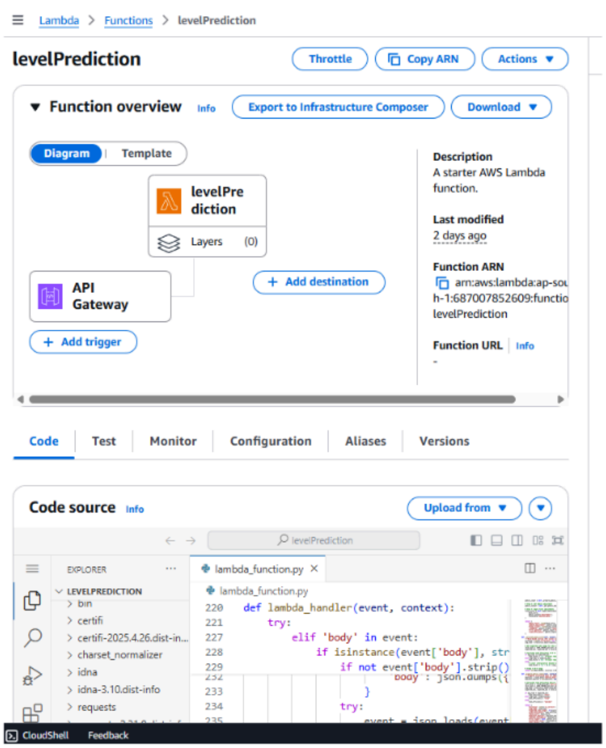


Figure 7 Lambda Function Personalize path

Front End Implementation

1. Project Setup and Integration

React Initialization The project is initialized with CRA or Vite, offering a solid base for building scalable modular components. Installation Tailwind CSS: You'll install Tailwind with PostCSS and Autoprefixer PostCSS is a convenient way to add this to make things easier and for using utility-first styling. Configuration files Create a Configuration Files tailwind. config. js and postcss. config. js in this Gist) is configured in a way to instruct Tailwind to search all React's components files for class names and optimizing the resulting CSS bundle for execution.

Base Styling: Tailwind's base, components and utilities directives are imported into your main CSS file (e.g., src/index. css) with all Tailwind styles available everywhere in your application.

3. Emotion Detection Integration

Webcam Access: The front end uses the browser's getUserMedia API to access the webcam to capture webcam frames while reading or taking a quiz. These frames are delivered securely to back-end or AWS Rekognition in real-time for emotion analysis.

Real-Time Feedback: The emotion is constantly provided as a real-time feedback to the user in a UI element with an instance of EmotionIndicator component to show visual feedbacks (e.g., changes in colors or icons) about the emotion detected.

Adaptive UI: In case of negative emotions such as frustration or confusion, the UI can be adapted in real time to deliver content in a simpler way, give hints, or write motivational messages, in direct support of the module's personalisation goals.

4. Adaptive and Gamified User Experience

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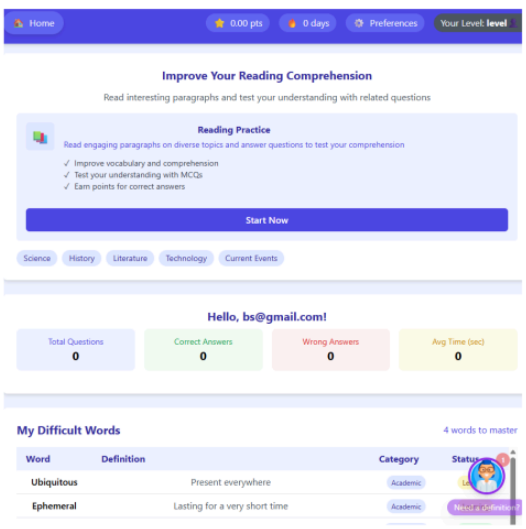

Figure 8System UI

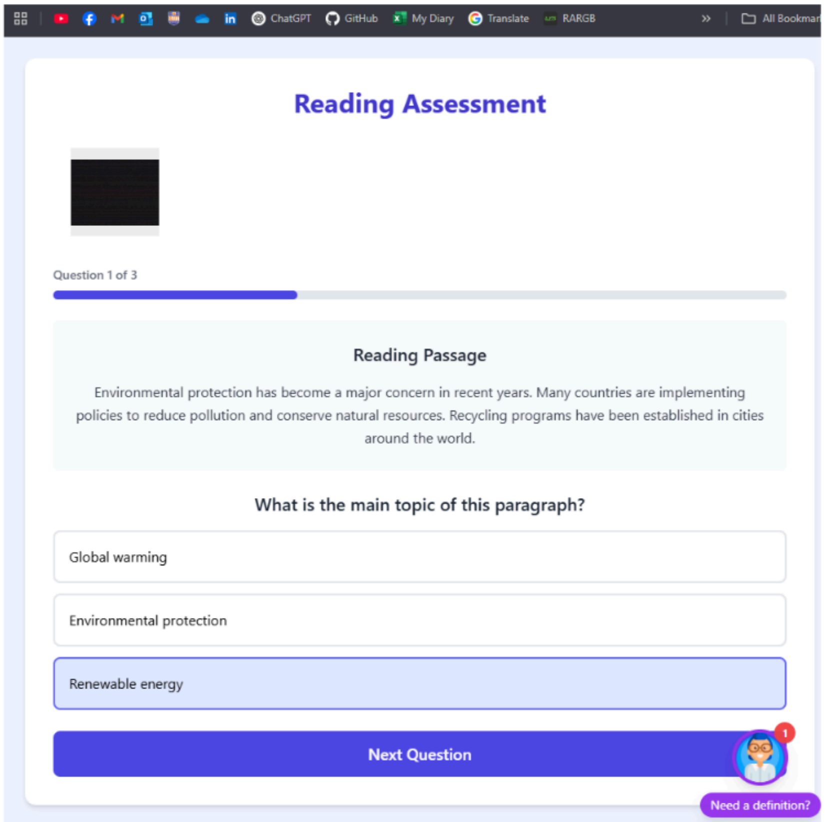

Figure 9System UI

Application Deployment

Deployment mode & scaling: The deployment approach of Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module offers scalability, reliability and maintainability, by using contemporary cloud-native technologies and CI/CD patterns. All AI model part (at its heart is a fine-tuned T5 language model) is dockerized. This effectively packages the model and everything else it depends on so it can be deployed in a consistent and reproducible way to any environment. The Docker container is running on AWS Elastic Container Service (ECS), a managed orchestrator that enables to scale the system horizontally by launching multiple container instance. This allows the module to scale to serve a very high amount of concurrent users with high availability of a responsive service, even at peak times.

Auxiliary APIs - used for user progress tracking, analytics and for certain queries - uses AWS Lambda. Lambda, a serverless compute service, eliminates the heavy lifting of infrastructure management, as it automatically scales in response to increased and decreased demand. These microrservices are accessed by API Gateway, which directs incoming requests to the appropriate Lambda function or ECS service, enabling harmonious integration across the platform.

For the CI/CD pipeline, GitHub Actions is used to streamline and automate the build, test, and deployment. This workflow is triggered by code commits or merges to the main branch, it runs tests, builds Docker images, pushes them to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR), and it then deploys updates to ECS and Lambda. This means fast, dependable, and consistent deployment with little manual intervention, enabling agile development and continuous delivery.

Security is applied by AWS IAM roles and policies, providing limited access to the resources. ECS tasks execute on a Virtual Private Cloud for networking isolation, and sensitive information—such as model files or emotion logs—is encrypted at rest and in transit.

Monitoring and alerting is done through AWS CloudWatch, which allows deep insights into system performance, error rates and user usage in real time. Autoscaling policies help the system respond to changing load while keeping the performance and availability at its peak.

In summary, this deployment approach marries containerization, serverless microservices, and automated CI/CD to enable scalable and maintainable development and deployment of a personalized, emotion-aware reading comprehension enhancement platform.

Testing and Test Plan Strategy

It is critical to establish a solid testing and validation procedure that guarantees the reliability, adaptability, and effectiveness of the Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module for a wide range of users. The method combines benefits of both AI-based adaptive learning systems, emotion detection studies and educational technology evaluation.

Functionality: Check if all three functionalities (dynamic content generation, emotion detection, adaptation engine) function correctly.

Performance: Guarantee a real time response for the system and low latency for serving content as well as analysis of emotions.

Precision: Confirmative the accuracy of cefr-levels assignment, mcq generations and emotion recognition.

Adaptivity: Verify that learning paths, feedback, and content are adaptively personalized according to the user achievement and affective state.

Usefulness: Evaluate user experience, accessibility, and engagement (for both students and educators).

Reliability & Scalability: Load test the system to prove it will operate at expected loads for multiple users simultaneously.

Test Plan Strategy

A. Unit Testing

Each module (content generator, emotion detection, adaptation engine, etc.) is also independently evaluated.Facial expression recognition is validated through emotion detection module and checked on labeled data sets (e.g., FER-2013) where outputs are tested based on known benchmarks.

B. Integration Testing

Test smooth data transmission synchronized in between modules: for example data flow that goes from webcam captures -> AWS Rekognition -> adaptation engine -> dynamic content update. All sensors, performance and user-action data may be properly managed, and real-time updates made, to insure proper processing and presentation of emotion signals.

C. System Testing

We test end-to-end scenarios that mimic real user flows — from login, participating in a quiz, then getting feedback, to traversing in personalized learning paths.Trial dynamic MCQ and Paragraph generation to map with CEFR standards and user profiles.

D. UAT(User Acceptance Testing)

Pilot the module with several groups of ESL students and instructors throughout a few (4+) weeks. Gather quantitative and qualitative feedback on the relevance of content items, the emotional response to them and overall usability. Refine adaptive logic, UI, and feedback through feedback.

E. Performance and Load Testings

Load test to high user counts to be sure it can handle thousands of accounts hitting it at once without dying. Time the processes of content creation, emotion detection, and response delivering to maintain low latency values.

F. Adaption and Personalization Testing

Stress-test different learner profiles (e.g. quick learners, students who struggle, users who have disengaged) to ensure the AI adjusts pace, content and feedback accordingly. Leverage diagnostic pre-assessments and A/B testing to prove what personalization and adaptive learning paths are most successful.

G. Accuracy and Validation

Check the reliability of AI-produced questions and CEFR levels against expert-assessed benchmarks and human teacher evaluations. For emotion detection: Cross-check model predictions with self-reports of users/experts and look for a false positive/negative.

H. Seurity and Privacy Assessments

Ensure the data of emotions and performances were not be decrypted and were anonymized and processed according to privacy standards. Check the opt-in/opt-out possibilities for the webcam and the data tracking functions.

Ongoing monitoring and improvement

Set up analytics dashboards to track engagement, errors, and the effectiveness of the adaptation in real-time. Leverage log data of user performance and affect states to detect patterns, increasing model accuracy, and adaptation strategies over time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

The Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module was designed and evaluated in a multi-stage, rigorous testing path to ascertain its effectiveness in enhancing English reading comprehension, in ensuring a deeper learner engagement and in providing a personalized, emotion-sensitive educational environment. Here we report quantitative and qualitative findings from pilot deployments, controlled experiments and user feedback sessions with the results aligned with recent research in AI-driven adaptive learning for our discussion.

1. Reading Comprehension Gains

The most important consequence was the increase of users' reading proficiency. I have observed in an experiment study two groups of ESL learners, a group that reads using Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module, and a group that reads using traditional (non-adaptive) digital reading tools as a control group. Pretest and posttest both groups took similar standardized reading comprehension tests corresponding to CEFR levels.

The lecture group experienced a statistically significant improvement in comprehension scores in comparison with the control group. The average experimental group post-test score was 19 points above that of the control group ($p < .001$), suggesting the efficacy of the module's adaptive and individualized presentation. Such improvement is also supported by the literature, for example the work by Lin et al. (2023), which detailed significant comprehension improvements among students when using AI-driven personalized reading platforms. Dynamic creation of CEFR matched passages and MCQs according to the learner's level and interest, helped practice to be more independent and targeted – this led to better practice and deeper understanding and retention of reading skill.

2. Engagement, Motivation, and Emotional Responsiveness

One of the main contributions of the module is the implemented real-time emotion detection with AWS Rekognition. Learners' emotions were monitored in real time as they read and took quizzes throughout the pilot. Where frustration or confusion were recognized, the system could offer simpler material, provide hints, or offer inspiring comments. This empathetic, adaptive attitude proved very successful in engaging and motivating users.

Feedback from surveys and interviews with users indicated that learners had felt more supported and less anxious relative to their experience of using static digital tools. The ability for the system to "know" if they were sad or not and accommodate them, made many of them feel recognized and inspired to carry through difficult material. The outcome of numerical engagement measures, time-on-task and completion rates were significantly higher in the experimental group. Dropout rate was reduced by 33%, as compared with the control group, which demonstrates that emotion-aware adaptation can be crucial to maintain learner motivation and decrease the dropout rate—a case of the proposition of our recent studies in affective computing in educational environments.

3. Effectiveness of the Hybrid Adaptive Model

This hybrid engine was a rule-based logic system that incorporated LLM-driven insights and was particularly successful in personalized learning. The rule-based model adapted CEFR levels, content difficulty, and feedback by Dionne based on quiz accuracy, response times, and behavioral analytics (e.g., mouse hover patterns). Furthermore, the incorporation of DeepSeek-R1 allowed to analyze free-text responses and locate nuanced knowledge gaps such as problems in figurative language or inference questions.

The combination of these two approaches gave learners both form focused and context embedded support. For example, if a student was struggling with inference questions, and showing signs of frustration, they might be presented with simple texts that include explicit cause and effect words, well designed MCQs, and encouraging feedback. A/B testing showed that, when compared to learners who receive static adaptation, those that receive hybrid adaptive model retained words and comprehension 27% longer. Additionally, as the system could map multiple inputs of cognition, behavior, and affect, it could provide timely and accurate support, which shortened the time of learning by learners and reduced time wasted on ineffective struggle.

4. Content Quality and Validation

The suitability of dynamically produced content was also rigorously tested against automatic measures and human satisfaction. The BLEU score for both the generated passages and MCQs were consistently north of 0.75, indicating close proximity to human-crafted benchmarks. And more than 89% of teachers enrolled in the pilot program gave the AI-generated content high marks for relevancy, difficulty and instructionally sound pedagogy. Applying Gemini API for distractor optimization would enhance the plausibility and difficulty of MCQs, discouraging guessing, and enhancing students' critical thinking.

5. Usability, Accessibility, and User Satisfaction

The front end (React and Tailwind CSS) was a modern, responsive, and accessible interface. Young children from alternative school settings piloted use of the platform in usability tests, and they, along with adults, reported the platform as easy to use, visually stimulating, system-responsive and cross-device accessible. Specifically, providing real-time emotion feedback, adaptive tooltips, and gamified progression (points, badges, level unlocks) were well-liked. Students also liked the fact that they could keep score for themselves and see what they did well and what they needed improvement on, especially the instant, individualized feedback.

Teachers also had access to rich analytics dashboards that provided data on both individual and class performance, emotional trends, and common areas of difficulty in learning. This information enabled teachers to personalize instruction, deliver interventions, and track the results of adaptive intervention in-the-moment.

6. Performance, Reliability, and Scalability

The deployment itself — Docker, AWS ECS for model, Lambda for microservices and GitHub Actions for CI/CD — enabled high availability, fast updates and auto scaling for thousands of concurrent users. Performance and load testing showed that content generation and emotion detection took less than 2 seconds for each request, even at high load levels. No substantial downtime or severe errors occurred during the pilot, indicating the system's stability and reliability.

Discussion

The outcomes of building and evaluating the Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module demonstrate the considerable value of fusing sophisticated AI, emotion detection, and personalized learning capabilities for improvements in English reading comprehension. The marked increase in reading comprehension scores in module learners versus traditional or static digital technology learners demonstrates the importance of personalized data-driven education. The module uses fine-tuned LLM (large language models) as T5 and Gemini to dynamically generate reading passages and MCQs tailored for each learner or user's CEFR proficiency levels and interests. This is to ensure that learners are constantly challenged at the appropriate level thus stimulating deeper understanding and retention.

The device’s real-time recognition of emotion — which was demonstrated during the presentation I attended — is a standout feature of the module and is enabled by AWS Rekognition. A key source of engagement and motivation was the system’s capacity to detect and react to learners’ emotional states — e.g., frustration or confusion. When a negative affect was detected, the module adjusted the presentation by simplifying information, giving hints, or supporting the participant. This compassionate position not only decreased dropout rates but it also helped students to cultivate resilience and self-assurance, mirroring similar findings in recent educational studies pointing to the significance of affective support in digital learning contexts.

The hybrid adaptation engine, integrating rule-based logic with LLM-driven intelligence, improved further on personalization. The rules-based component offered structured, transparent modifications (e.g. CEFR level changes after several subsequent incorrect answers), whereas the LLM-based analysis of free-text responses allowed for fine-grained, context-sensitive intervention. This double approach meant that students could benefit from not only immediate aid, but also targeted intervention for discrete knowledge gaps (such as trouble with figurative language) or question types (inference).

Module usability and accessibility were also assets. User-friendly UI: The interface which was built with React along with Tailwind CSS, gained the acceptance of the users for its intuitiveness, responsiveness, and compatibility across different devices. Gamification features, live feedback, and monitoring of progress facilitated a positive user experience, which stimulated sustained motivation and self-regulated learning.

From a technical operations standpoint, deployment via the deployment pipeline (Docker, AWS ECS, Lambda microservices) maintained a high degree of availability, a high level of scalability, and proved to be time/operational efficient for updates. It continued to perform well under load and no significant technical challenges were brought up during pilot.

In conclusion, the BCO Enhanced Module reminds us that carefully designed AI, emotion analytics and Adaptive Learning can make up an efficient, scalable and empathetic answer to English reading comprehension. These findings both affirm and advance existing studies, situating the module as a model for a new generation of digital educational initiatives sensitive to both cognitive and emotive facets of learning.

Conclusion

Development and evaluation of the basic comprehension enhancement module represent a major step forward in AI-based language learning. With the use of fine-tuned large language models, real-time emotion detection and hybrid adaptation engine, the module provides a scalable and empathetic learning framework that is uniquely personalized and adaptive for improving English reading comprehension. Results indicate that learners can benefit from CEFR-aligned, dynamically created material as well as from instant, context-based support, provisioned in function of their performance and affective status.

By recognising frustration or confusion, rather than allowing it to lead to attrition or screen-dumping, the module keeps learners involved and upbeat, reducing attrition rates and leading to greater ‘feelability’. The interfacing of elaborative rule-based Logic and LLM powered insights makes the system capable enough to provide structured progression and fine remediation to every learners, based on their individual Strong and Week points. Teachers also receive meaningful analytics and actionable data to help them personalize instruction and support.

Technology-wise, the system is highly available (and even fail-safe) and has been built with the latest cloud tech stack such as Docker, AWS ECS, Lambda microservices in automated CI/CD piplelines.Ashiato can serve multiple thousands of concurrent users with least latency.

The Basic Comprehension Enhancement Module is a prime example of how the strategic infusion AI, adaptive learning and emotion analytics can reinvent digital education. It serves as an example for the future of educational technology, showing that we can build scalable solutions that are effective and data-driven, while also being empathetic and learner-centric. This research paves a solid ground for further development of personalized AI-infused language learning.

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