50 Gamma AI Prompts Every Student Should Know

Copy, customize, and paste these prompts into Gamma to build clearer student presentations, research decks, seminar talks, project updates, study guides, and more.

How to use this guide

Replace anything in [BRACKETS] with your own topic, assignment, audience, notes, or source material. The best results usually come from adding your real course context instead of using a vague one-line topic.

Important: Review facts, citations, and academic requirements yourself. AI-generated content can still be incomplete or inaccurate.

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Class Presentations

1. Turn a Topic Into a Clear Presentation

Create a student presentation about [TOPIC] for a [COURSE LEVEL] class. The audience is [AUDIENCE]. Build a clear story from introduction to conclusion. Use [NUMBER] cards. Keep each card focused on one idea, avoid long paragraphs, explain technical terms simply, and suggest useful visuals. End with three key takeaways.

2. Turn an Assignment Brief Into Slides

Using this assignment brief: [PASTE BRIEF], create a presentation structure that directly addresses every requirement. Organize the deck so the lecturer can easily see how each requirement was answered. Use concise headings, short supporting points, and a final checklist showing how the presentation matches the brief.

3. Make a Boring Topic More Engaging

Create an engaging student presentation about [TOPIC]. Use a strong opening question, one surprising fact or contrast, simple examples, and a clear narrative. Keep the academic tone appropriate for university while making the deck easy to follow and visually interesting.

4. Create a 5-Minute Presentation

Create a presentation about [TOPIC] designed for a 5-minute class talk. Limit the deck to 6-7 cards. Include a hook, problem or context, three essential ideas, one example, and a conclusion. Keep text minimal so I can speak rather than read from the cards.

5. Create a 10-Minute Presentation

Create a 10-minute university presentation about [TOPIC]. Build 9-11 cards with a logical speaking flow. Keep slide text concise and make sure the amount of content is realistic for the time limit.

Research & Academic Work

6. Research Paper to Presentation

Turn the following research paper or summary into a student presentation: [PASTE TEXT]. Focus on research question, motivation, methodology, key findings, limitations, and conclusion. Do not invent facts. Mark missing information I should verify and suggest charts or diagrams where useful.

7. Literature Review Presentation

Create a literature review presentation about [RESEARCH TOPIC] based only on these sources and notes: [PASTE SOURCES/NOTES]. Group studies by themes or disagreements instead of summarizing one paper per card. Highlight consensus, contradictions, research gaps, and a final research opportunity.

8. Explain a Study to Classmates

Create a presentation that explains this study to students who have not read it: [PASTE ABSTRACT OR NOTES]. Start with why the research matters, then explain the question, method, results, and limitations in simple language. Define important terminology and use an analogy where helpful.

9. Research Proposal Deck

Create a university research proposal presentation for this idea: [IDEA]. Include background, problem statement, research question, hypothesis if relevant, proposed methodology, expected contribution, risks or limitations, timeline, and conclusion.

10. Thesis Defense Structure

Create a thesis defense presentation structure based on this thesis summary: [PASTE SUMMARY]. Prioritize the research contribution and evidence. Include problem, gap, research questions, method, major results, interpretation, limitations, contribution, and future work.

11. Compare Academic Sources

Create a comparison presentation using these source notes: [PASTE SOURCE NOTES]. Compare research questions, methods, evidence, findings, strengths, and limitations. Highlight where the sources agree and disagree. End with a synthesis clearly separated from source claims.

12. Present Limitations Honestly

Create 2-3 presentation cards explaining the limitations of this project or research: [PASTE DETAILS]. Explain each limitation, why it matters, how it may affect interpretation, and what future work could improve it.

Seminars & Technical Courses

13. Algorithms Seminar Presentation

Create a university algorithms seminar presentation about [ALGORITHM/TOPIC]. Start with the problem and motivation, explain the state of knowledge before the main paper or method, introduce only necessary definitions, explain the core algorithm with a small example, present one important theorem or result, give an accessible proof sketch, discuss applications or variants, and end with open questions.

14. Explain a Complex Algorithm Visually

Create a visual presentation explaining [ALGORITHM] to computer science students. Minimize dense text. Use a small step-by-step example, a diagram idea for each major stage, pseudocode only where necessary, complexity analysis, and one card showing when the algorithm is a good or bad choice.

15. Machine Learning Project Presentation

Create a presentation for this machine learning project: [PASTE PROJECT SUMMARY]. Include problem definition, dataset, data quality, EDA insights, preprocessing, baseline model, advanced model, evaluation metrics, results, errors or limitations, and next steps. Make the story about decisions and evidence, not a list of tools.

16. Data Science Storytelling Deck

Turn these data science results into a presentation with a clear story: [PASTE RESULTS]. Identify the main question, important patterns, surprising findings, modeling decisions, and conclusion. Avoid showing every chart. Choose only visuals that move the story forward.

17. Code Project Demo Presentation

Create a presentation for a software project demo based on: [PASTE PROJECT DETAILS]. Include user problem, solution, architecture, core workflow, important technical decisions, a short demo sequence, challenges, results, and future improvements. Match technical depth to [AUDIENCE].

18. System Architecture Presentation

Create a technical presentation explaining this system architecture: [PASTE ARCHITECTURE]. Build the explanation from high level to detailed. Include system goal, components, data flow, interfaces, storage, asynchronous processing if relevant, scalability, failure points, and trade-offs.

Group Projects

19. Messy Group Notes to Deck

Turn these messy group-project notes into a coherent presentation: [PASTE NOTES]. Remove repetition, identify the main story, group related ideas, and create a logical card order. Keep uncertain or conflicting information clearly marked for group review.

20. Split Slides Between Team Members

Using this presentation outline: [PASTE OUTLINE], divide the speaking sections between [NUMBER] students. Give each person a balanced amount of speaking time and group related cards together so speaker changes feel natural. Add a short handoff sentence between speakers.

21. Create a Group Project Update

Create a concise project update presentation for [COURSE/TEAM]. Based on these notes: [PASTE NOTES], show what we planned, what we completed, current results, blockers, changes from the original plan, and next steps.

22. Merge Different Writing Styles

Rewrite this group presentation content so it sounds consistent even though several students wrote different sections: [PASTE CONTENT]. Preserve meaning and technical detail. Use one clear academic tone, consistent terminology, and similar text density across cards.

Exam & Study

23. Exam Review Presentation

Create a visual exam review deck for [COURSE] using these notes: [PASTE NOTES]. Organize concepts by topic, emphasize definitions, relationships, common confusions, and high-value examples. Add quick self-test questions after each major section. Do not invent material outside my notes.

24. Teach Me a Difficult Topic

Create a teaching presentation that helps me understand [TOPIC] from zero. Assume I know [PREREQUISITES]. Start with intuition, introduce terminology, show a simple example, build to the formal idea, explain common mistakes, and end with five questions I should be able to answer.

25. Compare Two Concepts for an Exam

Create a comparison deck for [CONCEPT A] vs [CONCEPT B]. Explain each definition, similarities, key differences, when each is used, one example of each, common exam traps, and a final comparison table for quick revision.

26. Lecture Notes to Visual Study Guide

Turn these lecture notes into a visual study-guide presentation: [PASTE NOTES]. Preserve course terminology, remove repetition, group related ideas, and highlight likely exam-relevant relationships. Suggest diagrams, timelines, or comparison tables where useful.

Case Studies & Business

27. Case Study Presentation

Create a university case study presentation about [CASE/COMPANY/PROBLEM] using these facts: [PASTE FACTS]. Structure it as context, core problem, evidence, possible options, evaluation criteria, recommended solution,

risks, and conclusion. Clearly separate facts from my recommendation.

28. SWOT Without Generic Filler

Create a SWOT analysis presentation for [SUBJECT] using only this information: [PASTE INFORMATION]. Avoid generic business phrases. Every strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat must be specific and justified. End with three strategic implications.

29. Startup Pitch for a Student Project

Create a student startup pitch deck for [IDEA]. Include problem, target users, current alternatives, solution, why now, product workflow, market logic, business model, validation or evidence I provide, go-to-market idea, competition, team, and ask. Do not invent traction or market numbers.

30. Marketing Plan Presentation

Create a university marketing plan presentation for [PRODUCT/BRAND]. Based on this information: [PASTE INFO], include target audience, problem or insight, positioning, objectives, channels, content strategy, campaign idea, budget assumptions if provided, KPIs, and risks.

Humanities & Social Sciences

31. History Presentation With a Narrative

Create a history presentation about [EVENT/PERIOD]. Build a chronological narrative with context, causes, major turning points, consequences, and historical significance. Clearly distinguish established facts from debated interpretations. Suggest maps, timelines, or primary-source visuals.

32. Literature Analysis Presentation

Create a literature analysis presentation about [WORK] focusing on [THEME/QUESTION]. Include a clear thesis, brief context, 3-4 analytical claims, evidence placeholders for quotations I will add, interpretation, a possible counter-reading, and conclusion. Do not invent quotations.

33. Philosophy Argument Presentation

Create a philosophy presentation about [ARGUMENT/PHILOSOPHER]. Explain the question, define key terms, reconstruct the argument step by step, show the strongest supporting reason, present one serious objection, give a possible response, and end with an open discussion question.

34. Balanced Debate Presentation

Create a balanced academic presentation on [DEBATE TOPIC]. Present the strongest evidence-based arguments on both sides, identify assumptions and points of disagreement, distinguish factual questions from value judgments, and finish with a nuanced synthesis.

Science & Engineering

35. Explain a Scientific Process

Create a student presentation explaining [SCIENTIFIC PROCESS]. Start with the big-picture purpose, then explain the process step by step. Define technical terms at first use, suggest a labeled diagram, explain inputs and outputs, and include one section on what can disrupt or change the process.

36. Lab Report to Presentation

Turn this lab report into a presentation: [PASTE LAB REPORT]. Include objective, hypothesis, setup, variables, method, results, interpretation, sources of error, limitations, and conclusion. Do not overstate results. Suggest the best graph or table for each result.

37. Engineering Design Review

Create an engineering design review presentation based on [PASTE DESIGN DETAILS]. Include requirements, constraints, candidate designs, selection criteria, chosen design, technical architecture, calculations or evidence placeholders, testing, failures or trade-offs, and next iteration.

38. Explain Results Without Overclaiming

Rewrite these scientific results for presentation cards: [PASTE RESULTS]. Make the interpretation accurate and cautious. Distinguish observation from explanation, avoid causal language unless justified, state uncertainty or limitations, and create a concise takeaway for each result.

Better Gamma Output

39. Make the Deck Less AI-Sounding

Rewrite this presentation so it sounds like a real student who understands the topic rather than generic AI text: [PASTE CONTENT]. Remove clichés, vague claims, repetitive transitions, and inflated language. Use direct sentences and specific wording while preserving technical accuracy.

40. Reduce Text on Every Card

Edit this presentation for less text: [PASTE CONTENT]. Keep the main argument and evidence, but reduce each card to the minimum text needed for the audience to follow my talk. Move explanations into speaker-note suggestions. Do not turn every sentence into meaningless one-word bullets.

41. Improve Presentation Flow

Audit this presentation outline: [PASTE OUTLINE]. Identify cards that feel out of order, repeated ideas, weak transitions, missing context, and sections that do not support the main goal. Then provide a better card order and a one-sentence reason for each major structural change.

42. Make It More Visual

Review this presentation content: [PASTE CONTENT]. For each card, recommend whether the main visual should be a diagram, timeline, chart, comparison table, process flow, map, screenshot, icon-based summary, or no visual. Explain what the visual should communicate. Avoid decorative images that add no information.

43. Match the Audience

Rewrite this presentation for [AUDIENCE]. Topic: [TOPIC]. Current content: [PASTE CONTENT]. Adjust terminology, assumed background knowledge, examples, detail, and tone. Keep core facts unchanged. Flag any concept that needs a short definition for this audience.

44. Create Stronger Card Titles

Rewrite the titles in this presentation: [PASTE OUTLINE]. Replace generic titles such as 'Results,' 'Methodology,' or 'Background' with concise takeaway-style titles that communicate the main point of each card. Keep titles academically appropriate and avoid clickbait.

45. Add Speaker Notes

Create speaker notes for this presentation: [PASTE PRESENTATION]. For each card, write natural speaking guidance where appropriate. Do not simply read the card text. Add transitions, explanations, examples, and reminders about what to emphasize.

46. Prepare for Lecturer Questions

Based on this presentation: [PASTE CONTENT], generate 15 difficult questions a lecturer or examiner could ask. Focus on assumptions, methodology, limitations, evidence, alternative choices, and interpretation. For each question, provide a concise answer framework based only on available information.

47. Fact-Check Checklist

Review this presentation text: [PASTE CONTENT]. Do not claim to verify facts externally. Instead, identify every statement that should be fact-checked, cited, quantified, or supported by a source before submission. Group them by card and explain what type of source or evidence I should look for.

48. Accessibility and Clarity Audit

Audit this presentation for accessibility and clarity: [PASTE CONTENT]. Check unclear headings, excessive text, unexplained acronyms, color-dependent meaning, complex tables, weak reading order, and jargon. Suggest practical improvements without changing the academic meaning.

49. Final Submission Audit

Perform a final presentation audit on: [PASTE CONTENT]. Check whether the deck answers the assignment goal, has a clear narrative, avoids repetition, supports claims, uses consistent terminology, has an appropriate conclusion, and fits [TIME LIMIT]. Return a prioritized list of the 10 most important fixes before submission.

50. Turn Feedback Into Revisions

I received this feedback on my presentation: [PASTE FEEDBACK]. My current presentation is: [PASTE OUTLINE OR CONTENT]. Translate each feedback point into a specific revision. Show which cards to change, what to add or remove, and the priority of each fix.

A Better Prompt Formula for Gamma

When a prompt feels weak, add five things: task, audience, source material, structure, and constraints.

1. Task	What should Gamma create?
2. Audience	Who will see it and what do they already know?
3. Source material	What notes, report, brief, or facts must it use?
4. Structure	What sections or story should the deck follow?
5. Constraints	Time limit, card count, tone, text density, visuals, and things it must not invent.

Example formula: Create a [TYPE OF PRESENTATION] about [TOPIC] for [AUDIENCE]. Use only [SOURCE MATERIAL]. Structure it as [SECTIONS]. Keep it to [NUMBER] cards for a [TIME] talk. Use concise card text, suggest informative visuals, define unfamiliar terms, and do not invent facts or citations.

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