Inwesol.

Curiosity

What it means ?

Developing "curiosity" for career readiness means having an active desire to explore, question, and learn about various career paths, industries, and the skills required for excellence. It's about being open to new possibilities and continuously seeking knowledge.

Why is it important?

Curiosity is important for teenagers because it's a period of significant brain development and identity formation. It fuels the natural drive to explore, question, and understand the world, leading to deeper learning and academic excellence. It also fosters personal growth by enhancing problem-solving abilities, creativity, and well-being. In 1954, psychologist Daniel E. Berlyne proposed that curiosity isn’t random; it’s a response to certain things in our environment that stimulate our mind and grab our attention. These "curiosity triggers" make us pause and wonder: What is this? Why is it like that? How does this work?

How can you develop curiosity

Insight

Open-Ended Questioning:

Ask "why," "how," and "what if" about everything, from hobbies to academic subjects and current events. Try to find answers by yourself.

Example: When you learn about plants need sunlight, think about, "Why exactly does sunlight matter to a plant? What does it do inside the plant?"

Insight

Explore Diverse Interests:

Try new hobbies, read books outside your usual genres, watch documentaries on unfamiliar topics, and visit museums or science centers.

Example: If you primarily plays video games, you could try a cooking class, learn basic coding, or visit an art exhibition to broaden exposure and discover new interests.

Insight

Project-Based Learning:

Participate in projects that require research, experimentation, and independent discovery. This fosters an investigative mindset.

Example: A school project that requires you to design a sustainable energy solution for the community, rather than just reading about it. Research, experiment, and think critically.

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Insight

Informational Interviews:

Interview professionals about their careers, not just to gather facts, but to understand the "why" behind their choices

Example: Instead of just asking a doctor, "What do you do?", ask, "What made you choose this specialty, and what's the most challenging medical puzzle you've ever had to solve?"

Insight

Failure as Learning:

Mistakes are opportunities to learn and refine understanding. This reduces the fear of exploration and encourages experimentation.

Example: If an experiment doesn't yield the expected results, instead of being disheartened, analyse what went wrong, research alternative methods, and try again, foster a scientific mindset.

Insight

Try New Things, No Matter How Small:

Step out of the comfort zone, like trying a new food, listening to a different type of music, or exploring a new park. New experiences often spark new questions.

Example: If you only read fantasy novels, you could try a non-fiction book about space or history. You might find find it interesting to learn about how astronauts train or what ancient civilizations were like.

Insight

Get Hands-On:

Doing things, not just reading about them, often leads to more questions. Experiment, build things, or create art.

Example: Instead of just learning about electricity, you could try to build a simple circuit with a battery, wires, and a light bulb. If it doesn't work, be open and curious about why and how to fix it.

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