Workbook

Exercise 1

Instruction: Watch the video and classify the information into categories.

Objective: Improve thought clarity by Learning to classify data from visual content

Watch the video Learning Styles and Classify the Types of Learners and write a paragraph about what you have captured in the video.

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooqvgcY5VKU&feature=related>

Pointers for the paragraph

Types of Learning Styles: From the video shown I was able to understand that there are three main types of learning styles: auditory, visual, and kinesthetic. Most people learn best through a combination of the three types of learning styles, but everybody is different.

Auditory Learners: Hear

Auditory learners would rather listen to things being explained than read about them. Reciting information out loud and having music in the background may be a common study method. Other noises may become a distraction resulting in a need for a relatively quiet place.

Visual Learners: See

Visual learners learn best by looking at graphics, watching a demonstration, or reading. For them, it’s easy to look at charts and graphs, but they may have difficulty focusing while listening to an explanation.

Kinesthetic Learners: Touch

Kinesthetic learners process information best through a “hands-on” experience. Actually doing an activity can be the easiest way for them to learn. Sitting still while studying may be difficult, but writing things down makes it easier to understand.

Exercise 2

Instruction: Watch the video of of Sir Ken Robinson and complete the worksheet given

Objective : Elaborate using Classification framework

Video Link:<https://www.ted.com/talks/ken_robinson_says_schools_kill_creativity?language=en>

Watch the Video and answer these questions. Follow the rule of three pattern.

1. What were the themes running through the conference?

Answer : According to Sir Ken Robinson there were three themes running through the conference.One was the extraordinary evidence of human creativity,the variety and the range of it. The second is its unpredicatbility(it's put us in a place where we have no idea what's going to ha ppen, in terms of the future.No idea how this may play out).And the third part of the extraordinary capacities that children have -- their capacities for innovation.

2. What is Sir Ken Robinson's view of Intelligence? Fill in the blanks also spot the transition words...

3. Fill in the Blanks and spot the transition words.

We know three things about intelligence. One, it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We think about the world in all the ways that we experience it. We think visually, we think in sound, we think kinesthetically. We think in abstract terms, we think in movement. Secondly, intelligence is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . If you look at the interactions of a human brain, as we heard yesterday from a number of presentations, intelligence is wonderfully interactive. The brain isn't divided into compartments. In fact, creativity -- which I define as the process of having original ideas that have value -- more often than not comes about through the interaction of different disciplinary ways of seeing things.And the third thing about intelligence is, it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer : diverse, dynamic, distinct - Transition words - One,Secondly,the third

4. Sir Ken Robinson narrates about Gillian Lynne who has been responsible for some of the most successful musical theater productions in history. Sequence the three events in her life that led to her success.

Answer : The first event is the school writing to her parents about her learning disorder.

The second event is the visit to the speacialist with her mother

The Third event was joining the Dance school

Action Plan

* Assess your ability to pick out main points, weave into a theme and deliver in sequence, record a 1 or 2 minute speech and upload http://www.vocaroo.com.

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| Writing Exercise using classification framework |
| Exercise 1 Using the organization pattern taught write a paragraph about Computers. |
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| Pointers: Computers can be broadly classified into two categories based on their function and second on their size and power.  Looking at the function of the computer you have… |