Circular Economy in Digital Storytelling

CEDIS

Developing Skills:
Media Literacy, Critical Thinking, Creativity and Collaboration

TOPIC LIST

1. Circular Economy explained

2. Preparing for DST

3. Digital Tools 4 Teachers

4. Digital Tools 4 Students

5. Telling Stories about Circular Economy

6. Developing Skills

7. Implementing DST in Schools

8. Initiating Competences for the Future

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By the end of this section you will be able to…

1. Check the source

2. Read the full article

3. Research the date

4. Compare with other sources

5. Analyse the evidence

6. Exercise caution when addressing emotions

7. Use verification tools

8. Be aware of images and videos

9. Regard the importance of group discussions

10. Relate media literacy and media education

Overview

In this material, we will explore the importance of media literacy for secondary school students. From the definition and framework of the curriculum to the pedagogical strategies and skills to be developed, we will delve into this vital topic for the education of young people in the digital age, focused on the study of circular economy. Media literacy will also be explored as a way of enabling students to develop critical skills that are essential for meeting the challenges of today's digital world: from understanding different contexts and languages to combating false messages, among others to educate young people to become responsible, informed and assertive citizens.

Importance of soft skills

Soft Skills: The Key to Personal and Professional Success

What Are Soft Skills?
Soft skills are non-technical skills that relate to how you work and interact with others. They are essential for building relationships, gaining visibility, and creating more opportunities for advancement.

Key Soft Skills:

Communication: The ability to convey information effectively and listen actively.

Teamwork: Working well with others to achieve common goals.

Problem-Solving: Identifying issues and finding effective solutions.

Adaptability: Being flexible and open to change.

Leadership: Inspiring and guiding individuals or teams.

Time Management: Prioritizing tasks and managing time efficiently.
Emotional Intelligence: Understanding and managing your own emotions, and recognizing and influencing the emotions of others.

Importance of soft skills

Why Are Soft Skills Important?

Enhance Collaboration: Improve teamwork and collaboration.

Boost Productivity: Increase efficiency and effectiveness in tasks.

Improve Relationships: Foster better relationships with colleagues and clients.

Career Advancement: Open doors to new opportunities and career growth.

Adapt to Change: Help navigate and adapt to changes in the workplace.

Media literacy

Cross-curricular integration: Media literacy should be approached transversally in the various subjects of the secondary school

Specific Curricular Areas: Subjects such as Citizenship Education, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and

Art Education offer direct opportunities for developing media literacy

Learning strategies: Problem-based learning, media analysis, collaboration and discussion, content criation projects

Critical analysis: Teaching to question and critically evaluate the information and messages received
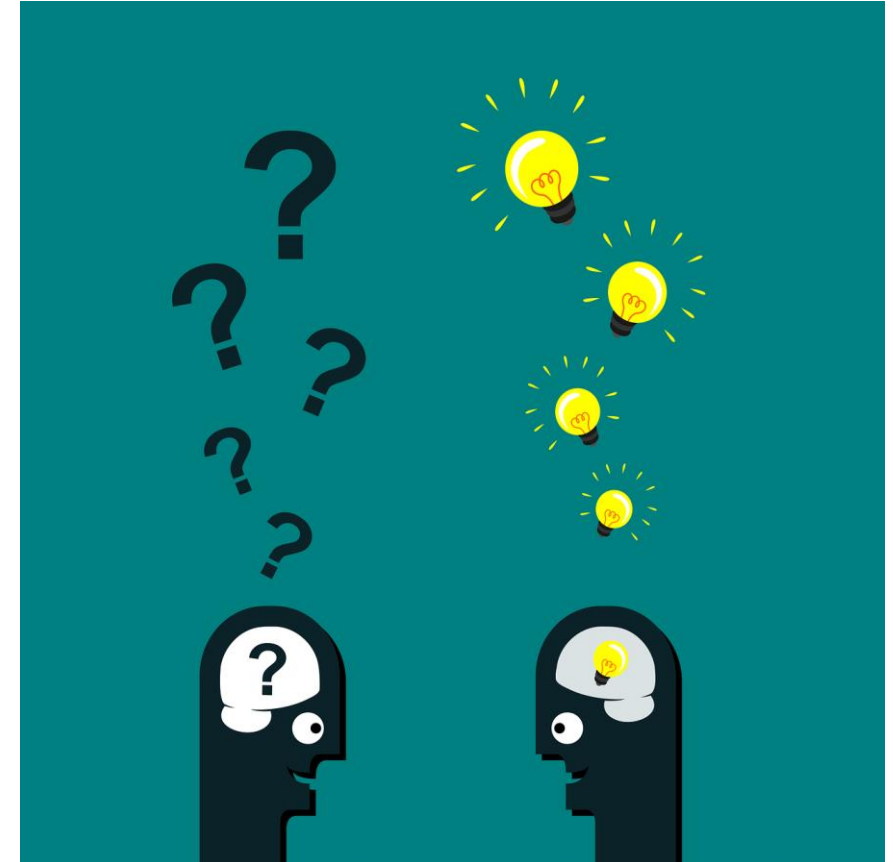
Research skills: Teaching how to develop effective research techniques to identify reliable sources

Production and content: Encouraging the creation of original and meaningful content

Key Competences: Access, analysis, evaluation, production

Critical thinking

Identification: Recognising patterns, trends and connections.

Analysis: Analysing information from multiple perspectives.

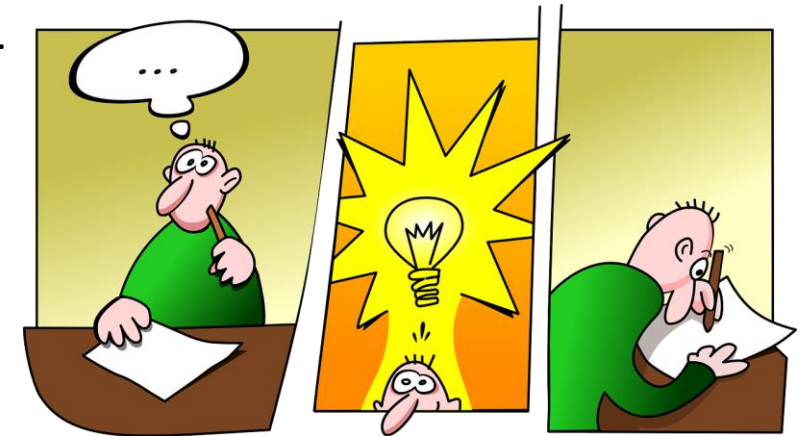**Evaluation:** Confirm the validity and relevance of the ideas.

Creativity

Creativity: From Idea to Innovation - Methods and techniques for students

Divergent Thinking - Exploring new ideas and solutions, breaking out of established patterns.

Creative Mindset - Cultivating a mindset that is open, curious and willing to take risks.

Experimentation - Encourage students to test, iterate and learn from the process.

Inspiration - Expose students to diverse sources of inspiration, from art to nature.

Collaboration

Benefits of collaborative work:

Synergy - Teamwork allows different perspectives and skills to complement each other, resulting in more complete solutions.

For students - Collaborating with colleagues exposes individuals to new knowledge and approaches, enriching their professional development.

Efficiency - Dividing tasks and responsibilities increases productivity and helps to complete projects more quickly.

Working together

Teacher-Introduced Activities:

Flipped Classroom: Students watch lectures at home and engage in group activities in class.

Jigsaw Method: Each student becomes an expert on a piece of the topic and teaches it to their group.

Think-Pair-Share: Students think about a question individually, discuss with a partner, and then share with the larger group.

Peer Teaching: Students prepare and deliver mini-lessons to their peers.

Working together

Blended Learning Activities:

Online Discussion Forums: Students discuss topics and share resources online.

Collaborative Documents: Using tools like Google Docs for group projects and assignments.

Virtual Study Sessions: Video conferencing for group study and collaboration.

Interactive Simulations: Online simulations that require group participation and decision-making.

Benefits of Blended Learning:

Flexibility: Combines online and in-person learning for a balanced approach.

Engagement: Interactive and varied activities keep students engaged.

Collaboration: Encourages teamwork and communication through digital and face-to-face interactions.

Different learning styles of students

What is Personalized Learning?

Personalized learning tailors education to meet the individual needs, skills, and interests of each student.
It involves customizing the learning experience to ensure every student can achieve their full potential.

Key Benefits:

Increased Engagement: Students are more motivated when learning is relevant to their interests and goals.
Better Outcomes: Tailored instruction helps students grasp concepts more effectively.
Self-Paced Learning: Students can learn at their own pace, ensuring they fully understand each topic before moving on.
Empowerment: Encourages students to take ownership of their learning journey.

Different learning styles of students

Techniques for Personalized Learning:

Adaptive Learning Technologies:
Use software that adjusts content based on student performance.

Individual Learning Plans: Develop customized plans that outline specific goals and strategies for each student.

Choice Boards: Provide students with options for how they want to learn and demonstrate their understanding.

Differentiated Instruction:
Vary teaching methods and materials to cater to different learning styles.

Understanding Different Contexts and Language Skills

Importance of Contextual Understanding:

Cultural Relevance: Recognizing and incorporating students' cultural backgrounds into the learning process.

Real-World Applications: Connecting lessons to real-life situations to make learning more meaningful.

Inclusive Environment: Creating a classroom atmosphere that respects and values diversity.

Enhancing Language Skills:

Multilingual Support: Providing resources and support for students who speak different languages.

Language Immersion: Encouraging the use of multiple languages in the classroom to build proficiency.

Communication Skills: Focusing on listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in various languages.

Teacher Strategies:

Culturally Responsive Teaching: Adapting teaching methods to reflect the cultural diversity of students.

Language Scaffolding: Using visual aids, gestures, and simplified language to support understanding.

Peer Learning: Pairing students with different language skills to learn from each other.

Interactive Activities: Incorporating games, role-plays, and discussions to practice language skills in context.

Benefits of Personalized and Contextual Learning:

Improved Academic Performance: Students perform better when learning is tailored to their needs and contexts.

Greater Confidence: Students gain confidence as they see their unique backgrounds and skills valued.

Enhanced Communication: Stronger language skills lead to better communication and collaboration.

USEFUL CONCEPTS

1. **Media literacy**

2. **Fake news**

3. **Hate Speech**

4. **B-Learning**

PRACTICAL TIP #1

Missleading information
Students often assume that information online is always accurate.

What to do…

Check the source: Teach students to always check where information comes from.
Read the full article: Encourage students not to rely solely on the headline. The title can often be misleading. Reading the full

text helps them understand the context.

PRACTICAL TIP #2

Students verify if something is true.

What to do...
Use verification tools: Present fact-checking platforms such as Snopes , FactCheck.org, PolitiFact, or Google Fact ChecK

Explorer which help confirm the veracity of information.

PRACTICAL TIP #3

Students have inumerous questions and uncertainties regarding information they encounter online.

What to do...
Group discussion: Promote classroom debates on recent news stories. This can help students develop a critical eye and discuss the veracity of information.

CHECK WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED

01. Not everything you read online is true.

02. Evaluate, question and look for additional information and draw your own conclusions.

03. Integrating media literacy into the blended learning (b-learning) approach is key to preparing students for the challenges of the digital age.

CHECK WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED – The concepts

Media literacy is the ability to access, analyse, evaluate and create content in the most diverse media. It is essential for citizens to be able to inform themselves, communicate and participate fully in the digital society.

Fake news are false or misleading information presented as news. It can include completely fabricated stories, misleading headlines, satirical articles mistaken for real news, and manipulated content.

Hate Speech includes all forms of expression that disseminate, incite, promote or justify racism, xenophobia, antisemitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance, including aggressive nationalistic and ethnocentric behaviour, discrimination and hostility against minorities, migrants and foreigners.

B-learning, or blended learning, combines traditional classroom methods with online educational materials and activities. This approach leverages the benefits of both in-person and digital learning to create a more engaging and flexible educational experience.