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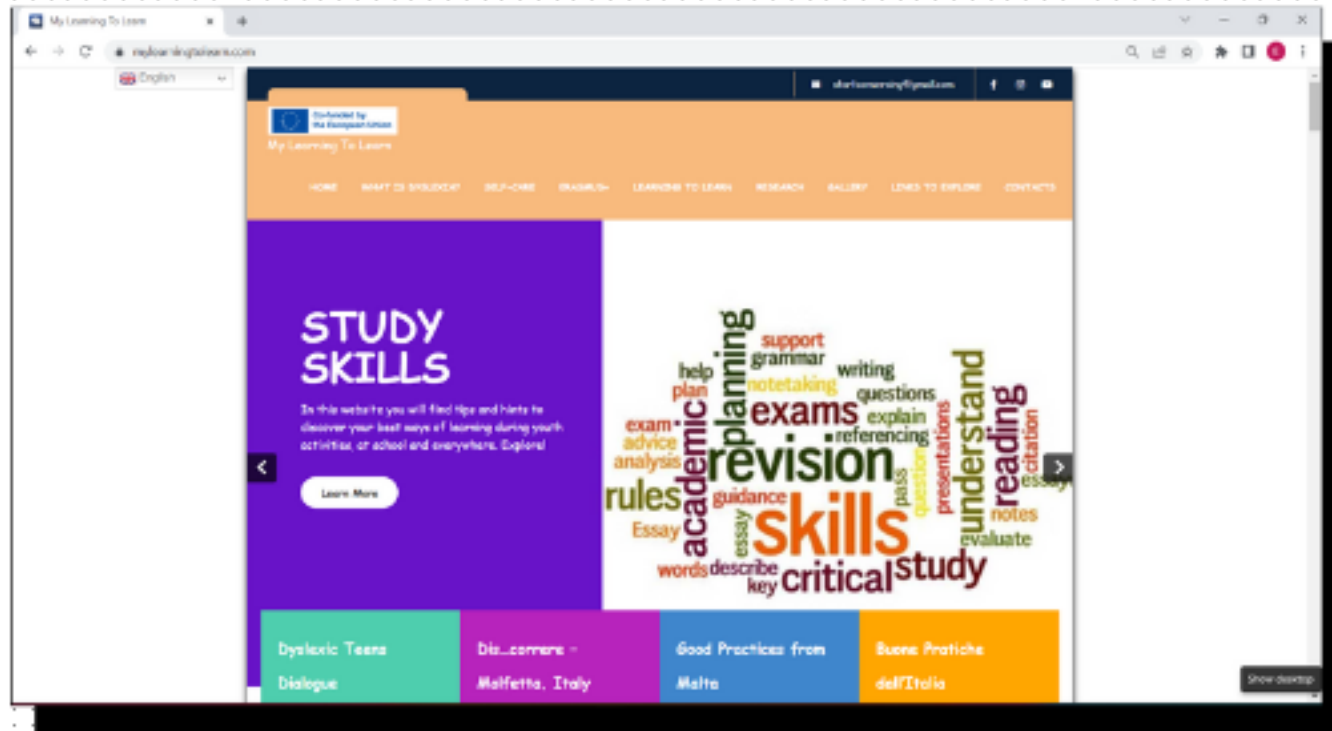
# SAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES

Presentation by Emma Manicaro

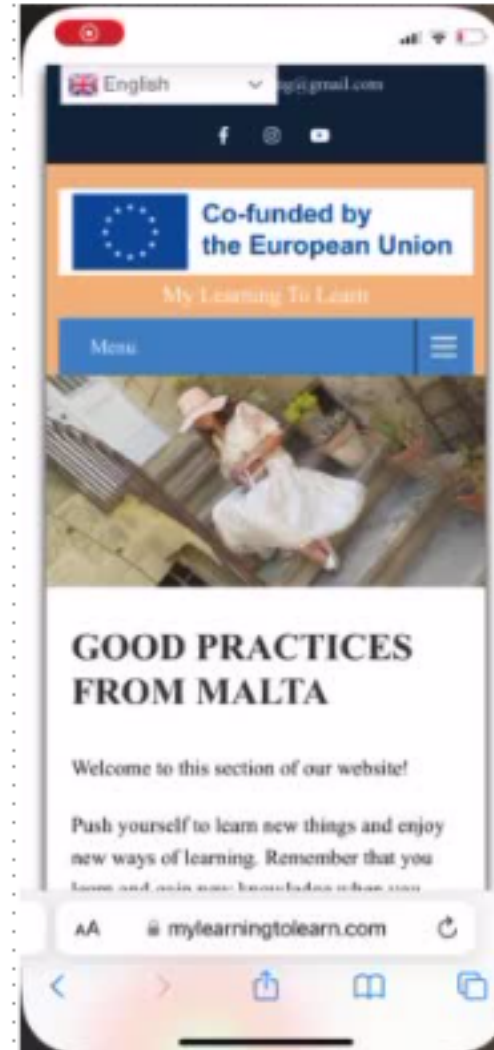
**Dyslexic Teens Dialogue**  
**Beneficiaries under**  
**Grant Agreement**  
**-2019-3-MTO1-KA205-074043**



<https://mylearningtolearn.com/>



Our Website



## GOOD PRACTICES FROM MALTA

Welcome to this section of our website!

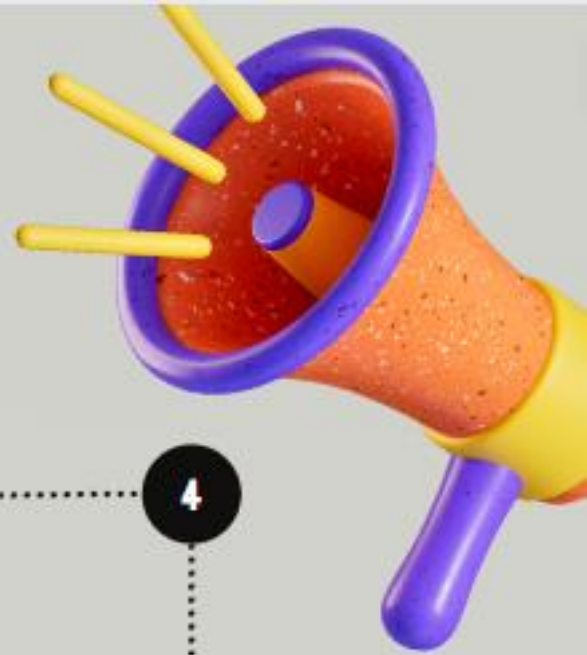
Push yourself to learn new things and enjoy new ways of learning. Remember that you learn and gain new knowledge when you



PEDAGOGY



# CIRCLE TIME AND DISCUSSION



1

2

3

4



Having a **courteous debate** and **listening to each other's points of view** during circle time is a **great approach** to learn more about a particular subject. During Circle Time, we can also collaborate on **brainstorming sessions** to develop and assess activities or to **provide and receive feedback**. This is possible at youth gatherings and in the classroom. It is advantageous to be sitting in a circle so that **everyone can look each other** in the eye and converse more effectively. **To make everyone comfortable**, arrange some seats, pillows, towels, or cushions.

# Discovering how we learn

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Learning Patterns

**learn**  
more

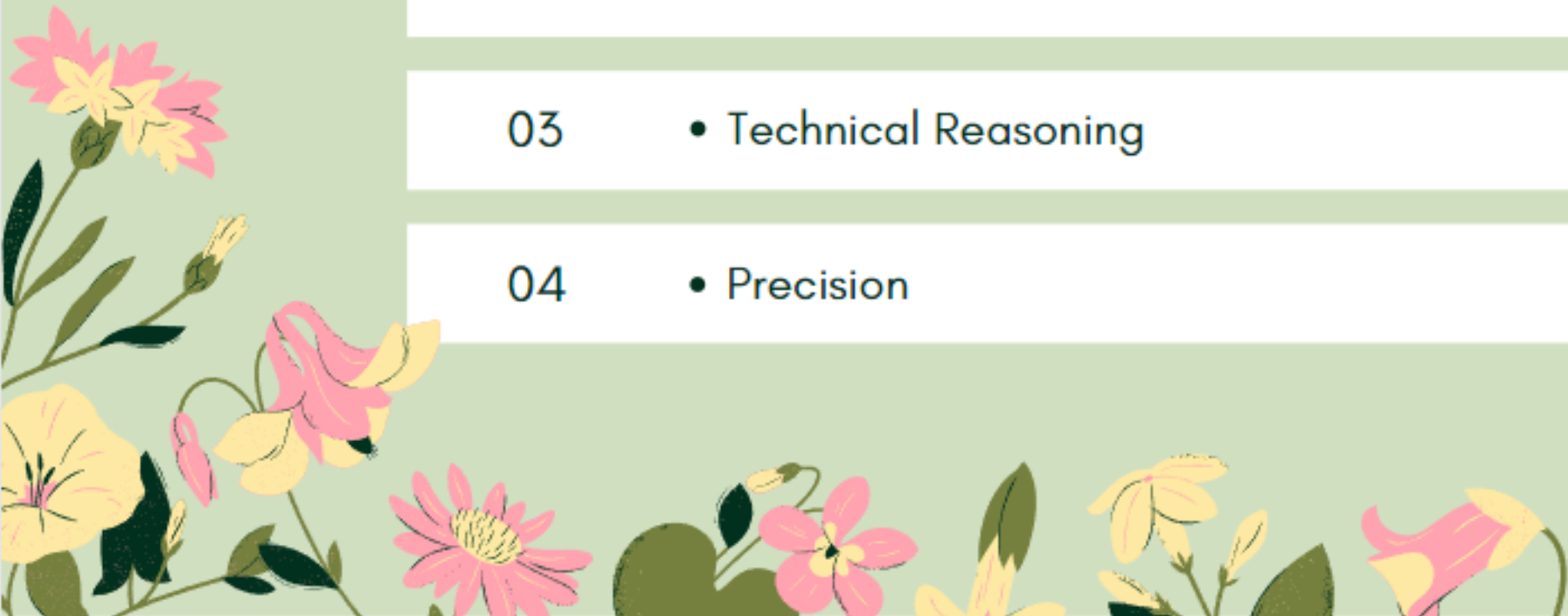
# Let Me Learn

01 • Sequences

02 • Confluence

03 • Technical Reasoning

04 • Precision



# **CRITICAL THINKING TOOLS**





# The Six Thinking Hats

•The Six Thinking Hats is a great tool which was created by Dr. Edward De Bono.



<b>White Hat</b> Facts		Facts - Numbers, Statistics, Information
<b>Red Hat</b> Emotions		Emotions - Feelings, ...
<b>Black Hat</b> Negativity		The danger to that ...
<b>Yellow Hat</b> Positivity		Positives - The benefits will be ...
<b>Green Hat</b> Creativity		Idea's - Innovations, ...
<b>Blue Hat</b> Control		Control, Summary of Next Steps





# PLUS, MINUS AND INTERESTING



P.M.I is another great tool by Prof. Edward de Bono.

- Look in the Plus direction first and note what you see.
- Look now specifically in the Minus direction and note what you see.
- Finally look at the Interesting direction.

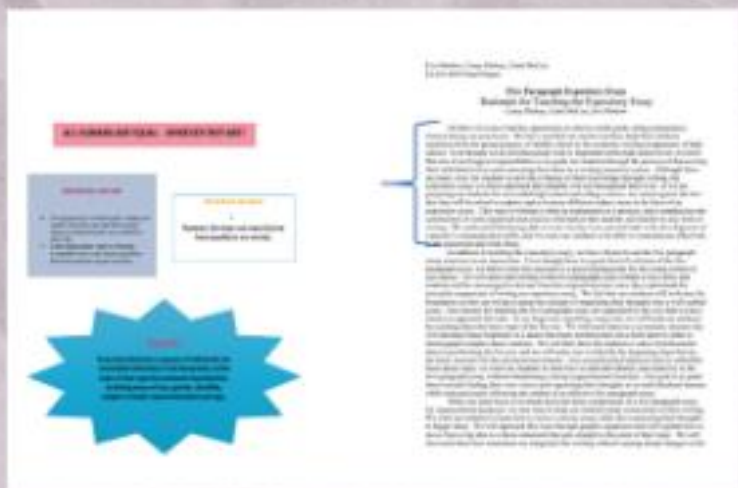


# Study Methods and Tools





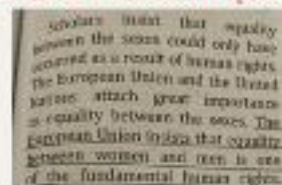
# Taking & Making Notes



1) Read the whole text that you need to summarise.

2) Split the text into paragraphs.

3) Highlight what to you seems the most important.



4) Look at the study guide and make sure that you highlighted everything that



5) When you think that you have understood what you have read and highlighted everything it is important to jot down what you remember on a piece of paper.

6) Once you are ready from that, look at what you had highlighted earlier and if there is something missing from what you have highlighted, write it.

7) Re-read what you have written. It is always important to always take notes in your own words.

8) Make your notes your own! Be creative! Add pictures and change the font to your own liking





FLASHCARDS PROMOTE ACTIVE RECALL

There are two primary ways to study information:

**RECOGNITION-BASED**

Reading signs, captions, labels, or facts in the context of the surrounding paragraphs or lists.

**ACTIVE RECALL**

Providing target information freely with no support or cue.

Studies have shown that studying with ACTIVE RECALL can increase retention by **100 PERCENT**

**HOW FLASHCARDS HELP:**

**CLUE** → **ANSWER**

As you look at the clue on the front of the flashcard, you have to struggle to **ACTIVELY RECALL** the answer on the back.



Prime number  
A number that has only 2 factors, **1** and **itself**

1 is not a prime number because it is considered a square number

2 is the only even prime number  
Ex 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

# Flashcards

A flashcard is a **small card you create** which has text or numbers on one or both sides and information on the other. For example a historical date, a question, and a response may appear on one side, while a mathematical formula and a worked example may appear on the other. Using **coloured pens and highlighters**, you may create the flash card that works best for you. Flashcards are a great learning tool for helping you **memorise brief but crucial information**.

You can also create flashcards online using a **web app** like "ANKI".



# Design Thinking



★ Design Thinking is a **nonlinear approach** to problem solving, identifying needs and opportunities. It is a procedure that entails visiting and returning to the following stages: **Empathise, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test.**



# DRAGON DREAMING

Dragon Dreaming brings together **three crucial elements** in project development: Personal growth, Service to the Earth and Community Building. Dragon Dreaming creates successful projects using a living systems approach based on these three principles.

Dragon Dreaming is based on the liberation of our collective intelligence, creativity, cooperation, and the sleeping power that exists within each of us and in our communities **based on Aboriginal indigenous culture**.

The design process is organised as follows:  
**Dreaming, Planning, Doing and Celebrating.**



## Personal Growth

Commitment to your own healing  
and empowerment



## Community Building

Strengthening the communities of  
which you are a part



## Service to the Earth

Enhancing the wellbeing and  
flourishing of all life



# Study Methods & Tips

If you are a visual learner, you ....

- Prefer sitting at the front of the classroom to avoid visual obstructions (e.g. people's heads).
- Have a strong sense of color
- Follow written directions well

If you are an auditory learner you prefer ....

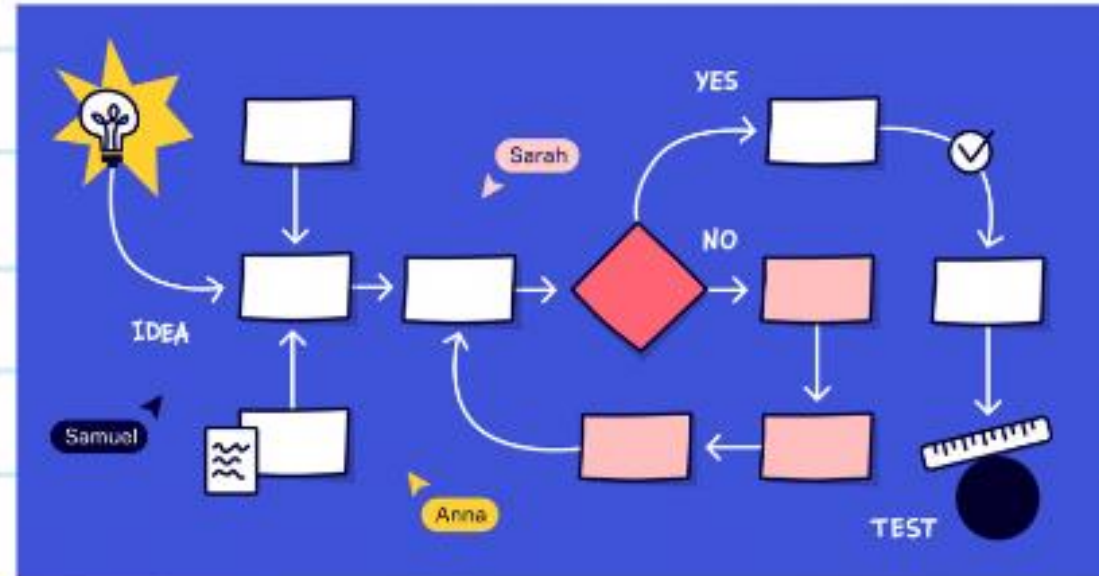
- Joining a study group or having a "study-buddy" with whom to exchange verbal communication with.
- Repeating information out-loud.
- Tape-recording information.

If you are a tactile or kinesthetic learner you prefer.... or ....

- a "hands-on" approach to learning. You learn best by doing, by being directly or emotionally involved in their learning. You process information as your body moves. Because the entire body is involved, so you take longer to process information and that is OK 😊
- Involve the sense of touch in learning
- Like to do artwork

# Flowcharts

- Elongated circles show the start and end of a process.
- Rectangles show instructions or actions to take.
- Diamonds highlight that you need to make a decision!
- Parallelogram show input or output.





## PRO TIP



Take a walk through your mind palace twice per day until the information sticks.

2

A

## ACRONYMS

D



Use it to:  
Memorize a group of words

Research suggests that we remember things better and retain them longer when we give meaning to them.<sup>11</sup> So it's much easier to recall a single, vivid word or phrase than a list of information.

### HOW TO

#### STEP 1



Compile the first letters of each item you need to remember.

#### STEP 2



Rearrange these letters to form a new word that is easy for you to bring to mind.

#### STEP 3



To recall the items, go through your new word (the acronym) letter by letter.

# Acronyms and Memory Techniques

An acronym is a system of combining the first letter of a list of words to form a word or sentence. For example, WHO is an acronym for the World Health Organization. Once you remember the acronym, then each of the letters will serve as a prompt for the whole word.

# DECONSTRUCTION & PROBLEM SOLVING

Deconstruction means taking apart or splitting up a problem into bite size pieces and further into smaller steps. This way you can solve pieces of a problem, one piece at a time and move forward towards a solution.



# TARGETING KEY & LINKING WORDS

Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Classify	Describe	Apply	Analyze	Arrange	Appraise
Define	Discuss	Demonstrate	Appraise	Assess	Assess
Identify	Explain	Operate	Calculate	Assemble	Choose
Label	Express	Interpret	Categorize	Collect	Compare
List	Explain	Implement	Classify	Combine	Construct
Locate	Describe	Interpret	Criticize	Create	Defend
Match	Locate	Interpret	Debate	Design	Estimate
Name	Recognize	Interpret	Diagram	Design	Evaluate
Quote	Report	Operate	Differentiate	Formulate	Judge
Recall	Recall	Operate	Distinguish	Integrate	Justify
Relate	Review	Practice	Examine	Manage	Measure
Reproduce	Translate	Schedule	Experiment	Organize	Monitor
Underline		Use	Question	Plan	Revise
			Relate	Propose	Score
			Solve	Select	Select
			Test	Value	Value

## Key Words For WRITING

- Expressing Opinion**
  - In my opinion...
  - In my view...
  - From my point of view...
  - It seems to me that...
  - I feel...
  - I realize...
  - I imagine...
  - It appears that...
  - To my way of thinking...
- Comparing**
  - Similar to
  - In common
  - Either...or
  - Neither...nor
  - As...as
  - Also
  - In the same way
  - At the same time
- Generalizing**
  - Generally, Overall
  - In general, Basically
  - I believe, As a rule
  - By and large
  - All things considered
  - Essentially, On the whole
  - It seems to me that
  - All in all
  - Generally speaking
- Giving Example**
  - For example
  - Such as
  - As
  - That is
  - For instance
  - Namely
- Contrasting**
  - However
  - On the contrary
  - Differ from, even though
  - Although, though
  - Otherwise, but
  - Instead, alternatively
- Expressing Full Agreement**
  - Certainly
  - Doubtless
  - Definitely
  - Undoubtedly
  - No doubt
  - Of course

[www.englishstudyzone.com](http://www.englishstudyzone.com)



## LINKING WORDS IN ENGLISH

Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly	Additionally / as well as	Unlike	First / firstly
Indeed	Furthermore	Nevertheless	Second / secondly
Obviously	Also	On the other hand	Third / thirdly
Particularly / in particular	Too	Nonetheless	Finally
Especially	As well as that	Despite / in spite of	At this time
Clearly	Along with	In contrast (to)	Following
Importantly	Besides	While	Previously
Absolutely	In addition	Whereas	Before
Definitely	Moreover	Alternatively	Subsequently
Without a doubt	Not only...but also	Conversely	Above all
Never	In addition to this	Conversely	Last but not least
It should be noted	Apart from this	Conversely	First and foremost

Keywords are important words, ideas or topics that define what you are going to write about. It is also worth focusing on keywords in questions as they will indicate what you are meant to write about.



# Law 170/2010

“ NEW RULES ON SPECIFIC LEARNING DISORDERS  
IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT. ”

This law acknowledges dyslexia, dysgraphia, dysorthography and dyscalculia as **specific learning difficulties**, called **SpLD**.

They manifest themselves

In presence of adequate cognitive abilities

In the absence of neurological pathologies and sensory deficits

Law 170/2010 in Italy, protects the right to learn for children with learning difficulties such as dyslexia and so schools need to give support to all learners as and when needed through methodologies to be implemented to favour all students, giving space for students to be able to reach their true potential despite their specific difficulties.



Designing mind maps is a way to record, organize and present information about any topic.

**1**  
Start in the CENTRE of the blank page turned sideways.



**2**  
Use an IMAGE or PICTURE for your central idea



**Mind Maps**

**3**  
Use COLOURS throughout



**4**  
Use ONE KEY WORD PER LINE



**5**  
Use IMAGES throughout





# Using Formulas

- It is a document which contains all the formulas that can be useful for your exams and test. It is best to create different formularies, one for each subject, in order to have the material well organised. the formulary should follow your cognitive style and the way in which you think and learn, for example using an image that will simplify the search of the information which are useful to you.
- While you are doing your homework, look for all the definitions and formulas that would be useful to have with you in solving a geometric problem. - You may insert these into a word table. After completing it, it is important that you update, day by day, your formulary with the new definitions and formulas as you go along.



# Web Apps

## QUILLBOT



For paraphrasing

## ANKI



For flashcards

## BEELINE READER



For tracking from line to line when reading



# Speech synthesis

## ■ Auditory



■ Pay attention to the explanation

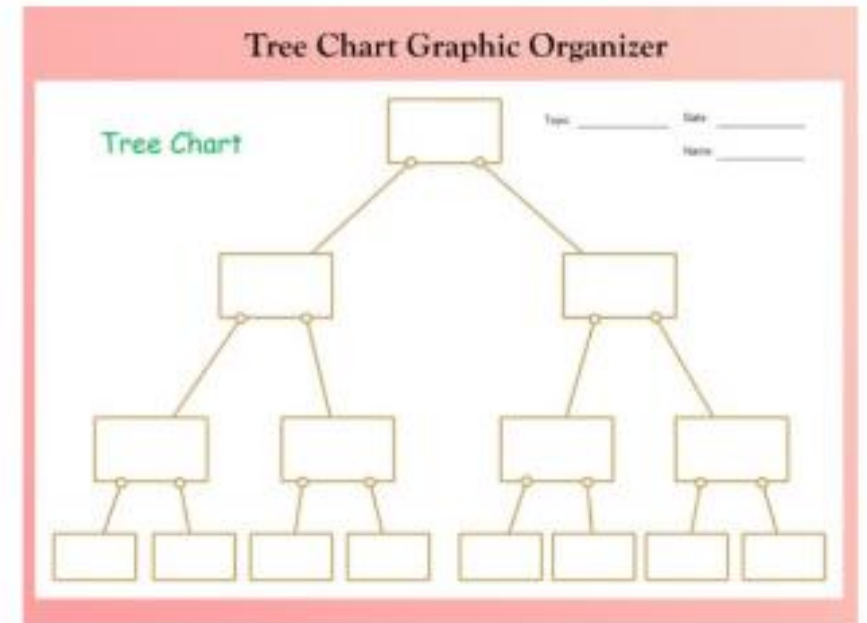
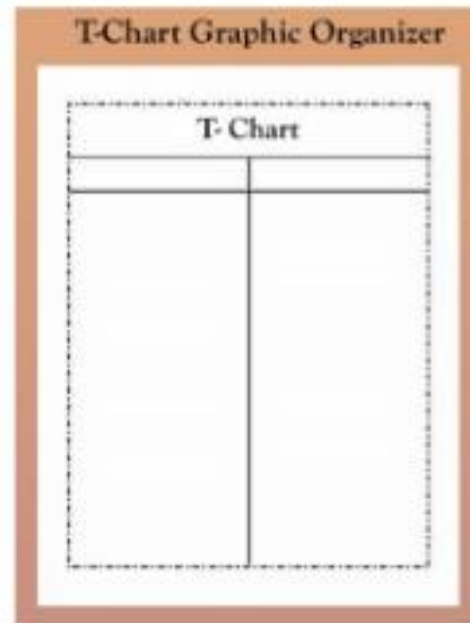
■ Take advantage of the recall and verbalization of previous knowledge on a given topic

■ With permission, record lessons at school or record your own voice while repeating aloud.

# Graphic Organizers

A good tool for displaying a thought process is a graphic organizer. They aid in the visualisation of even the most abstract ideas, and through the clarity of their design, they convey information.


Graphic organizers can be used to help you plan out concepts, story lines, character descriptions and scenarios before starting to write.



# Glossaries

## • What?

A glossary is an alphabetical list of words, terms or abbreviations and their definitions about a specific subject.

Scribbr Glossary - Example 

Glossary

Term	Definition
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	A statistical test used to analyze the differences among means.
Confidence Interval (CI)	The mean of an outcome +/- the variation in the outcome.
Comma Separated Value (CSV)	A text file that uses a comma (,) to separate each value inputted.
Mean Squared Error (MSE)	A measurement of how close a fitted line is to plotted data points.
Odds Ratio (OR)	A quantification of the strength of association between two events.
Process Behavior Analysis (PBA)	Written analysis of a Process Behavior Chart (PBC)
Quality Assurance (QA)	Systematic monitoring and evaluation to ensure standards are met.
Root Mean Square (RMS)	The square root of the mean square, or the quadratic mean.

## • How?

Use a glossary to help identify the vocabulary specific to a subject. You can make your own glossary by compiling a list of definitions along the school year. Use flashcards to store this knowledge so you can put the word on one side of the flashcard and the definition on the other side.

### Acronyms

**GCD** Greatest Common Divisor. 1

**LCM** Least Common Multiple. 1

### Glossary

**formula** A mathematical expression. 1

**latex** Is a mark up language specially suited for scientific documents.

**mathematics** Mathematics is what mathematicians do. 1



# Team

Kylie Sultana

Lara Sultana

Lea Sammut

Maegan Friggieri

Francesca Pierro

Gabriele di Giovanni

Lidia Bufi

Alessia di Terlizzi

Marco Stoia

Beatrice de Candia

Claudia di Terlizzi

Daniele Binetti

Martina Micallef

Mary Rose Formosa

Michael Formosa

Michelle Sammut

Ilaria Labbate

Judy Magri

Katrina Buhagiar

Kenny Muscat

Chloe Muscat

Christa Borg Parnis

Clarice Bartolo

Emma Manicaro

Daniele Ragno

Davide Papparella

Domenico Centrone

Domenico Modugno

Maria Rosaria Lepore

Michele Modugno

Roberta Adesso

Simona Boccanegra

Sarah Cassar Dymond

Shirley Scalpello

Trudie Buhagiar Argento



Thank you!

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