









Learning Pillar

Skill	Module	Content Covered
 <p>Creativity</p>	Curiosity	Curiosity is the genuine desire to learn and explore. Practices include embracing uncertainty, consuming diverse content, and applying the 3P Model.
	Innovation	Innovation involves creating value through incremental or disruptive growth. You'll learn the SCAMPER method and problem-solving through application.
	Thinking Models	Key models include first principles thinking, probabilistic thinking, and inversive thinking to approach problems from different angles.
	Risk Taking	The risk matrix and evaluating potential benefits help in making informed decisions.
 <p>Problem Solving</p>	Problem Identification	Identifying and defining problems is the first step in problem-solving. Tools like the tree diagram help in pinpointing root causes and core problems.
	Problem Analysis	Techniques include the 5WH framework and outcome goals to explore possible scenarios and validate solutions.
	Solution Generation	Use methods like lotus bloom to create ideas, evaluate them against constraints and rank the different solutions on various metrics.
	Evaluate Solutions & Making Amends	Evaluate the effectiveness of solutions to understand their impact. Review targets, missed goals, and unintended outcomes to refine future solutions.
 <p>Learning To Learn</p>	Memory	Focus on using simple language, avoiding jargon, and eliminating unnecessary words to improve readability.
	Note Taking	Techniques like the Cornell method and summary sheets help in organizing and reviewing notes for better learning.
	Learning Quickly	Effective Learning helps acquire skills through focused practice and repetition. Learn to deconstruct skills, practice with cognitive load, and teach others.
	Studying Techniques	Effective studying involves using methods that enhance understanding and retention, such as flashcards, spaced repetition, and practice tests.
 <p>Critical Thinking</p>	Analytical Thinking	Analytical thinking involves breaking down complex problems. methods include the 5 Whys, gathering and analyzing information, and brain teasers and debates.
	Questioning	Learn the the 3,2,1 method, open vs. closed questions, and applying questioning techniques to enhance critical thinking and communication.
	Interpreting	Interpreting involves analyzing information to draw conclusions and make decisions. It's vital for critical thinking and data-driven decision-making.



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Critical Thinking (Continued)	Effective Reasoning	Students learn about inductive, deductive and abductive reasoning. We use methods that include RADAR and the 5 step model of effective reasoning.
	Decision Making	Decision-making involves evaluating options and overcoming cognitive biases. Methods include eliminating small decisions and the Explore/Exploit framework.
 Divergent Thinking	Fast, Frequent Failures	Techniques include dealing with emotions, planning next steps, and developing a mindset that views failure as temporary.
	Lateral Thinking	Techniques include asking "what if" questions, subtractive thinking, and drawing inspiration from random environments.
	Six Thinking Hats	The Six Thinking Hats technique fosters teamwork and decision-making by exploring issues from different perspectives.
	Brainwriting	Brainwriting is a brainstorming method where participants write down ideas individually before sharing, promoting equal participation.
	Connecting the Dots	It enhances creativity and innovation, with practices like word trains and forming ideas from unrelated concepts.
 Research	Introduction to Research	Types of research include descriptive, analytical, and experimental, each with specific methods for data collection and analysis.
	Data Collection, Cleaning & Sorting	Data collection involves gathering information to answer research questions, followed by cleansing and sorting to ensure accuracy.
	Hypothesis Creation	A hypothesis is a testable explanation by observing a problem from a new perspective. It guides scientific discovery by identifying variables.
	Testing and Observation	Students learn about control experiments, applying evidence-based research, and recognizing limitations.
	Inference and Decision	Practices include challenging inferences, learning about probability, and engaging in reflective activities.