# Word list comprising terms related to digital literacy, technology, and problem-solving processes.

1. General Technology Terms

* Interface
* Optimization
* Usability
* Digital Literacy
* Artificial Intelligence (AI)
* Technology

2. Data and Analysis

* Spreadsheet
* Demographics
* Data
* Analytics
* Visualization
* Graph

3. Processes and Methods

* Collaboration
* Algorithm
* Evaluation
* Analysis
* Integration
* Interpretation

4. Creativity and Communication

* Design
* Multimedia
* Narrative
* Innovation
* Communication
* Presentation of Data

5. Interactive and Dynamic Qualities

* Interactivity

6. Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving

* Critical Thinking

**When studying these terms, focus on:**

* **Definitions: Learn the exact meaning of each word.**
* **Context: Understand how the terms are used in scenarios related to technology, problem-solving, or communication.**
* **Examples: Identify real-world examples for better retention (e.g., "A spreadsheet is used in Excel for organizing and analyzing data").**

# There are more words you need to study:

1. Problem-Solving and Analysis Terms

* Critical Thinking
* Optimization
* Context
* Evaluation
* Analysis

2. Technology and Innovation

* Technology
* Artificial Intelligence (AI)
* Interface
* Digital Literacy
* Innovation

3. Communication and Collaboration

* Communication
* Collaboration
* Narrative
* Interactivity

4. Data and Statistical Terms

* Data
* Analytics
* Spreadsheet
* Demographics
* Graph
* Integration
* Visualization

5. Media and Usability

* Multimedia
* Usability
* Presentation of Data

6. Technical and Computational Processes

* Algorithm
* Algorithmic

# You also have to study grammar for the test

1. Present Tense Forms

* Simple Present: For general truths, habitual actions, and facts (e.g., "An infographic displays data visually").
* Present Continuous: For actions happening now or temporary situations (e.g., "Data is being processed").
* Present Perfect: To describe actions with relevance to the present (e.g., "Global warming has affected weather patterns").

2. Passive Voice

* Present Passive: "Recyclable materials are collected by waste management services."
* Past Passive: "Solar energy was harnessed by early civilizations."
* Future Passive: "The data will be analyzed by the team."

3. Conditionals

* First Conditional: Real and possible situations (e.g., "If we reduce waste, the environment benefits").
* Second Conditional: Hypothetical situations (e.g., "If more people used renewable energy, emissions would decrease").
* Zero Conditional: Universal truths (e.g., "If you heat water, it boils").

4. Comparatives and Superlatives

* Comparatives: "Electric cars are more eco-friendly than petrol cars."
* Superlatives: "Paris is the most visited city in the world."

5. Descriptive Adverbs and Adjectives

* Adverbs: Modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (e.g., "Regularly exercising improves health significantly").
* Adjectives: Modify nouns (e.g., "Healthy meals are essential for well-being").

6. Habitual and Future Actions

* Expressing habits: "A good infographic often uses bright colors."
* Future plans: "Graphics will represent data more effectively."

7. Vocabulary for Specific Contexts

* Vocabulary focus on formal academic terms like analyze, evaluate, represent, and illustrate.

Practice Recommendations:

1. Tense Identification: Practice identifying correct tenses in various contexts.
2. Passive Construction: Transform active sentences into passive ones.
3. Conditional Sentence Formation: Use real-life scenarios to practice all conditional forms.
4. Comparative and Superlative Structures: Use real-world examples to create comparisons.
5. Descriptive Adverbs and Adjectives: Incorporate these into sentence creation and editing.

# There are also questions about pragmatic language. To prepare for this quiz, you should:

1. Review Figurative Language and Literary Devices
   * Metaphor: Understanding when one thing is described as if it were something else (e.g., “He’s a walking encyclopedia”).
   * Simile: Comparing two things using “like” or “as” (e.g., “Her voice is like velvet”).
   * Personification: Giving human traits to non-human things (e.g., “The sun smiled down on us”).
   * Hyperbole: Exaggerating to emphasize a point (e.g., “I have a million things to do”).
   * Understatement: Downplaying something to create effect (e.g., calling very cold weather “a bit chilly”).
2. Recognize Irony, Sarcasm, and Tone
   * Sarcasm: Saying the opposite of what one really means to mock or show disapproval (e.g., “Oh no, not another day off!”).
   * Verbal Irony: The intended meaning contrasts with the literal meaning (e.g., “Great, another rainy day!” when the speaker dislikes rain).
   * Tone: Picking up on whether the speaker is genuine, mocking, polite, or using a mild criticism masked as a compliment (e.g., “That’s… an interesting haircut”).
3. Practice Identifying Contextual Clues
   * Clues that suggest the speaker is not being literal (e.g., “I could eat a horse” meaning “I’m very hungry,” not that they want to eat a horse).
   * Recognizing cues for puns (playful word swaps like “That’s ‘grape’ news!” instead of “great”).
   * Learning to spot rhetorical questions (e.g., “Do I look like I was born yesterday?”) used to express disbelief or make a point rather than seek an answer.
4. Familiarize Themselves with Common Expressions and Idioms
   * Idiomatic phrases like “It’s not my first rodeo” (meaning “I’m experienced”) or “We’ll cross that bridge when we come to it” (meaning “We’ll deal with problems as they happen”).
   * Cultural references (“He’s the Michael Jordan of soccer” comparing someone’s skill to that of a famous sports figure).
5. Practice Interpreting Subtext and Implications
   * Look beyond the literal words to grasp the speaker’s real intent or feeling.
   * Identify when someone’s words carry subtle criticism or hidden compliments (“You certainly have a unique way of doing things” might not be a straightforward compliment).

How to Study Effectively

* Make a List of Common Literary Devices: Metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, understatement, irony, sarcasm, pun, rhetorical question.
* Read Short Passages or Quotations: After reading, decide which device or tone is at play.
* Practice with Examples: Create or find brief scenarios and statements, then label each with the device, tone, or implied meaning.
* Discuss in Pairs/Groups: Talking through examples with classmates or friends strengthens understanding of tone and context.

# And questions about data and the infographics task itself

## Understand the Role of Data and Excel

* Know why statistics and facts (rather than random numbers or personal data) are important for an infographic.
* Recognize Excel’s function in data visualization (creating charts and graphs).

## Know the Purpose of the Infographic

* See how an infographic gives deeper understanding of a social media video (by adding context, facts, or interpretation).
* Remember the main goal: to create an informative infographic that clearly communicates insights from the chosen video.

## Recognize Key Skills Developed

* Critical Thinking: Analyzing and interpreting the social media video’s content and context.
* Digital Literacy: Using Excel and other tools to organize and present information visually.
* Creative Design: Telling a visual story or providing context that makes the infographic engaging.

## Consider the Importance of Sharing and Feedback

* Understand why sharing with classmates (or teachers) is valuable: you get new perspectives and constructive feedback.
* Practice clear communication so others can grasp your infographic’s purpose and data at a glance.

## Be Aware of Project Outcomes

* Recognize this project boosts analytical, digital literacy, and creative skills.
* Know the difference between using social media passively and actively creating meaningful, data-driven content.

## Choose an Engaging Social Media Video

* Pick a video that interests you so you stay motivated to analyze it thoroughly.
* Focus on relevance and the potential for deep exploration rather than just popularity or length.

# About how AI can help you

To prepare for this quiz, you should focus on how AI tools can assist in creating and refining an infographic, especially with regard to:

1. Visual Consistency and Design
   * Ensuring images have a consistent style and fit the overall theme.
   * Checking for good color contrast so the infographic is readable (especially for people with visual impairments).
2. Data Accuracy and Reliability
   * Validating the statistics and facts included in the infographic.
   * Confirming sources and ensuring the data is up to date and relevant.
3. Accessibility
   * Making sure font choices and sizes are accessible.
   * Checking color contrast and readability for all audiences, including those with color vision deficiencies.
4. Tone, Mood, and Sentiment Analysis
   * Analyzing whether the text conveys a positive, negative, or neutral tone.
   * Matching the intended emotional impact (e.g., serious, light-hearted, inspirational) with the final design.
5. Text Clarity and Grammar
   * Using tools like Grammarly or integrated AI features to refine language, improve clarity, and correct errors.
   * Asking AI to suggest more concise or engaging ways to present text.
6. Layout and Design Suggestions
   * Using AI-powered tools (e.g., Canva, Adobe Spark) to receive layout suggestions or design enhancements.
   * Requesting specific improvements (e.g., “Suggest improvements for my layout,” “Make the text more engaging,” “Analyze image relevance”).
7. Predicting Engagement
   * Using AI to gauge how well your infographic might resonate with its target audience.
   * Estimating which aspects (layout, imagery, messaging) are most likely to captivate viewers.
8. Asking the Right Questions
   * Pupils need to know the kinds of prompts to ask AI:
     + *“Check if my color scheme is accessible.”*
     + *“Verify the accuracy of these statistics.”*
     + *“Suggest design improvements for readability.”*
     + *“Analyze the sentiment of the text in my infographic.”*

By understanding these core areas—visual consistency, data accuracy, accessibility, tone/sentiment, grammar, and design improvements—you will be able to answer quiz questions about how and why AI is used to create a more effective, engaging infographic.