

THINGS YOU

**CAN
CONTROL**

YOUR THOUGHTS

YOUR WORDS

YOUR ACTIONS

YOUR ATTITUDE

YOUR EFFORT

THINGS YOU

**CANNOT
CONTROL**

OTHER PEOPLE'S:

THOUGHTS,

WORDS,

ACTIONS,

ATTITUDE,

EFFORT

Remember:

- **YOU CAN'T CONTROL OTHER PEOPLE, BUT YOU CAN CONTROL HOW YOU RESPOND TO THEM.**
- You will never regret choosing kindness.

250,000,000

That's the number of children around the world who aren't able to attend school according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

122 million of the out-of-school population are girls and young women.

NOT EVERY CHILD GETS THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME TO SCHOOL. DON'T TAKE IT FOR GRANTED.

IF YOU'RE FRUSTRATED OR FEEL STUCK:

- BREATHE
- ASK FOR HELP
- REVIEW YOUR NOTES OR EXAMPLES
- TRY A DIFFERENT STRATEGY
- DON'T GIVE UP

Education
is the path
to a
promising
future.



Why do we have to learn this?



The Amazing Brain



LEARNING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING

The brain is a fascinating organ that controls everything we do. When we learn something new or solve a problem, our brains go through incredible changes. These changes help us grow and develop new skills.

IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT WHAT YOU LEARN! IT'S ABOUT THE METHODS, TOOLS, AND TACTICS YOU DEVELOP IN ORDER TO SOLVE A PROBLEM!

EVERY TIME YOU LEARN SOMETHING NEW OR SOLVE A PROBLEM, YOU STRENGTHEN EXISTING CONNECTIONS IN YOUR BRAIN. THIS MAKES IT EASIER TO RECALL INFORMATION LATER. LEARNING CREATES NEW PATHWAYS IN YOUR BRAIN!



What Happens in Your Brain When You Learn Something New?

Neurons Fire Up: When you encounter new information, special cells in your brain called neurons send signals to each other. This is like a light turning on in your brain!

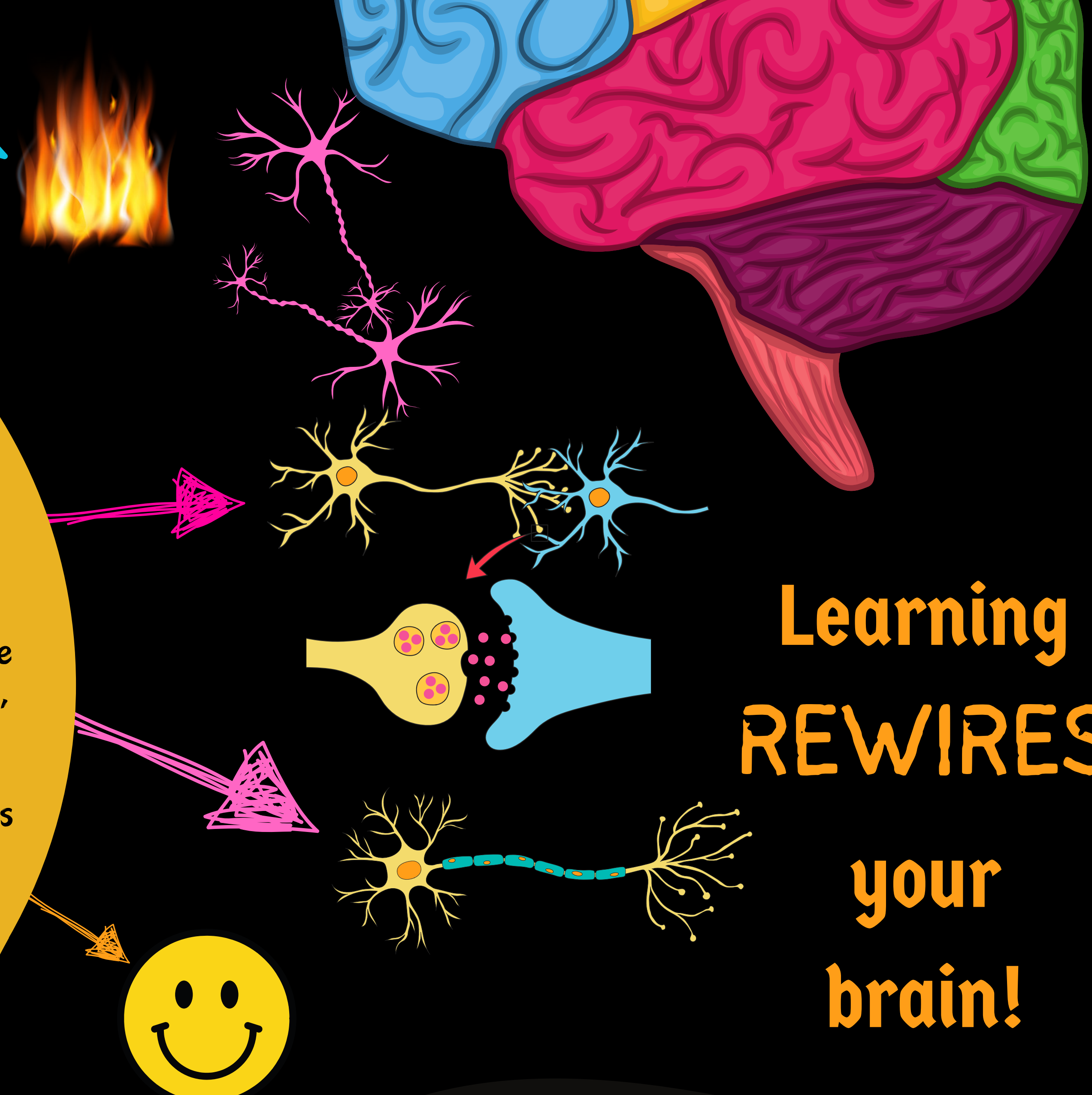
Connections Are Made: As neurons communicate, they form connections called synapses. The more you practice or review something, the stronger these connections become!

Myelination: Some neurons get covered with a fatty substance called myelin. This helps signals travel faster between neurons, making it easier for your brain to process information quickly.

Release of Chemicals: Learning triggers the release of chemicals like dopamine, a "feel-good" chemical that makes you feel happy and motivated to learn more!

Memory Formation: Your brain creates new pathways for storing information. This process helps you remember what you've learned and use it in the future.

Changing Structure: When you learn consistently, the physical structure of your brain can change. This is called neuroplasticity. It means your brain can adapt and grow, just like muscles do when you exercise.



**Learning
REWIRES
your
brain!**

We're never going to use this in real life!

TRANSITION WORDS

- They help your writing flow smoothly and show how one idea connects to another
- They help your writing stay organized
- They help the reader understand when you are wrapping up one idea and moving onto the next

Compare & Contrast

Compare

- Both
- Just as
- Similarly
- In the same way
- In comparison
- Likewise

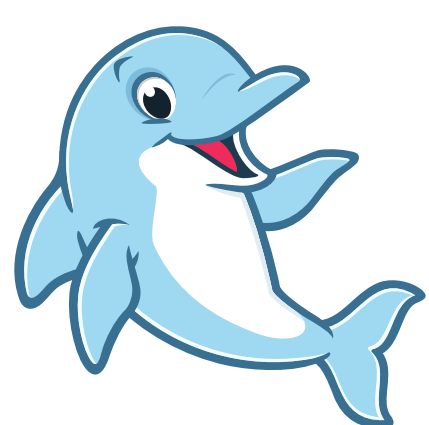


Examples:

- John enjoys playing the piano. Likewise, his sister Mary is passionate about music.
- Houseplants require much care and attention. Similarly, outdoor plants must be cared for properly.

Contrast

- However
- Although
- Even though
- Despite
- In spite of
- On the other hand
- In contrast
- Whereas
- Unlike



Examples:

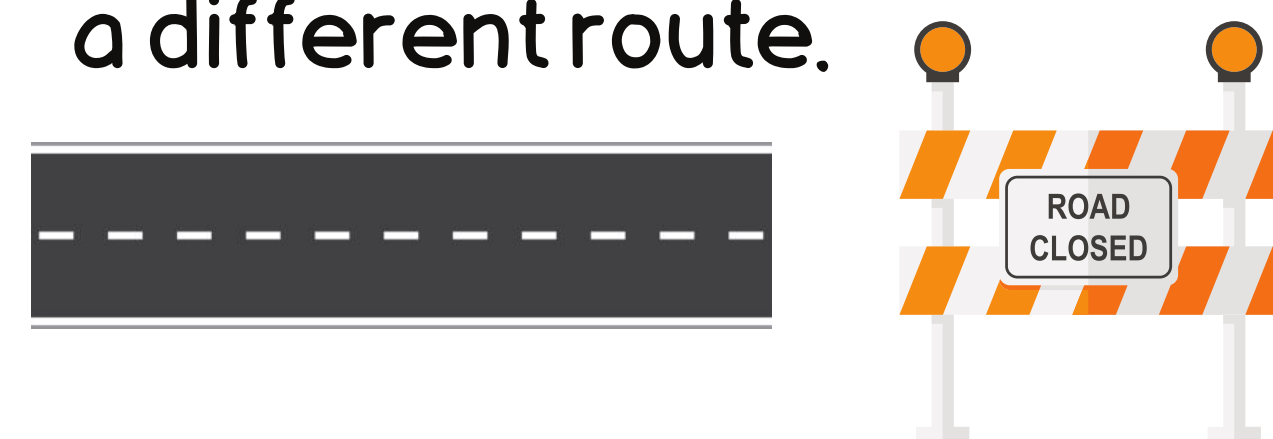
- Although the idea of eating insects sounds disgusting to people in the United States, over two billion people around the world eat insects on a regular basis.
- Dolphins can be trained to perform tricks. In contrast, sharks are not trainable.

Cause & Effect

- As a result
- Therefore
- Consequently
- Due to
- Because of this
- Since
- For this reason
- Hence
- Thus

Examples:

- The road was closed. Consequently, we had to find a different route.



- The event was canceled due to bad weather.



- She studied every night and paid attention in class. As a result, she earned a 100% on the test.



- It was very cold outside. Therefore, we decided to stay indoors.



- He forgot his umbrella; hence, he got wet in the rain.



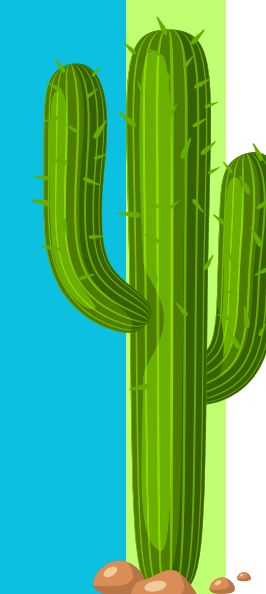
Add Information

Use these types of transitions when you are introducing evidence OR providing additional examples to support or prove a claim.

- For example
- For instance
- Specifically
- Additionally
- In addition
- Moreover
- Furthermore
- To add on

Examples:

- Cats are great pets. Furthermore, they are very independent and low-maintenance.
- The book was exciting. Moreover, it taught valuable lessons about friendship.
- Many animals can adapt to their environments. For example, camels can survive long periods without water.
- Different plants need different amounts of water. Specifically, cacti need very little water to survive.
- Reading books can improve your vocabulary. Additionally, it can help you become a better writer.



SEQUENCE

Sequence or Time Order transitions are used to show the sequence of events. You'll typically find them in narratives (stories), but they can appear in any type of writing where a process is being described.

- First, next, then
- First, second, third
- Lastly, finally
- Before
- After
- Meanwhile
- In the meantime
- Subsequently
- Initially

Examples:

- The dog was barking loudly; meanwhile, the cat was quietly watching from the window.
- The scientists conducted their experiments. Subsequently, they published their findings in a journal.
- Initially, the weather was sunny, but it quickly changed to rain.
- In my presentation, I will discuss the benefits of recycling. Lastly, I will share some tips on how to recycle properly.
- We have gathered all the materials for the project. Finally, we can start building our model.

