Introduction Session 03

Lecture Title: Undergraduate Diploma



Lecturer: Mr Angelito Sciberras

Date: 12 October 2022

Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration

Monday 3 October 2022 Introductions

The Academy

Saturday 8 October 2022 Staying in Malta

Wednesday 12 October 2022

The Study Programme
Assignments
Presentations
Reflective Diary



Relevance to the Study Programme

Assignment - Research & Writing

Presentations - Pitch and Sales



The Study Programme

- Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration
 - MQF Level 5
 - 60 ECTS
 - 7 modules
 - 6 exit awards



MQF Level 5

- Knowledge
 - understand the origins of business administration and management, the basis of economics and the various methodologies of Management including strategic management
 - understanding theories and strategies for the development of a superior business model including the appreciation and understanding of the difference between creativity and innovation
 - appreciate the importance of financial analysis including being able to evaluate an enterprise
 - comprehend basic models of marketing, market research principles and practices become aware of the importance of Human Resource Management and organisational behaviour, including purposes and roles of planning, recruitment, structuring, leading, and influencing in an efficient and cost-effective system.
 - be made aware of and comprehend the external and internal environments in which business operates
 - be able to manage data and understand the implications of data management
 - apply and engage in appropriate research methods and methodologies



MQF Level 5

- Skills
 - create and come up with necessary proposals studies and business models for goods and services
 - apply financial principles and be able to prepare forecasts including identifying factors important for a financial analysis
 - explain, evaluate, and define marketing and research principles and practices
 - identify and evaluate business models, strategic issues, and market factors
 - understand evaluate and assess the needs for effective Human Resource Management
 - assess and identify various data privacy compliance requirements
 - prepare and carry out structured research



MQF Level 5

- Competences
 - draft reports and effectively plan for a start-up
 - analyse, formulate, and compute financial documentation
 - being able to use various research methodologies and understanding different facets of marketing
 - apply management tools and techniques for effective strategic management
 - analyse and understand Human Resource Management including necessary improvements and the adaptation of different models
 - understand an organisation's requirements for policies and procedures and taking lead on data privacy protection
 - be able to conduct a research and apply practical theories and models

60 ECTS

Total Contact Hours ¹ (Contact Hours are hours invested In learning new content under the Direction of a tutor/lecturer (e.g. lectures, participation in online forums, video-lectures).	Supervised Placement and Practice Hours (During these hours the learner is supervised, coached, or mentored. Tutorial hours may be included he
Self-Study	Assessment
Hours	Hours
(Estimated workload of research and study.)	(Examinations/ presentations/ 70 group work/ projects etc.)

1,500 hours

Creating a Business	8
Financial Analysis	8
Marketing and Research	8
Strategic Management	8
Human Resource Management	8
Managing data and its implications	8
Research Project	12



Modules & Time Table

Monday sessions: 09:30 to 12:30hrs

Wednesday sessions: 17:30hrs to 20:30hrs

Saturday sessions: 09:00hrs to 17:00hrs



Modules & Time Table

Christmas Recess: 22 December 2022 - 6 January 2023

Easter Recess: 6 April 2023 - 18 April 2023

Summer Recess: 30 July 2023 - 15 August 2023

In-between Modules: No Wednesday Session



Modules & Time Table

Saturday Session 01: 8 hours ← Self Assessment Sitting 1 Session 02: Wednesday 3 hours 8 hours Saturday Session 03: Session 04: Wednesday 3 hours Face to Face Hours - 41 hours Session 05: 8 hours Saturday Wednesday 3 hours Session 06: Session 07: Saturday 8 hours 3 hours ← → Self Assessment Sitting 2 Session 08: Wednesday Saturday 3 hours Session 09: Supervised Hours (about assessment methods) Wednesday 3 hours Session 10: Session 11: Saturday 3 hours Presentations

Monday sessions:

09:30 to 12:30hrs

Course Resource Centre

https://www.advisory21.com.mt/download/undergraduate-diploma-in-business-administration-resource-centre-october-2022

- policies and procedures
- information related to the study programme
- indicative schedule of each module's lectures
- access to module's, lectures' plan (gradually populated)
- academy's communications
- assignments' titles



Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration





Assessment Methods

- Self-Assessment 10%
 - 20 multiple choice questions
 - 1st session of each module and session 8
- In-Class Group Presentation 20%
 - 5 groups of 5
 - Question/s to address Course Resource Centre
- Reflective Notes 5%
 - About the in-class group presentation
- Assignment 65%
 - 1,200 words
 - Question/s to address Course Resource Centre



Self Assessment

- During the first sitting choose what you believe is the correct answer for each of the 20 questions by ticking the box on the right next to the correct answer in Column A ONLY.
- In the second sitting you MUST either confirm your answer by ticking again the same box but in Column B or tick a new box next to what you now believe is the correct answer in Column B.

What does the letter O in SWOT stand for?

 A B

 a. Order
 b. Opportunities
 c. Older
 d. OPen

Correct answer in Session 1 receives 1 point

Correct answer in Session 2 confirming answer in Session 1 additional 1 point

Correct answer in Session 2 correcting wrong answer in Session 1 receives 2 points

Wrong answer in Session 2 with wrong answer in Session 1 receives O points

Wrong answer in Session 2 with correct answer in Session 1 receives -1 points



Self Assessment

• Maximum score 40

• Weighted 10



Self Assessment

1. What does the letter O in SWOT stand for?

		Α	В
a.	Order		
b.	Opportunities		
c.	Older		
d.	OPen	>	✓

) (

1. What does the letter O in SWOT stand for?

What does the letter O in SWOT stand for?

		Α	В
a.	Order		
b.	Opportunities		~
c.	Older		
d.	OPen	>	

What does the letter O in SWOT stand for?

		Α	В
a.	Order		
b.	Opportunities	>	×
c.	Older		
d.	OPen		

A B

a. Order

b. Opportunities

c. Older

d. OPen

1

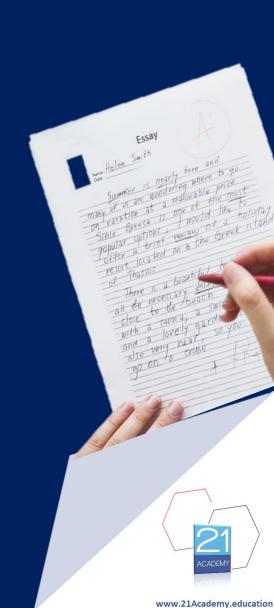
-2



Assignment

- Student's understanding of the subject
- Presentation

- Uniqueness (no plagiarism)
- Appropriate citations



Student's understanding of the subject



Diploma in Law (Malta): Intake October 2021

Assessment Task: Written assignment based on chosen questions	
	Tuition Centre: 21 Academy
Module: Award in The Maltese Legal System	Licence Number: 2018-017
Level: Award MQF Level 5	Student Name:
Date:	ID Number: <same in="" no.="" profile="" student="" submitted=""></same>

Assignment Deadline: 28 January 2021

The purpose of this unit is to develop an understanding of a particular topic you will write about which forms part of the the Maltese Legal System.

Note

This assessment provides students with an opportunity to put into practice the relevant provisions of the law in relation to the topic they choose to write about forming part of the <u>Maltese Lega</u> System.

Note

You should plan to spend approximately 20 hours researching the assignment question, preparing for and writing the assignment for assessment. The nominal word count for the assignment is 1,700 words. You are expected to select the most appropriate citation method which you feel most comfortable using https://www.citethisforme.com/>

Choose 1 question from the following:

Question 1

Discuss the importance of the Constitution in the Maltese Legal system. Refer to the main principle enshrined in it.

Question 2:

What are the main sources of the Maltese legal system? Can it comfortably fit under one of the legal systems

Question

Who is empowered to legislate? Describe the legislative process? How does the Constitution provide to ensure that laws are in line with the Constitution?

Pass Mark - 50%	Total Assignment Weighting - 80%	
By submitting I confirm that this assessment is my own work		
Mark:	Signature: <main assessor=""></main>	
Date	Signature: <quality assurance=""></quality>	

Assignment Submission Form

- the due date
- the word limit

Note

You should plan to spend approximately 20 hours researching the assignment question, preparing for and writing the assignment for assessment. The nominal word count for the assignment is 1,700 words. You are expected to select the most appropriate citation method which you feel most comfortable using http://www.citethisforme.com/>



Student's understanding of the subject

Choose 1 question from the following:

Question 1:

Discuss the importance of the Constitution in the Maltese Legal system. Refer to the main principles enshrined in it.

Question 2:

What are the main sources of the Maltese legal system? Can it comfortably fit under one of the legal systems?

Question 3:

Who is empowered to legislate? Describe the legislative process? How does the Constitution provide to ensure that laws are in line with the Constitution?

Assignment Submission Form

- Choose which question to answer
- Read it well and understand it
- Identify keywords

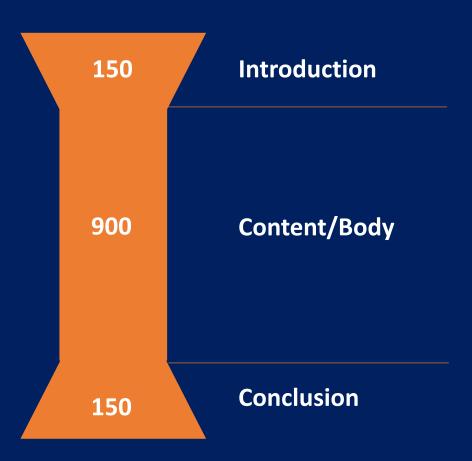




Writing & Submitting your Assignment



Assignment Plan



Choose 1 question from the following:

Question 1:

Discuss the importance of the Constitution in the Maltese Legal system. Refer to the main principles enshrined in it.

Question 2:

What are the main sources of the Maltese legal system? Can it comfortably fit under one of the legal systems?

Question 3:

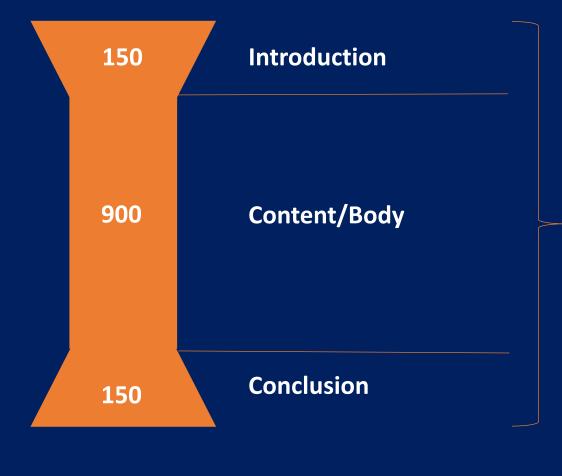
Who is empowered to legislate? Describe the legislative process? How does the Constitution provide to ensure that laws are in line with the Constitution?



Assignment Plan



Assignment Plan



Historical

Importance Principles

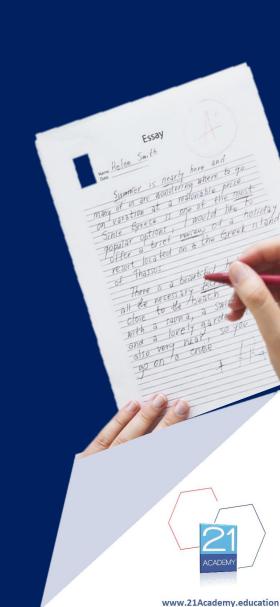
Future looking summary



Sources

Lecture Notes/Slides

• Books - suggested reading lists





The Constitution

Lecturer: Dr Dennis Zammit

Date: 11th October 2021

Date: 11th October 2021

recturer: Dr Dennis Zammir





Constitutional Law

- Constitution of Malta is the actual law
- Constitutional law refers to a wider array of laws such as electoral laws, decisions of the constitutional court, HoR standing orders....
- What give life to the word of the Constitution

Diploma in Law (Malta)

Overview





Principles

Diploma in Law (Malta)

- List of 14 principles which are not enforceable
- State should aim at applying these principles when enacting laws
 - Right to work
 - Promotion of culture
 - Compulsory and free education
 - Hours of work
 - Safeguarding children from child labour
 - Protection of artisan trades

Principles



Protection of artisan trades

Amending the Constitution

- Constitution can be amended as long as there is the majority of the members present in the House
- Different ways to amend different parts of the Constitution
 - Absolute majority
 - 2/3 majority
 - 2/3 majority + majority in a referendum voting

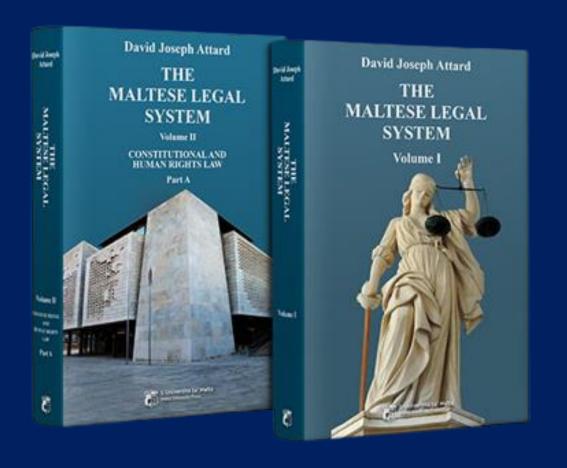
Diploma in Law (Malta)

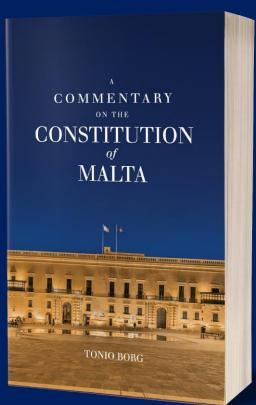
Future looking





Books - suggested reading lists

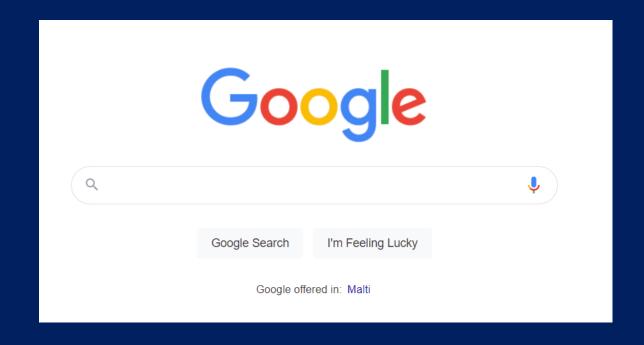






Text Scanner OCR







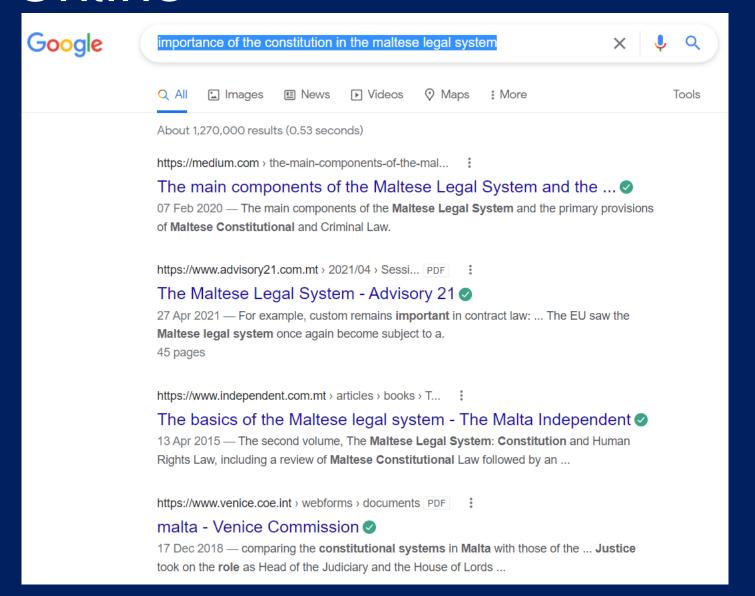
• Check that sources are reliable

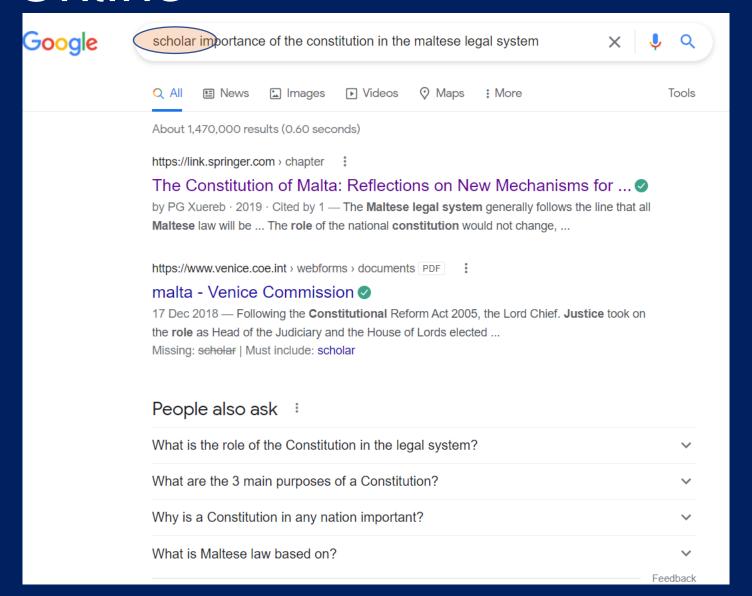
Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration

Avoid Wikipedia

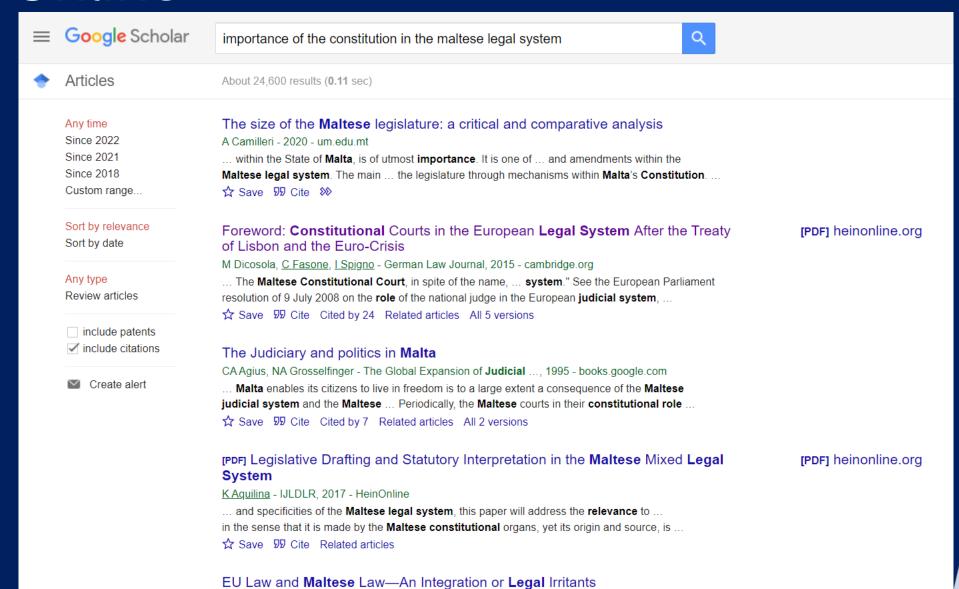
Use keywords



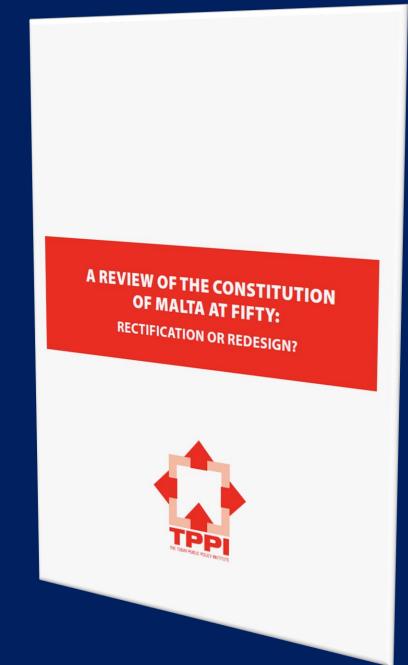




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Online

A REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF MALTA AT FIFTY:

RECTIFICATION OR REDESIGN?

CONTENTS

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE





A REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF MALTA AT FIFTY

The Rubric

Assignments Rubric



	5 marks	4 marks	3 marks	2 marks	0 marks
Cover Page	Title, Student's Name, Teacher's Name, Course Intake month and year, Submission Date, Neatly finished-no errors	Evidence of four	Evidence of three	Evidence of two or less	No cover page
Citations	All cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format with no errors.	Some cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format. Inconsistencies evident	Few cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format.	Not Applicable	No citations
Appearance	Creative and attractive cover, clear organization, readable and neat, title page, table of contents.	Contains title page, table of contents	Poorly organized and difficult to read; lacking neatness.	No organization, missing significant criteria.	Absent structure and organization.
Support	Uses evidence appropriately and effectively, providing sufficient evidence and explanation to convince.	I	Often uses generalizations to support its points. May use examples, but they may be obvious or not relevant. Often depends on unsupported opinion or personal experience, or assumes that evidence speaks for itself and needs no application to the point being discussed. Often has lapses in logic.	Depends on cliches or overgeneralizations for support, or offers little evidence of any kind. May be personal narrative rather than essay, or summary rather than analysis. 01 - 20 marks	Uses irrelevant details or lacks supporting evidence entirely. May be unduly brief.
Content	Excels in responding to the assignment question. Interesting, demonstrates sophistication of thought. Central idea is clearly communicated, worth developing; limited enough to be manageable. Assignment recognizes some complexity of the subject: may acknowledge its contradictions, qualifications, or limits and follow out their logical implications. Understands and critically evaluates	A solid assignment, responding appropriately to the question. Clearly states a central idea, but may have minor lapses in development. Begins to acknowledge the complexity of central idea and the possibility of other points of view. Shows careful reading of sources, but may not evaluate them critically. Attempts to define terms, not always successfully.	Adequate but weaker and less effective, possibly responding less well to assignment question. Presents central idea in general terms, often depending on platitudes or cliches. Usually does not acknowledge other views. Shows basic comprehension of sources, perhaps with lapses in understanding. If it defines terms, often depends on dictionary definitions.	Does not have a clear central idea or	Does not respond to the assignment question, lacks a central idea, and may neglect to use sources where necessary.



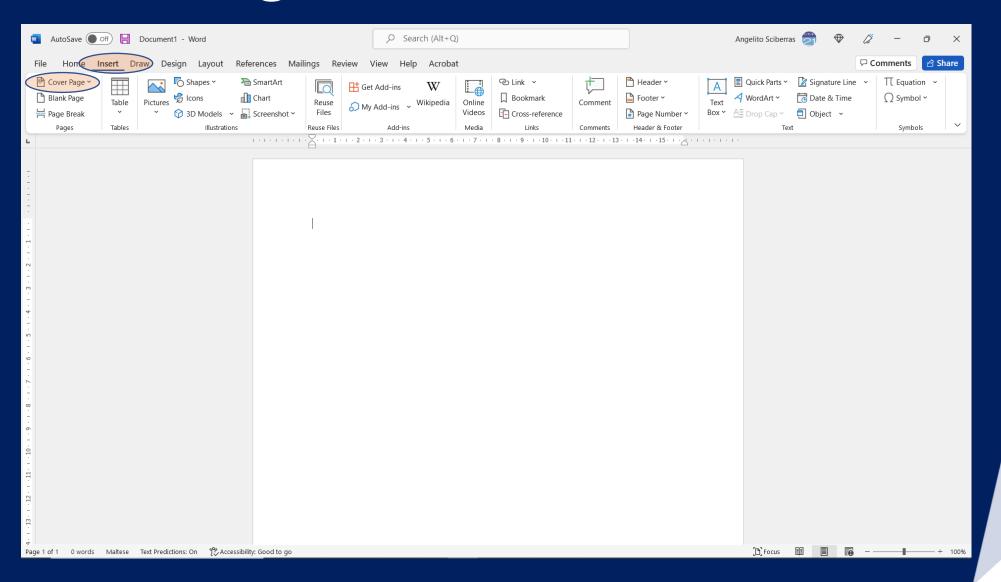
The Rubric

Assignments Rubric

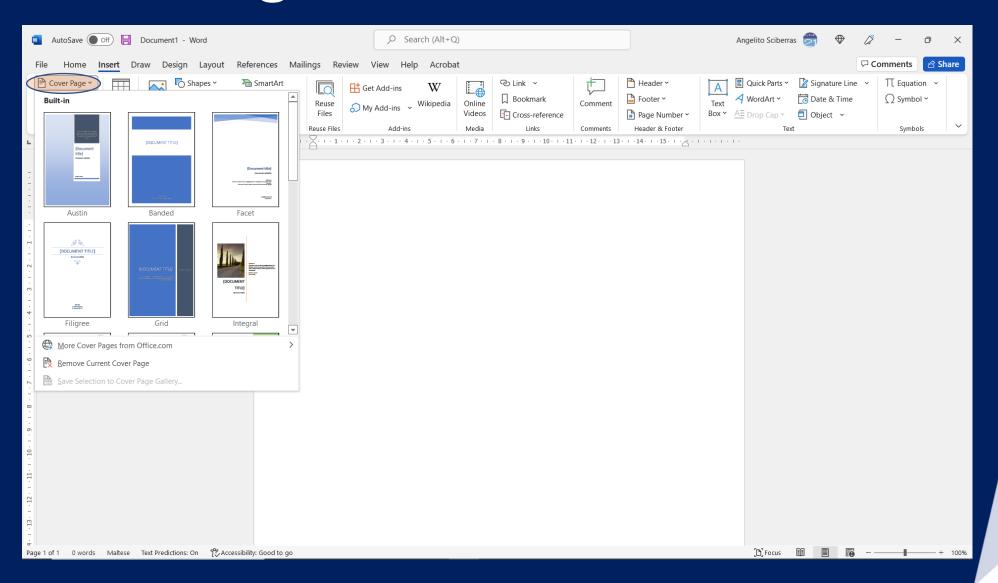


	5 marks	4 marks	3 marks	2 marks	0 marks
Cover Page	Title, Student's Name, Teacher's Name, Course Intake month and year, Submission Date, Neatly finished-no errors		Evidence of three	Evidence of two or less	No cover page
Citations	All cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format with no errors	Some cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format. Inconsistencies evident	Few cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format.	Not Applicable	No citations
Appearance	organization readable and neat title	Contains title page, table of contents	_	No organization, missing significant criteria.	Absent structure and organization.

Cover Page



Cover Page



Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration

Cover Page

	5 marks
	Title, Student's Name, Teacher's Name,
Causa Basas	Course Intake month and year,
Cover Page	Submission Date, Neatly finished-no
	errors





Cover Page

	5 marks	
	Title, Student's Name, Teacher's Name,	
Carra Dana	Course Intake month and year,	
Cover Page	Submission Date, Neatly finished-no	
	errors	

AWARD IN THE MALTESE LEGAL SYSTEM

Diploma in Law

October 2021 intake

Dr Dennis Zammit





All cited works, both text and visual, are done in the correct format with no errors.



Page 2

Referencing System

The Essay

In text

Page 1

After determining an essay's topic, a student will need to analyse the topic, find information, evaluate these resources and present the information in essay format (TAFE SA 2014a). Requirements for essays can vary, but will generally include an introduction, body, conclusion and reference list (TAFE SA 2013). The completed essay will then provide evidence to the assessor of the student's research and learning (Hill Campbell 2014).

The first step is to carefully analyse the topic in order to fully understand what is and is not required from the essay (Spurr n.d.). Usually a topic will be designed to give students an opportunity to develop an argument and the essay should generally agree or disagree with the central idea (Dawson 2013). Carrodus (2002) stresses to ensure relevance; 'answer the question, the whole question and nothing but the question'.

Next, resources on the topic should be gathered from a variety of sources such as websites, books, newspapers or journal articles (Summers & Smith 2010). Lecture notes should only be referred to with the agreement of the lecturer (TAFE SA 2014b) and need only be given an in-text citation as these are considered a personal communication (TAFE SA 2013). A quick evaluation of each resource should be undertaken to establish that the information is up-to-date, relevant, and from a reputable author (Dawson 2013). The student should question whether the author's points are backed up by adequate and convincing evidence and why the author might have published this work (Hill Campbell 2014).

After reading these resources, the student can form an educated opinion and begin to plan the flow of their essay (Jackson et al. 2000). The essay should be typed and include any specified formatting such as page numbering, appropriate headers, footers and a cover sheet (Spurr n.d.). Points made should be supported with quotes, statistics or records from the time (Carrodus 2002), which according to copyright law must all be referenced (*Commonwealth Amendment (Moral Rights) Act 2000*, Dawson 2013, p. 106). At TAFE SA the Harvard system of referencing is required (TAFE SA 2014b).

The introduction should comprise about 10% of the essay's word count (TAFE SA 2014a) to establish an overall point and provide any background information.

The body of the essay will contain several paragraphs, each paragraph dedicated to an argument or fact, and each subsequent paragraph building support for the point of view being suggested (Levin 2004). This section should take about 80% of the word count (TAFE SA 2013).

The essay should end with a clear and concise statement (Dawson 2013) that sums up the argument and matches the point of view expressed in the introduction (TAFE SA 2014a).

On completion of the draft essay, a student should proofread their work for spelling and grammar (Jackson et al. 2000) and re-read the topic to double check that the essay has not strayed from the points being assessed (Carrodus 2002).

An appropriately formatted and well-researched essay serves not only as a tool for learning assessment, but develops ability to build an educated argument in a strong form of communication essential in many careers (Summers & Smith 2010).

References

Carrodus, G 2002, 'How to write a great history essay', The Age, 21 March 2002, viewed 16 July 2014,

http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2002/03/21/1016660121034.html>

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Dawson, C 2013, Basic study skills: a practical guide to learning for all students, Constable & Robinson, ProQuest Ebook Central.

Hill Campbell, K 2014, 'Beyond the five-paragraph essay', Educational Leadership, April 2014, vol. 71, issue 7, pp. 60-65, MasterFiLE Premier.

Jackson, J, Mohan, T, Saunders, H & Archee, R 2000, Writing skills, Dorling Kindersley, London.

Levin, P 2004, Write great essays: reading and essay writing for undergraduates and taught postgraduates, Open University Press, Maidenhead, UK.

Spurr, B n.d., Successful essay writing for senior high school, college and university, New Frontier Publishing, Epping, NSW.

Summers, J & Smith, B 2010, 'Essay writing' in Communication skills handbook, 3rd edn, John Wiley & Sons Australia, Milton, Qld.

TAFE SA 2013, 'Structure of an essay', My information skills: how do I present it?, viewed 16 July 2014.

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TAFE SA 2014a, 'Doing assignments: essay writing', TAFE SA library guides, viewed 15 July 2014, https://tafesa.libguides.com/content.php?pid=272877&sid=2256230.

TAFE SA 2014b, Essay writing: study guide, TAFE SA, Adelaide.

End-text citations in a reference list

In-text citations



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Referencing System Reference & Bibliography

Reference List

Laws

• Constitution of Malta, Chapter 1, Article 6.

Books

- Barbara Goodwin, Using political ideas (Published 1987, Chichester, UK: John Wiley and Sops)
- David J. Attard, The Maltese legal system Vol II, (Published 2015, Midsea Books Ltd)
- Mark Debono, Systems of Knowledge, An Interdisciplinary Approach, (Published 2017, Miller Distributors Ltd)
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- Robert A. Heinlein, Time enough for love, (Published 1973, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons Edition)

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- Kenneth P. Nuger, U.S. Law and Society (Published 2020, San José State University)
 https://www.sjsu.edu/people/ken.nuger/courses/pols120/Ch-3-Principles-of-Democracy.pdf> accessed on 6 November 2021.
- Michael Frendo & Martin Scichuna, A Review of The Constitution of Malta at Fifty: Rectification or Redastgn? (Published 2014, The Today Public Pokey Institute) < http://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/a_review_of_the_constitution_of_malta_at_fifty_rectification_or_redesign.pdf> accessed on 16 November 2021.
- Oliver Friggieri, The Political Relevance of Dun Karm, the National Poet of Malta: A Stand beyond Partisanship (April 2019, World Journal of Social Science Research)
 http://acta.ibbl.u-szeged.hu/30730/1/mediterran_022_019-023.pdf> accessed on 22
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- Joachim J. Savelsberg & Lara L. Cleveland, Law and Society (Published 2013)
- Joseph Gravina, Values in Systems of Knowledge 1 An Introduction to the main themes of the first year (Published 2003, Publishers Enterprises Group)
- Tonio Borg, A Commentary on the Constitution of Malta (Published 2016, Kite Group).

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on 08 December 2021.

Website

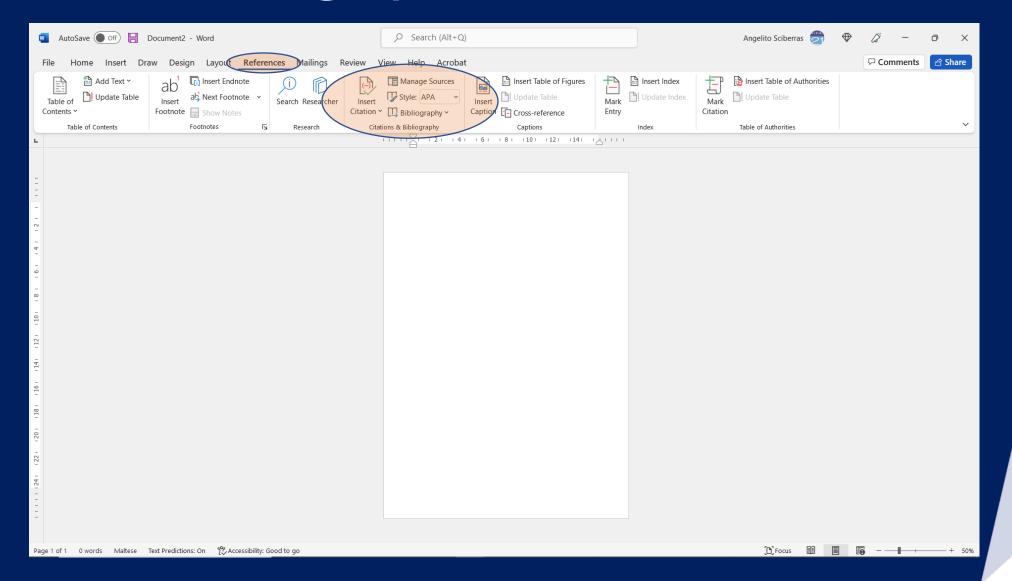
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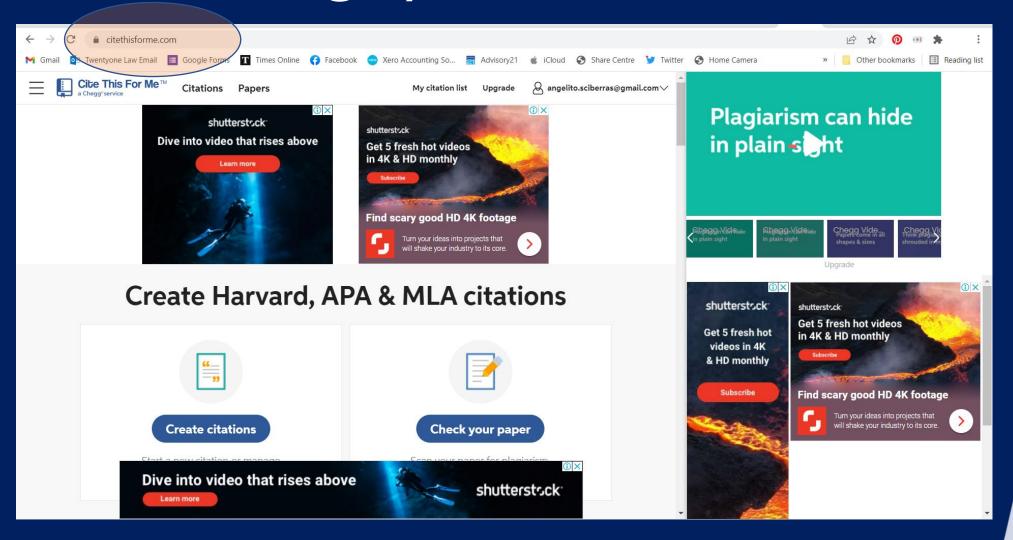
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Harvard Referencing







citethisforme.com



Cover Page

Appearance

Creative and attractive cover, clear organization, readable and neat, title page, table of contents. **Font**

Times New Roman

Font Size

Text - 12pt

Titles - 14pt

Line Spacing

1.5

Justified

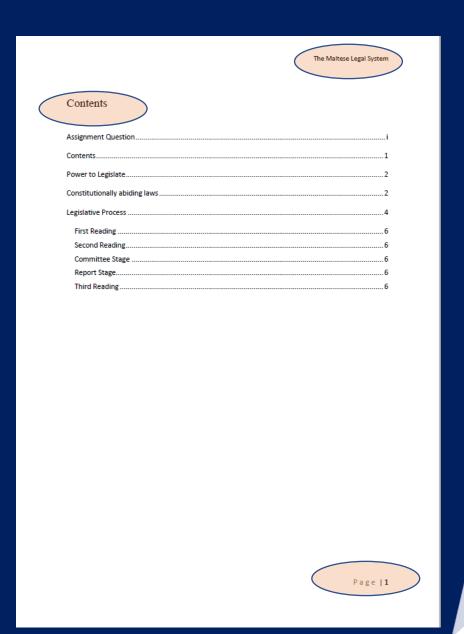
Page Numbering



Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration

Table of Contents

Appearance organization, readable and neat, title page, table of contents.





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Report

Headings and subheadings: Reports are typically broken up into sections, divided by headings and subheadings, to facilitate browsing and scanning.

Use numbering

1. Heading1.1 Sub Heading1.1.1 Sub Sub Heading



Assignment

• Maximum score 100

• Weighted 65



Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration





Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration





- 20 minute presentation
 - using power point
 - built together (mostly during supervised sessions)
 - delivered during last session
 - by all group members
 - questions asked by colleagues and tutor



- Effective presentations
 - choosing the right font and font size.
 - understanding the importance of simplicity.
 - when to use transitions and animations.
 - how to use the colour wheel.
 - list and understand the different types of visual aids.



- Tips
 - Adding facts and figures to a presentation increases audience retention by 20%.
 - Presentations with visual aids are 43% more persuasive than the same presentations without visuals.
 - 91% of presenters feel more confident presenting with a well designed slide deck.

- Before Starting
 - Know your stuff
 - Know your audience
 - Write it out
 - Rehearse



Fonts

• This is a Sans Serif font

• This is a Serif font



Fonts

· This is a comic font

· This is script font





- Keep Text to a Minimum
 - Powerpoint is there as your presentation aid not the main source of information.

- Keep Text to a Minimum
 - Powerpoint is there as your presentation aid not the main source of information.
 - If you really need to text heavy a slide, **gradually** reveal it when needed.



- Keep Text to a Minimum
 - Powerpoint is there as your presentation aid not the main source of information.
 - If you really need to text heavy a slide, gradually reveal it when needed.
 - Include only the main speaking points in the form of short concise bullets.



- Keep Text to a Minimum
 - Powerpoint is there as your presentation aid not the main source of information.
 - If you really need to text heavy a slide, gradually reveal it when needed.
 - Include only the main speaking points in the form of short concise bullets.
 - Chunks of text will tempt you to read from the slides rather than communicate with audience.



- Keep Text to a Minimum
 - Powerpoint is there as your presentation aid not the main source of information.
 - If you really need to text heavy a slide, gradually reveal it when needed.
 - Include only the main speaking points in the form of short concise bullets.
 - Chunks of text will tempt you to read from the slides rather than communicate with audience.
 - Otherwise, the audience may be reading rather than listening to you



- Keep it Simple
 - Do not fill up empty spaces with unnecessary elements.
 - This will NOT help audience in understanding what you are saying.
 - The less clutter in a slide, the more impact your visual message will have.
 - Design elements should be kept at minimum to prevent distraction, such as a simple background





- Limit Transition and Animations
 - Using lots of animations is distracting and amateurish.
 - It can also be problematic and frustrating to view presentation on different devices.
 - Use them only for a purpose, such as to reveal the stages of a process.
 - Use only subtle animations, such as "Fade", "Appear" etc.
 - Do not use more than 3 different types of animations in one slide.



- Limit Transition
 - Using lots of ann
 - It can also be proble different devices.
 - Use them only for
 - Use only subtle
 - Do not use more

nations

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stages of a process.

etc.

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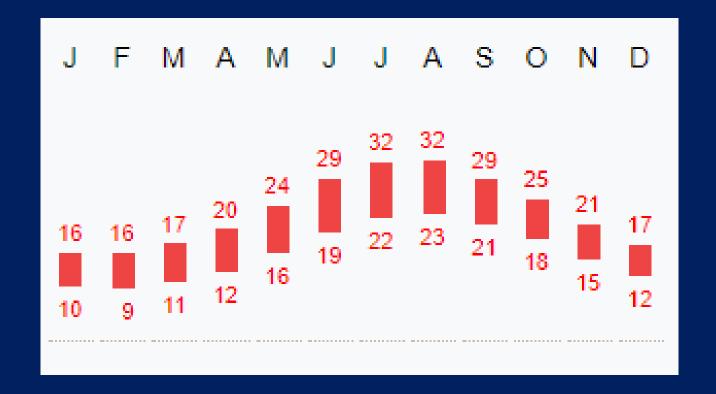




- Visual Aids
 - Pictures
 - Graphs
 - Object
 - Map
 - Video Clip



Visual Aids



Colours

- Use colours it increases people's motivation to read.
- Colours can also evoke emotions and can improve understanding eg: highlighting certain
- Use the colour wheel to help you: https://www.canva.com/colors/color wheel
- Colour opposite each other are complimentary and create contrast.
- Using complimentary colours makes your text more readable.
- Avoid using too many colours in your presentation.



- Colours
 - When using the wrong colour the text may become illegible

When using the right colour you create contrast

https://www.canva.com/colors/color-wheel



Insert Web Page

This app allows you to insert secure web pages starting with https:// into the slide deck. Non-secure web pages are not supported for security reasons.

Please enter the URL below.

https:// canva.com/colors/color-wheel/

Note: Many popular websites allow secure access. Please click on the preview button to ensure the web page is accessible.



Undergraduate Diploma in Business Administration

LIFE AFTER DEATH BY POWERPOINT 2012

WITH DON MCMILIAN



- Use the spell checker but do not rely on it ONLY
 - Spelling mistakes show that you are not giving attention to detail
 - Be careful of Malapropisms



- Malapropisms
 - "Texas has a lot of electrical votes" George Bush 1989
 - "I might just fade into Bolivian." Mike Tyson 2002
 - "I'm not going for the Sixteenth Chapel look." Justin Bieber 2012



- Grammatical mistakes
 - While in the woods I came across a bare.
 - I needed some piece of mind
 - Joe is a little shorter then Anna



The Rubric

	5 marks	4 marks	3 marks	2 marks	0 marks
Presentation	Student presented the material in a	Student presented the material in a	Student presented the material in a	Not Applicable	Student did not take presentation
Etiquette	professional manner.	mostly professional manner.	somewhat professional manner.		seriously.
Citations	All sources (information and graphics) are accurately documented in the desired format.	All sources (information and graphics) are accurately documented, but one is not in the desired format.	All sources (information and graphics) are accurately documented, but two or more are not in the desired format.	Some sources are not accurately documented	No citations
Appearance	Presentation shows considerable originality and inventiveness. The content and ideas are presented in a unique and interesting way.	Presentation shows some originality and inventiveness. The content and ideas are presented in an interesting way.	Presentation shows an attempt at originality and inventiveness on most of the slides.	Presentation shows an attempt at originality and inventiveness in only a few of the slides.	Presentation is a rehash of other people's ideas and/or graphics and shows very little attempt at original thought.
Sequencing of Inform	Information is organized in a clear, logical way. It is easy to anticipate the type of material that might be on the next slide.	Most information is organized in a clear, logical way. One slide or item of information seems out of place.	Some information is logically sequenced. An occasional slide or item of information seems out of place.	There is a haphazard plan for the organization of information.	No plan for the organization of information.
Use of Graphics	All graphics are attractive (size and colours) and support the theme/content of the presentation.	A few graphics are not attractive but all support the theme/content of the presentation.	All graphics are attractive but a few do not seem to support the theme/content of the presentation.	Several graphics are unattractive AND detract from the content of the presentation.	Student did not use any graphics at all.
Timing	The presentation was delivered within the time given.	Presentation was over or under the time given to deliver the whole presentation	The presentation was over 5 minutes longer or shorter than the allocated time.	The presentation was far too long	The presentation was far too short
Preparedness	Student was very well prepared and had obviously rehearsed	Student seemed very prepared but might have needed to rehearse some more.	Student was prepared but lacked rehearsing.	Student was not very prepared and lacked rehearsing.	Student was not prepared at all.
Questions	Student answered all questions made by the other students and tutor in a confident and correct way.	Student answered most of the questions made by the other students and tutor in a way that shows good understanding of the subject.	Student answered only some of the questions made by the other students and tutor in a way that shows lack of a good grasp of the subject.	Student failed to answer most of the questions made by the other students and tutor.	Student failed to answer any of the questions made by the other students and tutor.
	46 - 60 marks	31 - 45 marks	16 - 30 marks	01 - 15 marks	0 marks
Content	Presentation includes all material needed to gain a comfortable understanding of the topic	Presentation includes most material needed to gain a comfortable understanding of the material but is lacking one or two key elements.	Presentation is missing more than two key elements.	Presentation is lacking several key elements and has inaccuracies.	Presentation does not address the assignment question.



Presentation

• Maximum score 100

• Weighted 20



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 Reflection is a purposeful activity in which you analyse experiences, or your own practice/skills/responses, in order to learn and improve.



It is not sufficient to have an experience in order to learn.

Without reflecting on this experience it may quickly be forgotten, or its learning potential lost.

Graham Gibbs 1988

Gibbs, G (1988). Learning by doing: a guide to teaching and learning methods. Oxford: Further Education Unit, Oxford Polytechnic.



What did I learn? 100 words 10 marks

What went well? 100 words 10 marks

What could I have done better? 100 words 10 marks

Long-term implications 200 words 20 marks



- Download Template from Resource Centre
- Use in Word format
- Submit in pdf before Presentation Date



Presentation

- Maximum score 50
- Weighted 5



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Your Sub-Group

- 5 groups as much as possible each member of the group should have a different MI test score
- Same Group in all lectures
- Same Group for presentations
- Discuss Ideas
- Come Up with Answers
- Explain to the Whole Class



Multiple Intelligences Test – based on Howard Gardner's MI Model

- Intelligence is often defined as the intellectual potential
- Something we are
 - born with
 - can be measured
 - capacity that is difficult to change
- Other views of intelligence have emerged
 - Gardner's suggestion that multiple different types of intelligence may exist
 - suggests that traditional psychometric views of intelligence are too limited
- Critics argue that Gardner's definition of intelligence is too broad and that his eight different "intelligences" simply represent talents, personality traits, and abilities.

The Questionnaire



- You will find the excel sheet in the Module Resource Centre
- Fill it in tomorrow and send it by email to info@advisory21.com.mt (same email address you received it from)
- Be as honest as possible when answering
- Do not change because of result!



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Introduction Session 03

Lecture Title: Undergraduate Diploma



Lecturer: Mr Angelito Sciberras

Date: 12 October 2022

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