\*Corresponding Author's Email: lomartin1004@gmail.com

Proceedings of the International Academic Conference on Teaching, Learning and Education

Vol. 1, Issue. 1, 2024, pp. 67-76

DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.33422/tleconf.v1i1.331">https://doi.org/10.33422/tleconf.v1i1.331</a>

Copyright © 2024 Author(s) ISSN: 3030-0614 online





# Adding AI Technology to Second Chance Schools in Greece

#### Sachpatzidis Avraam

PhDc, Director of Second Chance School of Naousa, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

#### **Abstract**

This paper explores the potential benefits of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) technology into Second Chance Schools in Greece. These schools play a crucial role in providing education and support to individuals who have faced challenges in traditional educational settings. Integrating AI aims to enhance the effectiveness of these schools in addressing the diverse needs of their students. The primary objectives of incorporating AI into Second Chance Schools include personalized learning, adaptive assessment, and efficient resource allocation. AI algorithms can analyze individual learning patterns and preferences, creating customized learning experiences tailored to each student's unique needs. Adaptive assessment tools can provide real-time feedback, enabling educators to identify areas for improvement and tailor interventions accordingly. Furthermore, AI technology can facilitate efficient resource allocation by automating administrative tasks, allowing educators to focus more on personalized interactions with students. Virtual tutors and intelligent educational assistants can supplement teachers' efforts, providing additional support to students who may require extra assistance. This paper also discusses the potential challenges and ethical considerations associated with integrating AI in Second Chance Schools, emphasizing the importance of responsible AI implementation. Additionally, it explores the role of teacher training and ongoing professional development to ensure educators are equipped to leverage AI tools effectively. In conclusion, integrating AI technology in Second Chance Schools has the potential to revolutionize education delivery and support systems for individuals facing educational challenges in Greece. By harnessing the power of AI, these schools can create a more inclusive and personalized learning environment, ultimately increasing the chances of success for students seeking a second chance at education.

**Keywords:** Technology, AI, Second Chance School, Education, Educators

## 1. Introduction

Second Chance Schools in Greece provide essential educational access and reintegration for individuals who have not completed their compulsory education or wish to return to learning after an extended hiatus. These institutions offer pathways to academic achievement and

personal growth for people from diverse backgrounds. However, in the rapidly evolving digital era, the effectiveness and relevance of Second Chance Schools depend on their ability to adapt to new educational paradigms (Fitria, 2021).

In this context, integrating advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) is crucial. By leveraging AI, Second Chance Schools can revolutionize educational practices, optimize learning experiences, and address each learner's unique needs (Baidoo-Anu & Ansah, 2023). AI has the potential to enhance learning outcomes by creating personalized educational pathways tailored to individual aptitudes, preferences, and learning styles. Additionally, AI-powered tools and platforms enable educators to implement innovative instructional approaches, equipping students with the skills and competencies necessary for success in the digital age (Murtaza et al., 2022).

Today, the use of audiovisual media communications within Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) significantly enhances education by facilitating technology-driven learning experiences. These tools impart knowledge and skills essential for navigating the digital age across various generational cohorts. Audiovisual media interaction is particularly important in contemporary society, which is increasingly visual. Consequently, individuals in professional roles, including educators, must possess versatile multimodal competencies to ensure effectiveness in their vocations and support sustained career advancement. The integration of modern technologies notably impacts adult education, as evidenced by rising participation rates in this field (Sachpatzidis, 2023a).

## 2. The advantages of AI Integration in Second Chance Schools

# 2.1 Improving Personalized Learning

Enhancing personalized learning is at the forefront of integrating AI technology into Second Chance Schools in Greece. This advancement offers numerous benefits, particularly in tailoring educational experiences to individual students. Sophisticated AI algorithms can meticulously analyze student data, including learning pace, preferences, and strengths (Murtaza et al., 2022). This data-driven approach allows for the creation of bespoke learning pathways, optimizing the educational journey for each learner. For instance, AI-powered adaptive learning platforms can dynamically adjust the difficulty level of exercises in real time and provide targeted interventions based on each student's performance metrics (van der Vorst & Jelicic, 2019). Such tailored interventions not only enhance student engagement but also significantly improve learning efficiency by addressing individual learning gaps (Al-Badi & Khan, 2022).

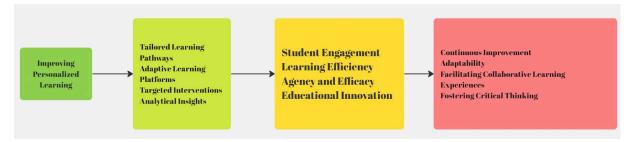


Figure 1 Conceptual map of Improving Personalized Learning

The integration of AI in personalized learning fosters a symbiotic relationship between the student and the educational process. By leveraging AI's analytical capabilities, Second Chance Schools can gain nuanced insights into students' learning behaviors, paving the way for adaptive instructional strategies (Pratama et al., 2023). These strategies are inherently responsive to the diverse needs and aptitudes of learners, effectively avoiding the one-size-fits-all approach that often plagues traditional educational paradigms. Consequently, students can navigate their educational journey at a pace conducive to their individual learning trajectories, fostering a sense of agency and efficacy in their academic pursuits (Chen & Perez, 2023).

Moreover, incorporating AI-driven personalized learning not only improves student outcomes but also serves as a catalyst for educational innovation and evolution. By utilizing AI's predictive capabilities, educators can anticipate students' learning needs and proactively tailor instructional content and methodologies accordingly (Kokku et al., 2018). This proactive approach minimizes the risk of academic stagnation and cultivates a culture of continuous improvement and adaptability within the educational ecosystem. Furthermore, AI-powered personalized learning allows educators to reallocate their time and resources towards more impactful pedagogical endeavors, such as facilitating collaborative learning experiences and fostering critical thinking skills (Somasundaram et al., 2020).

In essence, integrating AI technology holds immense promise for revolutionizing personalized learning within Second Chance Schools in Greece. By harnessing the analytical power of AI algorithms, educators can create a dynamic educational landscape finely tuned to the diverse needs and aptitudes of individual learners (Marienko et al., 2020). Through adaptive instructional strategies and targeted interventions, AI-driven personalized learning enhances student engagement and learning efficiency and catalyzes educational innovation and evolution. Thus, by embracing AI technology, Second Chance Schools can chart a transformative path toward educational excellence and inclusivity (Marienko et al., 2020).

## 2.2 Enhancing Teacher Support

In the realm of teacher support within Second Chance Schools in Greece, AI technology emerges as a transformative ally, enriching educators' capabilities and enhancing pedagogical practices. AI-powered educational platforms serve as invaluable resources, offering multifaceted assistance to teachers across various aspects of their instructional duties. These platforms seamlessly integrate into the educational framework, facilitating curriculum planning, assessment design, and progress tracking with unparalleled efficiency and precision (Celik et al., 2022).

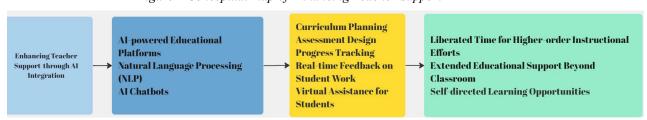


Figure 2 Conceptual map of Enhancing Teacher Support

A key element in empowering educators is the advent of Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms, which provide teachers with real-time insights into students' written work. By

analyzing textual compositions, NLP algorithms can identify intricate details related to grammar, syntax, and coherence (Wu & Yang, 2022). Consequently, teachers receive comprehensive feedback that not only expedites the grading process but also highlights areas for student improvement. Freed from the labor-intensive task of meticulous paper grading, educators can redirect their focus toward higher-order instructional endeavors, such as fostering critical thinking and conceptual understanding among students (Porayska-Pomsta, 2016).

Furthermore, integrating AI chatbots represents a paradigm shift in extending educational support beyond the traditional classroom setting. These intelligent virtual assistants act as round-the-clock companions to students, offering immediate clarification on queries and providing supplementary resources to enhance learning experiences (Fitria, 2021). By leveraging AI chatbots, students can embark on self-directed learning journeys, unrestricted by temporal constraints or geographical limitations. Consequently, the educational landscape transcends the physical classroom, evolving into a dynamic ecosystem where learning flourishes continuously (Nazaretsky et al., 2022).

The symbiotic relationship between AI technology and teacher support fosters a synergistic fusion of human expertise and computational prowess. Educators become orchestrators of learning experiences, leveraging AI-driven insights to tailor instructional approaches that resonate with the diverse needs and learning styles of students (Fitria, 2021). By harnessing the analytical capabilities of AI, teachers can meticulously calibrate their pedagogical strategies, fostering a conducive environment for academic growth and development (Baidoo-Anu & Ansah, 2023).

The integration of AI technology heralds a new era of teacher support within Second Chance Schools in Greece, redefining the boundaries of educational efficacy and innovation (Wu & Yang, 2022). Through AI-powered educational platforms and virtual assistants, educators are equipped with unprecedented tools to amplify their instructional impact and nurture the intellectual curiosity of students. Thus, by embracing AI technology, Second Chance Schools can chart a transformative path toward educational excellence and inclusivity, where the combined efforts of teachers and AI converge to shape a brighter future for learners (Fitria, 2021).

## 2.3 Fostering Digital Literacy and 21st-century Skills

Integrating artificial intelligence technology into the academic structure of Second Chance Schools has tremendous potential for fostering digital literacy and developing critical twenty-first-century competencies in students. By strategically incorporating AI, these schools can bridge the digital divide and equip learners with the necessary skills and flexibility to succeed in a technology-driven society (Ambele et al., 2022).

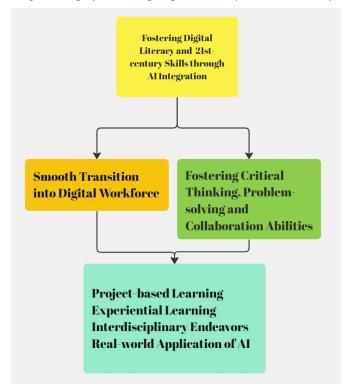


Figure 3 Conceptual map of Fostering Digital Literacy and 21st-century Skills

Second Chance Schools can facilitate a smooth transition for students into the digital workforce of the future by engaging them with AI-powered tools and technologies. Through practical exploration and experimentation with AI applications, learners acquire indispensable knowledge about the pragmatic implications of developing technologies, enabling them to proficiently navigate and exploit digital tools (Ibna Seraj & Oteir, 2022).

Furthermore, AI-powered learning environments provide an ideal setting for fostering critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration abilities—essential competencies for success in the current era (Porayska-Pomsta, 2016). Using AI-driven educational resources, students are encouraged to approach challenges with a sophisticated and discerning mentality, refining their capacity to analyze complex problems and generate innovative solutions (Pratama et al., 2023). Additionally, collaborative efforts facilitated by AI-powered learning environments create an atmosphere that promotes collective problem-solving and teamwork, mirroring the collaborative dynamics typical in contemporary work settings (Kokku et al., 2018).

At the core of cultivating digital literacy and 21st-century skills lies the incorporation of project-based learning exercises that leverage AI technology. By engaging in immersive projects that utilize AI algorithms and data analytics, learners confront real-world challenges within a simulated setting (Ng et al., 2023). Through experiential learning, students not only gain a deeper understanding of AI methodologies and concepts but also develop the ability to apply this knowledge in practical situations (Marienko et al., 2020). Furthermore, by participating in interdisciplinary projects that span data science, robotics, and machine learning, students cultivate a comprehensive skill set that transcends disciplinary boundaries, enabling them to effectively solve problems and innovate in the digital realm (van der Vorst & Jelicic, 2019).

Fundamentally, incorporating AI technology into Second Chance Schools acts as a catalyst for fostering digital literacy and equipping students with critical 21st-century competencies. These

educational institutions lay the groundwork for a future-ready workforce by embedding AI-powered learning environments and encouraging practical investigation through project-based learning tasks (Maghsudi et al., 2021). Upon completing their education at Second Chance Schools, students will possess a comprehensive knowledge base and a strong aptitude for AI technologies, enabling them to confidently and competently navigate the challenges and opportunities of the digital era.

## 2.4 Fostering Visual Literacy

Understanding visual literacy enables the creation of visual representations that enhance engagement with learning processes. Scholarly discourse on human development highlights the importance of visual literacy as a foundational aspect preceding verbal acquisition. According to Flattley (1998, cited in Sachpatzidis, 2023b), this aligns with developmental theories suggesting that children can recognize objects before verbalizing them, as posited by Berger (1972). The conceptual framework provided by the Dale Cone of Experience model supports this notion by asserting that learning progresses from the concrete to the abstract (Lee & Reeves, 2017). Consequently, observation can be transformed into abstract representations that facilitate reconceptualization and comprehension before verbal expression, as elucidated by Sachpatzidis (2020).

Fostering Visual Literacy through AI Integration in Second Chance Schools

Leveraging Visual Language and Learning Through Visual Modalities

Harnessing Visual Thinking for Analyzing, Synthesizing, and Organizing Information

Leveraging Visual Language and Learning Instructional Materials with AI Platforms Creating Interactive Visual Tools with AR and VR Facilitating Collaborative Content Creation Projects

Figure 4 Conceptual map of Fostering Visual Literacy

Visual literacy is fundamental to our cognitive processes, enabling us to interpret and derive meaning from visual stimuli, which shapes our understanding of the world. By decoding visual cues and symbols, individuals gain context and significance from their observations. Visual language, which relies on images, symbols, and other visual representations, serves as a means of expressing ideas and concepts through visualization. Visual learning involves acquiring and understanding information through visual modalities, using graphs, charts, and diagrams to enhance comprehension and retention (Seels, 1994). Visual thinking, an integral part of the cognitive process, uses visual processing to facilitate and enhance thinking, allowing individuals to analyze, synthesize, and organize information efficiently (Avgerinou & Pettersson, 2011).

Visual communication employs visual forms to convey ideas and information, enhancing message clarity and impact (Sachpatzidis, 2023b). Examining the efficacy of visual literacy in learning is crucial: can it be effectively integrated into diverse educational settings to optimize outcomes? This inquiry is significant given the lifelong nature of learning, its accessibility across diverse age groups, and varying levels of technological proficiency. Feinstein and Hagerty (1993) emphasize the importance of visual literacy in education, noting its engagement of both hemispheres of the brain, fostering holistic thinking, and its ability to make abstract concepts tangible and familiar. Research suggests that proficiency in comprehending

visual information is essential for navigating the increasingly complex visual landscape (Guney, 2019). Integrating perceptual design language and incorporating visuals into instruction enriches the learning experience, increases student engagement, and cultivates holistic thinking. It empowers individuals to interpret complex visual environments and enhances decision-making abilities. Visual literacy also aids in developing instructional materials aligned with educational objectives, supporting visual perception. The visual thinking process activates personal knowledge and experiences, encouraging cognitive dissonance and self-discovery, thereby fostering an inquisitive mindset that appreciates diverse perspectives and embraces ambiguity. Notably, it nurtures critical thinking and communication skills across diverse learner demographics, including those with learning disabilities, as evidenced by Hailey, Miller, and Yenawine (2015). Supsakova (2016) highlights the importance of communication skills and critical thinking in visual literacy, emphasizing the shift toward visual media in information dissemination. Proficiency in deciphering, processing, and communicating meanings is particularly pertinent for adult learners amid evolving market demands for effective communication skills. The significance of visual literacy within Second Chance Schools in Greece is underscored by research highlighting its pivotal role. Adult learners in these educational settings exhibit diverse needs, including aspirations for personal growth and vocational pursuits. These objectives are attained through strategies emphasizing empowerment, motivation, engagement, personalization, and comprehension of varied social contexts. This is achieved using diverse instructional materials and methodologies tailored to meet the multifaceted requirements of adult learners within the educational framework (Sachpatzidis, 2023b).

Artificial intelligence holds significant promise in fostering visual literacy within Second Chance Schools in Greece. AI-powered educational platforms can analyze students' visual learning preferences and tailor instructional materials accordingly, enhancing engagement and facilitating comprehension. This personalized approach nurtures visual literacy skills among students. Moreover, AI enables the creation of interactive visual tools, such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) applications, which provide immersive learning experiences. These tools allow students to explore complex concepts visually and interactively, contributing to a deeper understanding and retention of visual information. Additionally, AI algorithms can offer adaptive feedback on visual assignments and assessments, providing personalized guidance based on individual strengths and areas for improvement. This targeted feedback helps students refine their visual literacy skills and develop a more nuanced understanding of visual concepts. AI-powered data visualization tools empower students to interpret and analyze visual data sets, fostering critical thinking skills and enhancing their ability to communicate complex information visually. Collaborative content creation projects facilitated by AI technologies offer opportunities for students to enhance their visual literacy skills while developing essential collaboration and communication abilities. Importantly, AI-driven accessibility features ensure that visual learning materials are accessible to students with diverse learning needs, including those with disabilities. For instance, AI-powered image recognition tools can provide audio descriptions of visual content, enabling students with visual impairments to engage effectively with visual learning materials.

#### 3. Conclusion

In conclusion, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has immense potential to revolutionize educational practices within Second Chance Schools in Greece. By harnessing AI capabilities, these institutions can personalize learning experiences, enhance teacher

support, foster digital literacy, and promote visual literacy among students. Personalized learning initiatives powered by AI algorithms allow for tailored educational pathways that cater to individual learning preferences and needs. Additionally, AI-driven tools and platforms provide educators with invaluable support in curriculum planning, assessment design, and student progress tracking, freeing up time for higher-order pedagogical endeavors. Moreover, the incorporation of AI technology cultivates essential twenty-first-century skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration, positioning students to thrive in an increasingly digitized society. AI also facilitates the development of visual literacy by providing interactive visual tools, offering adaptive feedback on visual assignments, and empowering students to interpret and analyze visual data sets. Collaborative content creation projects facilitated by AI technologies further enhance visual literacy skills while promoting collaboration and communication abilities. AI-driven accessibility features ensure that visual learning materials are accessible to students with diverse learning needs, fostering inclusivity within educational environments. Overall, the integration of AI technology represents a transformative endeavor aimed at enriching educational opportunities, fostering holistic development, and empowering learners within Second Chance Schools in Greece. By embracing AI-driven methodologies, these institutions can adapt to evolving educational paradigms, transcend traditional boundaries, and propel students towards success in the digital age and beyond.

## References

- Al-Badi, A., & Khan, A. (2022). Perceptions of Learners and Instructors towards Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning. *Procedia Computer Science*, 201, 445–451. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2022.03.058">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2022.03.058</a>
- Ambele, R. M., Kaijage, S. F., Dida, M. A., Trojer, L., & M. Kyando, N. (2022). A review of the Development Trend of Personalized learning Technologies and its Applications. *International Journal of Advances in Scientific Research and Engineering*, 08(11), 75–91. https://doi.org/10.31695/ijasre.2022.8.11.9
- Avgerinou, M. D., & Pettersson, R. (2011). Toward a Cohesive Theory of Visual Literacy. Journal of Visual Literacy, 30(2), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/23796529.2011.11674687
- Baidoo-Anu, D., & Ansah, L. O. (2023). Education in the Era of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): Understanding the Potential Benefits of ChatGPT in Promoting Teaching and Learning. *Journal of AI*, 7(1), 52–62. <a href="https://doi.org/10.61969/jai.1337500">https://doi.org/10.61969/jai.1337500</a>
- Berger, J. (1972). Ways of Seeing. Britain Broadcasting Corp.
- Celik, I., Dindar, M., Muukkonen, H., & Järvelä, S. (2022). The Promises and Challenges of Artificial Intelligence for Teachers: a Systematic Review of Research. *TechTrends*, 66(4). Springer. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-022-00715-y">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-022-00715-y</a>
- Chen, J. J., & Morell, C. (2023). Enhancing Assessment and Personalized Learning Through Artificial Intelligence. *Childhood Education*, 99(6), 72–79. https://doi.org/10.1080/00094056.2023.2282903
- Feinstein, H., & Hagerty, R. (1993). Visual Literacy in General Education at the University of Cincinnati. ERIC. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED370572
- Fitria, T. N. (2021). Artificial Intelligence (AI) In Education: Using AI Tools for Teaching and Learning Process. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Call for Paper STIE AAS*, 4(1), 134–147.

- Güney, Z. (2019). Visual Literacy, Cognitive Learning Approach and Instructional Technology. *Bartın University Journal of Faculty of Education*, 8(3), 867–884. https://doi.org/10.14686/buefad.567480
- Hailey, D., Miller, A., & Yenawine, P. (2015). Understanding Visual Literacy: The Visual Thinking Strategies Approach. *Essentials of Teaching and Integrating Visual and Media Literacy*, 49–73. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-05837-5">https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-05837-5</a> 3
- Ibna Seraj, P. M., & Oteir, I. (2022). Playing with AI to Investigate Human-Computer Interaction Technology and Improving Critical Thinking Skills to Pursue 21st Century Age. *Education Research International*, 2022, e6468995. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/6468995
- Kokku, R., Sundararajan, S., Dey, P., Sindhgatta, R., Nitta, S., & Sengupta, B. (2018). Augmenting Classrooms with AI for Personalized Education. 2018 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1109/icassp.2018.8461812">https://doi.org/10.1109/icassp.2018.8461812</a>
- Lee, S. J., & Reeves, T. (2017). Edgar Dale and the Cone of Experience. *Pressbooks.pub*. https://pressbooks.pub/lidtfoundations/chapter/edgar-dale-and-the-cone-of-experience/
- Maghsudi, S., Lan, A., Xu, J., & van der Schaar, M. (2021). Personalized Education in the Artificial Intelligence Era: What to Expect Next. *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine*, 38(3), 37–50. https://doi.org/10.1109/msp.2021.3055032
- Marienko, M., Nosenko, Y., Sukhikh, A., Tataurov, V., & Shyshkina, M. (2020). Personalization of learning through adaptive technologies in the context of sustainable development of teachers' education. *E3S Web of Conferences*, *166*, 10015. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202016610015
- Murtaza, M., Ahmed, Y., Shamsi, J. A., Sherwani, F., & Usman, M. (2022). AI-Based Personalized E-Learning Systems: Issues, Challenges, and Solutions. *IEEE Access*, 10(1), 81323–81342. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3193938
- Nazaretsky, T., Cukurova, M., & Alexandron, G. (2022, March 21). An Instrument for Measuring Teachers' Trust in AI-Based Educational Technology. *12th International Learning Analytics and Knowledge Conference*. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/3506860.3506866">https://doi.org/10.1145/3506860.3506866</a>
- Ng, D. T. K., Leung, J. K. L., Su, J., Ng, R. C. W., & Chu, S. K. W. (2023). Teachers' AI digital competencies and twenty-first century skills in the post-pandemic world. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 71. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-023-10203-6
- Porayska-Pomsta, K. (2016). AI as a Methodology for Supporting Educational Praxis and Teacher Metacognition. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 26(2), 679–700. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s40593-016-0101-4">https://doi.org/10.1007/s40593-016-0101-4</a>
- Pratama, M. P., Sampelolo, R., & Lura, H. (2023). Revolutionizing education: harnessing the power of artificial intelligence for personalized learning. *Journal of Education, Language Teaching and Science*, 5(2), 350–357. <a href="https://doi.org/10.52208/klasikal.v5i2.877">https://doi.org/10.52208/klasikal.v5i2.877</a>
- Sachpatzidis, A. (2020). Visual Literacy: A Bet to Be Earned, ASAP. *European Journal of Teaching and Education*, 2(1), 66–71. <a href="https://doi.org/10.33422/ejte.v2i1.171">https://doi.org/10.33422/ejte.v2i1.171</a>
- Sachpatzidis, A. (2023). The necessity of Audio Visuals in Adult Education An empirical study in Second Chance Schools in Greece. *Proceedings of the World Conference on Teaching and Education*, *I*(1), 36–48. <a href="https://doi.org/10.33422/worldcte.v1i1.45">https://doi.org/10.33422/worldcte.v1i1.45</a>

- Sachpatzidis, A. (2023b). The Significance of Visual Literacy in Second Chance Schools in Greece. *Proceedings of the International Conference on New Trends in Teaching and Education*, *I*(1), 14–21. <a href="https://doi.org/10.33422/ntteconf.v1i1.137">https://doi.org/10.33422/ntteconf.v1i1.137</a>
- Seels, B. A. (1994). Visual literacy: The definition problem. In *Visual literacy: A spectrum of visual learning* (pp. 97–112). Educational Technology Publications.
- Somasundaram, M., Junaid, K. A. M., & Mangadu, S. (2020). Artificial Intelligence (AI) Enabled Intelligent Quality Management System (IQMS) For Personalized Learning Path. *Procedia Computer Science*, *172*, 438–442. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2020.05.096
- Supsakova, B. (2016). Visual Literacy for the 21st century. *International E-Journal of Advances in Education*, 2(5), 202. <a href="https://doi.org/10.18768/ijaedu.07737">https://doi.org/10.18768/ijaedu.07737</a>
- van der Vorst, T., & Jelicic, N. (2019). Artificial Intelligence in Education: Can AI bring the full potential of personalized learning to education? *30th European Regional ITS Conference, Helsinki 2019*. <a href="https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/itse19/205222.html">https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/itse19/205222.html</a>
- Wu, S.-Y., & Yang, K.-K. (2022). The Effectiveness of Teacher Support for Students' Learning of Artificial Intelligence Popular Science Activities. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.868623