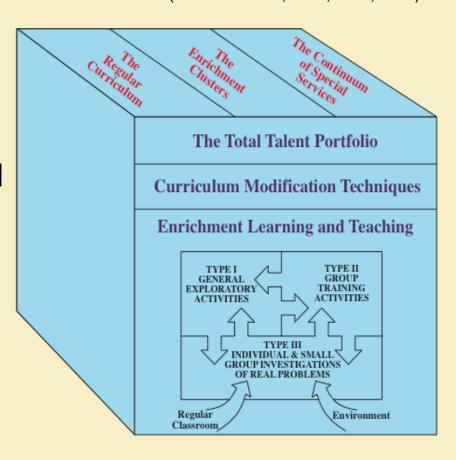
The Schoolwide Enrichment Model

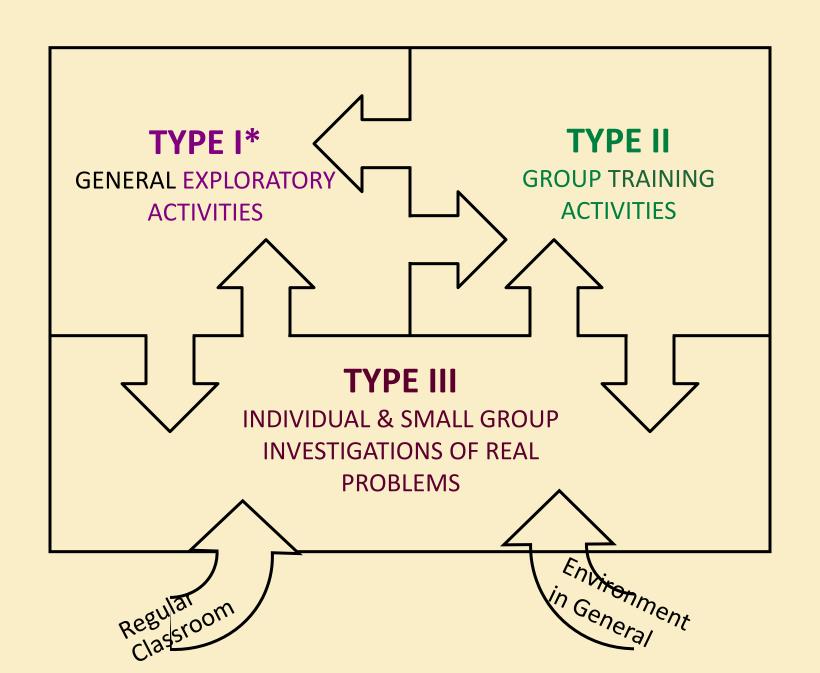
Evolved from over 40 years of research and field testing. It has three major components:

- The Total Talent Portfolio
- Curriculum Compacting and Differentiation
- Enrichment Learning and Teaching

Applied to:

the regular curriculum, enrichment clusters continuum of services (Renzulli & Reis, 1985, 1997, 2014)





Type I Exposure Activities

- Virtual Fieldtrips
- Real Fieldtrips
- Books (Non-fiction, fiction, how-to)
- Online Activities/Speakers
- Dvd and Movies
- Contests and Competitions







Type I Enrichment



Important Point about Type I Enrichment

Type I: Debriefing

What did you find interesting about the presentation?

Did this presentation raise any questions in your mind?

What else would you like to know?

Where could we find more information about this topic?

Are there any careers that this presentation makes you think of?

What good ideas can you share about projects, research studies, creative writing, etc. that might be used to learn more about this topic?

Would anyone like to meet with me individually to explore possible follow ups to this Type I?



Type II Sample Activities

- Creativity Training
- Critical Thinking Training
- Research Skills
- Projects and Independent Studies
- How-to-Websites and Books
- Online Activities
- Creativity Training and Creative Problem Solving
- Methodological Training in all Areas



TAXONOMY OF COGNITIVE & AFFECTIVE PROCESSES

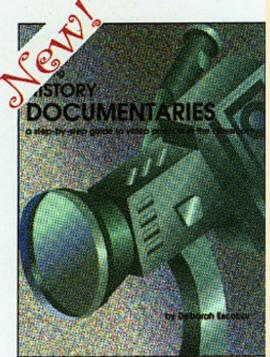
- I. Cognitive Thinking Skills
 - A. Creative Thinking Skills
 - B. Analytic, Problem-Solving & Decision-Making Skills
 - C. Critical and Logical Thinking Skills
 - III. Learning How-To Learn Skills
 - A. Listening, Observing, & Perceiving
 - B. Reading, Notetaking, & Outlining
 - C. Interviewing & Surveying
 - D. Analyzing & Organizing Data
- V. Written, Oral, and Visual Communication Skills
- A. Written Communication Skills
- **B. Oral Communication Skills**
- C. Visual Communication Skills

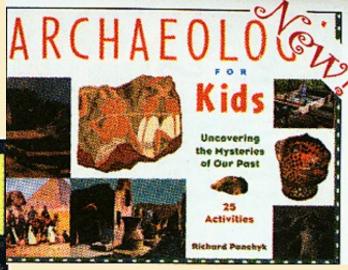
- II. Character Development and Affective Process Skills
 - A. Character Development
 - **B. Interpersonal Skills**
 - C. Intrapersonal Skills
- IV. Using Advanced Research Skills & Reference Materials
 - A. Preparing for Research & Investigative Projects
 - **B. Library & Electronic Reference**
 - C. Finding & Using Community Resources

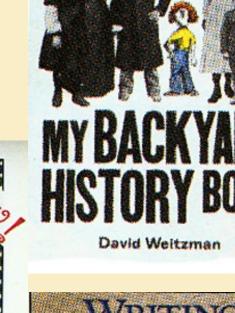
VI. Meta-Cognitive Technology Skills

- The ability to identify trustworthy and useful information
- The ability to selectively manage overabundant information
- The ability to organize, classify, and evaluate information
- The ability to conduct self-assessments of web-based information
- The ability to use relevant information to advance the quality of one's work
- The ability to communicate information effectively

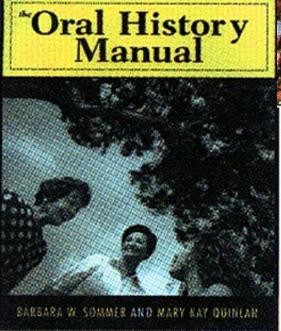


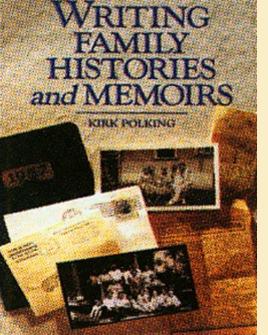






a Svewn Paper School back





Type III Individual and Small Group Investigations

- Research Skills
- Projects and Independent Studies
- Project-Based Websites and Online Activities
- Interest-based Investigations
- Contests and Competitions

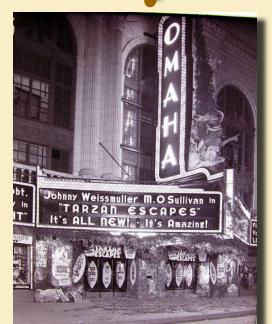








My Interest in Theatre

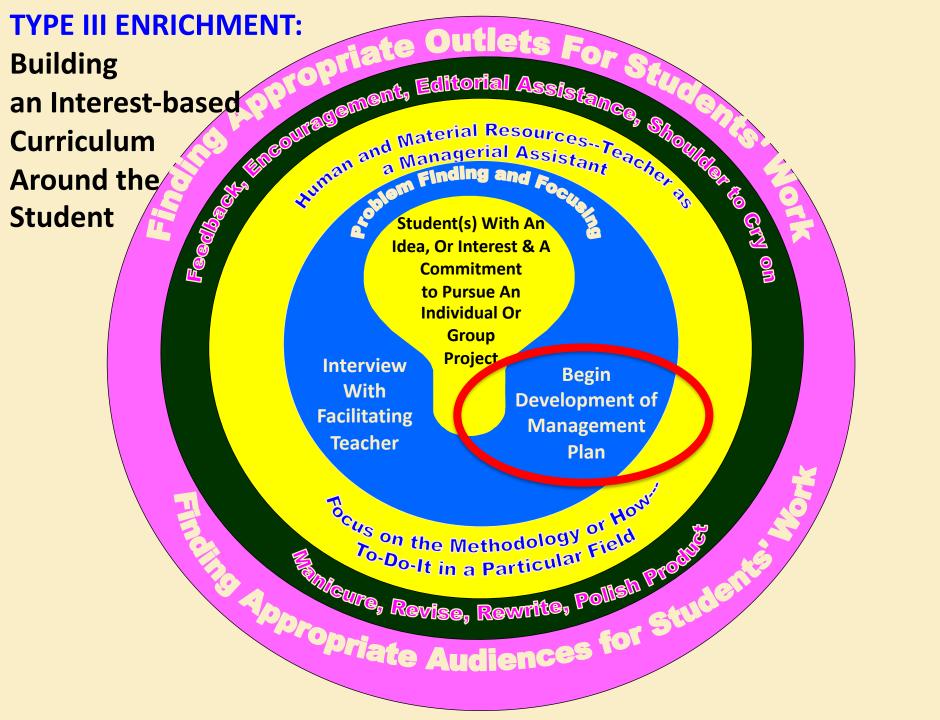


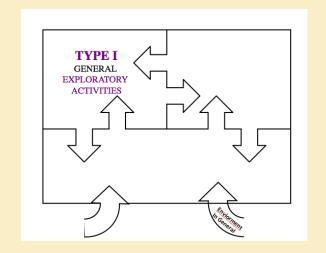


What Makes a Problem Real?

- 1. Personalization of Interest
- 2. Use of Authentic Methodology
- 3. No Existing Solution or "Right" Answer
- 4. Designed To Have an Impact on an Audience Other Than or In Addition to the Teacher

"...the young person thinking, feeling, and doing like the practicing professional, even if at a more junior level than adult professionals."



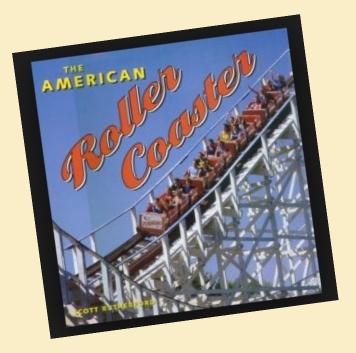


An Example



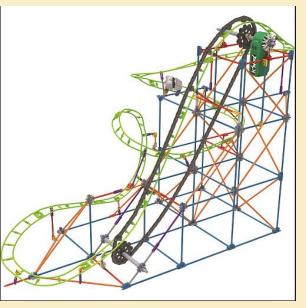


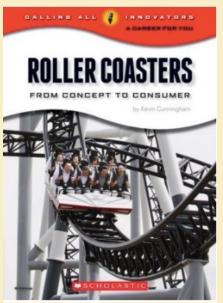
My name is Brooks and I am in fifth grade. Recently, I was watching a television news show with my mom about Sam, a student about my age who has progeria. I heard Sam say that he wanted to ride on a roller coaster but couldn't because of his disease, which is a rare, fatal genetic condition Sam characterized by the appearance of rapid aging in children. I wondered if there was a way for kids like Sam to ride on a roller coaster and spent a year figuring out how to simulate this experience for him. this experience for him.



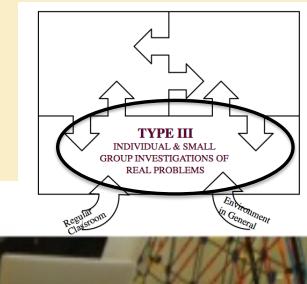
Type II Enrichment













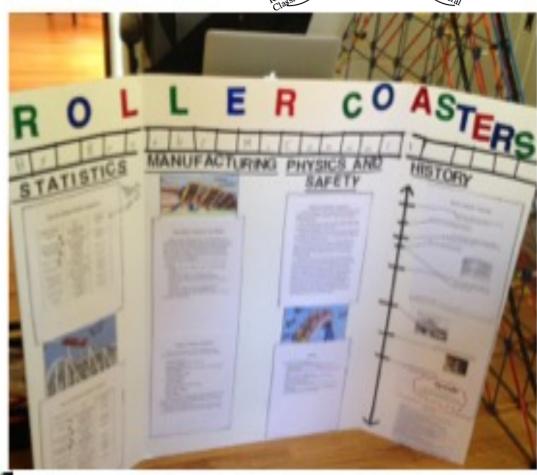
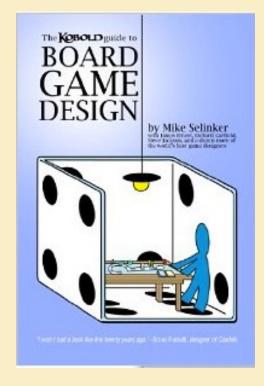
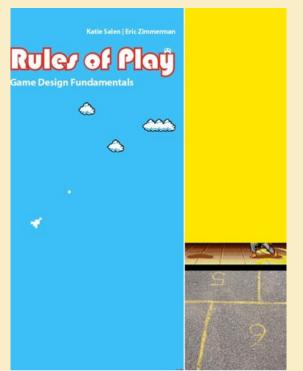


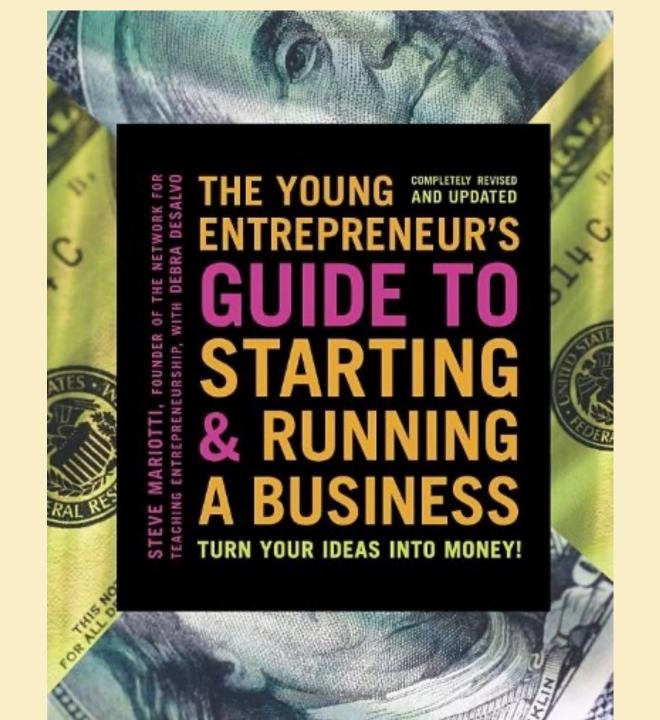


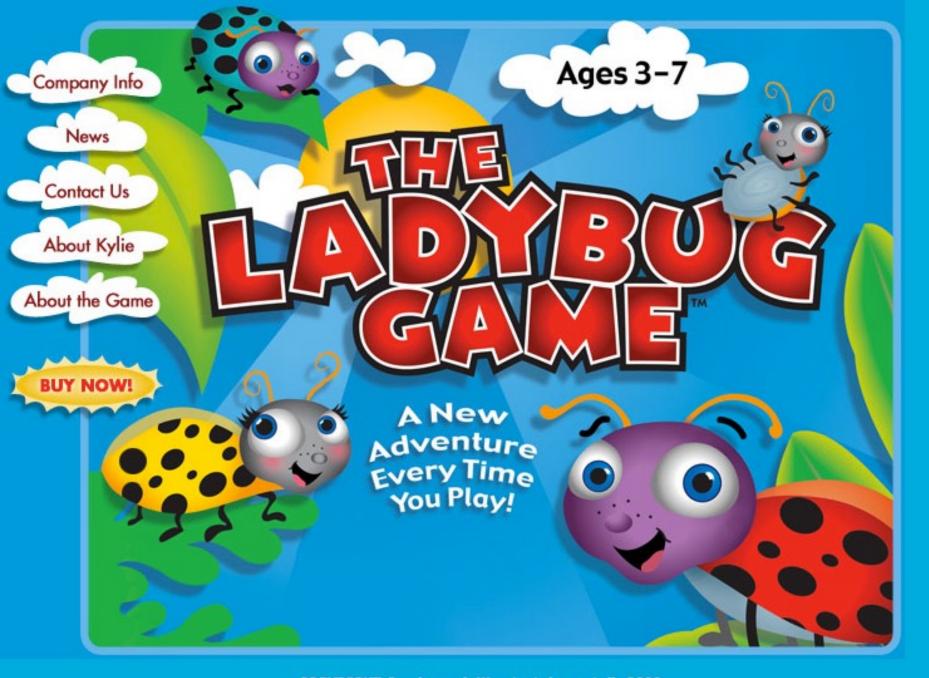
Table Games: How to Make and Play Them Marran, Ray J.

Type II: How-To Books

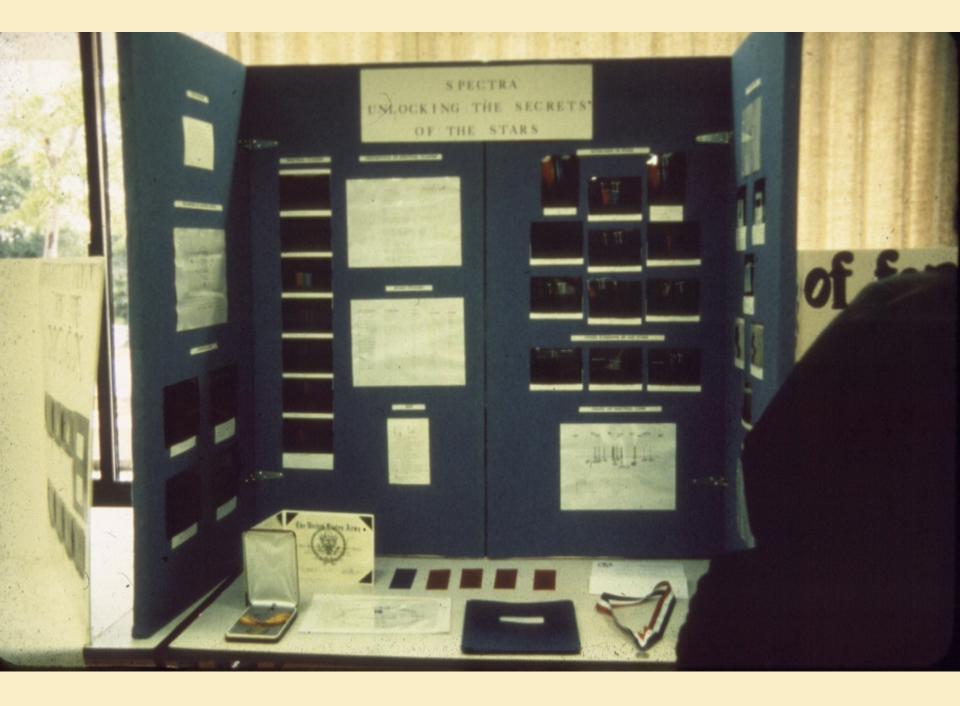
















From the group of 6 students who worked on Bobby Bones....

Four attended and graduated from Medical School!



Sidney Keys III

https://www.cnn.com/videos/tv/2017/12/15/cnnheroes-keys-young-wonderorig.cnn/video/playlists/2017-top-10-cnn-heroes/

From a young age, Sidney Keys III loved to read. But finding characters he could relate to was a challenge, because most of the books at his school library featured white protagonists. "I'd never been exposed to African American literature in a fun way," Sidney said.

He started a monthly book club for African American males called Books N Bros https://www.booksnbros.co m/our-story



Mexican Girl, 8, Wins a Nuclear Science Prize for Solar Heater

Xóchitl Guadalupe Cruz, an 8-year-old girl from Mexico (Chiapas) found that in her rural community of low-income people, the only source of hot water is burning firewood from cut logs that would release fumes into the environment but also lead to deforestation. Few low-income residents can take hot showers.



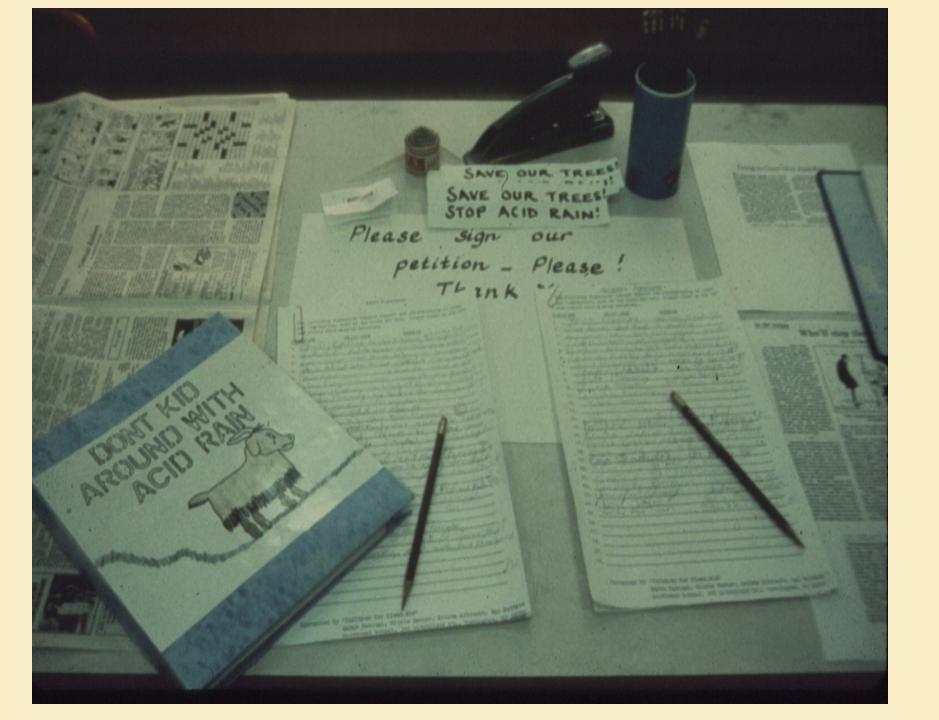
Zone of Proximal Development

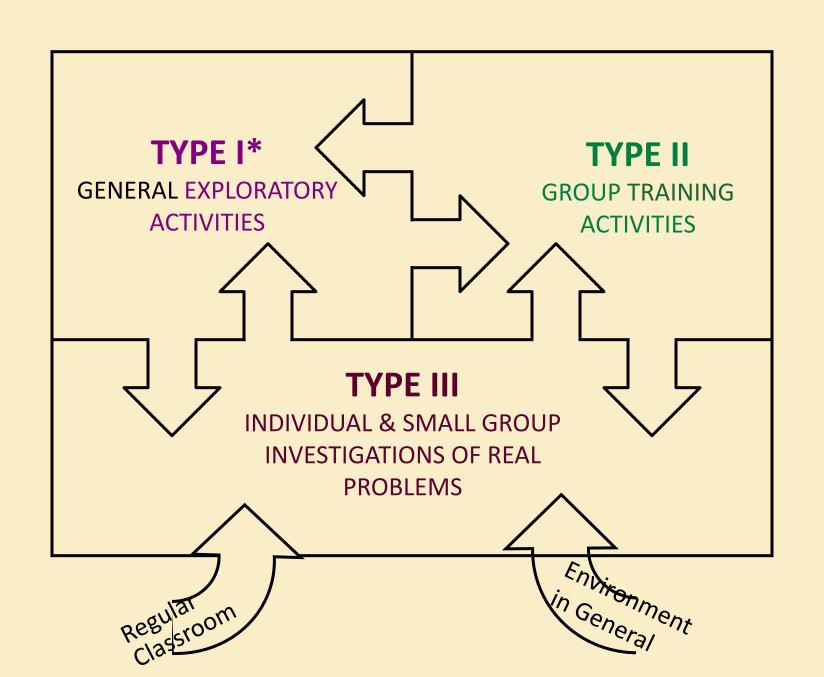


If the environment presents no such [challenging] tasks to the adolescent, makes no new demands on him, and does not stimulate his intellect by providing a sequence of new goals, his thinking fails to reach the highest stages, or reaches them with great delay.

~ Vygotsky







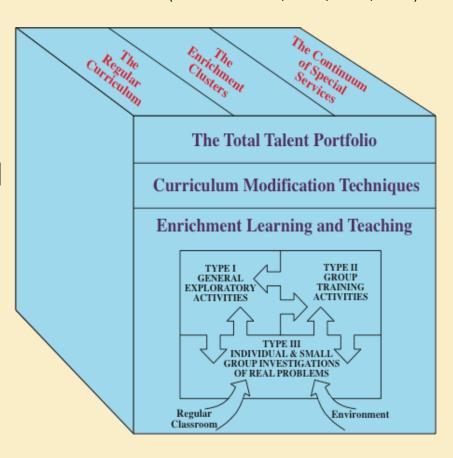
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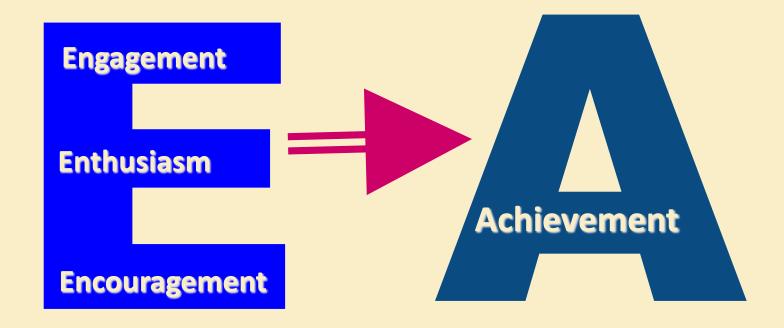
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The three "E's" raise achievement



Enrichment earns students' trust by first helping them identify their passions (i.e. relevance), then provides rigor

Enrichment opportunities that offer rich, challenging learning can make a profound difference in the lives of students (even when they participate for 2-3 hours each week).

Theme One



Theme Two

When teachers use enrichment and strength-based approaches, learning is more engaging and enjoyable and all students are able to make continuous progress.



Theme Three

The use of creative and joyful teaching and the arts does not result in lower test scores! Rather, achievement scores INCREASE when we use creative teaching methods and enrichment pedagogy.



Theme Four

The most important predictors of subsequent creative productivity are the creation and enhancement of interests, the development of task commitment, and learning to use one's talents to improve the world.



How do we develop talents?

Always, Always, Always In The Student's Area(s) Of Interest

