



A raft of strategies.....

 curriculum compacting ... tiered lessons...enrichment triad...projectbased learning...enquiry learning... content/process/product... etc... Do teachers use these strategies?

Researchers tell us – often not at all!

1997 Westberg, Archambault & Brown

1999 W, A & B replicated in Australia

2015 Jacobs & Hertberg Davis

2017 Johnsen & Kaul

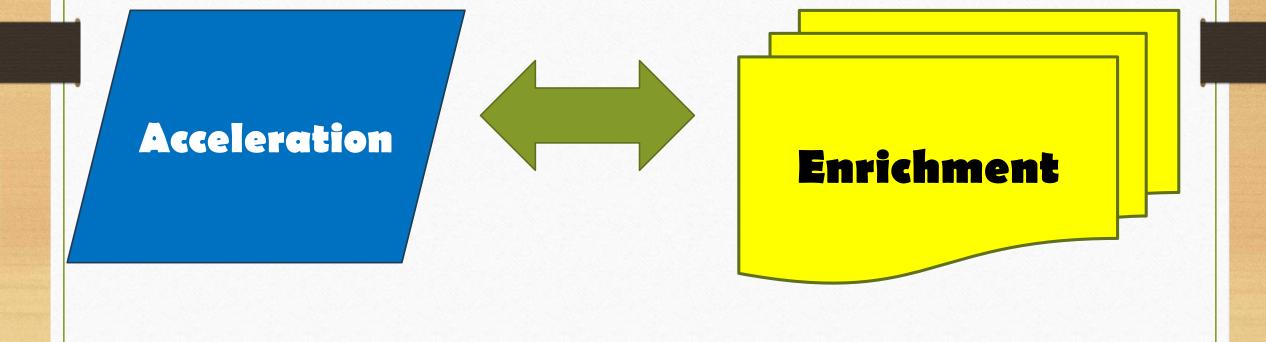


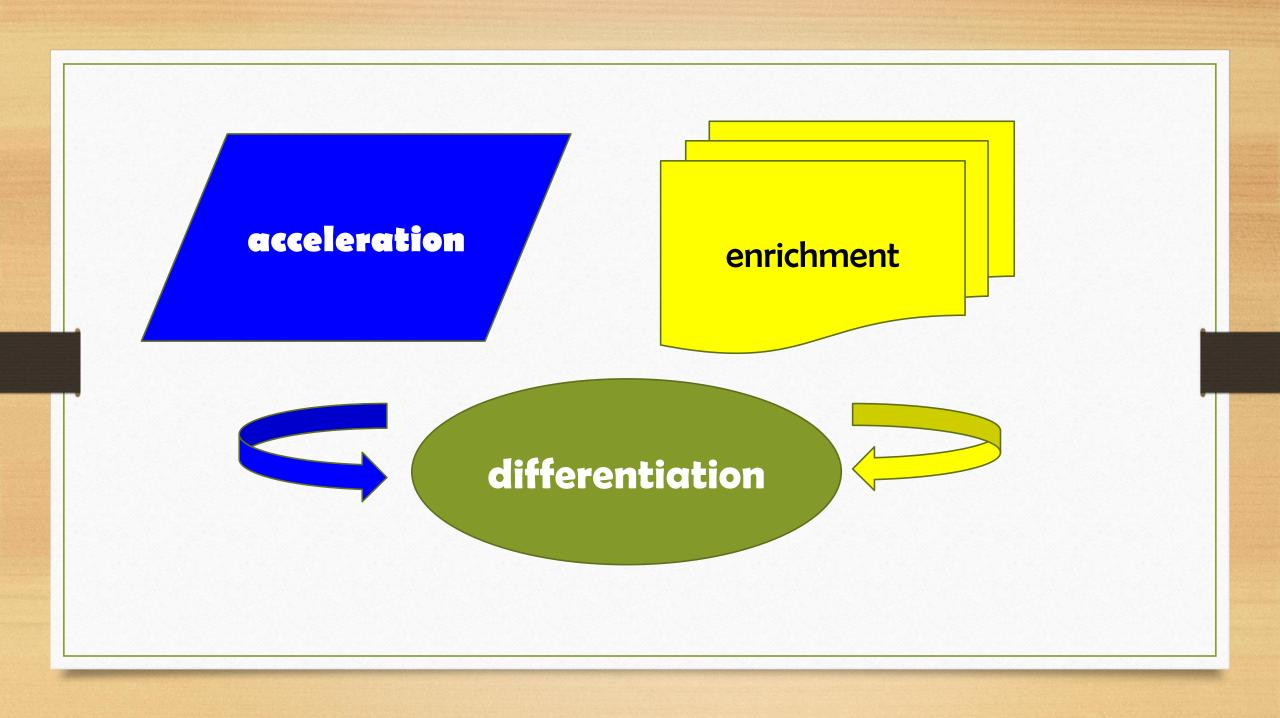
(3)

Why????

Two basic components

one or both are in all strategies





But Neil Reid said....

Enrichment is just more of the same...

...and acceleration is just more of the same – sooner!

Was he right?



In fact, research shows us acceleration is very effective when used appropriately

So YES!

A big for acceleration

And a plusit's easy to understand and administer But enrichment is still seen dismissively....

"extra-curricular

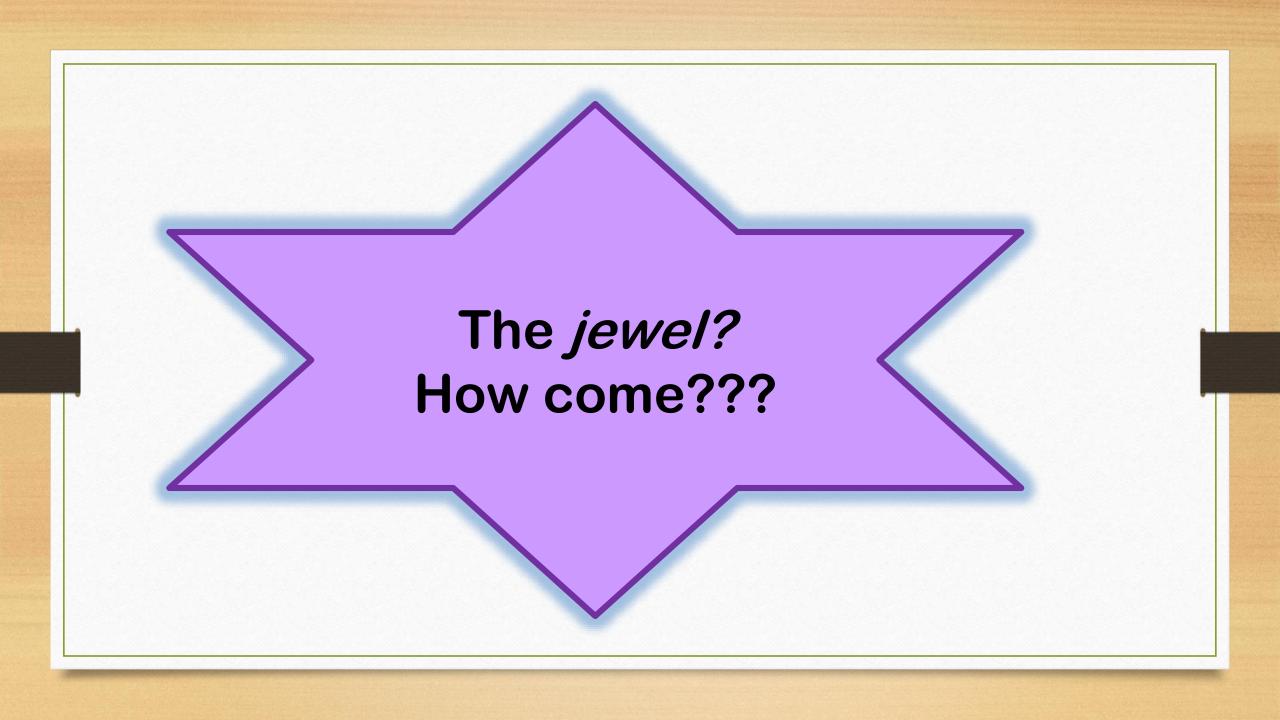
activities"....

"non-essential"....

In fact....

Enrichment is the forgotten tool in the gifted tool box



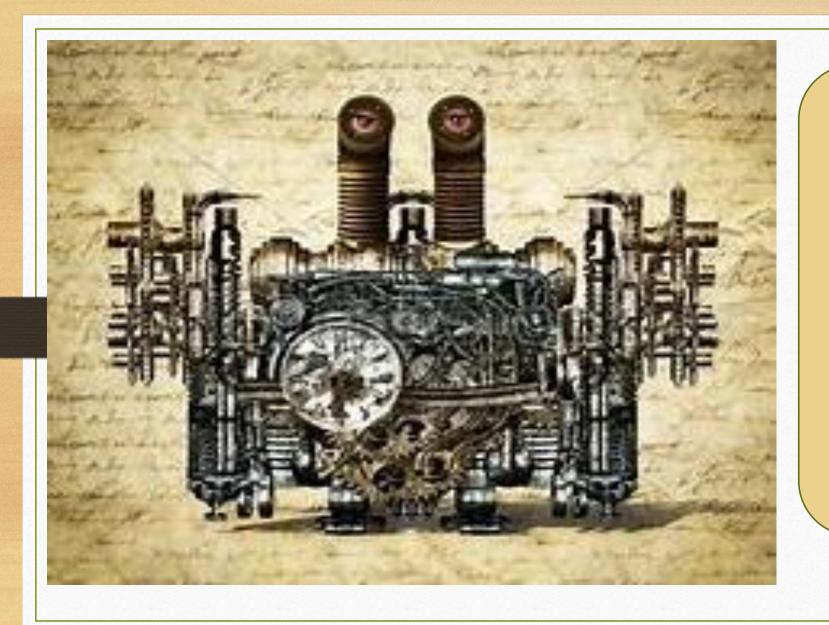


One Day School teacher Usha Pandit asked her class (aged 10-12) to define "being civilised". Then she gave them a photo of a scene like this......



...and asked "Are these people civilised?"

She asked a younger class (6 & 7) to create a machine of the future – and to explain its social value.....



A time machine so if you make a mistake, at the end of the day you can go back and fix it

Handout

Were these tasks examples of acceleration?

Do they each have one right answer?

What criteria would you use to assess students' answers to these questions?

The key to Usha's approach
These tasks involve
thinking about....
They are enriched

Defining enrichment:

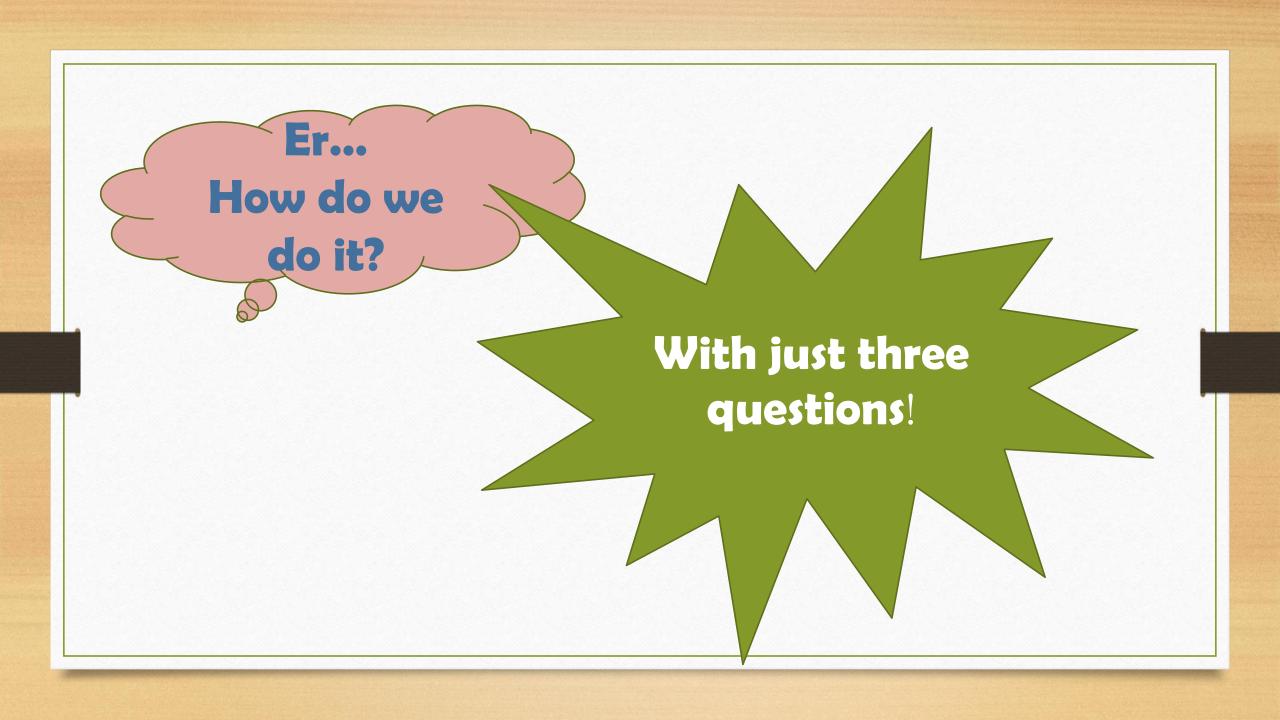
An absolutely necessary strategy adding depth of meaning & intellectual rigour

Challenging students to perceive & reflect on normally unconsidered connections & implications

Supporting exploration of values which may become central to their lives

Enriched material is a sign of a good gifted teacher.

Every teacher can accelerate material ... can every teacher enrich material?



AN APPROACH TO PLANNING for children who think conceptually

- 1. Why are we teaching this? Why is it important for children to learn about this topic?
- 2. What concepts do children need to have or develop to achieve depth of understanding of this topic?
- 3. What issues might arise when considering this topic? How can we use this topic to build values?

Let's look at letterboxes.....



Why is it important for children to learn about this topic? Why does it matter?

- A letterbox is an example of social organisation of the ways in which we work together to achieve shared goals or needs.
- A letterbox plays a significant role in helping people communicate with each other.
- A letterbox can be an expression of originality and of the statement the owner wants to make about her or himself and her/his family.
- A letterbox, though apparently simple, is an example of an ingenious design solution.

What *concepts* children will need to have or to develop in order to understand this topic in depth?

Communication

Mail

Postal service

Design as a process

Design as individuality

Unwanted mail

The postie's life

What *issues* might arise when considering this topic? How can we use this topic to help children explore and build values?

- Vandalism against letterboxes.
- Junk mail. Whether it's ever okay to give people messages that they didn't ask for.
- Do we have any responsibilities towards the postie?
- Whether letterboxes should be standardised.

This Three-Question
Planning Framework can
cover every age group and
every curriculum area
eg...

