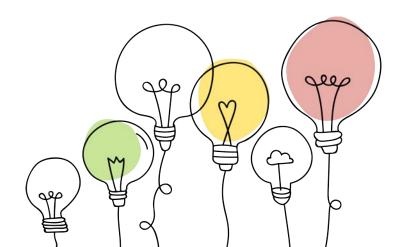
Powerful Problem Solving

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Mississippi Department of Education

VISION

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens

MISSION

To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community



MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS

1

All

Students
Proficient
and Showing
Growth in All
Assessed
Areas



2

Every

Student
Graduates
from High
School and
is Ready for
College and
Career



3

Every

Child Has
Access
to a HighQuality Early
Childhood
Program



4

Every

School Has
Effective
Teachers and
Leaders



5

Every

Community
Effectively
Uses a
World-Class
Data System
to Improve
Student
Outcomes



6

Every

School and District is Rated "C" or Higher





Listening & Information Literacy Skills



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Office of Elementary Education and Reading

Local school districts have discretion over which technology partners and products are utilized in their districts. For legal advice regarding technology services, please contact your local school board attorney.



LISTENING

Communication Skills

- Demonstrate effective listening behaviors
- Identify the purpose, content, organization, and delivery of oral communication and evaluate based upon preset criteria



INFORMATION LITERACY

Given a real situation, the student will identify and define the problem, design a research plan appropriate to the problem, conduct the investigation, decide on the most appropriate media for dissemination of the findings/solutions, and present the results before an authentic audience.



INFORMATION LITERACY

tinyurl.com/y8bafvr5



RESEARCH



Gather Research

- Teacher-approved resources IL 2.4
- Assemble information IL 2.5
- Employ various digital media tools to locate and collect accurate and reliable information IL 3.3



ANALYZE SOURCES





Analyze Sources

- Interpret and evaluate information IL 3.5
- Analyze primary sources IL 5.1
- Utilize primary and secondary sources
 to provide new knowledge or understanding IL
 5.2
- Based upon data gathered through research, infer future trends, directions, similarities, and differences ILMS 5



VALIDITY & RELIABILITY





Evaluate Sources

- Interpret and evaluate information IL
 3.5
- Define and identify use of propaganda techniques IL 5.3
- Assess the validity, reliability, and relevance of information 11.5.4
- Critical analysis and evaluation of information IL MS 4



POINT OF VIEW





Evaluate Point of View

- Interpret and evaluate information IL 3.5
- Understand hidden agendas by critical analysis and evaluation IL MS 5



INTERVIEWS & SURVEYS





Effective Surveys

- Assemble information by conducting interviews IL 3.2
- Assemble information by utilizing effective survey techniques 11.4.2



CREATE VISUALS





Visually Organize Info

- Create and visually organize information using maps, webs, chronological order, sequence, or compare/ contrast IL 3.4
- Create and visually organize information using charts, tables, graphs, evidence, or patterns IL 4.3





http://www.pantsonfire.pizza/













In a time where everyone lays claim to the truth, kids should know where they stand. And what better way to test their lie-detecting skills that than a game show that puts kids in the driver's seat, adults on the hot seat, and straps a sound-effects robot to the roof? Each week, a kid interviews two experts in a particular topic—one, a genuine, credentialed expert, the other a low-down dirty liar. Hilarious and fast-paced, the show encourages kids to teach themselves how to ask insightful questions, weigh the evidence before them, and when to trust their gut.





- Listening Skills
- InformationLiteracy Skills







Prior knowledge











Take notes





EXPERT #1:



You know these things the expert said are correct



You know these things the expert said are incorrect

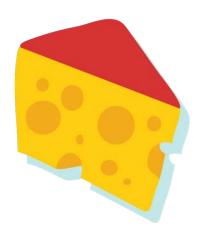


You have questions about these things the expert said - RESEARCH





Let's listen!







Who is the liar?

- Discuss at your table.
- Share out.





Extensions

- Continue the research.
- Create their own graphic organizer.

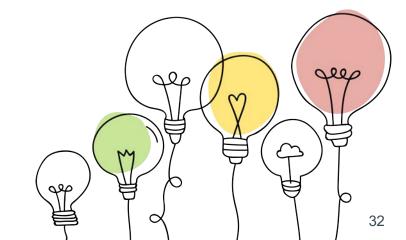




Melissa Banks mebanks@mdek12.org Instructional Technology Specialist (K-12) Office of Elementary Education and Reading

The Case for

Open Ended Instruction





- Intents and purposes of individuals are uniquely established and pursued.
- Open ended can mean the learning outcomes (goals), the pursuit of learning (means), or both (goals and means).



Learning is most effective when students:

- Encounter
- Share
- Revise



Process

Product



- Process is more critical than generating products.
- Inquiry is valued more than acquisition.



Open Ended Instruction

Student inquiry leading to student inference is an essential and non-negotiable part of learning for understanding.



Open Ended Instruction

Why?

Because understanding is dependent upon drawing inferences by oneself – as well as testing and justifying those inferences – if only to question or verify claims made by the teacher, other students, or authors.



Open Ended Instruction

Otherwise, it is rote learning with no thinking behind it.



Break the Ice



Break the Ice

- Open the selection
- Complete the tune

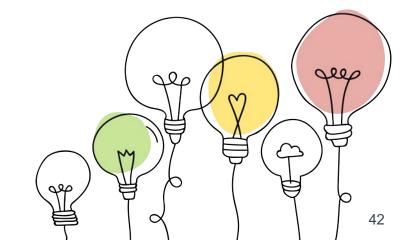








Experience Problem Solving



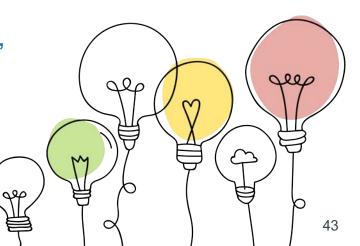


Step 1

The Problem

Goal: As a group, determine the problem, goal, challenge, or desire that you want to consider.





Step 1: The Problem

- → You must come to a consensus.
- → Once you select a topic, you can pinpoint the focus of the project, but you may not change topics.
- → Before moving to step 2, your topic must be approved by the facilitator.



Step 2

Clarify

Goal: As a group, determine questions based on your topic, then gather information.

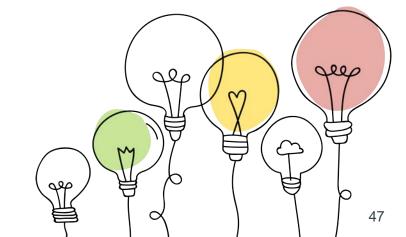




Step 2: Clarify

- → Create open ended questions based on your topic.
- → Identify possible sources. Gather additional information.
- → Organize your team so that time and resources are used effectively.







Questioning Hierarchy

- Start with yes/no questions
- Follow with levels of What/How (WH) Questions



Questioning Hierarchy

Yes/No Question: Are there teachers present?

WH Level 1 – Adds detail: How many teachers are present?



Questioning Hierarchy

WH Level 2 – Adds a modifier: What three things do teachers like about summer?

WH Level 3 – Adds choice: What do teachers like and not like about their work?



FIRE Questions

Factual Thinking – Seeks factual information

nsightful Thinking – Seeks the big picture, or idea depth

Rational Thinking – Seeks to analyze or idea breadth

Evaluative Thinking – Seeks to make judgements or connect



FIRE Questions

Factual Thinking – Who, when, where, and how many

nsightful Thinking - What, which, why, how, and what if

Rational Thinking – What, how, what steps

Evaluative Thinking – What, how and why



Step 3

Ideate

Goal: As a group, create a solution based mind

map.





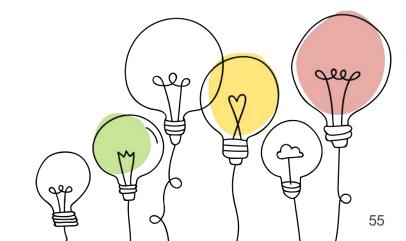
Step 3: Ideate

- → Select an open-ended question from Step 2.
- → Create a mind map to answer the selected question.
- → Focus thinking and discussion on solutions.



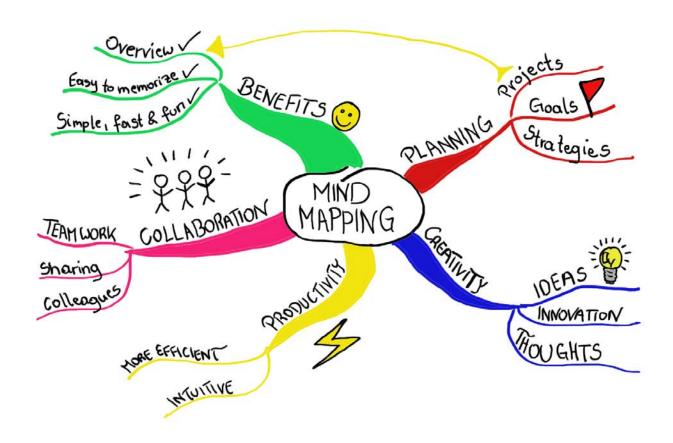
Mind

Maps





Mind Maps





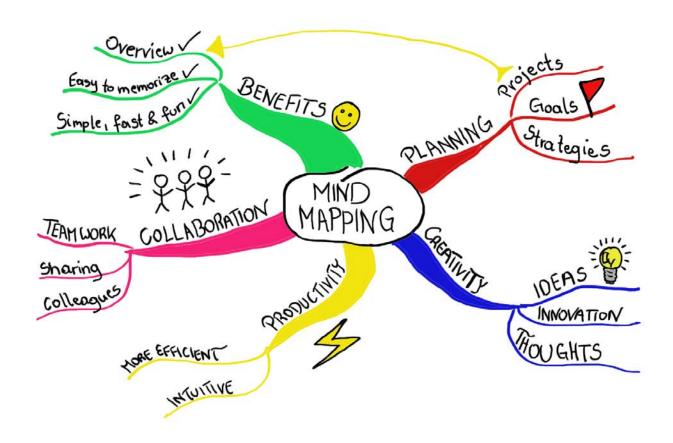
Mind Maps

<u>Intro</u>

Example



Mind Maps





Step 4

Develop

Goal: Evaluate ideas and/or solutions from step

3, the determine the best idea or solution.





Step 4: Develop

→ Create 3 or more questions and evaluate your ideas/solutions.

Examples: Does it meet your needs?

Can it be implemented?

Can you strengthen it?

→ Choose the best solution.



Step 5

Implement

Goal: As a group, determine a creative way to share your problem and best solution.

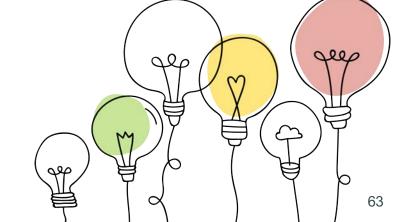


Step 5: Implement

- → Create a plan of action.
- → List needed resources.
- → Communicate your process and plans.
- → Collect feedback.

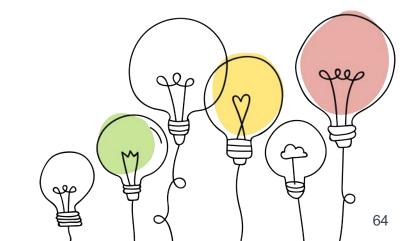


Project Presentations





Assessment





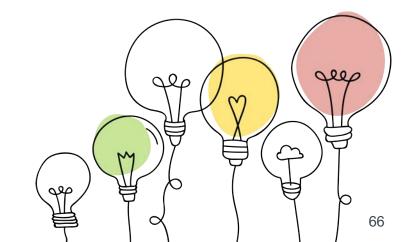
Assessment

As a group, discuss how you would assess this learning process.

- → Actionable Feedback
- → SMART Goals

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely







- What did you learn?
- Who was responsible for the process?



- What did you do well?
- What could you have done better?
- What will you change moving forward?



- Within your classroom, how could use this process to meet the needs of gifted students?
- What strategies could be added to support the process?



 What changes would need to be made for younger students? Older students?



- What Outcomes have we addressed?
- How have those Outcomes been implemented?





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