

**Your GT Student has been selected
to participate in our 2024-2025
SECHS GT EXPO.**

**GT EXPO information and
preparation materials/instructions
are provided on the following pages**



SOUTH EARLY COLLEGE HS GT EXPO 2024-2025

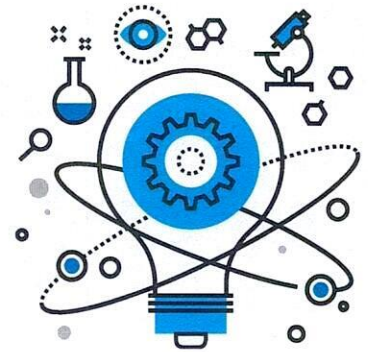
Event Details:

Date: Thursday, April 17th, 2025

Time: 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Location: South Early College High School Cafeteria/Gym

More Info: 713-732-3623



What to Expect:

- ✓ GT students will present projects
- ✓ Top 3 winners from each grade will be selected
- ✓ 1st place OVERALL winner will advance to District Wide GT Expo on May 8th, 2025 at Delmar Stadium

Additional Information:

The South Early College HS PTSA will be selling school apparel!

We can't wait to see you there!

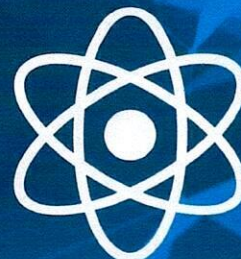
Angelica Vega, Principal angelica.vega@houstonisd.org

Odion Mowoe, Magnet Coordinator| GT Coordinator odion.mowoe@houstonisd.org

TaMia Myers, History Teacher| GT Committee Member tamia.myers@houstonisd.org

Leonel Najera, ELA Teacher| GT Committee Member leonel.najera2@houstonisd.org

**SOUTH EARLY COLLEGE HS
GIFTED & TALENTED**





SO WHERE DO I START?

Consider the following questions when trying to decide what to do for your project:

- **What type of research do I want to do: traditional or primary?**
- **What do I want to discover?**
- **How do I plan on discovering it? (This is called your research methods or methodology)**
- **Who am I going to talk to/observe/survey? (These people are called your subjects or participants)**
- **How am I going to be able gain access to these groups or individuals?**
- **What are my biases about this topic? (What do I already think about it?)**
- **How can I make sure my biases are not reflected in my research methods?**
- **What do I expect to discover?**

**You can receive topic
approval from one the
following staff members:**

- **Mr. Mowoe**
- **Ms. Myers**
- **Ms. Paskos**
- **Dr. Edwards**
- **Mr. Garcia**
- **Mr. Register**
- **Mr. Najera**



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STUDENT CHECK LIST

	MEETING WITH TEACHER OR GENIUS HOUR TIME	DATE CONFIRMATION
SELECT A TOPIC		
SELECT A FORMAT		
PRESENT PROPOSAL/ABSTRACT TO YOUR TEACHER		
BEGIN RESEARCH PROCESS		
MEET WITH YOUR TEACHER TO CHECK ON PROGRESS		
PRACTICE EXPOSITION PRESENTATION		
CHECK YOUR PRODUCT TO BE FINISH IN A PROFESSIONAL-QUALITY		
USE THE RUBRIC TO MAKE SURE YOUR PRODUCT IS READY FOR THE GT EXPO		
PREPARE TO PRESENT YOUR FINAL PRODUCT		

G/T Expo Project Rubric

Student/Group Name: _____ Project Title: _____

Category	Expert (4)	Practitioner (3)	Apprentice (2)	Novice (1)
I. Developing and Implementing a Research Plan				
A. Development of Questions	Develops, refines and clarifies sophisticated, open-ended questions about a topic/problem that can be extended to a variety of contexts	Develops and refines open-ended, clear questions about a topic/problem that can be applied	Develops refines factual questions about the topic/problem	Develops unfocused questions about the topic/problem
B. Sources of Information	Uses advanced processes to access a full range of relevant sources in various formats	Uses standard processes to access a full range of relevant sources in various formats	Uses basic processes to access some sources in limited formats	Inconsistently or inadequately accesses relevant data
C. Collection of Data	Selects discipline-specific tools/techniques to gather, record, and organize data	Uses a limited number of discipline-specific tools/techniques to gather, record, and organize data	Uses generic research tools/techniques to gather, record, and organize data	Inconsistently uses research tools/techniques to gather, record, and organize data,
D. Analysis and Interpretation of Data	Uses advanced processes to examine data for connections across disciplines	Uses standard processes to examine data for some connections across disciplines	Uses basic processes to analyze data for a few connections across disciplines	Inconsistently analyzes data and/or often demonstrates misunderstanding about content

G/T Expo Project Rubric

Category	Expert (4)	Practitioner (3)	Apprentice (2)	Novice (1)
II. Presentation of Learning				
A. Organization	Develops well-organized, sound product that evidences planning, and clarity of expression, with relevant details	Develops generally organized, sound product that evidences planning, clarity of expression with relevant details	Develops partially organized product that evidences some planning but may lack clarity of expression with few relevant details	Develops product that lacks organization and evidences little planning, clarity of expression or relevant details
B. Product	Creates a product that includes the purpose of the research and thorough data analysis supported by relevant details using one or more formats	Creates a product that includes the purpose of the research and a data analysis supported by relevant details	Creates a product that reflects the purpose of the research with inconsistent data analysis	Creates a product that inconsistently shows evidence of student planning, reasoning, and/ or data analysis
C. Communication	Uses highly effective communication including vocabulary of discipline; includes data to support reasoning; and easy-to-follow	Uses effective communication some vocabulary of discipline; includes data to support some assertions; and can follow	Generally uses clear communication infrequently uses the vocabulary of the discipline, or irrelevant data supports some assertions; unclear and hard to follow	Uses communication techniques, Misuses or ignores vocabulary of discipline, that prevents audience/reviewer from following thinking or logic

SUBTOTAL _____ x 3 = **TOTAL SCORE** ____/84



GT EXPO Project Ideas:

<https://www.texaspsp.org/tasks>



GT EXPO Completed Project Examples:

<https://renzullilearning.com/en/Articles/Content/58-houston-isd-the-first-virtual-expo-in-renzulli-learning>





TEXAS PERFORMANCE STANDARDS PROJECT

WHAT IS THE TPSP?

The TPSP is a RESEARCH PROJECT that is designed for you to explore and discover something about the world around you. You may do this research by yourself or with another person. Once you decide what to investigate, you will use research tools to gather information about your subject and present your findings. In the end, you will give a presentation or a performance as well as create a product. This paper will help you understand the research tools at your disposal as well as provide you with some ideas for your project.

What are the different RESEARCH TYPES AND TOOLS? In the following sections we will explore the types of research that you can do as well as the tools you have at your disposal to do your work.

TRADITIONAL RESEARCH

By definition, a traditional research involves finding information about your subject which has already been published in some form. By looking up as much information as possible from a variety of sources, you become an expert on the subject to where you can teach others about it.

TOOLS OF TRADITIONAL RESEARCH

Textbooks and Subject Books- Books present a multitude of topics. Because of the time it takes to publish books, they usually contain more dated information than will be found in journals and newspapers. You can find books through the Library Catalog by: author, title, subject area.

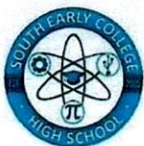
Newspapers- Predominately covering the latest events and trends, newspapers contain very up-to-date information. Newspapers report both information that is factual in nature and also share opinions.

Generally, however, they will not take a "big picture" approach or contain information about larger trends. You can search for newspapers through their individual websites or by buying a paper copy.

Academic and trade journals- This is where you can go to find the most up-to-date information and research in industry, business, and academia. Journal articles come

Ideas for Products for Type III Investigations

Math <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Original Puzzles•Math Column for Newspaper•Organizer for metric conversion•Computer programming•How-to book for formulas•Creation of a business•Stock Market Journal	Musical, Dance <ul style="list-style-type: none">•An enrichment cluster on dance•Musical instrument construction•Original music or lyrics•Books about the life of a famous composer•History of dance•History of costumes•Create electronic music	Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Children's TV Show•Children's Radio Show•Photo Essay•Book Review TV Show•Create a documentary•Video of school events•Video production•Ad design	
Literary <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Magazine•Newspaper•Book Review•Storytelling•Puppeteers•Editorials•Script•Poetry Reading•Organize Story Hour•Organize Classbook•Comic Book•Debate•Production of home page	Scientific <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Science Journal•Meteorology Journal•Science Fair•Science Column for Newspaper•Create museum•Lead nature walk•Habitat book•Models•Study of scientific occurrence•Experimentation with multiple variables	Artistic <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Displays, exhibits•Greeting Cards•Sculpture•Graphic/Computer Design•Illustrated books•Cartoons•Comic Book•Mural•Bulletin Boards•Set Design•Costume Design	Historical <ul style="list-style-type: none">•History Fair•Historical Series in a newspaper•Establishment of oral history tape library•Local folk-lore collection•Published history-writtten, taped, pictorial•Video on historical topic•Historical play•Historical board game•Archaeological dig



in several forms, including literature reviews that overview current and past research, articles on theories and history, or articles on specific processes or research. You can find articles online through a search engine called “Article Plus”. You can use the magazine or journal name, article title, author, or subject.

Government Reports and Legal Documents- The government releases information intended for its own use or for public use. These types of documents can be an excellent source of information. Examples of a government report are the U.S. Census data and Unemployment Figures. Most government reports and legal documents can now be accessed online.

Press Releases and Advertisements- Companies and special interest groups produce texts to help persuade readers to act in some way or inform the public about some new development. You can find press releases at the source (such as a government agency, city hall, or a company).

Flyers, Pamphlets, and Leaflets- While some flyers or pamphlets are created by reputable sources, because of the ease in which they are created, many less-than-reputable sources also produce these. They are useful for quick reference or very general information. Some pamphlets may be collected by libraries, especially the Library of Congress, so you may search the library catalog to locate them.

Multimedia- Printed material is certainly not the only option for finding research. Also consider media sources such as radio and television broadcasts, interactive talks, and public meetings. Other media include videos, films, CDs, tapes, and records.



TRADITIONAL RESEARCH THAT USES INTERNET ONLY SOURCES

Websites-Most of the information on the Internet is distributed via Web sites. Web sites vary widely in quality of information and validity of sources

Weblogs or blogs- This is a type of interactive journal where writers post and readers respond. They vary widely in quality of information and validity of sources. For example, many prestigious journalists and public figures may have blogs, which may be more credible of a blog than most.

Message boards, Discussion lists, and Chat rooms- These sources exist for all kinds of disciplines both in and outside of the university. However, plenty of boards exist that are rather unhelpful and poorly researched.

Multimedia- The Internet has a multitude of multimedia resources including online broadcasts and news, images, audio files, and interactive Web sites.

PRIMARY RESEARCH

There are specific types of activities that need to use the primary research approach.
You are going to use primary research if you're going to:

investigate a local problem that may not have been addressed before and there is little research to back it up.

write about a specific group of people or a specific person.

look into a topic that is relatively new or original and few publications exist on the subject.

You can also use primary research to confirm or dispute national results with local trends.



What types of primary research can be done?

Many types of primary research exist. This guide is designed to provide you with an overview of primary research.

Interviews are one-on-one or small group question and answer sessions. Interviews will provide a lot of information from a small number of people and are useful when you want to get an expert or knowledgeable opinion on a subject.

Surveys are a form of questioning that is more rigid than interviews and that involve larger groups of people. Surveys will provide a limited amount of information from a large group of people and are useful when you want to learn what a larger population thinks about a specific, well-defined subject.

Observations involve taking organized notes about occurrences in the world. Observations provide you with insight about specific people, events, or locales and are useful when you want to learn more about an event without the biased viewpoint of an interview.

Analysis involves collecting data and organizing it in some fashion based on criteria you develop. They are useful when you want to find some trend or pattern. A type of analysis would be to record commercials on three major television networks and analyze gender roles.

Advanced-Level Products

Defining an Advanced-Level Product (TEA, 2018)

Advanced-Level Products demonstrate creative mastery of content through a final product of professional quality.

Advanced-Level Products consist of the long-term development of a question or idea that is significant to professionals in a student's academic area of interest. Students will use sophisticated research methods and technology appropriate to the field of study. Over the course of the project, students will engage in a research process similar to that of a professional who works in the field of study.

Advanced-Level Products (TEA, 2018)

- enable students to explain their conclusions
- demonstrate their thinking process
- share supporting evidence
- reflect of personal and content connections

Product Format:

- A written product, such as a formal paper or literary work
- A public performance, such as an exhibit or theatrical production

Advanced-Level Product Steps:

1. Choose a topic
2. Choose a format
3. Create an Abstract/Proposal that includes:
 - Project Title
 - Purpose/Goals of the project
 - Description of the product
4. Process Record (Documents the student learning throughout the project) may include:
 - Journal entries documenting the research/project process
 - Mentor meeting notes
 - Outline
 - Bibliography
5. Public Presentation/Expo