

OPSTART OPDRACHTEN

Doel van de opdrachten

Elke opdracht heeft een eigen doel. Daarnaast zijn de gezamenlijke doelen van deze opdrachten: (hernieuwd) kennismaken, afscheid nemen van vakantie, open staan voor school.

1 Voorstellen

Doel: kennismaken

Materialen: foto's

Tijdsduur: afhankelijk van het aantal leerlingen en gekozen uitvoering.

Uitvoering:

A

- Leg de foto's verspreid over de tafel(s) neer
- Elke leerling kiest een foto waarvan hij/ zij vindt dat die bij hem/ haar past en legt dit uit.

B

- Bedenk met de groep welke vragen je kunt stellen als je voor een eerste of een nadere kennismaking, zet deze vragen op het bord.
- Deel de leerlingen in in tweetallen. Laat ze elkaar interviewen waarbij ze de bedachte vragen als inspiratiebron kunnen gebruiken.
- Elke leerling kiest een foto bij het verhaal van de geïnterviewde leerling.
- Elke leerling stelt de ander voor met behulp van de gekozen foto in maximaal twee minuten

2 Terugblik op vakantie

Doel: schakelen van vakantie naar school;
visualiseren van mondelinge tekst

Materiaal: oude tijdschriften
leeg papier
schaar en lijm
potloden en/of stiften

Tijdsduur: 45 minuten

Uitvoering:

- Deel de leerlingen in in groepjes van maximaal vier.
- Elke leerling vertelt maximaal drie minuten over zijn/ haar vakantie; de andere leerlingen maken kort aantekeningen.
- Elke leerling krijgt een leeg vel papier en schrijft hierop zijn/ haar naam.
- De leerlingen vertalen hun aantekeningen in plaatjes en tekenen of plakken die op het lege vel papier van de betreffende leerling.
- De leerling geeft aan of het beeld wat van de vakantie ontstaan overeenkomt met het eigen verhaal.

3 Overeenkomsten en verschillen

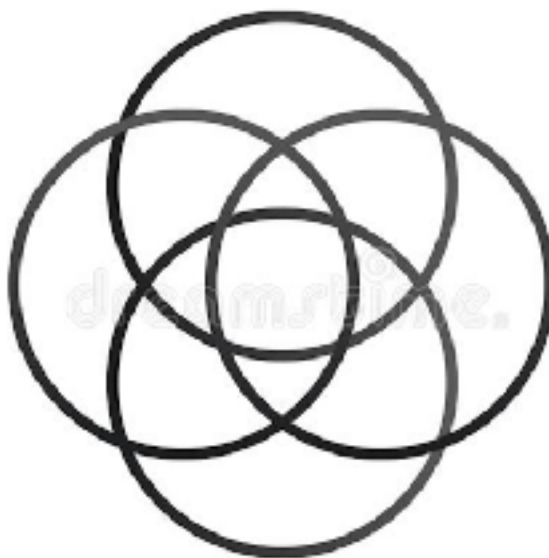
Doel: ervaren dat je overeenkomsten hebt met anderen en dat je eigen aardigheden.

Materiaal: leeg vel papier
pen/ stiften

Tijdsduur: 45 minuten

Uitvoering:

- Elke leerling schrijft van zichzelf kenmerken op die mogelijk overeenkomstig zijn met anderen en kenmerken die mogelijk specifiek zijn voor zichzelf.
- Deel de leerlingen in in viertallen.
- De leerlingen gaan in gesprek met de anderen uit de groep onderzoeken waar de overeenkomsten daadwerkelijk liggen.
- Elke leerling maakt een indeling van kenmerken die overeenkomstig zijn met een, twee of drie anderen en die specifiek van zichzelf zijn. Hierbij kunnen kenmerken toegevoegd worden aan het lijstje dat ze al gemaakt hadden.
- Elke leerling krijgt een eigen doorzichtige cirkel. De cirkels kunnen op elkaar gelegd onderstaand figuur vormen.
- De leerlingen schrijven op de juiste plaats hun kenmerken in hun cirkel zodat in de eigen cirkel duidelijk is waar de overeenkomsten en verschillen liggen en de cirkels op elkaar een groepsbeeld geven. Hierbij is het handig als de leerlingen de plaats van de andere cirkels op hun eigen cirkel ook aangeven.



4 Jongleren met ballonnen

Doel: ervaren wat er nodig is om goed samen te kunnen werken
ervaren waar de eigen sterke kanten liggen bij samenwerken

Materiaal: ballonnen
stoepkrijt of afzetlint
watervaste stiften

Tijdsduur: 1 uur

Uitvoering:

- Elke leerling krijgt een eigen ballon, blaast deze op en schrijft daarop waar hij/ zij goed in is bij samenwerken.
- Laat de leerlingen hun eigen ballon hoog houden, de ballon is hierbij los van de leerling in beweging. Geef hier twee minuten voor.
- Maak groepjes van maximaal vier leerlingen. Laat de vier leerlingen gezamenlijk de individuele ballonnen hoog houden. Ze mogen als groep door de ruimte bewegen. Geef hier vijf minuten voor.
- Laat elk groepje afspraken maken over de samenwerking bij het hooghouden van de individuele ballonnen in een beperkte ruimte. Geef hier vijf minuten voor. Laat ze de afspraken kort vast leggen.
- Zet een gebied af op de grond met behulp van afzetlint of stoepkrijt per groep. Laat de groep de ballonnen hoog houden binnen het gebied. Geef hier tien minuten voor.
- Laat elk groepje bespreken welke afspraken handig waren en welke aangepast kunnen worden. Laat ze de aanpassingen vast leggen. Geef hier tien minuten voor.
- Laat de leerlingen in een groepje een cirkel maken en elkaars handen vast houden en opnieuw de ballonnen hoog houden. Geef hier tien minuten voor.
- Laat de leerlingen in de groepjes elkaar een tip en een top geven over de samenwerking.
- Individueel kunnen leerlingen een eigen SWOT analyse maken over samenwerken, zie ook bijlage 1.

SAMENWERKEN**SWOT: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats**

Interne factoren	Sterke kanten	Zwakke kanten
	- <i>Waar ben je goed in?</i> - <i>Welke tops heb je gekregen?</i> - <i>Welke kwaliteiten heb je?</i>	- <i>Wat zou je willen leren?</i> - <i>Welke tips heb je gekregen?</i> - <i>Welke valkuil heb je?</i>
Externe factoren	Mogelijkheden	Bedreigingen
	- <i>Hoe kan jouw omgeving jou stimuleren tot een goede samenwerking?</i> - <i>Wat heb je nodig van anderen om goed te kunnen samenwerken?</i> - <i>Waar ligt voor jou de uitdaging?</i>	- <i>Wanneer gaat het mis in de samenwerking?</i> - <i>Welke allergieën heb je?</i>

5 **Papieren toren bouwen**

Doel: oefenen in sterke kanten inzetten bij samenwerken

Materiaal: kranten
 plakband

Tijdsduur: 1 uur

Uitvoering:

- Spelregels:

- Bedoeling van de opdracht: elke groep maakt een zo hoog mogelijke zelfstandig staande toren van papier en plakband.
- Een groep bestaat uit maximaal vier personen.
- Elke groep krijgt vooraf tien minuten tijd om een plan te maken.
- Na de tien minuten voorbereiding krijgt elke groep materiaal, waarin maximaal een rol plakband per groep. Meer papier ligt op een centrale plek klaar.
- Tijdens de uitvoering van het plan mag er niet meer gepraat worden.
- Er is maximaal een twintig minuten de tijd om de toren te bouwen.
- Na het bouwen kijkt elke groep een kwartier de tijd om terug te kijken op de samenwerking: wat ging er goed en wat kon er beter.
- Elke groep beschrijft de rollen (gedrag/ activiteiten) van de aanwezige groepsleden. Wie had welke rol? Denk eventueel hierbij aan: de organisator, netwerker, creatieve denker, analyticus, presteerder, coördinator, perfectionist, sfeerbewaker, stille deskundige (de rollen van Belbin).
- Elke groep bedenkt wat succesfactoren zijn in de samenwerking.
- De succesfactoren worden tussen de groepen klassikaal verzameld/ uitgewisseld.
- De leerlingen vullen hun eerder gemaakte SWOT aan naar aanleiding van deze opdracht.

6 'Becoming a genius'

Doel: persoonlijk doel bepalen

Materiaal: Invulvel geniale kenmerken, bijlage 3

Tijdsduur: 60 minuten

Uitvoering:

- Tony Buzan heeft onderzoek gedaan naar geniale mensen, bijvoorbeeld Einstein, Kant, Picasso en Plato. Hij heeft gekeken welke kenmerken zij met elkaar gemeen hebben en welke hebben bijgedragen aan genialiteit. Deze kenmerken en een voorbeelden lijst staan in bijlage 1.
- Welke mensen vinden de leerling geniaal? En wat maakt dat ze hen geniaal vinden.
- Neem de kenmerken met de leerlingen door en licht ze toe.
- Laat de leerlingen een iemand uitkiezen die zij geniaal vinden of waarvan ze vinden dat die succesvol is of die voor hen een idool zou kunnen zijn.
- Laat de leerlingen op het invulvel, bijlage 3, hun gekozen persoon scoren op de kenmerken.
- Bespreek wat er opvalt en wat bijzonderheden zijn.
- Laat de leerlingen ook zichzelf scoren op het invulvel.
- Laat de leerlingen minimaal een en maximaal drie punten aangeven die ze zouden willen versterken bij zichzelf.
- Laat de leerlingen deze punten uitwisselen.
- Bespreek met de leerlingen hoe ze die punten kunnen oefenen in het schoolse werk.

7 Plan maken

Doel: doelen bepalen voor dit schooljaar
de lange termijn doelen vertalen naar korte termijn doelen
doelen vertalen naar een plan van aanpak

Materiaal: groeidocument, bijlage 5

Tijdsduur: 90 minuten

Uitvoering:

- Kijken naar de toekomst, met behulp van vragen. Deze vragen kunnen klassikaal besproken worden of in een groepje of individueel.
- De leerlingen kiezen bij hun toekomstbeeld een foto uit.
- Laat elke leerling vertellen wat hij/ zij dit jaar wil bereiken als eerste stap naar hun toekomst.
- Geef de leerlingen informatie met voorbeelden over:
 - Soorten doelen m.b.t. uitkomst (positief, sociaal, gericht op persoon of resultaat) en termijn (kort of lang)
 - Verschillen tussen voornemens en doelen
 - SMARTI formuleren van doelen, zie ook bijlage 4.

SMARTI staat voor:

- *Specifiek,*
- *Meetbaar,*
- *Acceptabel,*
- *Realistisch,*
- *Tijdgebonden,*
- *Inspirerend.*

*Bij het specifiek formuleren gaat het erom dat de doelen **duidelijk, eenduidig en concreet** zijn. De doelen moeten **meetbaar** zijn, zodat gecontroleerd kan worden of de doelstelling bereikt is. Ook moet het **niveau acceptabel** zijn, niet te hoog en niet te laag. Een realistisch doel ziet op de haalbaarheid van het doel.*

*Tijdgebonden wil zeggen dat er een **begin- en einddatum** vastgesteld wordt. Verder is het van belang dat een doelstelling inspirerend is, zodat iedereen ervoor gaat. Maken van een plan.*

- Het maken van een plan



- Leerlingen vullen het leerlingprofiel in, zie bijlage 5.
- Vanuit dit leerlingprofiel stellen ze een doel voor het einde van het schooljaar.
- Dit hoofddoel vertalen ze in maximaal drie doelen voor de korte termijn. Deze doelen beschrijven ze zo concreet mogelijk en worden aan een termijn gekoppeld.
- Bij de korte termijn doelen maken de leerlingen een plan van aanpak gekoppeld aan een evaluatie datum.

8 **Leerboom**

Doel: bepalen wat iedereen nodig heeft om tot leren te komen.

Materiaal: grote tekenvellen

Tijdsduur: 60 minuten

Uitvoering:

- Bespreek wat een boom nodig heeft om tot groei en bloei te komen, wat daarbij gebeurt in de boom en welk effect dat heeft op de boom.
- Deel de leerling in in groepjes van drie leerlingen.
- Laat elke groepje de metafoor van de boom vertalen naar het leren:
 - Wat heeft de leerboom nodig; wat heb je nodig om tot leren te komen?
 - Wie zorgt ervoor de leerboom: wat doe jezelf en wat doen anderen zodat je tot leren komt.
 - Welke bewegingen vinden plaats in de boom; wat gebeurt er van binnen als je leert?
 - Wat zijn de onderdelen van de boom; wat zijn de onderdelen van het leren?
 - Wat zijn de vruchten van de boom; wat is het effect van leren?
- Laat elke groep de antwoorden van de vragen uitwerken in een tekening van een boom.
- Laat elke groep hun boom presenteren.
- Bespreek wat er in de omgeving nodig is om de bomen tot bloei te laten komen.
- Bespreek wat dat betekent voor de groep en begeleiding bij ECHT.

Bijlage 1

SAMENWERKEN

SWOT: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats

Interne factoren	Sterke kanten	Zwakke kanten
	- Waar ben je goed in? - Welke tops heb je gekregen? - Welke kwaliteiten heb je?	- Wat zou je willen leren? - Welke tips heb je gekregen? - Welke valkuil heb je?
Externe factoren	Mogelijkheden	Bedreigingen
	- Hoe kan jouw omgeving jou stimuleren tot een goede samenwerking? - Wat heb je nodig van anderen om goed te kunnen samenwerken? - Waar ligt voor jou de uitdaging?	- Wanneer gaat het mis in de samenwerking? - Welke allergieën heb je?

SAMENWERKEN

SWOT: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats

Interne factoren	Sterke kanten	Zwakke kanten
Externe factoren	Mogelijkheden	Bedreigingen

Do YOU reveal the characteristics of a genius?



According to [Tony Buzan](#), these are the tell-tale **characteristics of a genius**. Read through the following list and see how many you recognize in yourself. You could be a genius for all we know! Don't worry though if you are sadly lacking in the characteristics of a genius. You can still learn [how to become a genius](#) whatever your age. So, there's still hope!

The Characteristics of Genius

Here then are the main characteristics of recognized geniuses with a description and tips, where appropriate, on how to develop that characteristic.

1. Vision

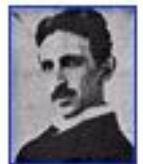
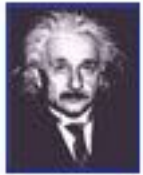


This characteristic of genius concerns how clear and compelling the genius' vision of their life's chief goal is. Geniuses formulate very clear and precise inner pictures of what they want to accomplish, how they will do it, and the success they achieve. If you want to develop this genius character trait, get in touch with your main values, your life purpose, and forge an exciting and fulfilling ambition to work towards. Keep working to become clearer and more specific about it. Put 100% of your passion into it. Example: Muhammad Ali, boxing genius, and his powerful vision of himself as The Greatest.

2. Desire

Desire as a characteristic of a genius has been labelled, by author Jack M. Zufelt, as *The DNA of Success*. The core desire of geniuses is so powerful and all consuming that they will let nothing stop them from achieving their goal. Think of [Thomas Edison](#)'s unrelenting commitment to

inventing the first working light bulb. Geniuses speak of having a 'burning' passion or being consumed with the desire to achieve their goal. Can you imagine what you could achieve if YOU had that level of DESIRE in your life? Build this genius characteristic into your life by fanning the flames of your chief interests and aims. Build a momentum behind your desire.



3. Faith

You might not have thought of this as one of the characteristic of a genius. I know I didn't! But what this means is that geniuses have faith in themselves and their own mental abilities to achieve their goals. They also demonstrate faith in the Mastermind Group they build to support them. This mental fortitude is so important especially when you are bringing something very new and innovative to the world. You have to have faith in yourself to overcome resistance to your new genius ideas and products. Start to build faith in yourself in small ways. When you say you are going to do something, do it.

4. Commitment

This characteristic of genius is described as a determined decision to act on the vision, desire and faith previously mentioned. Most geniuses make some kind of public declaration of their intent which demonstrates their commitment. You can build this trait by writing down your goals and making your goals known to others. This will create extra pressure and help you commit to achieving what you want to do. You'll face ridicule if you don't carry through so this forces you to commit. Example: Think of JFK's commitment to the Space program which saw man walk on the moon within a decade.

5. Planning



Geniuses demonstrate a remarkable ability to make specific workable plans to accomplish their chief aims in life. Do you have that characteristic of genius? I'm not sure that I do! But geniuses can plan in the short-term, medium-term and long-term. Brian Tracy says that one of the defining characteristics of millionaires is the ability to think long-term. It's not surprising geniuses think like that too.

6. Persistence

Genius isn't just about thinking smart. It involves tremendous amounts of energy too. Let's face it geniuses are grafters. You don't get to hear about any lazy geniuses! There is too much to accomplish to sit around wasting time. Maybe that's why persistence is one of the main characteristics of a genius? They are just so tenacious and stick-to-the-task like superglue! Why don't you push yourself the extra mile in what you do? You may surprise yourself and discover you can be persistent to. I think of persistence as 'concentration-in-action'.



7. Learning From Mistakes

In NLP, there is a saying, *There is no failure, only feedback*. This has been 'hi-jacked' straight from geniuses! As a characteristic of genius, this means that geniuses see all errors and mistakes as tremendous learning

opportunities. Multi-millionaire business guru, [Michael Masterson](#), recently launched a book called *READY, FIRE, AIM*. This takes the genius perspective that it is better to get going straight away, and then learn from your mistakes as you are moving along, than to try and figure out the perfect solution from the get go. Like flying a plane or sailing a boat, you are always making mistakes and course correcting. Geniuses do this BIG time! When you make a mistake, ask yourself, 'What can I learn from this? How can I improve and do better next time?'

8. Subject Knowledge

Geniuses are greedy-guts for knowledge! If you guzzle down books by the bucketload, maybe you have this characteristic of a genius. If you hang out in the non-fiction section of the library, or are curious about everything, or are a Wikipedia junkie, you might be on your way to genius. Geniuses build vast knowledge about the specialized subjects and about the world in general. They love to learn! *Do you?*

9. Mental Literacy



As a characteristic of genius, knowing about the brain and how it works might seem like something as new as neuroscience itself. But it's important to note that geniuses have always placed great importance on their thinking organ: the brain! You can develop this genius characteristic by learning about the brain, and about how to develop your memory, use thinking skills, learn, and be creative.

10. Imagination

Imagination rules the world, claimed Napoleon. It certainly rules the world of geniuses. How else could they plan and make vivid goals without the ability to visualize and imagine themselves having done it? Develop your imagination through using it more often. [Improve your visualization skills](#) and you'll soon have this genius trait. To imagine means to set your inner 'image engine' running! Look out the window. Can you imagine what it would be like to actually be that bird flying across the sky?

>> Back to top of [characteristics of a genius](#) list

11. Positive Attitude

Why is a positive attitude such an important characteristic of genius? It doesn't take much to figure it out. If you have a negative attitude, you will believe it can't be done, and you will give up too soon. Geniuses are possibility thinkers. They always think in terms of things being possible somehow. They remain optimistic, upbeat and have a pragmatic 'can-do'

attitude to everything. What about you? Do you have this optimistic, happy-go-lucky characteristic of a genius, like [Mozart](#) did?



12. Auto-Suggestion

Psychologists suggest that 90% of our self-talk is negative and self-defeating. Oops! Compare that to geniuses who are completely the opposite with 90% of their self-talk being positive and supportive. Do you see a clue? I think I do! Never mind the neighbours, get into the habit of talking positively to yourself out loud! Think of your sporting heroes who shout encouragement to themselves and pound their fists into the air during a match -- there's a whole lot of positive self-talk going on there! Repeat: *I am a genius! I have all the characteristics of a genius!*

13. Intuition

This is a toughie to comprehend because intuition is such an abstract concept. But this genius characteristic is very pronounced. Tony Buzan calls it a kind of "Super Logic in which the human brain compares its historical matrix of multiple quadrillions of bits of data with a new matrix of experience." Hmm, nice one, thanks Tony! What he means is that intuition is where your unconscious mind cross references your learnt knowledge with your experiential knowledge and spits out wisdom! Damn it, that's too complicated too. Let's just say you get a feeling or sense of what is the right thing -- and you listen to it!

14. Mastermind Group (real)



Geniuses don't exist in the ivory towers that we tend to think of them inhabiting. Most geniuses have other great minds around them.

Napoleon Hill identified the concept of the Mastermind Group in *Think and Grow Rich*. It seems that all geniuses have a posse of advisers, guides and friends that they call upon to help further their goals. What about YOU? Have you got smart people in your genius posse? Are your pals supporting you? Maybe you want to work on this characteristic of genius? Get a group of people you admire, like and who stimulate you that you can meet with and discuss your plans.

15. Mastermind Group (internal)

Most geniuses have role models that they admire and try to emulate. Look at your book shelves, look for posters on your walls. Is this one of your characteristics of a genius? Do you have a hero that you want to be like? Napoleon Hill developed a 'crazy' idea. He used his [imagination](#) to visualize meeting his heroes and discussing his plans with them. These 'meetings' got so real and life-like that at first he got a bit scared. That's the power of your genius mind and creativity. Try this out yourself. It frees up your mind to come up with unexpected answers to your challenges.



16. Truth / Honesty

William Shakespeare wrote, *To Thine Own Self Be True*, and it's a characteristic of genius to live by that creed. But geniuses don't limit honesty to themselves. They hold Truth to be one of their foremost values, so they are honest and truthful to everyone around them. Ooh, that's gonna be a hard one to live up to, don't you think? "Whoever is careless with the truth in small matters cannot be trusted with important matters." Who said that? Albert Einstein. 'Nuff said!

17. Facing Fears / Courage

Geniuses don't have less fear than you or I. In fact, their awareness and senses are so great that their feelings are magnified. They see deeper and feel deeper fear. But the defining characteristic of a genius is that he acts in spite of his or her fear. Geniuses, as we have discovered, have such compelling reasons to live, that they are incredibly courageous in the face of their fears and challenges. Quite a lot to live up to!

18. Creativity / Flexibility



Having the mental fluidity to think swiftly, generate new ideas, and consider alternatives is amongst the classic characteristics of a genius. This trait is best summarized as having a mercurial, associative mind. That means a mind that is quick to generate lots of unique options and insights. You can develop this sort of mind by using techniques such as

In *The Book of Genius* Tony Buzan and Raymond Keene make the world's first objective attempt to rank the greatest geniuses of history. Ranking their subjects in categories including "Originality", "Versatility", "Dominance-in-Field", "Universality-of-Vision", and "Strength and Energy," they offer the following as their "TOP TEN."

10. Albert Einstein
9. Phidias (architect of Athens)
8. Alexander the Great
7. Thomas Jefferson
6. Sir Isaac Newton
5. Michelangelo
4. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
3. The great Pyramid Builders
2. William Shakespeare
1. Leonardo da Vinci

Top 50 Geniuses Of All Time – [In A Random Order]

Created by [Drew](#):

1) Albert Einstein - Albert Einstein is a name that comes to mind first when thinking of geniuses. Einstein's brain was found to be deficient in certain parts, but extraordinarily powerful in others. Another trait of Albert's brain was the fact that he had a much larger corpus callosum than the average man. The corpus callosum connects the right and left hemispheres and allows them to successfully transfer information back and forth (communicate with one another). Einstein has received the Nobel Prize in physics, was named "Person Of The Century" by Time Magazine, and has contributed phenomenal theories to the world of science (i.e. theory of relativity, unique field theory, etc).

2) Leonardo Da Vinci - Leonardo Da Vinci is considered one of the best painters of all time and possibly the most multi-talented man to have ever lived! Two of his works include: The Last Supper & The Mona Lisa. Da Vinci was truly ahead of his time with ideas such as: a helicopter, a tank, [solar power](#), a calculator, and a theory of plate tectonics. Leonardo was a unique individual who exercised the curiosity of his [powerful brain](#).

3) Nikola Tesla - Tesla was a renowned physicist, inventor, and engineer. He has made phenomenal contributions to science and has been classified as the "world's greatest [electrical engineer](#)." Nikola engaged in studying many works, memorizing [complete](#) books, and supposedly had a photographic memory. Tesla had above average [brain power](#) and was an advanced thinker when compared to others of his time.

4) Sir Isaac Newton - Sir Isaac Newton was an astronomer, physicist, inventor, mathematician, and philosopher. In a 2005 poll, Newton was named more influential than Einstein in science. He has developed laws of motion, principles of

lateral thinking and mind-mapping. [Edward de Bono](#) and Tony Buzan are real masters at teaching this.

19. Love of the Task

This characteristic of a genius is really exemplified by those who love their subjects so passionately that they feel compelled to teach it to others. This is the abiding sense of care and responsibility towards knowledge. It reveals the deep desire to help others come to know and love the subject as the genius does. It also entails just the passion for the tasks that need to be done to accomplish the great goal. A da Vinci might have a goal to paint a portrait that is so lifelike and that conveys the essence or soul of the person. But he still loves the task of mixing the paints, preparing the canvas, and ensuring everything is to order. Geniuses live in the moment like that, attending to the task at hand with a fierce love and attention.



20. ENERGY (physical / sensual / sexual)

There is something about creative genius that seems to be filled with an abundance of physical, sensual and sexual energy. A quick scan of the biographies of geniuses throughout history will show their enormous appetite for sex (think of Bach with his, *what was it*, 18 kids?!). Napoleon Hill covers this in his *Think and Grow Rich* book, too, in the chapter on [Sex Transmutation](#). You can learn to harness your powerful physical energies to empower your pursuit of your major chief aims in life. So, are you filled with this characteristic of a genius? Is there an over-abundance of lusty, passionate, sensual energy in you? If not, have you locked it away? Can you let it out? It's there to fuel your mind as much as anything!

There you have it. The 20 **characteristics of a genius**. If you'd like to read more about these characteristics, please refer to the book, *Buzan's Book of Genius*, by Tony Buzan.

YOU...A GENIUS?

If on the other hand you want to become a genius yourself, then look at the [GENIUS TRAINING](#) opportunities on this site.

momentum, and invented the reflecting telescope. Newton has had tons of great scientific achievements. His diverse list of scientific and mathematic accomplishments demonstrate the incredible ability of his brain.

5) Stephen Hawking - Hawking is known best for his theories of black holes, cosmology, and quantum gravity. He has also written several bestselling books such as: "A Brief History Of Time" and "The Universe In A Nutshell." Though Stephen is currently bound to a wheelchair due to paralysis from Lou Gehrig's disease (ALS). Hawking has been recognized as a revolutionary thinker and one who displays above average intelligence.

6) Michelangelo - Michelangelo was a phenomenal painter, sculptor, architect, and poet. His diverse interest in art and the world really showed. He sculpted the Pieta and the David before he was 30 years old! He painted the Sistine Chapel and worked on the dome of St. Peter's Basilica. Michelangelo was a genius that was able to bring an entirely new artistic perspective from his mind to reality.

7) Archimedes - Archimedes was a Greek philosopher, engineer, inventor and astronomer. He is also considered one of the greatest mathematicians of all time. Though there isn't a ton of documented information regarding his personal life, we do know that he has had a large impact on science and physics. Archimedes' thoughts were clearly ahead of his time: not many would disagree that he was a genius.

8) Warren Buffet - Though Warren Buffet isn't a big contributor to science like many other names listed, he does have a ton of knowledge about making money through investing. He is a known philanthropist (someone who donates their time & money for charitable causes) and Time Magazine has regarded Buffet as one of the Top 100 Most Influential People in the world. He was also ranked by Forbes in 2008 as the richest person in the world. His company [Berkshire Hathaway] has an estimated net worth of \$62 billion dollars. Warren is a very intelligent man and a financial genius.

9) Swami Vivekananda - In the Eastern world, Swami Vivekananda is regarded as a genius by many. He was one of the most influential and spiritual leaders ever and was a highly-renowned thinker. Because of his insight and unique philosophy that he had contributed to eastern religions, his knowledge and intellect will continue to be admired.

10) Samuel Johnson - Samuel Johnson is regarded as one of the biggest literary influences of all time. He was a biographer, critic, and essayist. Johnson is the highest quoted author since William Shakespeare and was one of the most influential people in the 18th century. The man invented and compiled terms for what many consider the first official dictionary.



11) Immanuel Kant - Immanuel Kant was an 18th-century philosopher from Russia. He has been considered one of the most influential thinkers of all time in Europe. Kant

brought forth a unique theory of perception and thought deeply about life. Many regard Kant as a genius of his time.

12) Aristotle - Aristotle was a Greek philosopher, student of Plato and one who taught Alexander the Great. Aristotle became a great writer and is regarded as one of the most important and influential figures towards shaping Western philosophy. His works were the first to ever study "logic" and he had a profound influence on others during his time.

13) Pablo Picasso - Though Picasso may not have been an amazing scientist, his revolutionary mind forever changed the way people looked at art. He was a master drawer, painter, and sculptor. He founded "cubism" – an art style which became a huge movement in the 20th century. Pablo Picasso's unique perception, which he expressed through his art, caused many people to view reality from a different perspective.

14) Niles Bohr - Niels Bohr was a phenomenal physicist and a highly advanced thinker. He invented the Bohr Model which is regarded as a huge contribution to atomic physics. Bohr was heavily involved with post World War II scientific issues and carried a great head on his shoulders.

15) Thomas Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson was a very brilliant individual. He was the 3rd president of the United States, wrote The Declaration Of Independence, and was the most influential Founding Father for the U.S. He influenced the republican party and was a horticulturist, statesman, architect, author and inventor. Jefferson was the founder of the University of Virginia and understood that slavery was unethical in a time when most everyone else thought it was proper. Thomas Jefferson was definitely had an exceptional brain.

16) Plato - Plato was a Greek philosopher that was taught by Socrates, but taught Aristotle. Along with Socrates and Aristotle, Plato helped lay the groundwork for Western philosophy. He was known to be a mathematician, great writer, and founded "the Academy" or "Institute of higher education and learning," in Athens. His works in philosophy, logic, and mathematics, were studied and used by many teachers after his time. Not only was Plato a revolutionary thinker, he was a genius of his time.

17) Winston Churchill – Winston Churchill was a rightfully famous British politician during World War II. He is well-known for his abilities as a great leader, speaker, officer in the British Army, a historical writer, and an artist. Churchill became a hero of his time and is considered one of the most intelligent men of his time.

18) Benjamin Franklin - Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the U.S., an author, and a printer. He was also a great politician, inventor, and scientist. Benjamin Franklin's scientific contributions have shaped physics and the field of electricity. He invented the lightning rod, bifocals, the Franklin stove, the odometer, and the glass

harmonica. Franklin created the first public lending library in the United States and first fire department in the city of Pennsylvania. Ben Franklin was a true genius of his time.

19) Thomas Edison – Thomas Edison was a great inventor and businessman who created many appliances that have had profound influence on life around the world. A couple of his inventions are: the phonograph and a long lasting light bulb. Jefferson was also one of the first inventors to apply the idea of “mass production” to the invention process. Many give Jefferson credit with creating the first ever industrial research lab. He is considered one of the most gifted inventors ever and holds over 1,000 United States patents. Edison truly added his touch of genius to the scientific community.

20) Daniel Tammet - Daniel Tammet is a high-functioning autistic savant. He has been gifted with a knack for mathematics, language learning, and above average memorization skills. He was featured on a discovery channel special that tested his abilities and showed his ability to learn arguably the toughest language, Icelandic, in less than 7 days to appear in an interview. Daniel has an incredible brain and was gifted with an above-average intellect.

21) William Shakespeare - William Shakespeare was a poet, playwright, and has been hailed “the greatest writer” in the English language and the worlds best dramatist. He has been deemed the national poet of England and his works include: nearly 40 plays, around 150 sonnets, and 2 long poems. Shakespeare’s plays have been translated into every language, and are performed more often than any other playwright. Shakespeare shed his genius-like thoughts through his complex storytelling.

22) Kim Peek - Though Kim Peek is a savant, he has some exceptional brain abilities. He is lacking a functional corpus callosum (which makes it impossible for his right and left brain hemispheres to exchange information) and has a damaged cerebellum. Without a corpus callosum, some develop above average memory abilities. In Kim Peek’s case, he can read a new book in about 1 hour and manages to retain over 98% of the information within the book! Impressive.

23) Ludwig van Beethoven - Beethoven was a German pianist and legendary musician. He was very influential in Western classical music and is thought of as the best composer of all time. Though Beethoven’s hearing began to cease in his early twenties, he was still able to create classical masterpieces. He was able to conduct, compose, and perform music even after he was completely deaf! Beethoven blessed the world with his musical genius and brilliant mind.

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24) Srinivasa Ramanujan - Srinivasa was an Indian mathematician who was able to make huge contributions in the area of mathematical analysis and number theory. Srinivasa demonstrated an uncanny, natural ability to master mathematics. He had a complete math book mastered by 13, and even discovered theorems of his own. He won many awards by showing others his superior mathematical ability at his school. By

molecular biology and quantum chemistry. He has been awarded more than 1 Nobel Prize and is one of only 2 individuals to receive them for different fields.

32] Christopher Michael Langan - Christopher Langan is an American with an IQ was reported by "20/20" and other media sources to have been measured at nearly 200. Though he used to work as a bouncer in Long Island, he rose to fame as "the smartest man in America" in 1999. Langan has developed "a theory of the relationship between mind and reality" which he calls the "Cognitive-Theoretic Model of the Universe and is still alive today. This man has one of the highest I.Q.'s ever on Earth.

33] Michael Faraday - Michael Faraday was a phenomenal chemist and physicist who contributed to the fields of electrochemistry and electromagnetics. His inventions of electromagnetic devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became available for use in technology. Faraday was also the very first Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

34] Blaise Pascal – Blaise Pascal was a French physicist, religious philosopher, and great mathematician. Pascal was a child prodigy and was taught a lot by his father. Pascal's contributions included: mechanical calculators, concepts of pressure, concepts of vacuum, and the study of fluids. In literature, Pascal is regarded as one of the most important authors of the French classical period. His name (Pascal) has been given to the SI unit of pressure, some programming language, and Pascal's law.

35] Galileo Galilei - Galileo Galilei was a legendary astronomer, physicist, mathematician, and philosopher. He played a major role in the scientific revolution. His achievements include the first studies of uniformly accelerated motion, improvements to the telescope, and astronomical observations. Galileo has been called the "father of modern observational astronomy", the "father of modern physics", the "father of science", and "the Father of Modern Science." With his discoveries and studies, Galileo was able to display his brilliance.

36] Martin Luther - Martin Luther was a German professor, a monk, theologian, and church reformer. Luther's theology challenged the authority of the church by stating that the Bible is the only infallible source of religious authority and that all baptized Christians are a priesthood of believers. According to Luther, salvation was attainable only by true repentance and faith in "Jesus as the Messiah." His revolutionary ideas inspired the Protestant Reformation and changed the philosophy of Western civilization.

37] Robert Boyle - Was a natural philosopher, chemist, physicist, inventor, and early gentleman scientist. Boyle was largely known for his works in physics and chemistry. He is best known for the creation of "Boyle's law." Boyle is recognized today as one of the first modern chemists and one of the founding fathers of chemistry. One of his works, "The Sceptical Chymist" is viewed as a legendary book in the field of chemistry.

38) John Locke - John Locke was a phenomenal English philosopher. Locke's ideas had a huge influence on the development of political philosophy and he is considered one of the most influential thinkers during the Enlightenment and one of the biggest contributors to liberal theory. Locke's influence is reflected in the American Declaration of Independence. Locke was the first philosopher to define the self through a continuity of "consciousness." John Locke was an independent thinker and among the greatest philosophers.

39) Charles Darwin - Charles Darwin was a naturalist and geologist who proposed that all species of life have evolved over time. The fact that evolution occurs became accepted by the scientific community and the general public. Darwin's scientific discovery remains the foundation of biology. Darwin is yet another great thinker of his time and his theories are still studied and discussed today.

40) Johannes Kepler - Kepler was a German mathematician, astronomer, and astrologer. He was a huge influence towards the astronomical revolution of the 17th century. Kepler is best known for his laws of planetary motion. His laws also provided one of the foundations for Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation. Kepler is regarded as a man with revolutionary thoughts towards astronomy.

41) Napoleon Bonaparte - Napoleon Bonaparte was a political and French military leader who had a huge influence on European history. Napoleon was a general during the French Revolution, Emperor of France, King of Italy, and Mediator of the Swiss. Napoleon was a very intelligent military leader who used innovative tactics and strategy to help him win many battles.

42) Garry Kasparov - Garry Kasparov was a former World Chess Champion, writer, and political activist. Kasparov was a candidate for the Russian presidential race of 2008. Kasparov holds the all-time highest chess rating of 2851 and records for consecutive tournament victories.

43) John Stuart Mill - John Stuart Mill largely influenced British thought and politics in the 19th century. His large number of works include: texts in logic, economics, social and political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, and religion. John Stuart Mill is recognized as one of the most intelligent men of his time and is regarded as one of the smartest men of all time.



44) Rene Descartes - Rene Descartes was an influential philosopher, mathematician, scientist, and writer. Descartes has been given the title "Father of Modern Philosophy," and has contributed a lot to Western philosophy. His writings are still being studied today and he has had a huge influence in mathematics. Rene was a key figure in the scientific revolution and was able to share his incredible insights with others.

45) George Washington - George Washington was the first President of the United States, and lead the U.S. continental Army to defeat the British in the Revolutionary war. Washington is viewed as a symbol of the United States and republican party. He has been consistently ranked by citizens as one of the greatest presidents of the United States.

46) Miguel de Cervantes – Miguel de Cervantes was a Spanish novelist, poet, painter and playwright. He is one of the most influential and important people in literature and the leader of culture in 16th century Spain. Cervantes' novel "Don Quixote" is considered a classic of Western literature and has been ranked among the best novels ever written. Miguel de Cervantes' work is considered among the most important in all of literature!

47) Francois Marie-Arouet – Commonly known by the pen-name Voltaire, Francois Marie-Arouet was a French Enlightenment writer, essayist, and philosopher. He was known for his wit, defense of civil liberties, and philosophy. He was an outspoken supporter of social reform and was one of several Enlightenment figures whose works and ideas influenced important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions.

48) Baruch de Spinoza - Baruch de Spinoza was a Dutch philosopher that was very proficient in science. Most of Spinoza's work was not recognized until after his death. Today, Spinoza is regarded as one of the greatest 17th century philosophers. His work in philosophy laid the foundation for the 18th century Enlightenment.

49) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz - Leibniz was a German polymath who is regarded as one of the greatest philosophers. Leibniz invented calculus, and his version is widely used. He also discovered the binary system, the structure of modern computer architectures. He was, along with Rene Descartes and Baruch Spinoza, one of the 3 greatest 17th century philosophers. He also made major contributions to physics, technology, and made anticipations that surfaced much later in biology, medicine, geology, probability theory, psychology, and linguistics. Leibniz also wrote about politics, law, ethics, theology, and history.

50) Johann Wolfgang von Goethe - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was a German writer whose works span the fields of poetry, drama, literature, theology, humanism, and science. Goethe was a key figure in German literature and the movement of Weimar Classicism in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Goethe is the inventor of the concept of "world literature," having taken great interest in the literatures of England, France, Italy, classical Greece, Persia, and Arabic literature. His influence on German philosophy is unparalleled and his influence has spread across Europe. Many of his works were a primary source of inspiration in music, drama, and poetry. Goethe is considered one of the most important thinkers in the Western culture and generally recognized as the most important writer in the German language.

Bijlage 3 Geniale kenmerken

Kenmerk	Jouw voorbeeld:	Jijzelf
Visie		
Passie		
Zelfvertrouwen		
Verbondenheid		
Plannen		
Doorzettingsvermogen		
Reflecteren		
Kennis		
Breinvriendelijk		
Verbeelding		
Mogelijkheden zien		
Zelfaanmoediging		
Intuïtie		
Delen met anderen		
Delen met idolen		
Eerlijkheid		
Moed		
Creativiteit		
Liefde voor het onderwerp		
Energiek		

Kies minimaal een en maximaal drie kenmerken die je zou willen versterken bij jezelf.

Arceer de bijbehorende vakken.

SMART formuleren van leerdoelen

Het stellen van doelen stuurt je gedrag. Als je geen doelen hebt, maakt het niet zoveel uit wat je doet. Het is belangrijk dat je je leerdoelen SMART ofwel specifiek, meetbaar, acceptabel, realistisch en tijdgebonden kunt maken. De mate waarin je in je formulering van jouw leerdoelen met deze aspecten rekening houdt, bepaalt namelijk of je in staat zult zijn om de leerdoelen - binnen de afgesproken tijd - te bereiken en daarmee dus de mate van jouw tevredenheid over jouw eigen acties.

SMART staat voor:

- **Specifiek:** het is voor iedereen duidelijk waar het om gaat en welk resultaat jij wilt bereiken.
- **Meetbaar:** iedere onafhankelijke derde moet in staat zijn om na te gaan of je doel daadwerkelijk is gerealiseerd. Van belang is daarom ook om exact de voorwaarden te formuleren waaraan je leeresultaat zal moeten voldoen.
- **Acceptabel:** iedereen is het er over eens dat jouw leerdoelen logischerwijze voortkomen uit je eigen analyse van jouw professionele en beroepsspecifieke vaardigheden.
- **Realistisch:** je moet niet de hele wereld in één keer willen veranderen. Zorg ervoor dat je voor jezelf realistische en haalbare stapjes definieert, zodat je ook daadwerkelijk succes kunt boeken. Doe je dat niet dan is de kans op uitstelgedrag groter. Een moeilijk bereikbare doelstelling kun je opsplitsen in kleinere, haalbare stappen (niet te moeilijk, maar ook niet te gemakkelijk).
- **Tijdgebonden:** het leerresultaat moet haalbaar zijn in het tijdsbestek van het traject, bijvoorbeeld per week, per stage. Hierbij kan het behulpzaam zijn om in kaart te brengen welke van jouw eigenschappen en sterkten je bij het realiseren van het leerdoel behulpzaam kunnen zijn.

Stappenplan om leerdoelen te formuleren

Met onderstaand stappenplan kan je je leerdoelen meer concreet en SMART maken.

1. **Leerdoel en leerresultaat**
 - a. Wat is je leerdoel?
 - b. Wat zou het bereiken van dit leerdoel je opleveren?
2. **Leg uit waarom je voor een leerdoel kiest** (ervaring, feedback,...). Stel jezelf verduidelijkende vragen als: Wanneer? In welke situatie? Met wie?
Stel je vindt dat je beter om moet kunnen gaan met conflictsituaties. Zijn er ook situaties waarin je vindt dat je het wel goed doet? Benoem deze. Op deze manier maak je je leerdoel kleiner.
3. **Formuleer jouw leerdoel:** een leerdoel is altijd zo geformuleerd alsof je het al bereikt hebt.
 - a. Een leerdoel begint altijd met: Ik
 - b. Daarna komt er aan 'doel' of 'maat' woord achter: weet, maak, kan, kan, durf, pas toe, heb inzicht in, etc.
 - c. Vervolgens het gedeelte benoemen wat je wilt leren: het eigenlijke doel (de vaardigheid in meetbare termen)
Gebruik alleen concrete woorden.
Niet: Ik ga vaker contact leggen.
Wel: Ik neem op (datum en eventueel tijdstip) drie keer zelf het initiatief tot een gesprek met ...
4. Stel jezelf daarna de volgende vraag: als ik dit doel wil bereiken wat moet ik dan allemaal ondernemen?
5. Indien je meerdere stappen nodig hebt om je leerdoel te bereiken dan:
 - a. Nummer je stappen
 - b. Maak een tijdspad: een realistisch plan, per stap naar het einddoel.
 - c. Bepaal evaluatiemomenten en stel zo nodig het tijdstip af het leerdoel bij.

Bijlage 5 Leerlingprofiel

Dit gaat goed.	Dit gaat minder goed.	Dit helpt mij.
Leren		
Gedrag ten opzichte van leren		
Gedrag ten opzichte van anderen.		
Gedrag ten opzichte van mezelf		
Medisch		
School		
Docenten		
Thuis		
Vrije tijd		
Toekomst		

Plan

Voornemen schooljaar 22-23

Doel(en) schooljaar 22-23

Doelen korte termijn

Plan van aanpak

Startdatum:

Evaluatiedatum:

Evaluatie