





Students with gifts and talents perform—or have the capability to perform—at higher levels compared to others of the same age, experience, and environment in one or more domains. They require modification(s) to their educational experience(s) to learn and realize their potential.

-National Association for Gifted Children

## 3 Areas of Giftedness

# AcademicsInnateIQ: 120 and above

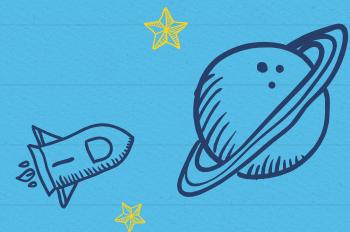
### Talent Development

- Practice-based
- Humanities
- Sciences
- Socially

### Creativity

- Can be taught
- interest-based





# Identification + Placement

# Types of Identification

### Assessment

Ability Based Test

- Verbal
- Nonverbal
- Quantitative

### Achievement

Standardized Test

- District-level
- State-level

### Portfolio

Multi Measures

- Parent Inventories
- Teacher Inventories
- Student Work Samples



### Class Placement

### Pull-out

1-2 times a week

- Specialized Teacher
- 1-2 hours
- · Often after school
- Novelty-based

### Cluster

Class Placement (4-12 students)

- GATE-trained teacher
- Mixed ability class
- Differentiated Instruction

## Magnet

Majority of Class Identified

- GATE-trained teacher
- · ALL GATE-identified
- Accelerated Instruction



# Capistrano Unified School District

### assessment (NNAT)

Naglieri Nonverbal Assessment

30 minutes

46 questions

>10% of population identified

### Cluster-Model at ALL Elementary sites

Placement offered at all sites/grades

Mimic real-world environments

GATE-trained teachers



Not all high achieving students are gifted.

Not all gifted students are high achievers.

- The gifted child can exhibit many unique characteristics or none at all. Those who seemingly exhibit none of the obvious characteristics may feel many of them, hidden just below the surface, and the effort it takes for them to continue hiding it is often exhausting.



underachievement

Sensitivities







# Perfectionism

### Characteristics:

- belief that their worth as human being is based on them being perfect
- set impossible goals for themselves
- resist challenging work for fear their struggle will be seen by others.
- will work slowly in the hope their work will be perfect
- -erase until there is a hole in their paper; crumple it up and throw away
- -may suffer from "Imposter Syndrome" the belief they are not really capable and don't deserve their success.

### Perfectionism

### Ways to help:

- Help them understand it is okay to struggle to learn and that it is okay to show that struggle
- They need to be challenged and learn to rise to the challenge even if it is hard
- If students already know something, give them an alternate activity to challenge them
- Help them create short-term goals (realistic) to reach long-term goals
- Avoid saying "Always do you best!" Instead try, "Put forth your best effort."

# Gifted Behavior - Underachiever

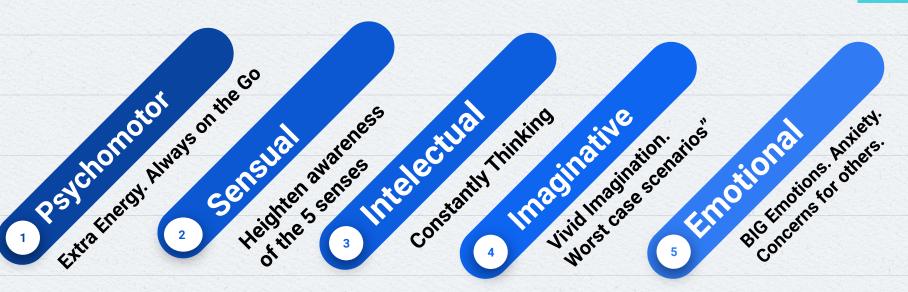
#### Characteristics

### What we can do to help

- Discrepancy between ability and achievement possibly caused by:
  - Perfectionism
  - Too easy/too difficult work
  - Not working with their learning modality
  - Work is not meaningful or relevant to them
  - Family interaction patterns interfere with achievement

- Don't under-challenge them give them work that is challenging and meaningful to them
- Nurture an environment where learning is valued and that promotes high self-esteem for the children you are already doing this:)

# Sensitivities (Overexcitabilities)



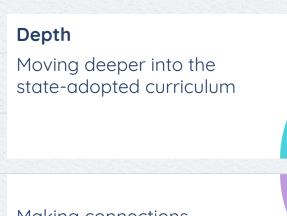
- http://bit.ly/dabrowski
- http://bit.ly/ByrdIntensities

# What is a teacher to do?

A GATE-trained teacher explicitly provides pedagogical opportunities for students to delve deeper into the intended curriculum through differentiation.



## Differentiation for Gifted Students



Acceleration

Moving quickly through the state adopted curriculum

Making connections across curriculum subject areas.

Complexity

Interest-based activities (project based learning, self guided instruction...)

Novelty

