Gifted and Talented Programming



4-5 Gifted and Talented Teacher Resource Specialists

Dr. Shannon Grey - Millstone River School Mrs. Shanna Weber - Village School

We Share the Same Goal



- Successful in School
- Successful in Life
- Realize their full potential
- Be fulfilled
- Happy

Practical Tips to Foster Success

Teach and Cultivate a Growth Mindset



Practical Tips to Foster Success

Let students make choices and play at those choices.



Practical Tips to Foster Success

Allow students to get frustrated and learn from failure. **FAIL-First** Attempt In Learning.

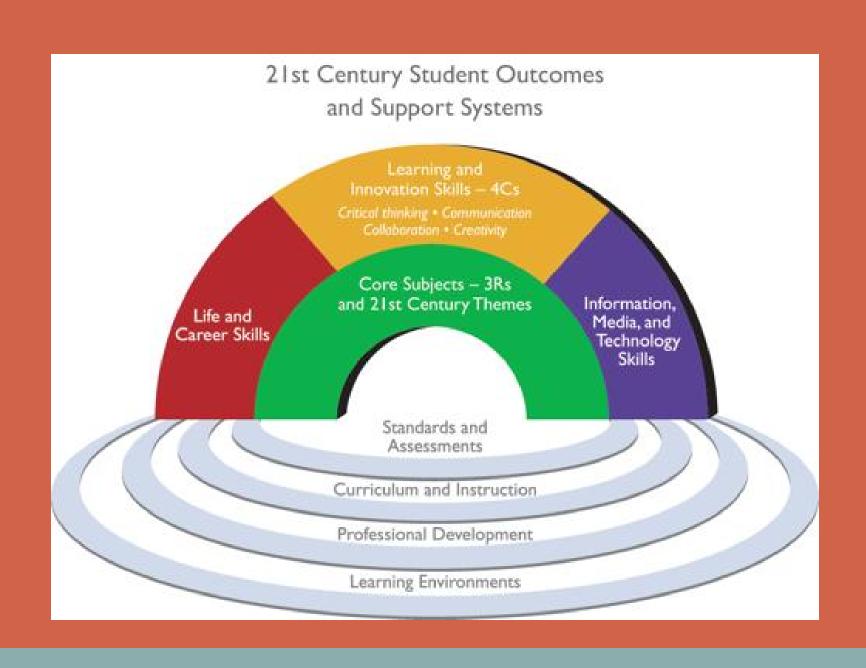




Our students must be prepared to succeed in this world, and we must prepare students in a new way. Together, we must master an understanding of the global world. The success of our students is dependent on our ability to teach them the 21st century competencies.

A Vision for WW-P: Competencies for 21st Century Learners

- Collaborative Team Member
- Effective Communicator
- Globally Aware, Active, and Responsible Student/Citizen
- Information Literate Researcher
- Innovative and Practical Problem Solver
- Self-Directed Learner







Above and Beyond



The Story of the 4Cs





The Story of the 4Cs

What types of skills did Charlie and Maya use to build their extraordinary flying go kart?

Turn & Talk



Above & Beyond

Today's students are moving beyond the basics and embracing the 4C's — "super skills" for the 21st century!



Communication

Sharing thoughts, questions, ideas, and solutions



Collaboration

Working together to reach a goal — putting talent, expertise, and smarts to work



Critical Thinking

Looking at problems in a new way, linking learning across subjects & disciplines



Creativity

Trying new approaches to get things done equals innovation & invention



For more 4C resources from the Partnership for 21st Century Skills, including the animated film ABOVE & BEYOND by Peter H. Reynolds & FableVision, journey to www.p21.org/4Os



PARTNERSHIP FOR 21ST CENTURY SKILLS



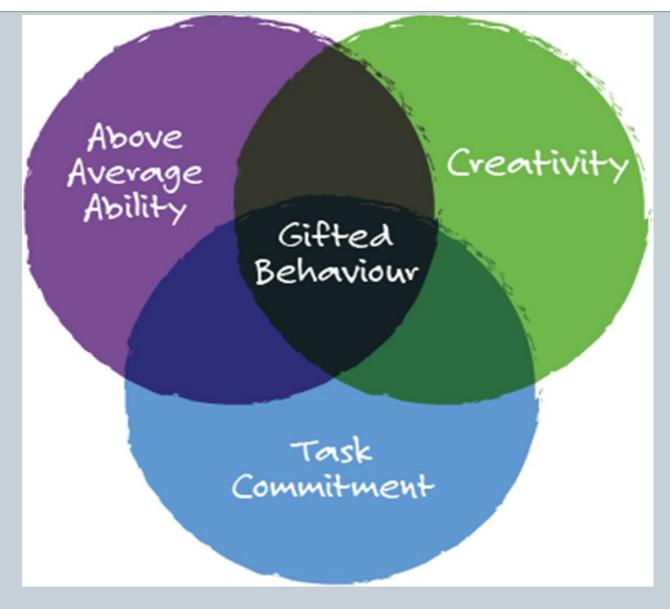


Charlie was an exceptionally good builder, with a set of knowledge and skills that he was able to apply to Maya's idea.

Maya was exceptionally creative. She thought "outside the box" and was willing to take risks and try new things.

They were both INTRINSICALLY MOTIVATED to work on this project because of their interests and unique capabilities.

They were SELF-DIRECTED LEARNERS.



Renzulli's Three Ring Conception of Gifted Behavior

What is Gifted and Talented?

The New Jersey Department of Education provides the following definition:

Those students who possess or demonstrate high levels of ability, in one or more content areas, when compared to their chronological peers in the local district and who require modification of their educational program if they are to achieve in accordance with their capabilities.



What is Gifted and Talented?

"The quick response is that there is, as yet, no universally agreed upon answer to this question. Giftedness, intelligence, and talent are fluid concepts and may look different in different contexts and cultures.

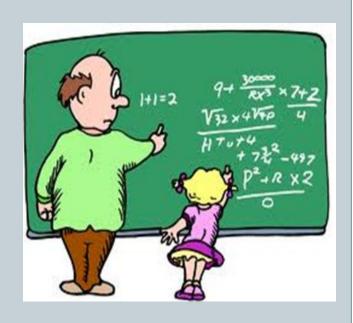
Even within schools you will find a range of personal beliefs about the word "gifted," which has become a term with multiple meanings and much nuance."





Characteristics of Gifted & Talented Children

- Academic need for higher level, conceptual thinking, and often an accelerated pace
- Asynchronous development
- Perfectionism
- Underachievement
- Social-emotional needs



Asynchrony

Discrepancy between intellectual abilities, social and emotional maturity, and chronological age.

Why might this be problematic for a child?



Perfectionism & Underachievement

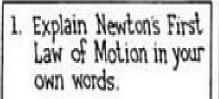
Academic Achievers

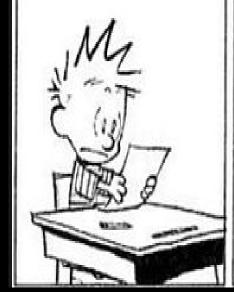
Risk Evaders

Procrastination Perfectionists

Aggravated Accuracy Assessors

Controlling Image Managers











INTENSITY!!

- Giftedness is often marked by extreme INTENSITY!
- Intensity can serve to enhance giftedness, but also can make it difficult to function in the world.
- Dabrowski's Over-excitabilities
 - Psychomotor
 - Sensory
 - Imaginational
 - Intellectual
 - Emotional

WHAT DO WE IDENTIFY?

Recalling the theoretical foundations of our Gifted and Talented programming...

We identify "gifted behaviors"

- characteristics
- intrinsic motivation
- student's need for:
 - FASTER PACE
 - CHOICE
 - AUTHENTIC PURPOSE

HOW DO WE IDENTIFY GIFTED BEHAVIORS?

As called for by National Association for Gifted Children standards...

We employ multiple measures:

- Quantitative / INView test scores
 - Informational
 - NOT required!
- Previous identification
- Observation
 - teachers' observations
 - G&T specialists' observations
 - Parent Input Forms
- Student behaviors!!
 - student products
 - interest areas
 - evidence of intrinsic motivation

Identification is flexible, fluid and ongoing....

Growth Mindset

"DO WE WANT TO BE REMEMBERED
AS PEOPLE WHO CATEGORIZED AND
LABELED CHILDREN,
OR AS PEOPLE WHO HELPED ALL CHILDREN
FULFILL THEIR POTENTIAL?"
- DR. CAROL DWECK



Growth Mindset



WHY DO WE IDENTIFY GIFTED BEHAVIORS?

Goals of identifying a "talent pool", as it relates to the three-ring conception of giftedness:

- 1. To provide learning experiences and support systems that promote the interaction of creativity, task commitment, and above average ability (i.e., bring the "rings" together)
- 2. To provide opportunities, resources, and encouragement for the development and application of gifted behaviors.
- 3. To develop creativity and/or task commitment in talent pool students and other students who may come to our attention through alternate means of identification.

From "A Practical System for Identifying Gifted and Talented Students" by Dr. Joseph Renzulli at http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/sem/semarto4.html

Push-in classroom support

- Support for high-ability students begins IN THE CLASSROOM through differentiation and workshop model teaching.
- G&T teacher resource specialists work to support teachers in development of the Competencies as well as structures and philosophies that promote higher order thinking and metacognition.
- This is done as needs arise and as teachers request.

M.A.G.I.C.

Motivation
Ability
Grit

Innovation Creativity



Pull-out Groups

Occasionally, programming may occur outside of the classroom during class time.

Groups meet for different purposes at different times. Examples of reasons for pull-out groups include:

- Students self-directed projects related to MAGIC
- Curriculum compacting and extensions of classwork
- Creative Problem Solving/Autonomous Learning (approximately 6 weeks)
- Independent Inquiry

Students will move in and out of flexible groups based on what is appropriate for their learning and social-emotional needs at that time.

G&T Programming – not a Program

- We do not have ONE Gifted Program, in which all students receive identical opportunities and services.
- We provide a variety of programming to address abilities, interests and needs of all of our students.
- We support the district motto of "Whole Child, Every Child"
- Our programming is aligned with NAGC Standards, designed to meet academic, as well as social-emotional needs of high-potential students.



Communication

Parent input is important to us!

Call or email anytime with questions or concerns.

We will do the same.

4-5 Gifted and Talented Teacher Resource Specialists
Dr. Shannon Grey
609-716-5500 ext.5534
shannon.grey@ww-p.org

Mrs. Shanna Weber 609-716-5500 ext. 5541 shanna.weber@ww-p.org

References

Adelson, J. L. (2007). A "perfect" case study: Perfectionism in academically talented fourth graders. *Gifted Child Today*, 30(4), 14-20. Retrieved from MasterFILE Premier database. (Accession No. EJ777783)

Dweck, C. S. (2009). Can we make our students smarter? *Education Canada*, 49(4), 56-61. Retrieved from Education Full Text database. (Accession No. EJ868705)

Eddles-Hirsch, K., Vialle, W., McCormick, J., & Rogers, K. (2012). Insiders or outsiders: The role of social context in the peer relations of gifted students. *Roeper Review*, *34*(1), 53-62. Abstract retrieved from ERIC PlusText database. (Accession No. EJ953396)

High achiever, gifted learner, creative thinker. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.bertiekingore.com/high-gt-create.htm

McCollister, K., & Sayler, N. F. (2010). Lift the ceiling: Increase rigor with critical thinking skills. *Gifted Child Today*, *33*(1), 41-47. Retrieved from MasterFILE Premier database. (Accession No. EJ874023)

McDaniel, T. R. (2002). Mainstreaming the gifted: Historical perspecives on excellence and equity. *Roeper Review*, 24(3), 112-114. Retrieved from Education Full Text (H.W. Wilson) database. (Accession No. EJ648864)

Pierce, T. (2010, November 13). "Gifted" - What is it good for? *The Globe and Mail*, Focus, p. F6. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic database.

Reis, S. M., & Renzulli, J. S. (2004). Current research on the social and emotional development of gifted and talented students: Good news and future possibilities. *Psychology in the Schools*, *4*(1), 119-130.

Silverman, L. K. (1997). The construct of asynchronous development. *Peabody Journal of Education*, *72*(3&4), 36-58. Retrieved from Education Full Text database. (Accession No. EJ584824)

Webb, J. T., Amend, E. R., Webb, N. E., Goerss, J., Beljan, P., & Olenchak, F. R. (2005). *Misdiagnosis and dual diagnosis of gifted children and adults: ADHD, bipolar, OCD, Asperger's, depression, and other disorders.* Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press.