



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
Asks searching questions; curious	Drives you crazy with questions; can be nosy



May also be the Child Who
Is scattered, disorganized; may be obsessed with a particular topic



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
Advanced vocabulary and avid reader	Talks too much, could dominate a discussion OR may avoid social interactions



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
Learns quickly	Get bored quickly with regular curriculum; hates drill and practice routines



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
	Has no patience for regular math lessons or homework



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
Shows creativity and imagination	Wanders off subject, daydreams, lacks interest in routine assignments and tasks



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
	Has difficulty working with others; resists following directions; bossy



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who	
Sets high standards for self	Avoids taking risks; perfectionism	



The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
Communicates easily with adults	Has difficulty communicating with peers



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The Child Who	May also be the Child Who
· ·	Demands intellectual challenge; resists routine

Characteristics of Diverse Gifted Learners

Culturally & Linguistically Diverse Strong sense of pride in cultural background Desire to teach peers native language

Eagerness to translate for peers Balance between appropriate behaviors expected of native and new cultures
Ability to explain native dialect and idioms

Understands jokes and puns related to culture

Ability to read above grade level in either language
Above average EL proficiency growth Social maturity

Ease in adapting to new environments

Culturally & Economically Diverse Effective communication through expressive speech rich with imagery Interest in others from cultures different from self

High degree of emotional responsiveness Aware of self as a capable learner Independent natured Strong sense of altruism Keen sense of justice

Ability to express emotions Rich imagination through informal language A questioning orientation/curious

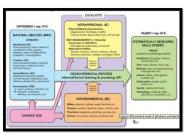
Smith, 2015







Gifted vs. Talented



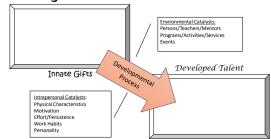
"Giftedness refers to measures of potential, of untrained natural ability, while talent is reserved specifically for indices of achievement, of the performance attained as the result of a systematic program of training and practice."

(Gagne 1995)

Gagne's Model for Giftedness & Talent



Gagne's Model for Giftedness & Talent



Descriptive Terms for G & T

Gifted	Talented	
High aptitude	High achievement	
Nature	Nurture	
Ability	Performance	
Potential	Environment	
Threshold	Accomplishments	
Endowment	Output	

(Gagne 1995)



Read and ★ two or more things that surprised you.





Brain Research

Cerebellum -

- Rote Memory easy recall of facts [alphabet, math facts, phone number]
- Procedural Knowledge routines we perform that we don't need to think about [brushing teeth, talking & walking, driving]
- Gifted learners have developed neural efficiency more rapidly allowing them to retrieve information more quickly



- rebral Cortex
 Occipital lobe sight
 Temporal lobe smell,
 sound, facial & scene
 recognition
 Parietal lobe integrating
 sensory information &
 visual/spatial processing
 Frontal lobe conscious
 thoughts & advanced levels
 of thinking
 Siffed learners have
- Fifted learners have advanced frontal areas enabling them to think in more sophisticated ways at higher levels





- Accelerated pace does not mean moving through the core content quickly in order to cover more material
- Rather, spending less time on building background knowledge, offering fewer examples, and giving less teach-led practice.
- Allows independence to grow



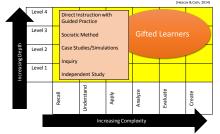


- The degree to which a student explores and understands the content
- Because gifted learners can learn facts and strategies with less repetition and practice they can go more deeply into an area of study

Depth of Knowledge

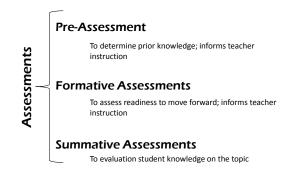
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	Increasing Depth of Knowledge			[Webb 2009]
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	Teacher directs, shows, demonstrates, tells	Teacher shows, observes, questions	Teacher probes, clarifies, guides, evaluates, questions	Teacher facilitates, reflects, extends, analyses
	Students respond, remembers, memorizes, restates	Students solve problems, calculates, constructs	Students debate, examine, judge, questions, compares	Students design, take risks, proposes, creates, formulates
	Concept maps Timelines List of keywords Report to class Outline Summary	Construct model Diorama Diary/blog Make game Research	Design questionnaire Debate Letter to editor Persuasive speech	Research to test a hypothesis Selling an idea Work as disciplinarian

Depth & Complexity





Differentiating for gifted learners



Options

- KWL
- Thinking Maps
- Graphic Organizers
- Journal Responses
- List-Group-Label
- Sorts
- Frayer's 4-square Organizer
- So Many MORE...







Choice





Choice



Fluency

List as many way humans or animals use water.

List as many bugs you can think of.

Flexibility

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Flexibility

Fougot a bucket to fill with water. What are other ways you could collect water from a spiget?

If a caterpillar couldn't use a crystalis to change into a butterfly, what are other things they could cover themselves with to change?

Flexibility

Flexibility

Flexibility

Flexibility

Fougot who live in the desert get their water in many places.

Design a way you could move water from a river to a town in the desert.

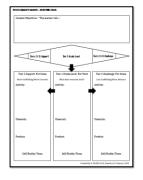
Bugs come in all colors, shapes, and designs. Draw and color your own bug. Title your drawing.

Originality

Add on to the shapes below so that they are part of a larger picture. Give it a creative title.

Creativity - SCAMPER Supplies to the rule of the rule

Tiered Assignments





Make a decision!

When should I accelerate?		When should I enrich?	

Compaction

make adjustments to curriculum for students who have already mastered the material

replacing content students know with new content, enrichment options, or other activities

teachers first determine the expected goals of the unit or lesson in terms of the content, skills, or standards students must learn

Subject Acceleration

where students are promoted to a higher year for one or more of the subjects in which they excel

may be sufficient in itself for many gifted students, but it can also be seen as a form of trial for a possible full grade skip

in general, often happens in subjects that are more sequential like math or science

comes in various forms like a accelerated compaction, switching to a higher grade classroom for the subject period, small group with interventionists, etc.

Austin Public School Board Policy
EARLY ENTRANCE AND GRADE ACCELERATION 514

L. PURPOSE
The purpose of this policy is to provide procedures for acceleration for students in grades 1-8.

II. GERERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY
The school board will allow early school entrance and district's decision regarding each individual student of the school board will allow early school board with those and school board with the school board with the school board will be school board with the school

APS Procedure:
Take K-Assessment
Take 5/e CogAT Screener
Observe Social Behaviors
Focus
Task Completion
Separation
Transition
Cooperation
Socialization
Verbalization
Letter from Pre-K Teacher

Verbalization

Letter from Pre-K Teacher

Emotional Development

Listening & Attentiveness

Literacy Skills

Mathematics Skills

Social Competence

Background Information

The decision made b

Grade Acceleration



objective guide for considering an individual child for academic acceleration

takes personal bias out of the decision-making process

utilizes a child-study team format

Takes in consideration motivation, school attendance, relationships, and more

Must have a district policy per state statute









David Wolff

District Coordinator for Gifted & Talented Services Instructional Coach @ Woodson Kindergarten Center Coordinator of Project E³

> david.wolff@austin.k12.mn.us 507-460-1912