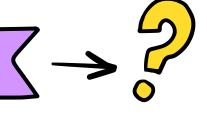






Tonight's Agenda



Define "giftedness"

South Carolina's definition and Criteria for Identification.

 \rightarrow

Purpose of gifted education

Why is it important?



Characteristics of gifted

What are some things we see in common in many gifted children?



Red Cedar's Plan/Program

What does BCSD and Red Cedar do to address these students' needs?



Parenting a bright child

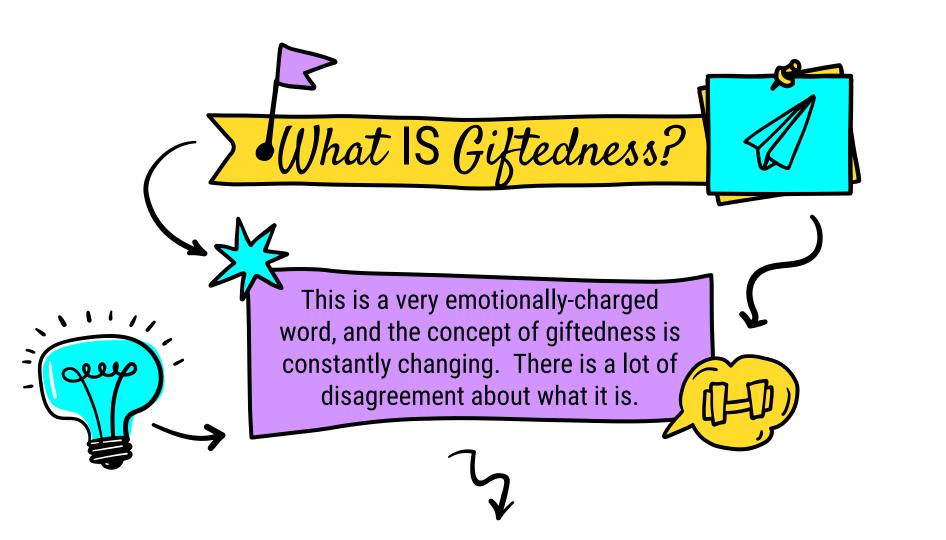
Some important tips and things to think about....



Resources

Help for you to access and use

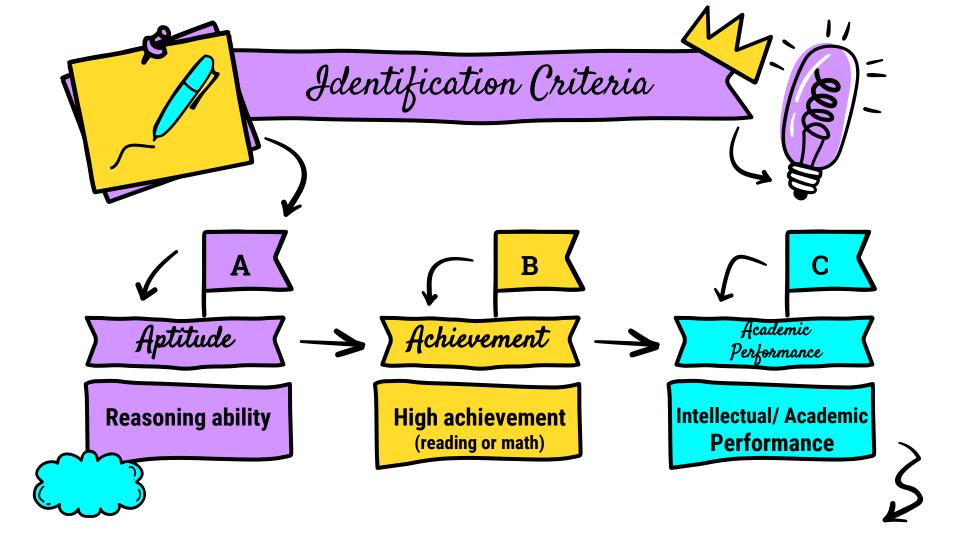




6699

1-12 as demonstrating "high performance ability or potential in academic and/or artistic areas and therefore require educational programming beyond that normally provided by the general school programming in order to achieve their potential.



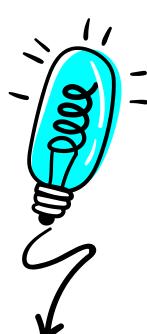




Do you remember "Let's Make a Deal?"







"The Three Doors"

A student must open 2 of the 3 doors to qualify for the gifted/talented progra

94th %ile Door A Door F reading or **Aptitude** Achieveme (percentile 93% 948 B BL High Reasoning Achievement Abilities You MUST have a Dimension A OR B qualifying score in order to take the PTA.

93 rd percentile in either:

qualifier.

verbal/linguistic, quantitative/

mathematical, or nonverbal on an

aptitude test. A composite score

of 96th percentile is an automatic

A student must score 94th percentile

The state tests all 2nd graders during the fall semester each year.

or above in either reading comprehension or math concepts/problems solving on a nationally norm-referenced achievement test, including ITBS (2nd grade only), SC READY (Qualifying scores vary by grade level), or MAP (only the Fall and Spring MAP scores may be used as a qualifier.

tate of SC.

PTA Performance Tasks Assessment Intellectual

Door C

or Academic Performance

Grades 2 - 5; pass PTA Grades 6 - 8 3.75 GPA

To qualify:

If Door A or Door B has been opened but not both, a student may use Door C-PTA Performance Tasks Assessment, usually given in Feb.or March and scored by an independent contractor.

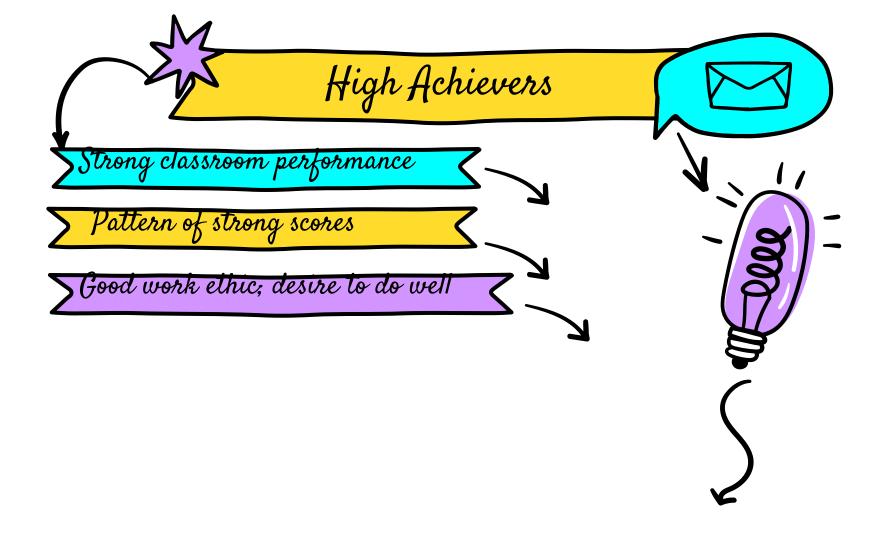
Scoring:

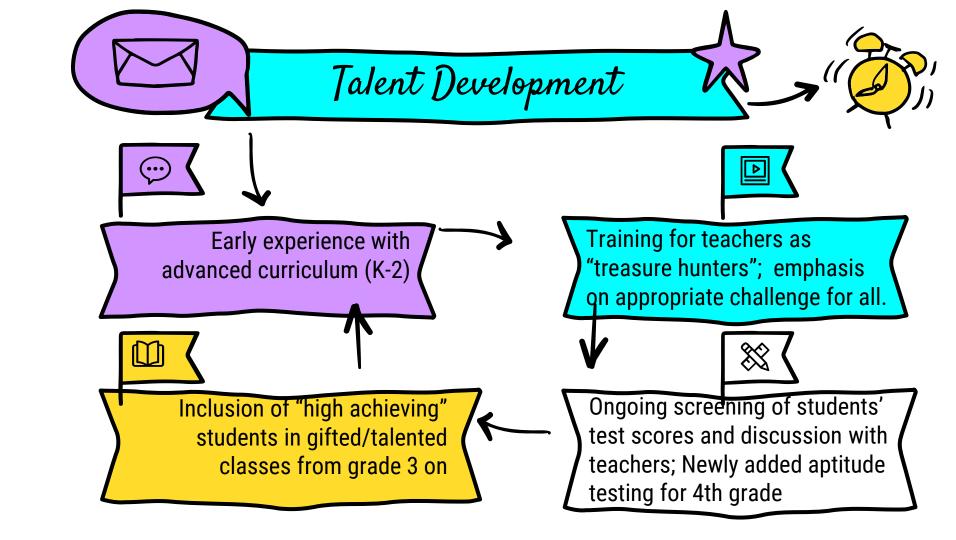
math

2nd- "16"- verbal or non verb.

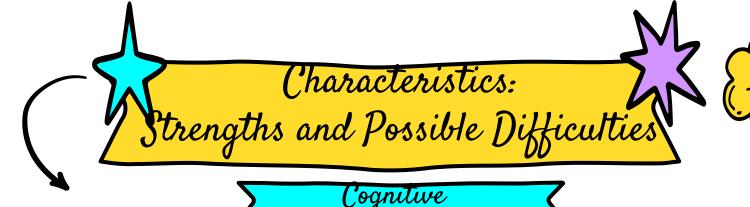
3rd-"18"-verb, or nonverb.

4th- "16"-verb. or "22"-nonverb 5th- "18"-verb. or ""25"-nonverb.









- Learns rapidly and easily; retains extraordinary quantity of information when interested
- High level of verbal ability

- Easily bored; impatient with others; exhibits off-task behavior
- Dominates discussions with extra information and questions

Cognitive

- May be lopsided intellectually
- Capable of great concentration and persistence when working on a topic of interest.
- Above average reasoning ability

- Exceptional ability in one area, average or indication of a learning problem in another
- Easily distracted and disengaged when work appears to be "busy work".
- Questions others' logic and responses may be argumentative; can become frustrated by others' lack of understanding

Cognitive

 Creative, playful, imaginative; original

Sense of humor

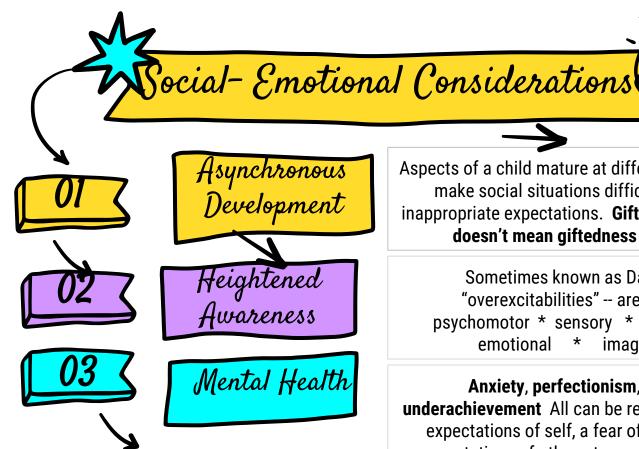
- May "zone-off", appear to daydream or be in "own world"; ideas may seem wild or silly. Connections made may not be easily/readily understood by others.
- Quick to understand jokes involving wordplay; can play "class clown" or be hurtful with humor.

Affective

 High expectations of self and others

- Highly sensitive to world and moral problems; often idealistic
- Seeks intellectual peers

- Perceived as highly critical of others and self; can become easily discouraged by high levels of self-criticism;
 Perfectionism or underachievement may be a result
- May "feel the weight of the world"; classmates may not understand this sensitivity.
- Shadows teacher/ adults; enjoys older kids

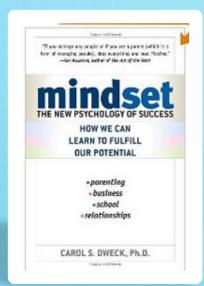


Aspects of a child mature at different rates; this can make social situations difficult because of inappropriate expectations. Giftedness in one area doesn't mean giftedness in all areas.

Sometimes known as Dabrowski's "overexcitabilities" -- areas include: psychomotor * sensory * intellectual emotional imaginational

Anxiety, perfectionism, stress, & underachievement All can be related to unrealistic expectations of self, a fear of not living up to expectations of others, too much emphasis on product over process, or equating work or ability with personal worth

Messages About Success & Failure











Two Types of Mindsets



Mindsets = beliefs we have about our abilities and potential that impact our success



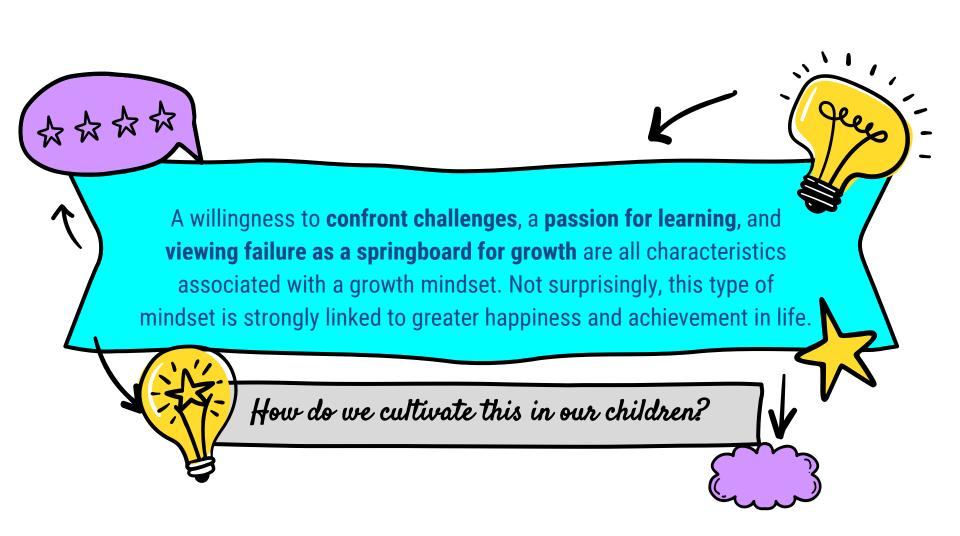




We are born with all the abilities and intelligence we will ever have. These cannot be grown, and so success/failure is the fault of our genetics.

Basic abilities can be grown and strengthened through effort and hard work. We have some control over our level of success. This leads to increased motivation and love of learning.







Teachers of the gifted & talented

strive to develop students who are willing to work hard and take on challenges.

"If gifted children are not challenged by curriculum early in their school lives, they will equate **smart** with **easy**, and challenge and hard work will feel threatening to their self-esteem."

Dr. Sylvia RimmPsychologist specializing in gifted children and underachievement.



Parents of the Gifted/Talented...

Vodel a growth mindset!

Help kids to reframe their thinking, "I can't do it yet...", and learn strategies for managing stress/frustration

Kelhink praise: praise perseverance and effort, and help to connect success with the effort and planning that lead to that success.



Click on the image for some good tips on the use of praise!



by Big Life Journal

EFFECTIVE PRAISE IS

Specific Sincere

don't X

PERSON PRAISE Avoid ability oriented praise, like:

"You're very good at solving puzzles" PRAISE AS REWARD

Avoid "rewarding" with praise. When kids anticipate rewards, they lose

SOCIAL COMPARISON Avoid comparing to others.

TOO LOW OR HIGH Avoid setting low expectations, like "Great job! You wrote a story!" or too high, like "This is the best story I've ever read!"

Avoid focusing on judgement with "I like" statements, such as, "I like how clean your room looks."

PROCESS PRAISE Focus on process strategies, effort, like "You're using great puzzle-solving strategies" INFORMATIONAL FEFORACK Provide specific feedback on performance.

PERSONAL MASTERY Encus on child's individual performance REASONABLE

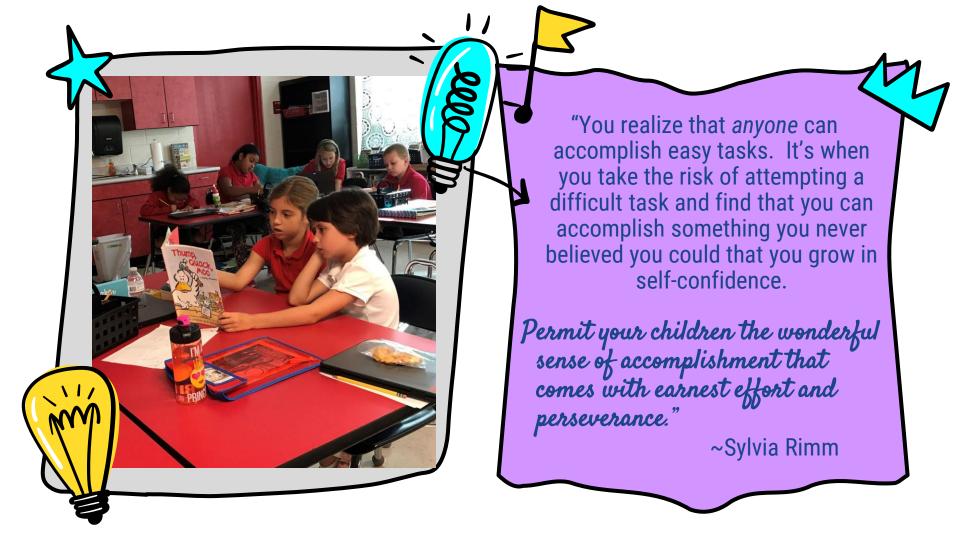
Praise should reflect standards that could be realistically met

Give encouragement, like "Your room looks clean!*. This helps develop internal evaluation.

PRAISE MORE THAN ACHIEVEMENTS generosity, forgiveness, compassion, courage, being a loving friend or sibling, taking a stand, appreciation of art, etc.

ALTERNATIVES TO PRAISE

Acknowledge goals Say nothing Ask guestions





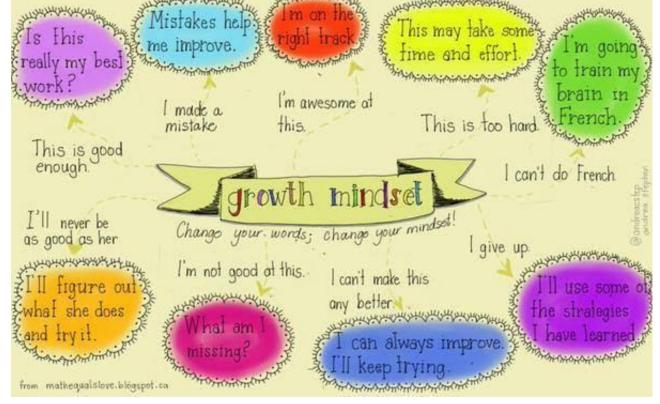
Resources!

- National Association for Gifted Children http://www.nagc.org/
- Requirements for Gifted Identification South Carolina
- **Asynchronous Development**
- Parent TIP (Timely Information for Parents) Sheets from NAGC Mindsets/ Growth Mindset
- Supporting Emotional Needs of the Gifted (SENG) https://www.sengifted.org

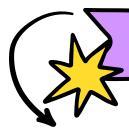
Growth Mindset Resource



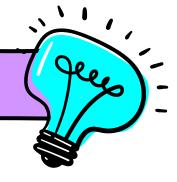








Resource about Praise



The ULTIMATE GUIDE PRAISING children

by Big Life Journal

EFFECTIVE PRAISE IS

Specific Sincere

don't

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PROCESS PRAISE

Focus on process, strategies, effort, like: "You're using great puzzle-solving strategies"

INFORMATIONAL FEFORACK

Provide specific feedback on performance.

PERSONAL MASTERY

Focus on child's individual performance.

REASONABLE **EXPECTATIONS**

Praise should reflect standards that could be realistically met.

ENCOURAGEMENT

Give encouragement, like "Your room looks clean!". This helps develop internal evaluation.

PRAISE MORE THAN ACHIEVEMENTS

generosity, forgiveness, compassion, courage, being a loving friend or sibling, taking a stand, appreciation of art, etc.

ALTERNATIVES TO PRAISE

Say thank-you

Acknowledge goals 4 Say nothing

Ask questions





slidesgo