SANTA ROSA DISTRICT SCHOOLS ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FOR ADD-ON CERTIFICATION: GIFTED ENDORSEMENT JUNE 30, 2010-JUNE 30, 2015 (revised June, 2013)

Submitted to:

Florida Department of Education
Bureau of Educator Recruitment, Development, and Retention

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Florida Statutes, Section 231.174, provides that a district school board may design alternative teacher preparation programs to enable persons already certified to add an additional coverage to their certificates to teach exceptional education classes or in other areas of critical shortage. Each add-on endorsement program must be reviewed and approved by the Department of Education to assure that persons who complete the program are competent in the necessary area of subject matter specialization. Two or more school districts may jointly participate in developing an add-on program. The District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement was developed to meet the program area specialization requirements for gifted. It incorporates the following five training modules, under the name, Gifted Add-On Endorsement Program.

- Nature and Needs of the Gifted
- Curriculum Development for the Gifted
- Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted
- Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students
- Theory and Development of Creativity

The school district, by submitting the completed District Transmittal Form, meets all of the required elements for this District Alternative Program for Add-on Certification: Gifted Endorsement.

I. PROGRAM TITLE: DISTRICT ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FOR ADD - ON CERTIFICATION: GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

II. PROGRAM PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

The purpose of the District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement is to provide school districts in Florida with an alternative training program to reduce the number of out-of-field teachers in the area of gifted education, and to develop a pool of qualified and fully certified teachers of the gifted.

Florida continues to experience a critical shortage of qualified personnel to teach in the area of exceptional student education, including gifted. While the State has typically experienced similar shortages in the past/ there are a number of factors exacerbating the current shortage. These include:

- additional requirements mandated by new state certification rules,
- the growing gifted student population which results in a need for an increase in gifted program personnel, and
- the limited availability of required university coursework in some areas of the State.

Section 1012.07, Florida Statutes, requires that the State Board of Education annually identify areas of critical teacher shortage.

Table 5 estimates the number of FTE teachers not certified in Critical Shortage Areas in the Fall of 2006. The percentage of teachers of the Gifted not appropriately certified ranked 3rd behind Reading and ESOL.

Table 6 identifies the percentage of FTE Teachers not certified in all ESE programs from 2001-2005. In 2005, teachers of the gifted, not certified, ranked first in all ESE programs at 15.1 percent.

Table 5
Estimated Number of FTE Teachers Not Certified in the Appropriate Field
Critical Teacher Shortage Areas
Fall 2006*

Subject Field	1 Number Teachers	2 Est. Number Teachers Not Approp. Certified	3 % Not Approp. Certified
Math	11,331	1,382	12.2
Science	9,195	689	7.5
Foreign Lang.	2,771	111	4.0
Reading	11,208	2,891	25.8
ESOL	3,283	799	24.3
Tech. Educ.	652	46	7.1
Mentally Handicapped	1,511	89	5.9
Specific Learning Disabled	2,276	142	6.3
Emotionally Handicapped	1,913	159	8.3
Varying Exceptionalities	10,535	612	5.8
Physically Impaired	242	4	1.8
Speech Impaired	2,854	20	0.7
Hearing Impaired	391	5	1.4
Visually Impaired	217	2	0.8
Autistic	719	33	4.6
Profoundly Mentally Handicapped	413	12	2.9
PreK Handicapped	7 66	20	2.6
Gifted	2,764	416	15.1
School Psychologist	1,376	77	5.6

^{*}Percentages for ESE fields are based on the 2005 report; the 2006 report is not yet available

Table 6 shows the trends since 2001 for ESE programs. Once again these figures indicate that the collapsing of the certification areas such as mentally handicapped, specific learning disabled, emotionally handicapped, varying exceptionalities, and related fields into one category, *exceptional student education*, has made it easier to find appropriately certified teachers for these areas.

T	able 6						
Percentage of FTE Teachers Not Certified in the Appropriate Field							
Selected Exceptional Student Education Programs							
Subject Field	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Mentally Handicapped	11.7	11.4	8.5	5.2	5.9		
Specific Learning Disabled	11.5	9.3	6.4	7.9	6.3		
Emotionally Handicapped	21.7	18.4	13.4	9.3	6.6		
Varying Exceptionalities	17.1	17.6	12.4	5.5	5.8		
Speech & Language Disabled	0.9	1.0	0.7	8.0	0.7		
Hearing Impaired	5.3	7.4	2.0	2.9	1.4		
Visually Impaired	6.5	3.0	1.6	1.2	8.0		
Autistic	11.9	13.3	8.3	5.2	4.6		
Profoundly Mentally Handicapped	9.7	12.0	7.6	3.7	2.9		
Severely Emot. Disturbed	17.4	19.1	13.3	8.9	11.5		
Gifted	16.0	25.8	26.7	13.9	15.1		
Total ESE*	12.9	13.6	10.7	5.9	5.9		

^{*} Includes ESE fields not shown above.

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Source: CRITICAL TEACHER SHORTAGE AREAS 2007-2008 Updated to Reflect Fall 2006 Data, February 2007 Office of Evaluation and Reporting Florida Department of Education.

District Needs

An analysis of district needs, based on specific data related to teacher vacancies and out-of field assignments, as well as considerations of accessibility, appropriateness, quality and costs of training available to teachers who need to add a certification area or renew existing certification, is included in the District Transmittal Form.

In order to continue reducing the number of out-of-field teachers of the gifted and to continue to expand the pool of qualified and fully-endorsed program personnel, the District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement was developed to:

- 1. Meet the instructional needs of districts where there is not an adequate number of fully endorsed teachers of the gifted.
- 2. Provide additional required training for teachers who have been hired from out of state with certification in gifted that does not meet all of Florida's requirements.
- 3. Prepare a pool of fully endorsed teachers of the gifted who can be placed as the need arises for additional staff.
- 4. Provide quality and relevant training to teachers of the gifted wishing to update their skills, knowledge, and competencies.
- 5. Provide instructional staff with an alternative means of acquiring certification endorsement in gifted.

In accordance with Rule 6A-1.0503, E4C, "Definition of Qualified Personnel," teachers assigned out-of-field must complete six (6) credit hours (or the equivalent) toward the appropriate certification (endorsement) during a school year of initial appointment, and each school year thereafter. Although Critical Teacher Shortage and State Training Grant Program funds have provided incentives for teachers to meet these requirements, the effort has been constrained by limited funding and by the lack of sufficient courses readily accessible to out-of-field teachers of the gifted.

To ensure the effective use of all existing training resources and meet the variety of teacher needs, the district has identified three providers (UWF/Escambia, Level 7 Learning, Beacon Learning) that meet all state endorsement requirements and aligns with the District Master Inservice Components (Appendix B). Program alignments and matrix are provided in Appendix C. Participants are not limited to one provider for completion, and will receive guidance from the Gifted Facilitator in planning coursework.

See assurance regarding district's determination of availability of course offerings appropriate to out-of-field teachers on the District Transmittal Form.

The primary target group for this add-on program is teachers who hold a valid Florida Temporary or Professional Educator's Certificate, based on a Bachelor's or higher degree, in an academic area, and who are currently assigned out-of-field in gifted education K-12. Current teaching credentials of program participants will be evaluated to determine which portions of the program must be completed for endorsement in gifted. (See Section VII: Management) The training is also appropriate for teachers who are seeking renewal of certification or staff development.

III. PROGRAM CONTENT/CURRICULUM

A. Competencies

The specialization competencies for the District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement were developed by a Florida Department of Education sponsored certification task force, representing statewide stakeholders and constituent groups. The competencies are grouped to correlate with the major components of the Rule 6A-4.01791, FAC; Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement-Academic Class. In addition, The Council for Exceptional Education (CEC) and National Association for Gifted Children (NAGC), two national organizations committed to promoting quality training programs, were used as resources in the final development of the competencies. A complete list of the Specialization Competencies for Gifted can be found in Appendix A1.

B. Specialization/Professional Studies

Since this District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement is intended primarily for teachers who currently hold a valid Florida Professional Educator's Certificate based on a Bachelor's or higher degree; it is assumed that teachers admitted to the program have demonstrated mastery of professional education competencies. A list of those competencies may be found on the state website

http://www.firn.edu/doe/sas/ftce/ftcecomp.htm See Appendix A2 for a definition of qualified instructional personnel.

C. Nationally Recognized Guidelines:

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) National Association for Gifted Children The Council for Exceptional Student Education

NAGC is an organization of parents, educators, other professionals and community leaders who unite to address the unique needs of children and youth with demonstrated gifts and talents as well as those children who may be able to develop their talent potential with appropriate educational experiences. The Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) is the national organization which promotes quality in programs for exceptional students, and has a long history of involvement in accreditation of personnel preparation programs and NCATE. NAGC and CEC collaborated for over three years to develop revised standards for teacher preparation in gifted education. NCATE, the professional organization that accredits schools and colleges of teacher education, adopted the revised gifted standards in the fall of 2006. The new standards reflect current thinking in gifted education and bring coherence to teacher education programs throughout the United States.

IV. INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN AND DELIVERY

A. Instructional Strand

There are five instructional strands included in the District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement. These strands have been developed to ensure that teachers meet the competencies required for teaching in Florida's gifted programs, and to support quality training on a statewide basis. See Appendix A2 specialization requirements for the Gifted Endorsement.

The five instructional strands and competencies are the following:

Nature and Needs of the Gifted

Cognitive and Affective

Family and Community

Typical and Atypical

Potential versus Performance

Theories of Intelligence

Prevalence of Giftedness

Emerging Trends

Screening and Assessment

Referral and Eligibility

Labeling

Matching Student to Program

Contrast to Regular

Delivery Models

State and Local Provisions

Cultural and Socioeconomic Differences

Socio-emotional Needs

National Evaluation

The Effective Teacher

Definitions and Laws

Historical and Contemporary

Research

Procedural Safeguards

Advocacy

• Curriculum Development for the Gifted

Key Terms

Program and State Standards

Principles of Differentiation

Curriculum Models

Curriculum and Instruction Strategies

Designing Units of Instruction

Instructional Needs and Strategies

Selecting Appropriate Materials, Resources, and Technology

Providing a Continuum of Services

Student Outcomes

Communicating and Advocating

Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted

Counseling Techniques

Affective Strategies for Enhancing Self-Concept

Career Counseling

Depression/Suicide

Underachievement

Parent Conferencing

• Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students

Defining Special Populations

Student Characteristics of Special Populations

Program Adaptations

Theory and Development of Creativity
 Theory of Creativity
 Development and Implementation Strategies
 Elements of Creativity
 Assessment of Creativity

B. Training Components

A complete set of training components can be found in Appendix B.

C. Matrix

This District Alternative Add-On Program is comprised of instructional strands as delineated in Appendix B, Gifted Add-On Matrix.

D. Instructors

Selection of instructors for the District Alternative Program for Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement, which incorporates the training modules, Gifted Add-On Endorsement Program, will be based on the following minimum selection criteria:

- current Florida teaching certificate (or the equivalent) with gifted endorsement (or documented expertise in gifted education),
- Master's Degree,
- background of successful staff development and/or adult training expertise,
- minimum three years successful teaching experience in gifted education,
- commitment to carry out the number of hours of instruction, individual participant consultation, and follow-up specified in each training module,
- commitment to use and maintain the integrity of the published training materials known collectively as the Gifted Add-On Endorsement, and
- commitment to the District Alternative Program For Add-On Certification: Gifted Endorsement and training program, and to the delivery of training at times and places convenient to the participants

V. COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

A. Program Completion

Satisfactory completion of all training activities in each module/component and demonstration of mastery of all competencies within is required for program completion.

B. Competency Demonstration

There are different levels built into each of the courses. The levels are:

- 1. Pre-assessment
- 2. Base level: compacting and built in assessment in every module to facilitate acceleration
- 3. Curriculum extension/skill development for those who demonstrate mastery of some of the basic concepts at pre-assessment
- 4. Creative productivity for those who demonstrate a higher level of mastery Successful completion of individual components for add-on certification purposes may be demonstrated through:
 - 1. Instructor's verification of successful demonstration of all applicable competencies within that component of the approved add-on program.
 - Instructor's verification of successful demonstration of all applicable competencies
 within that component of another approved add-on program of the district or another
 district, where reasonable equivalence between the components can be established
 through a review of the approved program.

3. Successful completion, with a grade of "B" or better/ on a college or university course documented by official transcript, where reasonable equivalence can be established between the component and the course through a review of the course catalog description and course materials.

The attainment of competencies will be monitored continuously through the participants' enrollment in the program. For participants who do not meet criteria, credit for the component will be withheld. In this case, candidate's progress should be reviewed to determine whether to advise the candidate out of the program or to arrange for additional instruction or coaching to overcome deficiencies.

Assessment of competencies may include portfolio assessment or conventional written tests, direct observation of assigned role plays and skill demonstrations in participants' own classrooms, and appraisal of video- or audio-taped skill demonstrations where direct observation is not possible.

VI. Program Evaluation

A. Evaluation Plan

This program will be evaluated by using participant assessment, training component assessment, and program assessment techniques.

- Participant Assessment Individual:
 - Participants will be evaluated on the basis of competency acquisition as verified by the instructor in accordance with approved competency demonstration methods and criteria. (In accordance with district in-service requirements, any participant who wishes to receive in-service points must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80 of the specific objectives using pre- and post-tests or other valid measures.)
- Training Component Assessment:
 Each training component will be evaluated by participants utilizing district staff development program procedures.
- Program Assessment

The program will be assessed by participants, instructors, staff development personnel, district exceptional student education administrative and supervisory staff, and FDLRS Associate Center contacts to determine program effectiveness, program efficiency in terms of management, operation, and delivery; and cost effectiveness.

B. An Annual Review

A formal annual program evaluation will be conducted. The following data will be collected and used to improve program performance and the carry-over effects of the in-service training.

Descriptive Data

Number of teachers who are out-of-field in gifted.

Number and percentage of the above who have enrolled in the add-on program.

- Number of enrollees who have taken and completed training components or coursework under program auspices.
- Number of enrollees dropped for nonperformance.

- Number and percentage of program completers.
- Number and percentage of program completers teaching in the District/State.

Client Satisfaction Data

Attitudes of participants will be surveyed to determine the extend to which:

- The program is meeting candidate needs.
- The quality of instruction is consistent with professional development standards.
- The curriculum is pertinent to their classroom and professional development needs.
- The pace, quantity, and quality of assignments are compatible with their primary teaching responsibilities.

Supervisory Evaluation Data

Principals and/or district level supervisors will perform site-based evaluations to determine if:

- Program needs are being met by the add-on endorsement program
- Skills acquired in the add-on courses are being practiced and shared with others
- Data from multiple sources, portfolio assessments, FCAT scores, etc., support positive impacted on student performance.

VII. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Overall management of this alternative endorsement program is the responsibility of the assigned Gifted Coordinator/Facilitator. This individual will have the responsibility of communicating and monitoring program guidelines within the District Master In-service Plan framework, and for program oversight to ensure compliance with State standards for operation of add-on endorsement programs. This responsibility will be carried out in coordination with appropriate district certification personnel (Professional Development Director and Human Resource Office) as well as Exceptional Education Administrative and supervisory personnel.

A. Candidate Application/Admission

Policies and procedures for the management of the program include the following:

- An add-on program candidate must submit, to the appropriate gifted district office, an application which includes the recommendation of the school principal "and/or district exceptional education administrator (or designee).
- Admission to the gifted add-on endorsement is limited to individuals who hold a valid Florida Temporary or Professional Educator's Certificate, issued on the basis on a bachelor's or higher degree, in an academic area. Note: Any applicant who enters the program based on a temporary certificate must complete the requirements for a professional certificate prior to the districts verification of program completion.

As part of the application process, candidates will be advised during a personal interview with the Gifted Coordinator/Facilitator regarding:

- requirements for continued employment in an out-of-field status
- requirements for adding an endorsement to an existing certificate
- availability of district approved coursework to meet endorsement requirements
- requirements for individuals holding a temporary certificate, a valid Florida Professional Educator's Certificate must be obtained prior to completion of the program.
- requirements for receiving a district stipend (budget availability)

Individuals who are accepted into the program will be provided a Plan of Study/Verification of Completion Requirements form (see Appendix D) which details all add-on certification requirements for gifted endorsement.

The district will maintain a file which documents all of the above procedures, as well as program attendance, performance, and completion data for each program participant.

B. Advisement

In addition to the procedures outlined above, the appropriate district office personnel will provide continuous advisement on matters related to certification, add-on offerings, and progress toward completion of program requirements.

C. Transfer and Utilization of Credit

Credit earned in college courses or training components completed through other state approved district add-on endorsement programs, where these are determined to be comparable in content and quality and where the candidate can demonstrate current competence, may be considered for transfer of credit to this add-on endorsement program. The District Add-On Program Coordinator or designee will determine if courses are comparable. Candidates must submit documentation of coursework or training.

D. Certification of Completion

Upon completion of all program requirements, each participant will work with the District Add-On Program Coordinator to verify completion of all requirements for adding the gifted endorsement to a certificate. The participant must submit the following to the district coordinator's office:

- A completed Plan of Study/Verification of Completion Requirements Form.
- Official university transcripts for all completed university courses.
- A certificate of completion from the course instructor.
- The district HR office (Certification Specialists) will submit to the Department of Education for final action a completed certification form (CT-115e) that the district completes when the teacher has completed the add-on program. The district will maintain copies of all items listed above as well as participants' records.

Appendix A1 ADMINISTRATIVE RULE 6A-4.01791 COMPETENCIES FOR GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

Administrative Rule 6A-4.01791

Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement--Academic Class Florida Department of Education 2005.

Module: Nature and Needs of Gifted Students

Nature and Needs of Students Who Are Gifted provides an overview of the evolution of gifted education on the national, state, and local level. Major events affecting gifted education are described as well as major policies and procedures governing the delivery of gifted education. Cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics common to individuals who are gifted are identified along with strategies that can be used to meet the academic needs of different categories of students who are gifted.

Competency 1.0

Upon completing this module, participants will develop an awareness of

- the teacher's role in the identification process,
- the process and content of individual psychological testing in the identification of the gifted,
- the roles and functions of various systems which support teachers working to meet the needs of children who are gifted,
- the cognitive and affective characteristics of children who are gifted, and
- the basic issues involved with the planning, developing, and implementing of programs for children who are gifted.

Specific Objectives:

TOPIC 1 – COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE

- Identify and describe cognitive and affective behaviors which lead to referrals to screening and testing for giftedness.
- Identify characteristics of giftedness and discuss the needs and problems associated with these characteristics.
- Discuss the role that creative thinking/process/products play in the identification of giftedness.

TOPIC 2 – FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

- Demonstrate awareness of how factors such as family dynamics, culture, integration of self, and education influence the development of giftedness.
- Develop an awareness of existence of special populations.

TOPIC 3 – TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL

Demonstrate knowledge of normal and advanced (typical and atypical) child development.

TOPIC 4 – POTENTIAL VERSUS PERFORMANCE

- Illustrate the relationship between high academic achievement and giftedness.
- Demonstrate understanding of the difference between potential vs. performance as it relates to giftedness.

TOPIC 5 – THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

Compare and contrast the theories of intelligence that pertain to gifted education.

TOPIC 6 – PREVALENCE OF GIFTEDNESS

• Identify the incidence of identified gifted students at the local, state, and national levels.

 Discuss how the prevalence of gifted students varies based on various definitions of giftedness in terms of culture, socio-economic level, location, and other factors.

TOPIC 7 – EMERGING TRENDS

Identify emerging national and state trends in the identification of students who may be gifted.

TOPIC 8 – SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

 Describe traditional/alternative assessment instruments/techniques used to screen and identify students who are gifted. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these instruments/techniques.

TOPIC 9 – REFERRAL AND ELIGIBILITY

- Explain the referral and identification process in your district. Consider the roles of students, parents, and school personnel.
- Define the criteria for gifted eligibility and placement.

TOPIC 10 – LABELING

• Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of labeling gifted students.

TOPIC 11 - IDENTIFICATION

• Discuss the relationship between gifted and programming and identification criteria.

TOPIC 12 - CONTRAST TO REGULAR

• Describe how gifted services differ from general education services with regard to curriculum, instruction, assessment, conceptual orientation, grouping, and environment.

TOPIC 13 – DELIVERY MODELS

- Describe different types of service delivery models for gifted programs.
- Discuss the relationship of the level of need to placement in a continuum of services

TOPIC 14 – STATE AND LOCAL PROVISIONS

Describe how gifted education is organized at the state and local levels.

TOPIC 15 – CULTURAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

Discuss the implications of cultural and socioeconomic differences on programming.

TOPIC 16 – SOCIO-EMOTIONAL NEEDS

• Identify the social and emotional needs of gifted students and discuss their implications in determining services.

TOPIC 17 - NATIONAL EVALUATION

• Discuss the positive and negative perceptions of various stakeholders regarding gifted education and compare to the perspectives presented in the federal report, "National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent"

TOPIC 18 – THE EFFECTIVE TEACHER

• Describe the characteristics of an effective teacher of gifted students.

TOPIC 19 – DEFINITIONS AND LAWS

- Demonstrate knowledge of the changing nature of state and national definitions of gifted.
- Identify the laws that directly impact gifted students and programs in Florida, including the relationship between exceptional student education and gifted programs

TOPIC 20 – HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY

• Demonstrate understanding of major historical and contemporary trends that influence gifted education.

TOPIC 21 - RESEARCH

 Identify and interpret current research findings and recommendations that impact gifted education e.g. National Association for Gifted Child (NAGC) Program Standards. http://www.nagc.org/webprek12.htm

TOPIC 22 - PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS

• Exhibit an understanding of the procedural safeguards for students who are gifted.

TOPIC 23 - ADVOCACY

- Discuss the role of the parent, teacher, and student in the advocacy process.
- Discuss the need for and benefits of parent involvement in the delivery of gifted program services.

Administrative Rule 6A-4.01791 Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement--Academic Class Florida Department of Education 2010

Module: Curriculum Development for the Gifted:

Curriculum Development for the Gifted provides an analysis of curriculum modifications for gifted learners based on the National Association for gifted Children (NAGC) Standards for Graduate Programs in Gifted Education.

Competency 2.0

Participants will be able to demonstrate modifications in the content, process, product, affect, and learning environment of classroom and curricula as they relate to gifted learners. Ultimately, course participants will design units of instruction that are powerful, aligned, engaging, authentic, and challenging.

The topics developed in *Curriculum Development for the Gifted* address various objectives. It is anticipated that, upon successful completion of this module the participant will be able to:

- 1. Key Terms, Defining Gifted and Curriculum, Justification of Need for Differentiation for Gifted
- 2. Program and State Standards, Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Students
- 3. Principles of Differentiation
- 4. Curriculum Models
- 5. Curriculum and Instructional Strategies
- 6. Selecting Appropriate Resources, Materials, and Technology.
- 7. Instructional Needs and Strategies
- 8. Designing Units of Instruction
- 9. Providing a Continuum of Services
- 10. Student Outcomes
- 11. Communicating and Advocating Effectively
- 12. Evaluation of Student Learning
- 13. Program Evaluation

The thirteen topics developed in *Curriculum and Instructional Strategies for Teaching Gifted* address various objectives. It is anticipated that, upon successful completion of this module, the participant will be able to:

- 1. Identify characteristics of students identified as gifted with a focus on the implications for learning and curricular issues. (Topic 1)
- 2. Justify the need to differentiate or adapt instruction to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted. (Topic 1)
- 3. Demonstrate understanding of the terminology used in the development of curriculum for students who are gifted, including such terms as acceleration, enrichment, and differentiation. (Topic 1)
- 4. Demonstrate knowledge of the role of current state/national standards of the general education curriculum and the implications for the education of students who are gifted. (Topic 2)
- 5. Demonstrate knowledge of the *Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners* and the ability to use them to guide planning instruction and assessment. (Topic 2)
- 6. Demonstrate knowledge of the national teacher preparation standards in gifted education. (Topic 2)

- 7. Demonstrate knowledge of the principles of differentiation for students who are gifted. (Topic 3)
- 8. Appreciate the role of assessment as an instructional strategy. (Topic 3)
- 9. Demonstrate the ability to evaluate models for teaching gifted curriculum. (Topic 4)
- 10. Develop an understanding of the issues of *equity* and *excellence* as they relate to students who are gifted. (Topic 5)
- 11. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, effective instructional strategies and the role of the teacher in implementing these strategies. (Topic 5)
- 12. Demonstrate the ability to identify and select challenging, multicultural gifted curriculum and appropriate instructional strategies. (Topic 5)
- 13. Identify the impact of Response to Intervention (RtI) as it pertains to students who are gifted. (Topic 5)
- 14. Demonstrate awareness and knowledge of appropriate resources and materials for developing curriculum and facilitating learning for students who are gifted. (Topic 6)
- 15. Develop a basis for the evaluation of technical, physical, and human resources to facilitate student achievement. (Topic 6)
- 16. Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students. (Topic 7)
- 17. Demonstrate the ability to develop a unit of instruction aligning curricular components—including objectives, introduction, teaching strategies, learning
- 18. Develop activities, products, resources, and assessments to meet the cognitive and affective needs of students who are gifted. (Topic 8)
- 19. Demonstrate knowledge of a continuum of services to support the needs and interests of students who are gifted. (Topic 9)
- 20. Demonstrate the ability to identify student outcomes, evaluate student progress, and develop an appropriate Educational Plan (EP). (Topic 10)
- 21. Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate and work in partnerships with students, families, and school personnel in the interest of students who are gifted. (Topic 11)
- 22. Demonstrate understanding of terminology related to differentiated assessment strategies. (Topic 12)
- 23. Identify various types of assessment strategies used before, during, and after instruction that provide evidence of student growth and understanding. (Topic 12)
- 24. Justify the need to differentiate assessment in order to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted. (Topic 12)
- 25. Use alternative assessments and technologies to evaluate student learning. (Topic 12)
- 26. Establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the gifted programs at local, district, and state levels based on research-based, valid approaches. (Topic 13)
- 27. Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the parameters defining gifted services as set by state and national standards, laws, rules, and policies. (Topic 13)
- 28. Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the unique needs of students who are gifted. (Topic 13)
- 29. Identify effects of culture and environment as well as family and key stakeholders in gifted programming. (Topic 13)

Administrative Rule 6A-4.01791 Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement--Academic Class Florida Department of Education, 2007

Component: Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted

Competency 3.0

The course provides an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on guidance and counseling, with an emphasis on classroom applications in the gifted classroom. The course is designed as a 60-hour course that includes participation in instructional activities, research, and extended learning outside of the classroom.

After completing this module, the participant should be able to:

- 1. Describe holistic developmental characteristics of a gifted child and understand what it is like to be gifted from the child's point of view.
- 2. Analyze strengths and vulnerabilities that distinguish students who are gifted from their agerelated peers.
- 3. Describe personality variances of individuals who are gifted and profoundly gifted.
- 4. Differentiate needs and concerns of students who are gifted in special populations, including differences due to gender, cultural and ethnic divergence, twice exceptionality, and low socio economic status.
- 5. Describe thoroughly risk factors and resiliency related to students who are gifted.
- 6. Identify numerous educational opportunities available for students who are gifted, and discuss the strengths and limitations of each.
- 7. Identify counseling and guidance activities and resources to assist students who are gifted K 12 and post-secondary to plan for course work, college, career, and life choices.
- 8. Use knowledge of social skills training to assist students who are gifted in developing healthy relationships and displaying leadership capability.
- 9. Acquire and refine the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to advocate as a teacher, parent, or supporter of self-advocacy for gifted students.
- 10. Understand special needs in parenting the gifted child and in family dynamics.
- 11. Understand and support children who are emotionally gifted and spiritually gifted.
- 12. Apply knowledge and skills necessary to assist students, their families, and educators in understanding the psychology of giftedness and in tapping community, state, and national resources for service support.
- 13. Become competent in identifying and navigating Web sites that extensively address topics related to giftedness for personal and professional use.

The content is organized to address thirteen Key Questions and a specific set of instructional objectives. You will find these objectives at the beginning of each course session.

The thirteen Key Questions are:

- 1. What does it mean to be gifted?
- 2. What characteristics do gifted individuals display across their lives that differentiate them from same-age peers?
- 3. What is the phenomenological experience of a gifted individual?

- 4. How do the strengths and vulnerabilities of gifted individuals impact their lives?
- 5. How does the very nature of highly gifted and profoundly gifted individuals separate them from others?
- 6. How can we identify and support a gifted child who displays atypical characteristics due to life differences?
- 7. How can we help foster resiliency in at-risk gifted students?
- 8. How can schools support our brightest students?
- 9. How can we help students learn what they want to do, not just what others think they should do?
- 10. How can we facilitate social skills and leadership development in students?
- 11. How can advocates positively affect others' understanding and acceptance of gifted children's needs?
- 12. What is different about parenting a gifted child?
- 13. Are all intellectually gifted children emotionally and spiritually gifted as well?

Administrative Rule 6A-4.01791 Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement--Academic Class Florida Department of Education 2008

Component: Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students

Competency 4.0

At the conclusion of this module, participants will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the evolution of gifted education, the nature and needs of gifted students who are from special populations, and appropriate programming for them.

Specific competencies include helping the participant develop an awareness of:

- 1. The teacher's own prejudices and stereotypes concerning students who are diverse gifted
- 2. The development of intercultural competence in the teacher and advocacy for underserved populations of gifted students
- 3. The cognitive, physical, and affective characteristics of diverse gifted children
- 4. Skills to assist in the screening and identification process
- 5. The process and content of individual psychological testing and alternate assessment in the identification of the gifted
- 6. The roles and functions of various systems that support teachers working to meet the needs of children from diverse populations who are gifted
- 7. The basic issues involved with the planning, development, and implementation of programs for diverse gifted children

The sessions developed in Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students address various objectives that attempt to answer four broad questions:

- 1. Who are they?
- 2. How do you find and identify them?
- 3. Why do diverse gifted students need different programs and curricular Options?
- 4. How can you judge the effectiveness of the programs for diverse students?

Administrative Rule 6A-4.01791

Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement--Academic Class Florida Department of Education, 2011

Module: Theory and Development of Creativity

Theory and Development of Creativity provides an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on creativity, with an emphasis on classroom applications in the gifted classroom. The course is designed as a 60-hour course that includes participation in instructional activities, research, and extended learning outside of the classroom.

Competency 5.0

Upon completing this module, participants will be provided an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on creativity, with an emphasis on classroom applications in the gifted classroom. It is helpful to think of this course in terms of three overriding goals:

- 1. To increase knowledge of the nature and definition of creativity
- 2. To reflect on and learn ways to enhance personal creativity
- 3. To provide ideas and strategies for teaching others (students) to develop and use their creativity

Specific Objectives:

Topic 1: Valuing Creativity

Key Question: Why is creativity important?

- 1. Describe the importance, implications, and benefits of creative thinking for students in today's schools and society (GT2K1).
- 2. Demonstrate an understanding of how creative thinking can be used to address problems in society (GT1K2).
- 3. Describe the impact of creativity on personal growth and self-actualization (GT2K3).

Topic 2: Defining Creativity

Key Question: What is creativity?

- 4. Compare and contrast several definitions of creativity, including a personal definition, and explain why a single definition has not been universally accepted (GT1K4).
- 5. Review research in the field of creativity and apply it to a classroom setting (GT1K1)
- 6. Demonstrate an understanding of the elements of creative thinking, e.g., fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration (GT7K1).
- 7. Identify cognitive and personal characteristics associated with creativity across cultures and throughout time using contemporary and historical examples (GT2K1).

Topic 3: Developing and Nurturing Creativity

Key Question: How can creativity be developed and nurtured?

- 8. Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that *facilitate* the development of creativity and its expression (GT2K2).
- 9. Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that *inhibit* the development of creativity and its expression (GT2K2).
- 10. Recognize ways to establish a classroom environment that fosters the development and expression of creativity (GT2K2).
- 11. Plan appropriate teaching strategies and groupings that support the development and expression of creative abilities (GT2K2).

- 12. Investigate tools and programs (e.g., Odyssey of the Mind, Future Problem Solving, and Invent America) for generating ideas focusing thought, and fostering creativity (GT4K2) and (GT9K2).
- 13. Develop instructional plans to integrate creativity within and across the content areas focusing on process and product (GT4S2) and (GT4S3).

Topic 4: Measuring Creativity and Assessing Creative Outcomes

Key Question: How can creativity be measured and creative outcomes be assessed?

- 14. Understand the role of assessment of creativity and the use of tests and inventories (GT8K2).
- 15. Describe, compare, and evaluate different instruments for measuring creativity (GT8K2) and (GT8S4).
- 16. Examine the role of assessment, including portfolio development, in evaluation of creative processes and products (GT8S4).
- 17. Describe traits and appropriate criteria used to assess creative outcomes and products (GT1K4).

Topic 5: Personalization and Commitment to Creativity

Key Question: How will you commit to nurturing creativity in your students and yourself?

- 18. Explore and analyze the ethical issues surrounding creativity (GT1K1).
- 19. Design and implement a personal plan for establishing a classroom environment to nurture and develop creativity (GT5S1), (GT5S2), and (GT5S3).
- 20. Evaluate personal and student creative development, and monitor success in applying creativity strategies to real problems and challenges (GT5S4), (GT8K3), and (GT9S7).

Appendix A2

SPECIALIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GIFTED ENDORSEMENT—ACADEMIC CLASS 6A-4.01791

DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL 6A-100503

6A-4.01791 Specialization Requirements for the Gifted Endorsement - Academic Class Beginning July 1, 1992.

- (1) A bachelor's or higher degree with certification in an academic class coverage, and
- (2) Fifteen (15) semester hours in gifted education to include three (3) semester hours in each area specified below:
- (a) Nature and needs of gifted students to include student characteristics; cognitive, social, and emotional needs; and history and current research;
- (b) Curriculum and instructional strategies for teaching gifted students to include modification of curriculum content, instructional process, student products, and learning environment;
- (c) Guidance and counseling of gifted students to include motivation, self-image, interpersonal skills, and career options for gifted students;
- (d) Educating special populations of gifted students such as minorities, underachievers, handicapped, economically disadvantaged, and highly gifted to include student characteristics and programmatic adaptations; and
- (e) Theory and development of creativity to include elements of creativity such as fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration.

Specific Authority 1001.02, 1012.55, 1012.56 FS. Law Implemented 1001.02, 1012.54, 1012.55, 1012.56 FS. History—New 7-1-92.

6A-1.0503 Definition of Qualified Instructional Personnel.

A qualified instructional person is defined as an instructional staff member who meets one (1) of the following conditions:

- (1) Holds a valid Florida educator's certificate with the appropriate coverage as provided for in the Course Code Directory as adopted by reference in Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C., or
- (2) Is a selected noncertificated person employed under the provisions of Rule 6A-1.0502, F.A.C., or
- (3) Holds a valid Florida educator's certificate with coverage other than that deemed appropriate by subsection (1) and has documented a highly qualified designation pursuant to 20 U.S.C. S. 7801(23), by a High, Objective, Uniform State Standard of Evaluation (HOUSSE) plan for the academic course assigned, or
- (4) Holds a valid Florida educator's certificate with coverage other than that deemed appropriate by subsection (1) and does not meet the requirements of subsection (3) and has been approved by the school board or charter school governing board to teach out-of-field after determination that a teacher with appropriate certification coverage is not available. All evidence of such qualifications and approval must be reflected in the individual's official personnel record; provided, however, that such approval may be granted by the school board or charter school governing board only under one (1) of the following conditions:
 - (a) The individual is in the first year of employment in the out-of-field assignment and has not been granted, during any preceding year in the district or charter school, approval by either the school board or the charter school governing board to be employed out-of-field in an area for which specific certification is otherwise required, or (b) The individual has earned the following college credit or inservice training in an approved district add-on program or district approved subject content professional development program:
 - 1. Out-of-field assignment other than ESOL (English to Speakers of Other Languages). A teacher out of field in a subject other than ESOL shall complete at least six (6) semester hours of college credit or the equivalent inservice toward the appropriate certification required in subsection (1) within one (1) calendar year from date of initial appointment to the out-of-field assignment and each calendar year thereafter until all requirements are completed for the appropriate subject certification;

- 2. Out-of-field assignment in only ESOL. A teacher out of field in only ESOL shall complete at least three (3) semester hours of college credit or the equivalent inservice toward the ESOL requirements within the first two (2) calendar years from date of initial assignment to a class with limited English proficient (LEP) students and three (3) semester hours or the equivalent inservice during each calendar year thereafter until all requirements for certification in ESOL are completed; or
- 3. Out-of-field assignment in ESOL and another subject. A teacher out of field in ESOL and another subject shall complete at least six (6) semester hours of college credit or the equivalent inservice toward the appropriate certification required by subsection (1) within one (1) calendar year from date of initial appointment to the out-of-field assignment and each calendar year thereafter until all requirements are completed for the appropriate subject certification. The training shall be completed in the following manner: During the first two years, at least three (3) of the required twelve (12) semester hours or the equivalent inservice shall be completed in ESOL strategies. Beginning with the third year and each year thereafter, at least three (3) semester hours or the equivalent inservice shall be completed in ESOL strategies and at least three (3) semester hours in the other out-of-field subject requirements. When either all ESOL or all other out-of-field subject requirements are completed, a teacher shall comply with the schedule specified in subparagraph (4)(b)1. or 2. of this rule as appropriate until all requirements are completed for both ESOL and the other out-of-field subject.
- 4. Waivers of college credit or inservice training in an approved district add-on or subject content professional development program may be obtained by one of the following provisions:
 - a. In lieu of college credit or the equivalent inservice specified in subparagraph (4)(b)1., 2., or 3. of this rule, an individual shall provide a doctor's statement certifying to medical inability to earn such credit during the prescribed time;
 - b. In lieu of college credit or the equivalent inservice specified in subparagraph (4)(b)1. of this rule, the district superintendent or charter school chief administrator shall provide a statement certifying to extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the teacher to earn such credit during the prescribed time; or
 - c. In lieu of college credit or the equivalent inservice specified in subparagraph (4)(b)1. or the criteria in paragraph (4)(a) of this rule, the Commissioner of Education may grant to the district, individual school sites, or a charter school a waiver of the requirements for a period of one (1) year on a one-time basis. The district superintendent or charter school chief administrator shall, pursuant to school board or charter school governing board approval for such waiver, show extenuating circumstances that create a hardship for the district or teachers in meeting the specified requirements, or (5) Is a nondegreed teacher of vocational ducation employed under the provisions of Section 1012.39, Florida Statutes. The requirements in Section 1012.39(1)(c)2.a. and b., Florida Statutes, must be satisfied prior to initial appointment to the position.

Specific Authority 1002.33(12), 1012.32, 1012.55(1), 1012.56(6) FS. Law Implemented 1002.33, 1012.05, 1012.32, 1012.39, 1012.55, 1012.56 FS. History—New 4-19-74, Repromulgated 12-5-74, Amended 9-8-76, Formerly 6A-1.503, Amended 10-30-90, 10-3-91, 2-18-93, 5-25-04, 3-1-05.

Appendix B

TRAINING COMPONENTS FOR THE DISTRICT ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FOR ADD-ON CERTIFICATION: GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

ESE: NATURE AND NEEDS OF THE GIFTED/GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

60 Points Per Certificate

7/12 2-100-029

General Objective

The purpose of this component is to provide participants with an overview of the evolution of gifted education on the national, state, and local level. Major events affecting gifted education are described as well as major policies and procedures governing the delivery of gifted education. Cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics common to individuals who are gifted are identified along with strategies that can be used to meet the academic needs of different categories of students who are gifted.

Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this component, participants will be able to:

- Identify and describe cognitive and affective behaviors, which lead to referrals to screening and testing for giftedness.
- Identify characteristics of giftedness and discuss the needs and problems associated with these characteristics.
- Identify the role that creative thinking/process/products play in the identification of giftedness.
- Demonstrate awareness of how factors such as family dynamics, culture, integration of self and education influence the development of giftedness.
- Develop an awareness of existence of special populations.
- Demonstrate knowledge of normal and advanced (typical and atypical) child development.
- Illustrate the relationship between high academic achievement and giftedness.
- Demonstrate understanding of the difference between potential vs. performance as it relates to giftedness.
- Compare and contrast the theories of intelligence that pertain to gifted education.
- Identify the incidence of identified gifted students at the local, state, and national levels. Discuss how the
 prevalence of gifted students varies based on various definitions of giftedness in terms of culture, socioeconomic level, location, and other factors.
- Identify emerging national and state trends in the identification of students who may be gifted.
- Describe traditional/alternative assessment instruments/techniques used to screen and identify students who
 are gifted. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these instruments/techniques.
- Explain the referral and identification process in your district. Consider the roles of students, parents, and school personnel.
- Define the criteria for gifted eligibility and placement.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of labeling gifted students.
- Discuss the relationship between gifted programming and identification criteria.
- Describe how gifted services differ from general education services with regard to curriculum, instruction, assessment, conceptual orientation, grouping and environment.
- Describe different types of service delivery models for gifted programs.
- Discuss the relationship of the level of need to placement in a continuum of services.
- Describe how gifted education is organized at the state and local levels.
- Identify the social and emotional needs of gifted students and discuss their implications in determining services.
- Discuss the positive and negative perceptions of various stakeholders regarding gifted education and compare to the perspectives presented in the federal report, "National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent."
- Describe the characteristics of an effective teacher of gifted students.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the changing nature of state and national definitions of gifted.
- Identify the laws that directly impact gifted students and programs in Florida, including the relationship between ESE and gifted programs.
- Demonstrate understanding of major historical and contemporary trends that influence gifted education.
- Identify and interpret current research findings and recommendations that impact gifted education, e.g. NAGC Program Standards. http://www.nagc.org/webprek12.htm
- Exhibit an understanding of the procedural safeguards for students who are gifted.
- Discuss the role of the parent, teacher, and student in the advocacy process.
- Discuss the need for and benefits of parent involvement in the delivery of gifted program services.

Description of Activities

Activities designed to accomplish the above objectives will be carried out in a face-to-face or online workshop setting. Consultant (s) knowledgeable in the field will provide instruction, via lectures, role-playing/simulation, demonstration and practice skills, and development of instructional material/plans.

Evaluation of participants

Evaluation of the specific objectives will be determined by the activity leader or designee through analysis of student performance data affected by training activities, portfolios maintained by the training participant, documented observation by administrators, rubrics developed for special area curriculum, teacher-provided test results/grade books, or curriculum alignment data. Participants must demonstrate increased competencies in 80% or more of the specific objectives in order to earn in-service credits.

Evaluation of Activity

An online evaluation for this activity will be conducted through PGS Online.

ESE: CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT/ GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

60 Points Per Certificate

7/12 2-100-030

General Objective

The purpose of this component is to provide participants with an analysis of curriculum modifications for gifted learners based on the National Association for gifted Children (NAGC) Standards for Graduate Programs in Gifted Education.

Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this component, participants will be able to:

- Identify characteristics of students identified as gifted with a focus on implications for learning and curricular issues.
- Justify the need to differentiate or adapt instruction to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted.
- Demonstrate understanding of the terminology used in the development of curriculum for students who are gifted, including such terms as acceleration, enrichment, and differentiation.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the role of current state/national standards of the general education curriculum and the implications for the education of students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the *Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners* and the ability to use them to guide planning instruction and assessment.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the national teacher preparation standards in gifted education.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the principles of differentiation for students who are gifted.
- Appreciate the role of assessment as an instructional strategy.
- Demonstrate the ability to evaluate models for teaching gifted curriculum.
- Develop an understanding of the issues of equity and excellence as they relate to students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate knowledge of research based, effective instructional strategies and the role of the teacher in implementing these strategies.
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and select challenging, multicultural gifted curriculum and appropriate instructional strategies.
- Identify the impact of Response to Intervention (RTI) as it pertains to students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate awareness and knowledge of appropriate resources and materials for developing curriculum and facilitating learning for students who are gifted.
- Develop a basis for the evaluation of technical, physical, and human resources to facilitate student achievement.
- Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students.
- Demonstrate knowledge of a continuum of services to support the needs and interests of students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate the ability to develop a unit of instruction aligning curricular components- including objectives, introduction, teaching strategies, learning activities, products, resources, and assessments to meet the cognitive and affective needs of students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate the ability to identify student outcomes, evaluate student progress, and develop an appropriate educational plan.
- Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate and work in partnerships with students, families, and school
 personnel in the interest of students who are gifted.
- Demonstrate understanding of terminology related to differentiated assessment strategies.
- Identify various types of assessment strategies used before, during, and after instruction that provide evidence of student growth and understanding.
- Justify the need to differentiate assessment in order to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted.
- Use alternative assessments and technologies to evaluate student learning.
- Establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the gifted programs at local, district, and state levels based on research based, valid approaches.
- Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the parameters defining gifted services as set by state and national standards, laws, rules, and policies.
- Identify effects of culture and environment as well as family and key stakeholders in gifted programming.

Description of Activities

Activities designed to accomplish the above objectives will be carried out in a face-to-face or online workshop setting. Consultant(s) knowledgeable in the field will provide instruction via lectures, role-playing/simulations, demonstration and practice of skills, and development of instructional materials/plans.

Evaluation of Participants

Evaluation of the specific objectives will be determined by the activity leader or designee through analysis of student performance data affected by training activities, portfolios maintained by the training participant, documented observation by administrators, rubrics developed for special area curriculum, teacher-provided test results/grade books, or curriculum alignment data. Participants must demonstrate increased competencies in 80% or more of the specific objectives in order to earn inservice credits.

Evaluation of Activity

An online evaluation for this activity will be conducted through PGS Online.

ESE: GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING/GIFTED ENDORSEMENT 60 Points Per Certificate

7/12 2-100-031

General Objective

The purpose of this component is to provide participants with an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on guidance and counseling, with an emphasis on classroom applications in the gifted classroom. The course is designed as a 60 hour course that includes participation in instructional activities, research, and extended learning outside of the classroom.

Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this component, participants will be able to:

- Identify common attitudes, biases, and pre-conceived expectations held about gifted children by teachers, parents, age-related peers, and through American society.
- Identify multiple ways attitudes and myths affect the everyday lives of gifted children, and impact educational services available to them.
- Identify at least five current definitions of giftedness. Note the impact each definition has in school, home, and society at large.
- Attain a developmental understanding of gifted individuals across the life span from infancy to adulthood incorporating a holistic perspective.
- Describe how the interaction between the environment and innate capabilities affects productivity throughout life.
- Understand the inner experience of children who are gifted.
- Become familiar with Dabrowski's Theory of Positive Disintegration and the importance of developmental potential and over excitabilities.
- Become cognizant of personality variables that affect the social and emotional well-being of gifted children.
- Understand strengths and vulnerabilities of a gifted individual that originates from within the self.
- Understand vulnerabilities that are due to another's reaction to giftedness.
- Understand vulnerabilities that are due to a specific circumstance.
- Realize that, by definition, a person who has an I.Q. four or more standard deviations above the norm will have greater difficulty finding peers and will be misunderstood by others.
- Recognize that a person with an I.Q. four or more standard Deviations above the norm is as holistically different from the norm as a person with an I.Q. four or more standard deviations below the norm is holistically different from the norm.
- Understand that any grouping of traits for profoundly gifted individuals is merely for convenience of presentation.
- Describe the different social and emotional needs of gifted students from special populations. Include gender, ethnicity and culture, socioeconomic status, twice and underachieving students.
- Realize the need for additional or different assessment tools to identify special population students.
- Learn how to recognize, understand, and support gifted children with multiple differences.
- Identify risk factors and resiliency as related to students who are gifted.
- Enumerate what you can do as a teacher to help students as risk.
- List symptoms in children and adults of addiction and physical or sexual abuse.
- Read Templeton National Report on Acceleration: A nation deceived: How schools hold back America's brightest students.
- Understand two categories of acceleration-grade based on subject based- and list 18 acceleration options.
- Recognize homeschooling as a positive option for some gifted students and families.
- Be aware of myths, fears, and expectations of teachers and administrators that hold back students and the research that responds to.
- Understand the need for supportive services for gifted individuals due to the complexity and sensitivity of their nature.
- Recognize that a counselor, therapist, or psychologist must be amply educated in the gifted field so not to misdiagnosis common characteristics of gifted individuals as pathology.
- Realize counseling provides empathy and partnership in times of need.

- Identify activities and resources to assist K-12 students who are gifted in planning for further education, career, or life choices.
- Recognize that guidance and career counseling support gifted individuals in decision making for positive life choices.
- Help students develop social skills and inspire leadership.
- Support gifted children's experience of global interconnectedness and personal responsibility to take action.
- Realize that a primary need in life.
- Help gifted children to understand that their profound sensitivity and empathy can be channeled to help humankind
- Recognize that perceptivity, empathy, ethics, values, integrity, and leadership are related.
- Acquire and refine the knowledge and skills needed to advocate for gifted learners.
- Identify how parent, teacher, and educational advocates can positively affect gifted services and programming.
- Identify advocacy issues, needs, resources, educational laws, skills, and strategies.
- Support the necessity of self-advocacy by gifted students.
- Understand that gifted children naturally have unique needs that parents are challenged to address daily.
- Recognize that parents of gifted children need guidance and support to respond suitably to additional needs and demands.
- Realize that parents of gifted children may experience isolation from other parents due to lack of understanding; societal expectations and myths; jealousy; competition; and lack of acceptance that gifted children have special needs.
- Understand the significance of quote from Mr. Rogers: "The best thing parents can do for children is to listen to them."
- Understand distinguishing characteristics of spiritual giftedness displayed in children.
- Realize a person can be emotionally or spiritually gifted, or intellectually gifted and not emotionally or spiritually gifted.

Description of Activities

Activities designed to accomplish the above objectives will be carried out in a face-to-face or online workshop setting. Consultant(s) knowledgeable in the field will provide instruction via lectures, role-playing/simulations, demonstration and practice of skills, and development of instructional materials/plans.

Evaluation of Participants

Evaluation of the specific objectives will be determined by the activity leader or designee through analysis of student performance data affected by training activities, portfolios maintained by the training participant, documented observation by administrators, rubrics developed for special area curriculum, teacher-provided test results/grade books, or curriculum alignment data. Participants must demonstrate increased competencies in 80% or more of the specific objectives in order to earn inservice credits.

Evaluation of Activity

An online evaluation for this activity will be conducted through PGS Online.

ESE: EDUCATION OF SPECIAL POPULATION OF THE GIFTED/GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

60 Points Per Certificate

7/12 2-100-032

General Objective

The purpose of this component is to provide participants will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the evolution of gifted education, the nature and needs of gifted students who are from special populations, and appropriate programming for them.

Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this component, participants will be able to:

- Examine the nature of giftedness in relation to multicultural principles and underserved populations.
- Acquire knowledge of diversity focus of national standards in gifted education.
- Justify the need to diversity focus of national standards in gifted education.
- Examine personal cultural competencies.
- Within the broad spectrum of giftedness in the general population, identify sub-groups and underserved populations.
- Understand the learning needs and challenges of diverse types of gifted children.
- Identify the unique needs of gifted girls, culturally diverse, rural disabled, underachieving, highly gifted, young gifted students, and disadvantaged gifted.
- Examine challenges of finding gifted students from underserved populations.
- Justify the need to modify and differentiate the curriculum in terms of the needs of these special populations.
- Demonstrate knowledge of Plan B State Board of Education Rules, 6A-6.03019, Special Instructional Programs for Students Who Are Gifted
- Demonstrate knowledge of alternative assessments and nontraditional screening and evaluation appropriate for use with students from special populations.
- Match appropriate screening and identification Procedures with the needs of the special populations.
- Understand the impact of global diversity issues in education of gifted students from diverse ethnic perspectives.
- Examine the rights and perspectives of diverse ethnic religions of gifted students and first amendment issues.
- Identify the characteristics of specific ethnic groups of gifted students.
- Develop an awareness of and demonstrate teaching strategies for addressing the needs of specific ethnic groups.
- Understand the characteristics and needs of linguistic minority gifted students.
- Appreciate and incorporate the cultural and linguistic perspectives of gifted students who are bilingual or multilingual into curriculum.
- Examine policies and procedures for working with gifted LEP (Limited English Proficient) or ELL (English Language Learners) students.
- Examine ways to identify high potential linguistic minority students.
- Identify strategies to effectively work with linguistically diverse gifted students and those who are classified as LEP or as ELL students.
- Examine the impact of cultural, ethical, and educational norms and expectations on underachievement in gifted students.
- Understand the individual characteristics, attitudes, and circumstances that can affect the achievement of a gifted student from diverse populations.
- Explore ways to identify gifted students from special Populations who are unsuccessful in school.
- Examine the characteristics and needs of these students.
- Identify strategies to assist these students.
- Clarify and define diverse types of twice exceptional Gifted students.
- Demonstrate knowledge, characteristics, and needs of students who are both gifted and hearing impaired/deaf, visually impaired/blind, and orthopedically disabled.
- Identify the reasons that gifted students with disabilities are underrepresented in gifted programs.
- Discuss strategies and programming needs for gifted students who are twice exceptional.
- Identify and describe ADD and ADHD.
- Identify the differences and similarities between ADD/ADHD and giftedness.
- Identify Asperger's syndrome and its occurrence in gifted students.

- Examine the characteristics and needs of these students.
- Discuss classroom strategies for creating a classroom supportive of gifted Students with behavioral/emotional disorders
- Define the types of gifted learning disabled students.
- Describe the procedures for identifying a gifted learning disabled student.
- Understand program designs for gifted students and learning disabilities.
- Identify and plan instructional strategies for teachers of gifted learning disabled students.
- Identify and describe low socioeconomic status populations that are underserved.
- Examine the nature of giftedness as masked by socioeconomic and educational disadvantages.
- Identify inhibiting socioeconomic factors that have prevented services for low income gifted children who have had inadequate learning opportunities.
- Identify key research on identification of disadvantaged gifted students from underserved populations. Examine
 alternative, contextual or process oriented forms of assessment as promising ways to identify low income gifted
 students.
- Examine methods and strategies that challenge the unique needs of disadvantaged gifted children.
- Research promising programs and services for poor gifted children that would accommodate their unique needs
 for skill-development, exposure to relevant experiences, mentoring opportunities and access to resources in the
 community.
- Identify and describe the impact of non-traditional experiences, values, cultural expectations on the development and educational experiences of gifted students.
- Identify the unique characteristics and needs of gifted students from diverse family structures.
- Identify strategies for stimulating personal growth of gifted students from diverse families.
- Identify community support systems for diverse families of gifted students.
- Examine concepts of age-appropriate development in relation to concepts of giftedness.
- Understand the needs and characteristics of very young gifted students.
- Examine ways to identify very young gifted students in early childhood education and support their educational and personal needs.
- Understand the needs and characteristics of highly gifted students.
- Identify problems and challenges and present options for developing skills in highly gifted students.
- Examine exemplary practices and programs for meeting the needs of the highly gifted student.
- Examine gender stereotyping and prejudice that impacts gifted girls; boys; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) students.
- Examine the impact of culture and ethnicity on gender expectations for gifted students from minority groups.
- Demonstrate knowledge of how gender issues can affect achievement and aspirations of gifted students.
- Explore the contribution of mentorships in their education.
- Identify and describe criteria of effective programs.
- Examine theories of giftedness in the socio-cultural perspective in relation to goals for gifted programs.
- Identify instructional methods that accommodate the needs of special populations.
- Identify key research on programs for special populations.
- Communicate and consult with school personnel to evaluate effectiveness of programs in local schools/districts.

Description of Activities

Activities designed to accomplish the above objectives will be carried out in a face-to-face or online workshop setting. Consultant(s) knowledgeable in the field will provide instruction via lectures, role-playing/simulations, demonstration and practice of skills, and development of instructional materials/plans.

Evaluation of Participants

Evaluation of the specific objectives will be determined by the activity leader or designee through analysis of student performance data affected by training activities, portfolios maintained by the training participant, documented observation by administrators, rubrics developed for special area curriculum, teacher-provided test results/grade books, or curriculum alignment data. Participants must demonstrate increased competencies in 80% or more of the specific objectives in order to earn inservice credits.

Evaluation of Activity

An online evaluation for this activity will be conducted through PGS online

ESE: THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY/GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

60 Points Per Certificate

7/12 2-100-028

General Objective

The purpose of this component is to provide participants with an overview of theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on creativity with an emphasis on classroom applications. Upon successful completion of the component, participants will be able to develop and utilize practical strategies for the nurturing of creativity.

Specific Objectives

Upon completion of this component, participants will be able to:

- Describe the importance, implications, and benefits of creative thinking for students in today's schools and society.
- Demonstrate an understanding of how creative thinking can be used to address problems in society.
- Describe the impact of creativity on personal growth and self-actualization.
- Compare and contrast several definitions of creativity, including a personal definition, and explain why a single definition
 has not been universally accepted.
- Review research in the field of creativity and apply it to a classroom setting.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the elements of creative thinking (e.g., fluency, flexibility, originality & elaboration.
- Identify cognitive and personal characteristics associated with creativity across cultures and throughout time using contemporary and historical examples.
- Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that facilitate the development of
 creativity and its expression.
- Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that inhibit the development of creativity and its expression.
- Recognize ways to establish a classroom environment that fosters the development and expression of creativity.
- Plan appropriate teaching strategies and groupings that support the development and expression of creative abilities.
- Investigate tools and programs (e.g., Odyssey of the Mind, Future Problem Solving, Invent America) for generating ideas, focusing thought, and fostering creativity.
- Describe, compare, and evaluate different instruments for measuring creativity.
- Examine the role of assessment, including portfolio development, in the evaluation of creative processes and products.
- Describe traits and appropriate criteria used to assess creative outcomes and products.
- Explore and analyze the ethical issues surrounding creativity.
- Design and implement a personal plan for establishing a classroom environment to nurture and develop creativity.
- Evaluate personal and student creative development and monitor success in applying creativity strategies to real problems and challenges.

Description of Activities

Activities designed to accomplish the above objectives will be carried out in a face-to-face or online workshop setting. Consultant(s) knowledgeable in the field will provide instruction via lectures, role-playing/simulations, demonstration and practice of skills, and development of instructional materials/plans.

Evaluation of Participants

Evaluation of the specific objectives will be determined by the activity leader or designee through analysis of student performance data affected by training activities, portfolios maintained by the training participant, documented observation by administrators, rubrics developed for special area curriculum, teacher-provided test results/grade books, or curriculum alignment data. Participants must demonstrate increased competencies in 80% or more of the specific objectives in order to earn inservice credits.

Evaluation of Activity

An online evaluation for this activity will be conducted through PGS Online.

Appendix C District Approved Content Crosswalks

Appendix C-1-UWF/Escambia Gifted Program
Appendix C-2-Level 7 Learning Gifted
Endorsement Progression Plan
Appendix C-3-Beacon Learning

Appendix C-1-UWF/Escambia Gifted Program

DISTRICT MASTER INSERVICE PLAN TRAINING COMPONENT NATURE AND NEEDS OF THE GIFTED

Component # 4102006

60 In-service Points (Maximum)

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 1 – COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE

Competency 1.0	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options	Method of	Resources
&	Topic 1	Activities	Competency	
Key Questions			Demonstration	
1.0 Upon completing	1.1 Identify and describe	List	List of characteristics/	Clark: Growing Up Gifted
this module	cognitive and affective	characteristics/	behaviors associated	
participant will	behaviors, which lead to	behaviors	with gifted	ERIC Digest #E476 http://ericec.org/digests/e476.html
develop an awareness	referrals to screening and	associated with		www.gifteddevelopment.com/Articles/Characteristics Scale.htm
of	testing for giftedness.	giftedness.	Panel discussions and	ERIC Digest #E527 http://ericec.org/digests/e527.html
• the teacher's role in			small group activities	Entre Digest #E327 Intep.//enece.org/digests/e327.html
the identification	1.2 Identify characteristics	Share with small		A Glossary of Gifted Education
process	of giftedness and discuss	group/combine	Chart	http://members.aol.com/svennord/ed/giftedgloss
 the process and 	the needs and problems	list for sharing	Brochure	
content of individual	associated with these	with entire group.		Perfectionism and the Highly Gifted Child
psychological testing	characteristics.			http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/perfect.htm
in the identification of		Compare		
the gifted	1.3 Identify the role that	completed		
 the roles and 	creative	(participant) list		
functions of various	thinking/process/products	with those of		
systems which	play in the identification	researchers,		
support teachers	of giftedness.	access ERIC		
working to meet the		Digests and web		
needs of children who		sites.		
are gifted				
 the cognitive and 		Facilitate a panel		
affective		discussion		
characteristics of		describing		
children who are		cognitive and		
gifted		affective		
 the basic issues 		behaviors.		
involved with the				

planning, developing,	Develop a chart of	
and implementing of	characteristics	
programs for children	and associated	
who are gifted.	problems and	
Who are they?	share with faculty.	
	Create a brochure	
	to share with	
	educators/parents	
	portraying gifted	
	characteristics	
	and the role that	
	creative thinking,	
	process, and	
	products play in	
	the identification	
	process.	

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 2 – FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 2	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.4 Demonstrate awareness of how factors such as family dynamics, culture, integration of self and education influence the development of giftedness. 1.5 Develop an awareness of existence of special populations.	Review the resources and create matrix listing different cultures and/or special populations (i.e. low socio-economic, twice exceptional, rural, minority, non-English/ESOL) and how these diversities might affect the development of gifted learners. Generate a list of questions related to the identified factors or matrix elements which might assist in the completion of the above matrix. Interview a family with a child that has been identified as gifted. Ask questions about family dynamics, cultures, curriculum, education, and early childhood development. Develop a format for the interview process for class use.	Matrix List of questions Sharing of traits	Family Factors Associated with High Academic Competence in former Head Start Children At Third Grade." The Gifted Child Quarterly, Fall 2002 ERIC Digest E497 http://www.ericfacility.net/ericdigests/ed333619.html Guiding the Gifted Child: A Practical Source for Parents and Teachers, Webb, JT, Meckstroth, EA, Tolan, SS

a small group and
prepare a list of
common traits in each
of the categories.
of the categories.
Develop a newsletter
concerning factors that
a beginning teacher of
the gifted will need to
know about cultures and
special populations. Also
include any other
information about
family dynamics,
curriculum, education,
and early childhood
development, and
underachieving gifted
that might be helpful for
beginning teachers.

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 3 – TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 3	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.6 Demonstrate knowledge of normal and advanced (typical and atypical) child development.	Compare/contrast "normal" and "gifted" children of same age referencing developmental areas such as academics, social, emotional, and physical. Create a T chart or develop Venn diagrams to depict these comparisons. Observe two children one "normal" and one "gifted." Observe the academics, social, emotional, and physical development of these two children. Develop an observation matrix for use by class. Chart observations using class created matrix.	Chart or Venn diagram. Reflective observation chart or matrix	The Role of Managed Mental Health Care in Counseling Gifted Children and Families." Roeper Review, Fall 2001. ERIC Digest E489 http://ericec.org/digests/e489.html "The Parent's Challenge" David C. Baird's Gifted Children Web-site. http://www3.sympatico.ca/daba/gifted/parents.htm http://www3.sympatico.ca/daba/gifted/who_aref.htm

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 4 – POTENTIAL VERSUS PERFORMANCE

Competency	Guiding	Learning Options	Method of	Resources
1.0	Objectives	Activities	Competency	
&	Topic 4		Demonstration	
Key Questions				
Continued from previous page	1.7Illustrate the relationship between high academic achievement and giftedness. 1.8 Demonstrate understanding of the difference between potential vs. performance as it relates to giftedness.	1.13.1 Visit the website http://www.appliedmotivation.com/Readings.html Locate articles of interest on achievement. Who would profit from these articles and why? Prepare a summary of article(s) and be prepared to share with group. 1.14.1 Poll participants about articles they reviewed. Develop Jigsaw groups for sharing information found in articles. Share findings. 1.15.1 Prepare a chart of different types of achievement, problems, and possible solutions or suggestions. Conduct a panel discussion focusing on potential vs. performance as it relates to giftedness. 1.16.1 Choose one of the theorists of intelligence found at the Indiana web site. Read about this person to determine their theory about intelligence? Create PowerPoint presentations for group on the identified theory. Share and compare your theorist with others.	Summary of article(s) Report of discussions related to findings Charts Reflection of panel discussion	Carol J. Mills and Linda F. Brody Overlooked and Unchallenged." Knowledge Quest http://www.appliedmotivation.com/Readings.html Anna Marks, Able Underachievers". The British Journal of Educational Psychology, Dec. 2001. "A Quiet Crisis in Educating Talented Students." National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent, October, 1993. www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/part1.html ERIC Digest E535. http://ericec.org/digests/e535.html GT-Nurturing Young Gifted Children http://ericec.org/faq/gt-nurt.html (Behaviors parents notice) ERIC 1985 Digest http://www.ericfacility.net/ericdigests/ed262519.html Intelligence Theory and Testing http://www.indiana.edu/~intell/index2.html

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 5 – THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 5	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Who are they?	1.9 Compare and contrast the theories of intelligence that pertain to gifted education.	Choose one of the theorists of intelligence found at the Indiana web site. Read about this person to determine their theory about intelligence? Create PowerPoint presentations for group on the identified theory. Share and compare your theorist with others.	Power Point presentation about the different theories and the theorists Class discussions	ERIC 1985 Digest http://www.ericfacility.net/ericdigests/ed262519.html Intelligence Theory and Testing http://www.indiana.edu/~intell/index2.html

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 6 – PREVALENCE OF GIFTEDNESS

Competency 1.0	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options	Method of Competency	Resources
&	Topic 6	Activities	Demonstration	
Key Questions				
Continued from previous page How do you find them?	1.10 Identify the incidence of identified gifted students at the local, state, and national levels. Discuss how the prevalence of gifted students varies based on various definitions of giftedness in terms of culture, socio-economic level, location, and other factors.	Use DOE/LEA web sites to identify incidence of gifted students at the district level for home district and several neighboring districts as well as at the state level. Chart findings. Create a data spreadsheet comparing the incidence of gifted in districts throughout the state. Read articles (resources) and seek out incidence of identified gifted students at the state level for other states and include information in spreadsheet. Convert spreadsheet data into bar graph and use as basis of discussion. Facilitate Jigsaw discussion (as per Specific Delivery Strategies) on articles and ERIC documents and	Completed chart of findings Spreadsheet and/or graphic representation of data Jigsaw discussion summaries Pie charts of profile information	Part II The Current Status of Education for the Nation's Most Talented Students National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent October 1993 http://www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/part2.html State Policies Regarding Education of the Gifted as Reflected in Legislation and Regulation. Collaborative Research Study CRS93302 (abstract) http://searcheric.org/ericdb/ED379849.htm Incidence of gifted: http://www.firn.edu/doe/commhome/datapage.htm "Is Every Child Gifted?" Roeper Review; June 1997; Vol 19 Issue 4; Mark Runco 2002 LEA Profile http://firn.edu/doe/commhome/datapage.htm ERIC Digest E520 http://searcheric.org/digests/ed358676.html
		create summaries as		

needed. Using the previously created incidence spreadsheet, facilitate a think/pair/share (TPS) discussion speculating on differences in identified incidence.
Identify ethnic, racial, socio-economic breakdown of gifted population from current LEA profile. Create Excel type pie-charts of district data to profile ethnic, racial, socio-economic, Free-Reduced Lunch, breakdown of entire district student population.

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 7 – EMERGING TRENDS

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 7	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.11 Identify emerging national and state trends in the identification of students who may be gifted.	1.23.1 Assign readings and review of web-sites. Summarize findings. 1.24.1 Facilitate Jigsaw discussions on readings. 1.25.1 Provide opportunity for panel discussion of articles and readings. 1.26.1 Complete Major Historical Events Affecting Gifted Education worksheet. Facilitate Jigsaw discussion on State definitions for the gifted and talented revisited. 1.27.1 Using chart paper and above article, recreate matrix depicting identification and definition practices for states to assist in internalization of material and concepts.	Summaries of readings and/or reviews Jigsaw discussion Panel discussion Major Historical Events worksheet Matrix on states' definition of gifted.	http://ericec.org/faq/gt-idsch.html State Gifted Education Associations http://www.nagc.org/Other/associations.htm Using Tests to Identify Gifted Students." NAGC Position Paper; http://www.nagc.org/Policy/pospaper.html Historical Perspective, Gifted Challenge Grant; Florida DOE Major Historical Events Affecting Gifted Education, Gifted Challenge Grant; Florida DOE worksheet State definitions for the gifted and talented revisited." Exceptional Children; Reston; Winter 2000; Kristen Stephens; Francis Karnes Towards a New Paradigm for Identifying Talent Potential" http://searcheric.org/ERICDB/ED388020.HTM

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 8 – SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

Competency 1.0	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options	Method of	Resources
&	Topic 8	Activities	Competency	
Key Questions			Demonstration	
Continued from previous page	1.12 Describe traditional/alternative assessment instruments/techniques used to screen and identify students who are gifted. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these instruments/techniques.	1.28.1 Using the full Renzulli Scales battery, evaluate a student who exhibits gifted characteristics. 1.29.1 Discuss the relative strengths and weakness of the Renzulli Scales. Consider group viewing of Finding Forrester." 1.30.1 Discuss reactions. Complete The Gifted Student: Case Study for Plan A Student. Complete the Identification Simulation. 1.31.1 Facilitate a series of Jigsaw discussions on selected articles 1.32.1 Create a mind-map to identify salient points of articles for discussion.	Renzulli Scales Discussion Identification Simulation Mind maps	Will the real gifted student please stand up?" Roeper Review; Dec 1998; 21(2), p. 161; Barbara Fischetti, Karen Emanuelson; Ann Shames "Teacher Bias in Identifying Gifted and Talented Students." Teri Powell, Del Siegle; http://www.sp.uconn.edu/~nrcgt/news/spring00/sprng005.html "Family Influences on the Achievement of Economically Disadvantaged Students: Implications for Gifted Identification and Programming." Scott Hunsaker; Mary Frasier; et al; http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/hunsfra2.html "Examining Identification and Instruction Practices for Gifted and Talented Limited English Proficient Students." Andrea Bermudez; Steven Rakow; (abstract) http://searchERIC.org/ericdb/ED360871.htm "An Analysis of Teacher Nominations and Student Performance in Gifted Programs," Gifted Child Quarterly; 41(2); Spring 1997; Scott Hunsaker; Vernon Finley; Elaine Frank "Wherefore Art Thou, Multiple Intelligences? Alternative Assessments for Identifying Talent in Ethnically Diverse and Low Income Students." Gifted Child Quarterly; 40(2), Spring 1996; Jonathan Plucker; Carolyn Callahan; Ellen Tomchin "ADHD and Children Who Are Gifted." ERIC EC Digest E522; James Webb; Diane Latimer; http://searcheric.org/digests/358673.html Alternative Assessment." (May 2000). http://ericec.org/faq/gt-altas.html "Identifying Adolescents Using Personality Characteristics: Dabrowski's Overexcitabilities." Roeper Review; Hun 1997; 19(4); Cheryl Ackerman; Leigh Paulus Case Study for Plan A Student simulation

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 9 – REFERRAL AND ELIGIBILITY

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 9	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.13 Explain the referral and identification process in your district. Consider the roles of students, parents, and school personnel. 1.14 Define the criteria for gifted eligibility and placement.	1.33.1 Discuss implications of district referral and identification documents and cross reference them to the ERIC document. Consider use of T-chart. 1.34.1 Cross-reference and discuss those district procedures that support the implementation of the State Rule for Gifted. 1.35.1 Create a PowerPoint presentation composed of the salient points of the referral and identification process that could be used during a parent night at school. 1.36.1 Facilitate a Jigsaw Discussion on the ERIC document.	Class discussion T-chart PowerPoint presentation. Evaluate criteria/rubric Jigsaw discussion	Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) State Rule for Gifted as per Chapter 6A-6.03019 http://fac.dos.state.fl.us/faconline/chapter06.pdf (pages 152-153) School District's Special Policies and Procedures as they relate to gifted. ERIC Document "Student Selection for Gifted/Talented Programs" (updated May 2000) http://ericec.org/faq/gt-idpar.html District's documents related to the gifted referral and identification process

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 10 – LABELING

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 10	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.15 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of labeling gifted students.	Facilitate group discussion of the two articles. Using chart paper or white board, brainstorm a list of advantages and disadvantages of labeling gifted students. Facilitate a discussion with gifted students regarding the advantages and disadvantages of being labeled. Alternative: Role-play gifted students discussing the advantages and disadvantages of being labeled.	Group discussion Brainstorm process Role-play activity	Gifted talented: Exploring the positive and negative aspects of labeling." Roeper Review: Bloomfield Hills: Dec 1998; Patrice Moulton; Michael Moulton; Mark Housewright; Keith Bailey "An interview with Maria Sapon-Shevin: Implications for students and teachers of labeling students as learning disabled/gifted." Intervention in School and Clinic: Austin; Mar 1999; Chris Walther-Thomas; Mary Brownell

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 11 – IDENTIFICATION

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 11	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.16 Discuss the relationship between gifted programming and identification criteria.	1.40.1 Compare standards identified in either readings to local or district programming and identification practices. Summarize comparisons using a T-chart or Venn diagram. 1.41.1 Facilitate a group discussion on relationship of district's identification procedures to NAGC criterion and to Texas State Plan.	Summary of comparisons with T-chart or Venn diagrams Group discussion	"Gifted Education Programming Criterion: Student Identification" from NAGC site: http://www.nagc.org/table7.htm Texas State Plan for the Education of Gifted/Talented Students http://www.swopnet.com/ed/TEA/Tx_State_Plan.html

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 12 – CONTRAST TO REGULAR

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 12	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page Why do gifted students need different programs and curricular options?	1.17 Describe how gifted services differ from general education services with regard to curriculum, instruction, assessment, conceptual orientation, grouping and environment.	Invite the district gifted coordinator to address participants on elements of differentiation. Facilitate Jigsaw discussion for each of the major elements of differentiation: acceleration, complexity, depth, novelty, intensity/idealism. Invite gifted adult" to discuss their school experiences. Observe and record an experienced teacher of the gifted using class created observation sheets. Review 13 Principles of Differentiation (Clark, p.449) and relate/ summarize rationale for these principles to the characteristics	Discussion with coordinator Jigsaw discussions Discussion with guest Record of observation of teacher Unit or lesson Presentation of Inservice Plan to include salient points and elements of program	Sunshine State Standards http://www.firn.edu/doe/menu/sss.htm www.nagc.org ERIC Digest E536 hhttp://ericec.org/digests/e536.html "Ability Grouping: Geared for the Gifted" by Ellen Fledler, Richard E. Lange and Susan Winebrenner, Roper Review, January 1994 ERIC Digest E510 http://www.ericfacility.net/ericdigests/ed342175.ht ml ERIC Digest E538 http://ericec.org/digests/e538.html

generally exhibited by
gifted students.
Facilitate Jigsaw
discussions on ERIC
Digests.
Host a panel discussion
among participants on
Questions Often
Asked" Clark pp 492-
493.
Update an existing unit
or lesson incorporating
elements of
differentiation.
differentiation.
Inservice Plan Develop
a program to present to
other adults (parents,
teachers,
administrators, school
board members, etc)
that helps increase
awareness of the
unique needs of gifted
students and their need
for appropriate
programming. Include a
program outline,
timeframe, related
handouts/overheads,
description of activities,
and a resource list.
and a resource list.

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 13 – DELIVERY MODELS

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 13	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page Why do gifted students need different programs and curricular options?	1.18 Describe different types of service delivery models for gifted programs. 1.19 Discuss the relationship of the level of need to placement in a continuum of services.	Conduct a Socratic seminar on strengths and weaknesses of service delivery models. Create a T-chart of results. 1.52.1 Create an Advocate Fair" based on the pyramid on Clark p.256. Assign a box" to participants, providing each a oneminute opportunity to advocate for their service delivery model. 1.53.1 Role-play a discussion between a basic education classroom teacher and a teacher of the gifted related to rationale each see for placing gifted students in their classroom. 1.54.1 Create a chart displaying the continuum of services	Chart of strengths and weaknesses Chart of continuum of services	"From Gifted Education to Programming for the Talent Development." Treffinger, Phi Delta Kappan, Bloomington, 79(10), June 1998 "Is gifted education still viable?" www.edweek.org "The WOGI Project: Types of Delivery Models" Compendium 2000-2001: Continuum of Services National Research Center for the Gifted and Talented: Research Should Inform Practice http://www.msd.k12.or.us/tagweb/giftedstandards.htm ERIC Digest E513 http://www.ericfacility.net/databases/ERIC Digests/ed352774.html ERIC Digest E464 http://www.ericfacility.net/databases/ERIC Digests/ed314916.html NAGC Gifted Education Programming Criterion: Program Design http://www.nagc.org/table3.htm

appropriate for gifted	
students.	
1.55.1 Brainstorm a list	
of strengths and	
weaknesses inherent in	
each of the service	
delivery models.	
1.56.1 Program visit.	
Arrange to visit a	
program that serves	
gifted students: for	
example, an	
International	
Baccalaureate Program,	
a visual and performing	
arts magnet school, or	
a class for	
underachieving gifted	
students. Log your	
observations and	
reactions and use this	
recorded log to develop	
a Power Point	
presentation that	
describes your visit and	
relates to this class and	
course readings.	

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 14 – STATE AND LOCAL PROVISIONS

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 14	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.20 Describe how gifted education is organized at the state and local levels.	1.57.1 Conduct a search of current online resources for organizational models and summarize findings. 1.58.1 Contact local gifted coordinator or lead teacher, asking for a mini-presentation or conference call related to gifted programming within district. 1.59.1 Poll teachers enrolled in class to verify their exposure to the various delivery models in place within district. Chart results. 1.60.1 Create a matrix or graphic organizer outlining the various gifted delivery models currently utilized within the school district.	Group discussions and completed summaries Matrix or graphic organizers	State Resources for Gifted Education http://ericec.org/fact/stateres.html Florida Department of Education BISCS Website, http://www.firn.edu/doe/commhome/ese- home.htm "State Definitions for the Gifted and Talented Revisited", by Kristen R. Stephens and Frances A. Karnes, Exceptional Children, 66, 219-238

1.61.1 Peruse through
the web sites of
neighboring school
districts to identify
service delivery models
in place. Chart results.
1.62.1 Analysis of data
Examine the relevant
data for gifted students
either throughout the
State of Florida, by
county, or throughout
one county by school.
Discuss (think, pair,
share) finding and
provide an explanation
for the variances you
observe.

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 15 – CULTURAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

	od of Competency Resources emonstration
page and emotional needs of discussion of program abilities gifted students and activities within your	"Appropriate Differentiated Services, Guides for Best Practices in the Education of Gifted Children." Coleman Gallagher, Gifted Child Today, September/October 1995 "Atypical Gifted" Understanding the Diversity of the Gifted." Bertie Kingore and Lynlee Rinard, TEMPO, Spring 1997, newsletter of the Texas Association for the Gifted and Talented ERIC Digest E520 (previously listed in Q2, Obj.1) http://www.ericfacility.net/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed358676.html ERIC Digest E480 http://www.ericfacility.net/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed321485.html "National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent" Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U. S. Department of Education, Part 2, http://www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/part2.html Part 3, http://www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/part3.html

	supported attitudes or	
	abilities that children	
	from this group might	
	bring to the learning	
	setting which would	
	be facilitating and/or	
	limiting. Discuss what	
	impact these would	
	have on the gifted	
	programming and	
	how these differences	
	could be used to	
	enhance learning.	
	Consider using graphic	
	representation of	
	findings.	
	1.68.1 Design a survey	
	for educators,	
	parents, and students	
	to address issues	
	related to gifted	
	programming. Review	
	what research says	
	about the issues	
	referenced in your	
	survey; conduct your	
	survey; report the	
	results; and compare	
	your findings to	
	current literature.	
	Your survey should	
	include at least twenty	
	potential respondents	
	and a minimum of five	
	questions.	
	•	

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 16 – SOCIO-EMOTIONAL NEEDS

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 16	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.22 Identify the social and emotional needs of gifted students and discuss their implications in determining services.	Conduct a discussion with students regarding the Eight Great Gripes of Gifted Kids." Consider inviting gifted students to participate in discussion. Develop and list strategies for dealing with the "Eight Great Gripes of Gifted Kids" (Gifted Kids Survival Guide and/or When Gifted Kids Don't Have All the Answers). Develop an affective board game for students who are gifted that involves the students discussing the social and emotional needs of gifted students. Field test the game with students, have them evaluate it, and include your results along with a detailed explanation and blueprint of the game.	Group discussions	ERIC Digest E527 Nurturing Social Emotional Development of Gifted Students' http://ericec.org/digests/e527.html (Note reading in Q1, Obj 1) ERIC Digest E488 Helping Gifted Students with Stress Management" http://ericec.org/digests/e488.html NAGC Gifted Education Programming Criterion: Socio-Emotional Guidance and Counseling http://www.nagc.org/table5.htm The Gifted Kids' Survival Guide, Galbraith and Delisle When Gifted Kids Don't Have All the Answers, Jim Delisle Judy Galbraith

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 17 – NATIONAL EVALUATION

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 17	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.23 Discuss the positive and negative perceptions of various stakeholders regarding gifted education and compare to the perspectives presented in the federal report, "National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent."	Role play/debate why gifted students need different programs and curricular options as various stakeholders: parents of gifted and non-gifted, classroom teacher, teacher of gifted, gifted and nongifted student, administrator, support staff, custodian, etc. Create a T-chart (pro and con listing) or matrix with comparisons of various stakeholders. Summarize ERIC documents and/or Think, Pair, Share discussions. Complete "Survey on Beliefs and Attitudes Regarding Gifted Programs" from Project GAGE.	Discussions and role- play Charts or matrices Summaries	"National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent" http://www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/ ERIC EC Digest #E476 http://ericec.org/digests/e476.html ERIC EC Digest #E525 http://ericec.org/digests/e525.html "Survey on Beliefs and Attitudes Regarding Gifted Programs" Project GAGE (HO 1.4) Beliefs About Education for Gifted Students" Project GAGE 1993

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 18 – THE EFFECTIVE TEACHER

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 18	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.24 Describe the characteristics of an effective teacher of gifted students.	Brainstorm and list characteristics of an effective teacher of the gifted. Create a T-chart cross-referencing identified characteristics with unique needs often associated with gifted learners. Create a cartoon, drawing, or caricature of an effective teacher of the gifted. Role play an effective teacher of the gifted (include costumes, props). Contrast with role-play of ineffective teacher of the gifted.	List of characteristics of an effective teacher of the gifted T-chart Role play	"Who Should Teach the Gifted" Imogene Ramsey <i>The Clearing House</i> , 1990, Vol. 63 NAGC Position Paper: "Competencies Needed by Teachers of Gifted and Talented Students" Gifted Education Programming Criterion: Professional Development http://www.nagc.org/table6.htm

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 19 – DEFINITIONS AND LAWS

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 19	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What else should you consider?	1.25 Demonstrate knowledge of the changing nature of state and national definitions of gifted. 1.26 Identify the laws that directly impact gifted students and programs in Florida, including the relationship between ESE and gifted programs.	1.81.1 Using the State Resources and State Definitions articles, choose two states that you have either lived in or have relatives or friends living in and compare and contrast the definitions of gifted in these two states. Prepare a chart to illustrate or summarize your findings. 1.82.1 Create chart listing salient points of Florida's State Rule for Gifted vis-à-vis other exceptionalities.	Spreadsheet and/or charts depicting common traits of states in defining gifted. Group discussions Charts	State Resources for Gifted Education— http://ericec.org/fact/stateres.html Kristen R. Stephens and Frances A. Karnes, "State Definitions for the Gifted and Talented Revisited." Exceptional Children, 66, 219-238. (refer to Q2, Obj. 2) Florida Administrative Code (FAC) State Rule for Gifted as per Chapter 6A-6.03019 http://fac.dos.state.fl.us/faconline/chapter06.pdf pp 152-153

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 20 – HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 20	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.27 Demonstrate understanding of major historical and contemporary trends that influence gifted education.	List the major events affecting the development of gifted education in the US and FL. Use that list to prepare a timeline of major events affecting the development of gifted education. Create a graphic representation or web illustrating the salient points of the selected readings.	List and timeline Graphic representation or web	A Century of Gifted Education." Gifted Child Today Magazine, Nov/Dec. 1999. http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?Did=00000004703 4484&Fmt=3&Deli=1&Mtd=1&Idx=3&Sid=1&RQT=30 9 "The Top 10 Events in Gifted Education." Gifted Child Today Magazine, Nov/Dec. 1999. http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?Did=00000004703 4510&Fmt=3&Deli=1&Mtd=1&Idx=7&Sid=1&RQT=30 9 "My view of the "Top 10" events that have influenced the field of gifted education during the past century." Gifted Child Today Magazine; Mobile; Nov/Dec 1999, Patricia A Haensly. http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?Did=00000004703 4474&Fmt=3&Deli=1&Mtd=1&Idx=6&Sid=1&RQT=30 9

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 21 - RESEARCH

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 21	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page	1.28 Identify and interpret current research findings and recommendations that impact gifted education, e.g. NAGC Program Standards. http://www.nagc.org/webprek12.htm	Review district gifted program standards (when available) in light of those profiled on NAGC Program Standards site. Summarize findings. Assign related topics for research and discussion (based on Kidsource web site). Use ERIC Digest as preliminary source or reference. Create data spreadsheet which compares/contrasts common or major topics discussed in various articles, digests, and/or research papers. Create draft program standards for school district, if none exist.	Summary of findings Research paper on assigned topic Data spreadsheet Draft program standards	http://www.nagc.org/webprek12.htm Topics for research and discussion http://www.kidsource.com/kidsource/pages/ed.gifte d.html District curriculum and/or program standards

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 22 – PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS

Competency 1.0 &	Guiding Objectives Topic 22	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Key Questions		7.00.0.00		
~	1.29 Exhibit an understanding of the procedural safeguards for students who are gifted.	Review elements of the procedural safeguards, as outlined in the new language of IDEA and relate to those district practices and procedures currently in place. Summarize findings. Review Florida's "Summary of Procedural Safeguards for Students Who Are Gifted" and or ERIC Digest # E541. Summarize findings. Conduct a "roundrobin" discussion on the elements of the procedural safeguards vis-à-vis information in ERIC Digest.	Demonstration Identify salient points from suggested readings. Round robin discussion Role play	Nichcy's "Procedural safeguards at a glance." http://www.nichcy.org/Trainpkg/traintxt/10txt.htm-glance ERIC Digest #E541 http://ericec.org/digests/e541.html Florida's "Summary of Procedural Safeguards for Students Who Are Gifted." http://www.firn.edu/doe/bin00014/pdf/giftgard.pdf
		Role play an eligibility staffing where parent requests explanation of Florida's procedural safeguards.		

NATURE AND NEEDS MATRIX TOPIC 23 – ADVOCACY

Competency 1.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 23	Learning Options Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from	1.30 Discuss the role of the	Outline the four pitfalls	Outline	ERIC Digest #E494
previous page	parent, teacher, and	often associated with		http://ericec.org/digests/darchives/e494.html
	student in the advocacy	gifted advocacy (as	Brainstorming activity	
	process.	outlined in the ERIC		Gifted Advocacy Resource Sheet
		Digest Supporting	Flow chart	http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/advocacy.htm
	1.31 Discuss the need for	Gifted Education		
	and benefits of parent	Through Advocacy).	Graphic representation	
	involvement in the delivery			
	of gifted program services.	Discuss implications	Group assignment	
		and brainstorm ways to		
		avoid pitfalls.	Summary of readings	
		Establish several work	Panel discussions	
		groups and assign each		
		the task of creating a		
		flow chart or graphic		
		representation of the		
		major steps involved in		
		establishing and		
		maintaining a		
		successful parent		
		advocacy group.		
		Use Hogies Gifted web		
		site Gifted Advocacy		
		resource sheet to		
		assign readings aimed		
		at providing further		
		information on parent,		
		teacher, and/or		
		student role in the		

	advocacy process.	
	Summarize findings	
	and share information	
	with group in a panel	
	discussion format.	

For add-on certification purposes, the participant must demonstrate the successful completion of all applicable competencies within the components, with such demonstration verified by the instructor. For inservice credit purposes, the participant must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the specific objectives using pro- and post-texts or other valid measures.

Component Evaluation: The district's staff development program procedures will be used for evaluating coverage of the specified competencies and the effectiveness of instructional presentations. Instructors will evaluate content and make recommendations (or additions, modifications or deletion) of component content, activities or evaluation procedures.

DISTRICT MASTER INSERVICE PLAN TRAINING COMPONENT Curriculum Development for the Gifted Component # 1105006 60 Inservice Points (Maximum)

Curriculum Matrix Curriculum Topic 1 – Key Terms, Defining Gifted and Curriculum, Justification of Need for Differentiation for Gifted

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 1	Learning Options - Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
2.0 Who is a gifted learner, and what makes the learning process different for a student	2.1 Identify characteristics of students identified as gifted with a focus on	Develop a personal definition of gifted. Share in pairs and in groups. Develop group definitions of gifted. Refer to the	Completed definitions of gifted. Correct identification of	Websites: http://www.fldoe.org (to access State Rules) http://www.fldoe.org/bii/Gifted_Ed/ (to access gifted web page)
who is gifted? What is effective curriculum? What is the relationship between instruction/ content and student learning?	implications for learning and curricular issues. (GT2K1);(GT3K1) 2.2 Justify the need to differentiate or adapt instruction to respond to	national and state definitions. Read Common Myths (Topic 1 HO 1). Identify which myths or truths are addressed through a selected simulation or	Participation in role-play presentations and response activity. Completed written argument.	Berger, S. (2000). Common myths about gifted students. Adapted from <i>College planning for gifted students</i> (2nd ed.). Arlington, VA: ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education. Retrieved from http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/fact/myths.html (Topic 1 HO 1)
Continued from previous page	the needs of the student who is gifted. (GT7K1-2-3) 2.3 Demonstrate understanding of the terminology used in the	learning game. Create a myth/reality game about gifted learners. Role-play a myth to a group and have group hold up true/false response cards to state	Completed definition of curriculum. Completed Flowchart. Justification statement.	Colangelo, N., & Davis, G. A. (2003). Handbook of gifted education. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Davis, G. A., & Rimm, S. B. (1998). Education of the gifted and talented. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
	development of curriculum for students who are gifted, including such terms as acceleration, enrichment, and differentiation. (GT4S3)	their opinion. How could you present this to your faculty or at a parent meeting? Discuss the sides of the arguments for and against limiting gifted to academics only.	Participation in discussion and overview assessment activity. Completed journal entry.	Maker, C. J., & Nielson, A. B. (1996). <i>Teaching models in the education of the gifted</i> . Austin, TX: Pro-Ed. Tomlinson, C. A., Kaplan, S. N., Renzulli, J. S., Purcell, J., Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). <i>The parallel curriculum</i> . Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

Develop a personal		U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational
definition of curriculum.	Completed worksheet.	Research and Improvement (1993, October). National
Share in pairs and groups	(Topic 1 HO 2)	excellence: A case for developing America's talent.
to develop a common	Completed worksheet.	Retrieved from
definition. Refer to	(Topic 1 HO3)	www.ed.gov/pubs/DevTalent/toc.html
definition from <i>The</i>	(10pic 11103)	
Parallel Curriculum. Then		
brainstorm characteristics		
of highly effective		
curriculum. Refer to <i>The</i>		
Parallel Curriculum book		
pp. 11–12 to discuss		
characteristics cited.		
Identify characteristics of		
children who are gifted		
and talented and their		
curricular implication in		
the classroom on a		
Flowchart (Topic 1 HO 4).		
Review Department of		
Education paper on		
Acceleration on website.		
With characteristics of a		
gifted learner in mind,		
review the state of Florida		
Rules related to providing		
service for students who		
are gifted and the rule for		
developing an educational		
plan for the gifted.		
Develop a justification for		
providing a specially		
designed instruction for		
this population.		
Using the pages from		
above, complete an		
overview assessment of		
the traits of effective		
curriculum as compared		
to what is currently being		
delivered in classrooms.		
Follow up with discussion		
1 Chow up with discussion		

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regarding the current
status and implications for
students who are gifted.
Journal opinions of the
quality of instruction that
students who are gifted
are receiving in their local
area or classrooms.
Using Terms of
Differentiation (Topic 1
но
2), complete a word sort
activity by sorting terms
into "When," "How," and
"What" groups. Discuss
terms.
Complete matching
activity with Key Terms
(Topic 1 HO 3) and discuss
terms. (May serve as pre-
test)

Curriculum Matrix
Topic 2 – Program and State Standards, Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Students

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 2	Learning Options - Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What are the Program and teacher standards for educating students who are gifted? What is the rationale for establishing standards, and what do they offer to gifted education? What are the Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners and how are they intended to be used? Are there standards for teachers of students who are gifted, and do these standards pertain to curriculum? Continued from previous page	2.4 Demonstrate knowledge of the role of current state/national standards of the general education curriculum and the implications for the education of students who are gifted. (GT9K2) (GT9S5) 2.5 Demonstrate knowledge of the Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners and the ability to use them to guide planning instruction and assessment. (GT9S4) (GT10S5) (GT7S1) (GT8K3) 2.6 Demonstrate knowledge of the national teacher preparation standards in gifted education. (GT9K2) (GT9S5)	Debate the positive and negative influence of standards. (Build on the terms from Topic 1) Develop a summary paper of VanTassel-Baska's chapter three with a summative paragraph aligning the relevance of the content to the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS). Create a statement—pro or con—for the NGSSS as they pertain to gifted education. Discuss how standards have changed over time with regard to both format and level of expectation. Predict what standards may look like in 10 years? 20 years? Using Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners as a reference, discuss how a "gifted framework" may be different than the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS). Use the resources through the WOGI website to	Class discussion. Summary paper. Written statement. Discussion and predictions Discussion and PowerPoint presentation and/or video. Completion of Checklist for Challenge and Rigor and small group presentations with observations. Small group/class discussion.	VanTassel-Baska, J. (2003). Curriculum planning and instructional design for gifted learners. Denver, CO: Love Publishing. Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS): www.floridastandards.org National Association for Gifted Children. (2000). Pre-K—grade 12 gifted program standards: NAGC standards. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from http://www.nagc.org/uploaded Files/PDF/Standards_PDFs/ k12%20GT%20standards%20 brochure.pdf Landrum, M., Callahan, C., & Shaklee, B. (Eds.), (2001). Aiming for excellence: Gifted program standards. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Weber, C. L., Graffam, B., Handley, M., Henderson, W., Kesler, M., O'Meara, J., Orr, M., Rawlins, S., & Stanley, L. (2007). Florida's frameworks for K-12 gifted learners. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Education. Retrieved from http://etc.usf.edu/flstandards/sss/frameworks.pdf Websites: For resources to address the Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners. http://www.unfwogi.com/frameworks.html NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards: http://www.nagc.org/ uploadedFiles/Information_and_Resources/NCATE_standards/final%20 standards%20(2006).pdf

The state of the s	<u> </u>
	provide a PowerPoint
	presentation and/or a
	detailed no motion video
	of each goal. (See Topic 2
	HO 1)
	Using the Checklist for
	Challenge and Rigor
	(Topic 2 HO 2) from the
	WOGI resources provided
	on the website, examine a
	current unit that has been
	developed. In small
	groups, look for strengths
	and needs of the unit
	based on the rubric. Share
	observations.
	Review the NAGC-CEC
	Teacher Preparation
	Standards (Topic 2 HO 3).
	Identify which standards
	support a curriculum
	focus for educating
	students who are gifted.
	Discuss the importance of
	each in small groups and
	then as a class.
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Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 3 – Principles of Differentiation

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 3	Learning Options - Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What are the principles of differentiated curriculum for students who are gifted? What are the principles of differentiation curriculum for students who are gifted?	2.7 Demonstrate knowledge of the principles of differentiation for students who are gifted. (GT4K1-2) (GT4S1,2,3,4,and5) 2.8 Appreciate the role of assessment as an instructional strategy. (GT8K3)	Discuss the NAGC Position Paper (Topic 3 HO 1). Chart what does and what does not constitute differentiation when adjusting curriculum for students who are gifted. Read Differentiating Curriculum for Gifted Students (Topic 3 HO 2) and chart the strategies noted. Write a statement comparing strategies in Topic 3 HO 1 and Topic 3 HO 2. Identify content specialists who might provide support for extensions to units of study. In small groups identify a unit topic and brainstorm possible mentors or content experts to contact. Review June Maker's	Completed chart of strategies. Statement of comparison. Small group unit analysis. Completion of chart.	National Association for Gifted Children (1998, October). Position Papers of the National Association for Gifted Children. Washington, DC: Author. (Topic 3 HO 1) Berger, S. L. (1991). Differentiating curriculum for gifted students. Retrieved from http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/archived/e510.ht ml (Topic 3 HO 2) Maker, C. J., & Nielson, A. B. (1996). Teaching models in the education of the gifted. Austin, TX: Pro-Ed. [Overview of modification areas] Instructional strategies for the differentiated classroom (2003). (video available from ASCD, P.O. Box 79760, Baltimore, MD 21279-0760; 800-933-2723; http://shop.ascd.org) Tomlinson, C. A. (2001). How to differentiate instruction in mixed-ability classrooms. Alexandria, VA: ASCD. Kaplan, S. (1979). Inservice training manual: Activities for developing curriculum for the gifted/talented. Los Angeles, CA: Office of the Ventura County Superintendent of Schools.

Model for Content Modifications (Topic 3 HO 3a & 3b) and match the components of Maker's modification of differentiated	
curriculum to the specific areas, including content, process, product, and the learning environment on a chart.	

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 4 – Curriculum Models

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 3	Learning Options - Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What are the principles of differentiation curriculum for students who are gifted?	2.9 Appreciate the role of assessment as an instructional strategy. (GT8K3)	In a Venn Diagram, compare and contrast various models for differentiation. Suggested models include: 1. Tomlinson's Differentiated Instruction 2. Curriculum Council's Principles of Differentiated Curriculum (Topic 3 HO 4) 3. Maker's Modification of Differentiated Curriculum (Topic 3 HO 3a) 4. Parallel Curriculum Model (see PowerPoint presentations) Using a T-chart (Topic 3 HO 7), summarize what a differentiated classroom might look and sound like. Using the resources from the online Differentiation Toolbox (be sure to	Venn diagram (Topic 3 HO 5 and/or Topic 3 HO 6). T-Chart (Topic 3 HO 7). Small group presentations. Discussion and journal entry.	Parallel Curriculum Model PowerPoint Presentations: http://www.nagc.org/index.aspx?id=1069 http://people.wm.edu/~clties/PCM Shelby short.pdf Tomlinson, C. A., & Edison, C. C. (2003). Differentiating curriculum, grades 5–9. Alexandria, VA: ASCD. Tomlinson, C. A., & Edison, C. C. (2003). Differentiation in practice: A resource guide for differentiating curriculum, grades K–5. Alexandria, VA: ASCD. Tomlinson, C. A., Kaplan, S. N., Renzulli, J. S., Purcell, J., Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). The parallel curriculum. Thousand Oakes, CA: Corwin Press. Tomlinson, C.A. (1998). The differentiated classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners. Alexandria, VA: ASCD. The Differentiation Toolbox by Oliver and Shields. Retrieved from http://www.larrylewin.com/workshops/booklets/diff erentiation/DiffChap2.pdf

take the quiz first!),
explore strategies for
differentiated
instruction and
assessment. In small
groups, present
content explored,
including the forms of
assessment and
purpose of each.
Discuss: What is the
prevalence of
differentiation activities
(strategies) in your
school? In your
classroom? In other
classrooms for the
gifted? Write a
concluding statement
as a journal entry.

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 5 – Curriculum and Instructional Strategies

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 4	4 Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What are the strengths and weaknesses of various curriculum models for students who are gifted? What are the strengths and weaknesses of various curriculum models for students who are gifted?	2.10 Demonstrate the ability to evaluate models for teaching gifted curriculum. (GT7K1, 2) (GT3K2) 2.11 Demonstrate the ability to evaluate models for teaching gifted curriculum. (GT7K1,2) (GT3K2)	Complete Worksheet Topic 4 HO 1 to pre- assess your lesson plan strategy. After completing recommended readings, discuss how a curriculum model might act as a guide to curriculum development. Include the role of the Educational Plan (EP) goals in discussion of each of the models. Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of various selected models of curriculum development for the gifted according to Maker's Principles of Differentiated Curriculum on a matrix (Topic 4 HO 2). Explain the role pre- testing plays in each model.	Completed worksheet and discussion of commonalities with others in the class. Participation in discussions. Completed worksheet that compares selected models. Participation in discussion. Participation in group. Completed analysis paper. Completed journal entry.	Clark, B. (2002). <i>Growing up gifted</i> (6 th ed., pp. 363–378, 446–474). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Merrill Prentice Hall. Colangelo, N., & Davis, G. A. (2003). <i>Handbook of gifted education</i> (pp. 136–154). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Maker, C. J. (1982). <i>Teaching models in the education of the gifted</i> . Rockville, MD: Aspens Systems Corporation. Purcell, H. J., Burns, D. E., & Leppien, J. H. (2002). The parallel curriculum model (PCM): The whole story. <i>Teaching for High Potential</i> , <i>6</i> (1), 1–4. Renzulli, J. S. (1986). <i>Systems and models for developing programs for the gifted and talented</i> . Mansfield Center, CT: Creative Learning Press. Tomlinson, C. A., Kaplan, S. N., Renzulli, J. S., Purcell, J., Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). <i>The parallel curriculum</i> . Thousand Oakes, CA: Corwin Press. VanTassel-Baska, J., & Brown, E. F. (2007). Toward best practice: An analysis of the efficacy of curriculum models in gifted education. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly</i> , <i>51</i> (4). 342–358. VanTassel-Baska, J., & Brown, E. F. (2001). An analysis of gifted education curriculum models. In F. A. Karnes & S. M. Bean (Eds.), <i>Methods and materials for teaching the gifted</i> (pp. 93–132). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Website:
		l		Press.

	http://www.nagc.org/index.aspx?id=978&terms=Paral
After review of the	lel+Curriculum+Model
models, discuss how	
the role of the	
student's Educational	
Plan (EP) fits each of	
these models.	
Conduct a PMI	
(pluses, minuses, and	
interestings) of	
differentiating	
curriculum and	
instruction for	
students and	
summarize on a group	
chart.	
Write a paper	
explaining which one	
or two models could	
work best for you as	
you work to meet	
student needs.	
Write a journal entry	
on how your lesson	
plan strategy might	
change based on what	
you learned about	
differentiating	
curriculum and	
instruction for	
students.	

Curriculum Matrix
TOPIC 6 – Selecting Appropriate Resources, Materials, and Technology

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 5	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page What strategies do exemplary teachers of students who are gifted use to facilitate growth and academic achievement in their students? What strategies do exemplary teachers of students who are gifted use to facilitate growth and academic achievement in their students?	2.12 Develop an understanding of the issues of equity and excellence as they relate to students who are gifted. (GT1K2,4, and 6) (GT2K1) (GT3K1,2,3) 2.13 Demonstrate knowledge of research based, effective instructional strategies and the role of the teacher in implementing these strategies. 2.14 Demonstrate the ability to identify and select challenging, multicultural gifted curriculum and appropriate instructional strategies. (GT7S4) 2.15 Identify the impact of Response to Intervention (RtI) as it pertains to students who are gifted.(GT9S5)	Read and discuss Barbara Clark's "A Declaration of the Educational Rights of the Gifted Child" from Clark, B. (2002). Growing Up Gifted (pp. 19–20). Within the field of gifted education, address the topics of equity vs .excellence. Develop a statement paper or letter to a legislator advocating for continued or stronger support for services to students who are gifted. Analyze identified learning strategies as directed for worksheet (Topic 5 HO1) with explanation and clarification of the role of the instructor for each. Generate a list of barriers and benefits to specially designed curriculum. Discuss/debate: "Do you have to be gifted to teach students who are gifted?" Justify the principles and standards of the NAGC paper. On the gifted page of the Florida Department of Education's website	Participation in discussion of Declaration of Rights. Completed statement paper/letter. Completed worksheet (Topic 5 HO 1). Completed list. Participation in discussion/debate. Oral/written justification. Completed proposal for one of the grants Discussion of predictions.	Clark, B. 2002. Growing up gifted. (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ. Merrill Prentice Hall. Karnes, F., & Bean, S. (2001). Methods and materials for teaching the gifted. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Tomlinson, C. A., Kaplan, S. N., Renzulli, J. S., Purcell, J., Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). The parallel curriculum. Thousand Oakes, CA: Corwin Press. VanTassel-Baska, J. (2003). Curriculum planning and instructional design for gifted learners. Denver, CO: Love Publishing. Websites: NAGC Standards: http://www.nagc.org Florida Department of Education: http://www.fldoe.org Florida Association for the Gifted: http://www.flagifted.org/

(http://www.fldoe.org),
review the publication
summarizing
Collaborative Curriculum
Challenge grants. How
might this grant enable
you to provide an
innovative curriculum for
your students? As an
alternative, review the
mini-grant offered from
the Florida Association for
the Gifted (FLAG) at their
website. Draft a proposal
for a project you might
use to redesign
instruction for students.
Research RtI as it relates
to educating gifted
students. Predict what
impact it may have on the
way we identify, educate,
and evaluate gifted
students. Discuss the class
predictions.

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Objectives Topic 6	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How do exemplary teachers of gifted	2.16 Demonstrate awareness and knowledge of appropriate resources and materials for developing curriculum	Discuss the role basal textbooks might play in a gifted curriculum for different content areas.	Participation in class discussion. Participation in	Avery, L. D., & Zuo, L. (2003). Selecting resources and materials for high-ability learners. In. J. VanTassel-Baska (Ed.), <i>Content based curriculum for high ability learners</i> (pp. 259–277). Denver, CO: Love Publishing.
students select and use appropriate instructional materials, resources, and	and facilitating learning for students who are gifted. (GT4S7) (GT5S2)	Review <i>The Parallel</i> Curriculum on the parallel topic of practice; discuss the role of professionals	discussion and completed paper.	Eisenberg, M. B., & Johnson, D. (2002). Learning and teaching information technology—computer skills in context. Syracuse, NY. ERIC Clearinghouse on Information and Technology. (ERIC Document
technology to facilitate academic growth and achievement for students?	(GT7S4, 5). 2.17 Develop a basis for the evaluation of	in the disciplines and how they may be human resources; write a paper identifying a suitable match of a professional	Participation in class discussion. Creation of an	Reproduction Service No. ED465377).Retrieved from http://www.eric.ed.gov:80/ERICDocs/data/ericdocs2 sql/content_storage_01/0000019b/80/1a/19/4b.pdf (Topic 6 HO 5)
How do exemplary teachers of gifted students select and use	technical, physical, and human resources to facilitate student achievement. (GT4K1);	with the student under study for this course. Discuss the key	evaluation tool for selecting print-based instructional materials.	Hoagies' Gifted Education Page: The "all things gifted" page. Retrieved from http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/differentiation.htm
appropriate instructional materials, resources, and technology to facilitate academic growth and	GT6S1); (GT7S4)	considerations for selecting instructional materials and resources to effectively challenge students based on the	Creation of an evaluation tool for web documents and application of criteria.	Houston, D. (2002). Selecting media for the diverse classroom: A handbook for teachers (Publication No. ESE 311534). Tallahassee, FL: Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services, Florida Department of Education. Retrieved from
achievement for students?		Avery and Zuo reading. (Topic 6 HO 1, 3, 4, and 5)	Checklist for integration.	http://www.fldoe.org/ese/pdf/4dcmedia.pdf
How do exemplary teachers of gifted		Create an evaluation tool for selecting appropriate	Journal entry.	Journals and periodicals for parents and educators of gifted children. Original list compiled 2003 by ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education,
students select and use appropriate instructional materials, resources, and		print-based instructional materials.	Discussion and criteria.	online at http://ericec.org Select "Gifted education." Revised 2009.(Topic 6 HO 4)
technology to facilitate academic growth and achievement for		Discuss key considerations for selecting appropriate and challenging		Learning Links document (Topic 6 HO 1) March, Tom. (Revised April 17, 2005). Sorting strands
students?		multimedia instructional materials and online sources.		of the World Wide Web for educators. (Original version published in newsletter of Computer-Using Educators Inc., July/August 1995). Retrieved from

 	
Identify six major types of	http://www.tommarch.com/writings/webtypes.php
Internet applications.	
	Publishers of Gifted Education Materials. Many of the
Choose a Web site and	publications in this list are available at
apply the criteria. Share	http://www.prufrock.com (Topic 6 HO 2)
this evaluation with a	
colleague.	Resources for Implementing Technology (Topic 6 HO
	3)
Design a checklist for	
integrating technology	Tomlinson, C., Kaplan, S., Renzulli, J., Purcell, J.,
into the gifted classroom.	Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). The parallel
	curriculum. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
Discuss how we can	Carried and Carry of the Control of
ensure that technology is	VanTassel-Baska, J. (2003). Curriculum planning and
used appropriately for	instructional design for gifted learners. Denver, CO:
gifted learners. In a	Love Publishing.
journal entry, answer the	Love i abilishing.
question "How has the	
use of technology	
changed instructional	
options for gifted	
students?"	
Read "Differentiation of	
Instruction" found at	
http://www.hoagiesgifted	
.org/ differentiation.htm	
and Publishers of Gifted	
Education Materials	
(Topic 6 HO 2) and	
discuss. Establish criteria	
for determining when to	
use "outside" resources	
vs. teacher-developed	
curriculum.	
curricularii.	

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 7 – Instructional Needs and Strategies

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Objectives Topic 7	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How can teachers of gifted students ensure that the classroom instruction best meets the needs of each student? How can teachers of gifted students ensure that the classroom instruction best meets the needs of each student? How can teachers of gifted students ensure that the classroom instruction best meets the needs of each student? How can teachers of gifted students ensure that the classroom instruction best meets the needs of each student? Continued from previous page	2.18 Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students.(GT4K2) 2.19 Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students.(GT4K2) 2.20 Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students.(GT4K2)	Analyze how a curricular unit for students who are gifted is alike and different from a unit intended for students in a general education classroom. Create a Venn diagram showing the results. Read "Providing Curriculum Alternatives to Motivate Gifted Students" (Topic 7 HO1), and explain how the alternatives described could be used with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. Compile a list of proven instructional strategies for working with gifted students. Possible sources include Coleman; Van Tassel; and The Parallel Curriculum, pages 53–56, "Teaching Methods." Discuss those used frequently and those to use more often. Select four strategies and	Venn diagram. Class discussion. Compiled list. Written summary. Small group analysis of games or simulations. Participation in class discussion. Simulation or game presented to the class. Flash cards. Journal entry Flow chart. Completed simulation. Scenarios worksheet (Topic 7 HO 2 and HO 3).	Coleman, L., Cross, T. (2001). Being gifted in school. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Karnes, F., Bean, S. (2001). Methods and materials for teaching the gifted. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Sample Interact or other simulations Starko, A. J. (1986). It's about time: Inservice strategies for curriculum compacting. Mansfield Center, CT: Creative Learning Press. Tomlinson, C., Kaplan, S. Renzulli, J., Purcell, J., Leppien, J., & Burns, D. (2002). The parallel curriculum. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press. VanTassel-Baska, J. (2003). Curriculum planning and instructional design for gifted learners. Denver, CO: Love Publishing. Winebrenner, S., & Berger, S. (1994). Providing curriculum Alternatives to motivate gifted students. Arlington, VA: ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education (ERIC EC Digest #E524). Retrieved from http://www. hoagiesgifted.org/ eric/e524.html (Topic 7 HO 1)

 	-	
provide examples of	Self-designed case study	
when they would be	worksheet (Topic 7 HO	
effective tools.	4).	
	.,.	
Research and provide a		
written summary of each		
of the following		
instructional and		
management strategies		
for differentiated,		
mixed-ability classrooms:		
Curriculum compacting		
 Independent projects 		
Interest centers or		
groups		
Tiered assignments		
Learning centers		
Learning centersVarying questions		
Mentorships or		
apprenticeships		
Contracts		
Gather an assortment of		
Interact or other		
simulations and learning		
games. In small groups,		
identify the goals or		
outcomes for the		
game(s) and discuss		
which learning activities		
effectively address those		
goals. Refer to Karnes'		
reading. Discuss why		
these may or may not be		
effective instructional		
tools.		
Select a desired learning		
outcome or goal for a		
student who is gifted.		
Design a simulation or		
_		
learning game to meet		

the needs of the student.
You may choose to have
the simulation geared to
the specific learning
needs of the student you
are studying.
Create a set of flash
cards identifying
different individual
needs. Choose a partner.
How many instructional
strategies can you name
to appropriately
accommodate the given
need?
need:
Consider the state of the state of
Consider strategies that
best work for you as a
student.
Which are not effective
for you? What factors
determine which <i>are</i> and
which are <i>not</i> successful
for you? In a journal
entry, summarize why
you feel some strategies
may be preferable to
others based on learning
styles.
Review a rubric for
evidence of mastery
(page 71, Parallel
Curriculum Model) and
summarize in a flow
chart.
Complete a simulation
involving curriculum
compacting. (See
Starko's book, for
Starku S DUUK, IUI

example.)	
Jsing a variety of case	
studies (Topic 7 HO 2	
and HO 3), identify	
strategies used for the	
modification of	
differentiated curriculum	
for students who are	
gifted.	
Jsing Topic 7 HO 4,	
design a case study that	
emphasizes the	
modifications of	
differentiated curriculum	
for gifted learners.	
Exchange with a	
colleague and identify	
the modification	
strategies present on a	
worksheet.	

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 8 – Designing Units of Instruction

Continued from previous page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast proposed Compare/contrast page Compare/contrast proposed Compare/contrast page Compare/contra	
What continuum of services would be appropriate to meet the needs of students who are gifted? What curricular components are essential in order to develop a unit of instruction that meets the cognitive and affective needs of students who are gifted? What curricular components who are gifted? What curricular components of students who are gifted? What continuum of services would be interests of students who are gifted. (GT3K2-3); (GT7) (GT5S1-3); (GT7) Support the needs and interests of students who are gifted, would differ and/ or be similar to a unit intended for students in a general education classroom. In The Parallel Curriculum book, read pages 46-47 to determine the 10 components of students who are gifted, would differ and/ or be similar to a unit intended for students in a general education classroom. In The Parallel Curriculum book, read pages 46-47 to determine the 10 components of curriculum. Clarification of choices. Creation of a chart to indicate frequency of types of knowledge. Washington, DC: Depart Office of Educational Repages 46-47 to determine the 10 components of curriculum. Clarification and discussion of "Big Ideas." Unit developed. Self-evaluation. Critique(s).	and evaluate gifted hits. Gifted Child 321. D. E. (2002). Template for lum units and lessons. A ted Demonstration Grant. rtment of Education, esearch and S., Renzulli, J., Purcell, J., (2002). The parallel Daks, CA: Corwin Press. 103). Curriculum planning in for gifted learners. shing.

Read pages 67–80 of <i>The</i>
Parallel Curriculum book
using "Remodeling a
Study Unit Using the
Comprehensive
Curriculum Framework."
Using this as a guide,
remodel a study unit
using the Next
Generation Sunshine
State Standards and
national standards for
the subject as well as any
local district curriculum
guides. The mini unit
should cover at least five
days. Use the NAGC
Rubric for Rating
Outstanding Curriculum
Material—
Revised and the Checklist
for Challenge and Rigor
(used in Topic 2) found
on the WOGI website to
self-evaluate.
Understand and discuss
the Core curriculum
parallel and what is
meant by "Big Ideas."
meant by Dig racas.
Select a theme,
preferably within a field
you teach—either in
science, social studies, or
language arts—that
would be appropriate for
students who are gifted
and at the grade level
you teach. Using the
NAGC Rubric for Rating

Outstanding Curricular
Material (Topic 8 HO 1),
develop a unit of study.
Critique your own unit
and then a colleague's
curricular unit using the
components from
NAGC's Rubric for Rating
Outstanding Curriculum
Material and the
Checklist for Rigor from
the Florida's Frameworks
for K-12 Gifted Learners
found at
www.unfwogi.com .

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 9 – Providing a Continuum of Services

Competency 2.0	Guiding Objectives Topic	Learning Options –	Method of	Resources
&	9	Activities	Competency	
Key Questions			Demonstration	
Continued from previous	2.23 Demonstrate	Review resources and describe how service	Flowchart of ideal	Feldhusen, J. F. (1998). Programs and services at
page	knowledge of a	would be provided in each	program options for	the elementary level. In. J. VanTassel-Baska (Ed.),
	continuum of services to	of the service delivery	each of the 3 students	Excellence in educating gifted & talented learners
What continuum of	support the needs and	models listed and the	running from current	(3rd ed., pp. 211–223; 225–240). Denver, CO:
services would be	interests of students who	variables that could	placement through	Love Publishing.
appropriate to meet the	are gifted. (GT3K2–3);	hinder or facilitate	graduation.	51 :1 5
needs of students who	(GT5S1-3); (GT7)	learning for gifted	Chana assument and	Florida Department of Education. (2003).
are gifted?		students:	Share, compare, and	Acceleration of gifted students [Brief/flier].
What continuum of		Regular class placement (inclusion)	contrast flowcharts.	Tallahassee, FL: Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services. Retrieved from
services would be		Grouping provisions	Completed interview	
appropriate to meet the needs of students who		Independent study	questions, interview, and summary.	http://www.fldoe.org/ESE/pdf/gift_accel.pdf (Topic 9 HO 3)
are gifted?		Subject/grade	and Summary.	(Topic 9 no 3)
are girteu:		acceleration	List of pros and cons of	Colangelo, N. (2002). Iowa Scale for Acceleration
		Facilitative support	acceleration and	Scale Manual: A guide for whole grade
		Consultation	enrichment based on	acceleration (K-8) (2nd ed.). Scottsdale, AZ: Great
		Supplemental tutoring Resource room	research and readings.	Potential Press.
		(enrichment)	0.	
		Part time (pull-out)	Participation in debate.	Lynch, S. J. (1994, June). Should gifted students
Continued from previous		Full time class	'	be grade-advanced? Reston, VA: ERIC
page		Separate school	Small group	Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted
		Mentorship Internship.	presentations.	Education. Council for Exceptional Children.
			Class discussion.	Retrieved from
		Design a brochure that describes the continuum	Class discussion.	http://www.eric.ed.gov:80/ERICDocs/data/ericd
		of services available in the		ocs2sql/content storage 01/0000019b/80/15/9
		local school district.	Summary statement as	6/88.pdf (Topic 9 HO 1)
			a journal entry.	
		Discuss whether one		National Association for Gifted Children. (1998,
		service model would be	Chart.	October). Position Papers of the National
		appropriate for all gifted		Association for Gifted Children. Washington, DC:
		students and how		Author.(Topic 9 HO 2)
		decisions are made	Selected activities with	
		regarding service.		

Make a chart identifying	products.	Rogers, K. B. (2002). Re-forming gifted education.
typical services offered at		Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press.
each level – primary,		
intermediate, middle and		Southern, W. B., & Jones, E. D. (1991). Academic
high school. Prepare a		acceleration of gifted children. New York:
flow chart depicting the		
ideal continuum of		Teachers College Press.
services for three		
students as described in		VanTassel-Baska, J. (1998). Key issues and
the lesson.		problems in secondary programming. In. J.
		VanTassel-Baska (Ed.), Excellence in educating
Prepare a list of interview		gifted & talented learners (3rd ed., pp. 241–259).
questions for teacher of		Denver, CO: Love Publishing.
students who are gifted		Deliver, CO. Love Fubilistillig.
for your study student as		
well as the general		Winebrenner, S. (1990). Teaching gifted kids in
education teacher for the		the regular classroom. Minneapolis, MN: Free
student. Conduct the		Spirit Press.
interview. Summarize the		
interview and results.		Website:
interview and results.		www.nationdeceived.org
Acceleration is frequently		www.nationdeceived.org
a controversial topic		
·		
(Topic 9 HO 2). Create a		
list with the pros and cons		
of both acceleration and		
enrichment. Discuss when		
one is more appropriate		
than another. Debate the		
issue.		
Constitution of City		
Groups take parts of the		
Nation Deceived		
document to summarize		
and present to the class		
and compile with readings		
and research to write an		
opinion paper on the		
subject. Refer to Roger's		
book for additional		
activities related to		
grouping and		
subject. Refer to Roger's book for additional activities related to		

acceleration.
Using resources from
Nationdeceived.org,
discuss the common
myths and research
surrounding the myths
regarding acceleration.
Present the 10
components involved in
the Iowa Scale for
Acceleration.
Clarify district and school
position on acceleration
and compile with readings
and research to develop
summary statements as a
journal entry on the
subject.
Subject.
Review and discuss the
key concepts from the
state of Florida's Brief
Paper on Acceleration
(Topic 9 HO 3) and The
Templeton Report. Chart
the key points of
acceleration and when
and why it may be
appropriate.
αργιομιαίε.
Refer to Roger's book for
additional activities
related to grouping and
acceleration.

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 10 – Student Outcomes

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Guiding Objectives Topic 10	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How can a meaningful educational plan (EP) be developed for a student who is gifted?	2.24 Demonstrate the ability to identify student outcomes, evaluate student progress, and develop an appropriate educational plan (EP). (GT2K4); (GT3); (GT4); (GT5); (GT6); (GT7);	Review State Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., General Education, Intervention Procedures, Identification, Evaluation, Reevaluation and the Initial Provision of Exceptional Education Services, at https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?ID=6A	List of factors and participants. Class discussion.	Websites, continued: Technical Assistance Paper http://www.fldoe.org/ese/pdf/y2006-3.pdf Carol Ann Tomlinson and Differentiated Instruction http://www.caroltomlinson.com Hoagies' Gifted Education Page http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/ieps.htm
Continued from previous page	(GT8); (K3); (S3); (S4); (GT10)	-6.0331 and Rule 6A.6.030191, F.A.C., Development of Educational Plans for Exceptional Students Who Are Gifted, at https://www.flrules.org/g ateway/ruleNo.asp?ID=6A -6.030191 and its Technical Assistance	Class discussion. Analysis of a case study.	nttp://www.noagiesgiited.org/ieps.ntm
Continued from previous page		Paper, Development of Educational Plans for Students Who Are Gifted, at http://www.fldoe . org/ese/pdf/y2006-3.pdf.	Opinion paper. Class discussion.	
		List factors related to an educational plan in terms of the impact on the education of students determined eligible for special programs for students who are gifted.	Class discussion.	
Continued from previous		List required participants and what information		

		each would be able to	Ct-ttf	
page			Statement of	
	!	provide.	justification.	
	!	Discuss the consultation to a		
	!	Discuss the participation	Documentation of	
	!	of a regular education	findings.	
	!	teacher at the EP		
	!	meeting. How might the	Dayslanment of an	
	!	situation be handled if the	Development of an	
	!	students who are gifted	appropriate and	
	!	served at a school other	justifiable EP.	
	!	than the general		
	!	education setting, and		
		what might be the best	List.	
		procedure at the middle	2.30.	
		or high school when a	Class discussion	
	!	student has more than	Class discussion.	
	!	one regular teacher?		
	!	0		
	!	Prior to the current rule, a		
	!	district could choose to		
	!	develop an individualized		
	!	educational plan (IEP) for		
	!	gifted students. Some		
	!	districts chose to have an		
	!	EP and an IEP if the		
	!	student was a dual-		
	!	exceptional student who		
	!	was gifted and evidenced		
	!	a disability. Discuss why		
	!	you believe the current		
		rule states that an EP		
		must be developed for		
		students who are gifted		
		only, with related services		
		that do not require special		
		services—for example,		
		occupational therapy		
		(OT), physical therapy		
		(PT), counseling, or a 504		
		plan for medical		
		conditions that do not		
		designate a disability,		

such as diabetes or ADD.
The new rule specifies
that if a student is dual
exceptional and is gifted
with a disability, that
student must have an IEP
that addresses the
disability <i>and</i> the
giftedness <i>all</i> the special
needs of the student. The
focus of the development
of the EP is on the
strengths of the child.
Provide a case study of a
gifted student for analysis.
How is this student
gifted? Since an EP is a
plan for this child only,
what evidence is there of
how the student
evidences gifted evidences gifted
characteristics? What
does this student need
beyond what is offered in
a general education
classroom in terms of
specially designed
instruction?
Traditionally, gifted
students have been
provided with more of the
same or busy work when
they complete their
regular assignments. One
teacher assigns 10 extra
math problems for the
gifted students, an extra
page on written
assignments, or an
opportunity to go to a
center or to help slower
retiret of to field slower

students. Develop an opinion paper about the message this may send to the student who is gifted. Discuss whether appropriate expectation levels can be set for students who are gifted. Does the nature of the gifted student defy such attempts? (VanTassel-Baska, 1992, 2003). The need to document present levels of performance requires appropriate measures. Discuss what could be used to provide this information. Discuss how the affective concerns of the student may be considered in establishing goals. For example, students who are gifted may feel they are "different" and see themselves as less than capable. Or, a student under peer pressure may feel the need to fit in with others and underachieve. Some students who are gifted are so accustomed to receiving good grades they panic if they think they may get lower than perfect scores. How does this impact the students' performance levels? Tools some teachers use to evaluate progress include:

• Rating scales
• Conferences
• Self evaluation
Peer evaluation
Teacher evaluation
Performance
assessments
• Portfolios
Product assessments
Pre-post assessments
• Journals
• Evaluation by
appropriate audience
app. op. acc accions
Develop a brief statement
justifying a case when
each would be effective.
each would be effective.
What approaches to
measuring student
learning outcomes are
most convincing?
(VanTassel-Baska, 2003).
These are developed
further in Topic 12.
Document your findings.
Types of instruments to
consider:
• Formal vs. informal
• Standardized vs. non-
standardized
Students who are gifted
often learn they can "get
by" with minimum effort
unless appropriate
expectations are put in
place. Learning outcomes
set expectations, so it is
important to establish
rigorous expectations for
the student based on

and the state of
present levels of
performance. Given data
on an eligible gifted
student, create an
appropriate educational
plan, ensuring the plan
meets all district
compliance requirements
and appropriately
addresses the specific
needs of the student.
Students' needs change
over time with increased
achievement.
Development of a new EP
or an EP review (which
may be requested at any
time by the parent,
teacher, or school staff
member) should assess
how the child's needs
have changed, what new
goals should be set,
whether the services
currently provided are still
appropriate. A change in
services or placement can
only take place at an EP
meeting. The parent does
not need to be present
but should be notified of
any change. Also,
whenever an EP is written
for longer than a two-year
period, there should be a
review of the EP. List why
or when it might be
necessary to review the
EP and share in a class
discussion.
discussion.

Curriculum Matrix
TOPIC 11 – Communicating and Advocating Effectively

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 11	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How can educators of students who are gifted communicate and advocate effectively with the many constituencies they serve?	2.25 Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate and work in partnerships with students, families, and school personnel in the interest of students who are gifted. (GT10)	Review recommended readings and discuss the more common communication mistakes and how to avoid them. Read pages from Walker. List ways advocating might improve programs and/or services for students in your area who are gifted. Decisions about service are made at the district level. In a journal entry, describe what changes you feel need to be made and what difference those changes would make for students in terms of receiving appropriate services. Design a newsletter or article about the program at the local school for students who	Class discussion. List. Journal entry. Newsletter or article. Workshop outline, agenda, & materials. Role play. School board presentation or letter	Karnes, F. A., & Lewis, J. D. (1997, May). Public relations: A necessary tool for advocacy in gifted education. ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education. http://www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/e542.html (Topic 11 HO 1) Lewis, J. D., & Karnes, F. A. (2001). Public relations and advocacy for the gifted. In F. A. Karnes & S. M. Bean (Eds.), Methods and materials for teaching the gifted (pp. 634–672). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Ramsey, R. D. (2002). Communicating well with students, staff, parents, and the public. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press. Walker, S. (1991). The survival guide for parents of gifted kids (pp. 99–113, Advocacy: Working for improvement). Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.

are gifted.	
Prepare a short workshop for the faculty of the school or a parent group about the curriculum, program goals and objectives for students who are gifted.	
Create a role-play with colleagues and present to the class featuring examples and non-examples (i.e., "Dos and Don'ts") for conducting a parent conference or meeting with a school board member or legislator.	
Shrinking budgets make the program for students who are gifted a target for cutbacks. Prepare a presentation for, or write a letter to, the school board defending the costs of the program.	

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 12 – Evaluation of Student Learning

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 12	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Key Questions Continued from previous page How do you evaluate student outcomes for students who are gifted? What assessment strategies impact differentiation?	2.26 Demonstrate understanding of terminology related to differentiated assessment strategies. (GT8K2; GT8K3; GT8S3; GT8S4) 2.27 Identify various types of assessment strategies used before, during, and after instruction that provide evidence of student growth and understanding. (GT8S3)	Take a pre-test (Topic 12 HO 1) related to key terms for understanding the concepts. In a journal entry, list what you consider as important cognitive learning outcomes for students who are gifted. How could you measure those outcomes? Discuss with the class. Brainstorm a list of questions related to effective planning and student assessment. For example: • Are students who are gifted achieving goals and objectives that they would not otherwise achieve if not for this instruction? • Are student	Pre-test (Topic 12 HO1). Completed journal entry. List of questions. Mindmap/concept map/graphic organizer. Completed journal entry.	
		achievements?		

	• Is instruction leading
	to high-level student
	performance?
	How do I know if
	students are effectively
	using the content and
	skills taught?
	Using a mind map,
	concept map, or other
	graphic organizer to
	document the process,
	outline the possible
	short-term and long-
	term effects
	differentiation might
	have on assessment.
	(You may want to
	include the following
	terms: short-term
	effects, long term
	effects, reporting,
	levels/types of
	assessment, K-12
	continuum, and parent
	communication.)
	List reasons in a journal
	entry for the following
	questions: (1) Why
	should teachers
	conduct pre-
	assessment of student
	learning? and (2) What
	are the benefits? Share
	with the class.
L L	

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 12	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How do you evaluate student outcomes for students who are gifted? What assessment strategies impact differentiation?	2.28 Justify the need to differentiate assessment in order to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted. (GT8K2; GT8K3) 2.29 Use alternative assessments and technologies to evaluate student learning. (GT8S4)	Identify in a chart ways to collect valid and reliable assessment data of students who are gifted. Categorize assessment data as pre-assessment, formative, or summative. Indicate any concerns with validity and/or reliability related to each assessment.	Chart of ways. Completed rubric. Written critique. Summary of findings. List of examples. Chart. Class Discussion.	Wormeli, R. (2006). Fair isn't always equal. Portland, ME: Stenhouse Publishers
		Consider a product/performance that you might ask students in your classroom to develop. What dimensions of that product would be the most important to address? Describe at least three levels of performance for each of those dimensions in a rubric. Consider moving students from novice to expert. Critique the Student Product Assessment		

Renzulli & Reis (Topic
12 HO 2) for classroom
use.
Review Assessment
Links (Topic 12 HO 3)
and summarize
findings.
List examples of
performance
assessment you have
used in your classroom.
Identify positive and
negative aspects of
your experiences with
performance
assessment as opposed
to traditional testing.
Identify the benefits
and challenges of using
portfolio assessment
with students who are
gifted in a chart.
Discuss the role of the
teacher and the role of
the student in
developing and sharing
a portfolio. How can
portfolio assessment
become a vital tool to
guide instructional
planning?

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 12	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How do you evaluate student outcomes for students who are gifted? What assessment strategies impact differentiation?		Research what assessments strategies/practices are associated with a differentiated instruction model, such as the Parallel Curriculum Model, Curriculum Compacting, Problem Based Learning, etc. In your written review:(1) identify what assessment strategies are included, (2) determine the strengths and weaknesses of such strategies, and (3) make suggestions for improvements, if needed. Conduct a review of technology tools that may be helpful in designing a variety of assessments, such a pencil-paper test, rubrics, etc. As a class, develop the criteria to be used in the review. Discuss as a class the role ipsative assessment has in the education of students who are gifted. Write a book critique of Rick Wormeli's book, Fair Isn't Always Equal,	Written review of model. Review of technology tools and class defined criteria. Class discussion. Book critique.	

Curriculum Matrix TOPIC 13 – Program Evaluation

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 13	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Key Questions Continued from previous page How do you evaluate gifted program effectiveness? What standards and criteria guide best practices for decision making of the development and evaluation of programs for students who are gifted?	2.30 Establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the gifted programs at local, district, and state levels based on research based, valid approaches. (GT1K2; GT1K3; GT7K1; GT7S3; GT9S5; GT10S4) 2.31 Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the parameters defining gifted services as set by state and national standards, laws, rules, and policies. (GT1K3; GT7S1; GT9S4; GT10S2)	Create a glossary of the list of key terms in Topic 13 HO 1. (Some terms can be found in Topic 12.) In a journal entry, indicate what you consider to be the most important aspects of gifted services. From Handbook on Gifted Education, jigsaw the section on "Issues and challenges in the education of gifted students" (pp.11–23). Have each group report out. Then have groups develop ways to create accountability for those issues. Using Clark's text, Growing Up Gifted, read the section on	Glossary of Terms. Journal entry. Group reports. List of ways. List of stakeholders. List of questions and services.	Callahan, C., & Caldwell, M. (1997). Practitioner's guide to evaluating programs for the gifted. Washington, DC: NAGC. Callahan, C., & Reis, S. (2004). Program evaluation in gifted education. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press. Clark, B. (2008). Growing up gifted (pp. 493–496). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education. Colangelo, N., & Davis, G. A. (2003). Handbook of gifted education (pp. 11–23, 293–307). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Landrum, M., Callahan, C., & Shaklee, B. (2001). Aiming for excellence: Gifted program standards (pp. 77–87). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
		Program Evaluation. There are 5 basic issues listed to be		

evaluated. Using
these 5 issues,
develop ways to
measure the
effectiveness of
them and include
stakeholders who
would be involved.
Brainstorm a list of
stakeholders who
should be a part of
program evaluation.
Generate a list of
questions
stakeholders may
have in relation to
gifted programming.
In groups, assign
roles of parent,
teacher, school
principal,
community
member, and
Department of
Education
representative to
each individual of
the group. Develop a
list of important
aspects of gifted
services and have
each person
prioritize the list
from the perspective
of the assigned role.

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 13	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How do you evaluate gifted program effectiveness? What standards and criteria guide best practices for decision	2.32 Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the parameters defining gifted services as set by state and national standards, laws, rules, and policies. (GT1K3; GT7S1; GT9S4; GT10S2)	Provide a list with these categories: Curriculum and Instruction, Program Management, Service Delivery, Models, Affective Needs, Teacher Training, and Identification for Gifted (Topic 13 HO	Set of criteria. Chart. T-chart.	NAGC Pre-K-Grade 12 Gifted Program Standards, National Association for Gifted Children. 2000. Retrieved from http://www.nagc.org/uploadedFiles/PDF/Standards PDFs/Program%20Evaluation%20Chart.pdf Purcell, J., & Eckert, R. (2005). Designing services and programs for high-ability students: A guidebook for gifted education. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
making of the development and evaluation of programs for students who are gifted?		2). Assign each group to create a set of criteria for the assigned topic to be used to evaluate that aspect of a gifted program. Share with the class.		VanTassel-Baska, J., & Feng, A. X. (2004). Designing and utilizing evaluation for gifted program improvement. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
		After generating or providing a list of critical aspects of gifted education, identify tools or strategies that could be used to measure the effectiveness of each aspect. Specify		
		the tool, who could conduct the evaluation, and what obstacles or blurred lines there might be.		

For instance, if parent
input into the type
and intensity of
service were
important to measure,
discuss how one could
determine if parent
input was being taken
into account for that
decision, who would
be a person to collect
this data, and what
problems could arise
with the validity of the
data. After
determining aspects
to assess and possible
tools to use,
categorize each aspect
to be evaluated as
either formative or
summative in a chart.
Share with the class.
Brainstorm a list of
valid, reliable tools
that could be used for
the collection of data
in multiple areas of
program evaluation.
Create a T-chart with
the pros and cons of
each tool.

Competency 2.0 & Key Questions	Specific Objectives Topic 13	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Continued from previous page How do you evaluate gifted program effectiveness? What standards and criteria guide best practices for decision making of the development and evaluation of programs for students who are gifted?	2.33 Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the unique needs of students who are gifted. (GT3K2; GT4K2) 2.35 Identify effects of culture and environment as well as family and key stakeholders in gifted programming. (GT1K6; GT2K3)	In small groups, using Topic 13 HO 3, generate a list of other elements to be included in answering the question, "Who and what might be evaluated?" Have participants go to this website from the Australian Government, Department of Education, and look at Extension Module 5, Part 2, for more ideas. The website is:http://www.dest.gov.au /NR/rdonlyres/7CD960D7 -9F6C-4C8A- AAFBB10B8E90A419/1392 6/SPECModule5_PRIM.pd f After completing the list for HO 3, identify methodologies for gathering data as well as the intent of the evaluation. Complete the chart for Topic 13 HO 3. Consider one or two areas to evaluate within a program. Develop a 4- point rubric for the area to reflect an evaluation below standard, at standard, above standard, or exemplary.	List. Chart for Topic 13 HO 3. Development of rubric. Timeline. Class discussion. Completed self-rating. Action plan	Website: http://www.dest.gov.au/NR/ rdonlyres/7CD960D7-9F6C-4C8A-AAFB- B10B8E90A419/13926/SPECModule5_PRIM.pdf

Create a timeline of the
assessment process for a
program evaluation
starting with the
determination of the
stakeholders through the
reporting of the findings.
Review the NAGC Gifted
Education Programming
Criterion on Program
Evaluation
(http://www.nagc.org/upl
oadedFiles/PDF/Standard
s PDFs/Program%20Evalu
ation%20Chart.pdf).
In a small or large group
discussion, identify the
Guiding Principle that
would pose the greatest
challenge.
challenge.
In a constitue from some
In a small or large group
discussion, identify the
Guiding Principle that
would serve as the
greatest strength.
Using the NAGC Gifted
Education Programming
Criterion on Program
Evaluation, complete a
self-rating at the school,
district, and state level.
Identify strengths and
needs related to gifted
programming through the
use of the results of a
program evaluation.
Develop an action plan

centered around improving one of the needs of the program.	
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For add-on certification purposes, the participant must demonstrate the successful completion of all applicable competencies within the components, with such demonstration verified by the instructor. For in-service credit purposes, the participant must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the specific objectives using pro- and post-texts or other valid measures.

Component Evaluation: The district's staff development program procedures will be used for evaluating coverage of the specified competencies and the effectiveness of instructional presentations. Instructors will evaluate content and make recommendations (or additions, modifications or deletion) of component content, activities or evaluation procedures.

DISTRICT MASTER INSERVICE PLAN TRAINING COMPONENT GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING FOR THE GIFTED Component # 4102007

60 In-service Points (Maximum)

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 1	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
What does it mean to be gifted?	3.1 Identify common attitudes, biases, and preconceived expectations held about gifted children by teachers, parents, agerelated peers, and throughout American society. 3.2 Identify multiple ways attitudes and myths affect the everyday lives of gifted children, and impact educational services available to them.	Teacher Inventory: Topic 1 HO 1. "Distinguishing Myth from Reality" assessment.	Completed inventory and participation in discussion. Completed list of attitudes that affect gifted children at school and home and how you can favorably impact negative attitudes. Completed assessment and participation in dyadic discussion on the most common myths of teachers and the effect on students.	Cross, Tracy L. (2002, Summer). Competing with myths about the social and emotional development of gifted students. <i>Gifted Child Today</i> . Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Cross_Competing WithMythsAboutTheSocialAndEmotionalDevelopmen t.shtml Delisle, J. R. (1984). <i>Gifted children speak out</i> . New York: Walker and Company. Delisle, J., & Galbraith, J. (2002). <i>When gifted kids don't have all the answers</i> . (pp. 6–36). Minneapolis:Free Spirit Publications. ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children. (1990). #E476: Giftedness and the Gifted: What's It All About? Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/digestlist.html ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children. (n.d.). Common Myths About Gifted Students. Retrieved fromwww.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/fact/myths.html K., Carolyn. (2007). What is Highly Gifted? Exceptionally Gifted? Profoundly Gifted? And What Does It Mean? Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifed.org/highly_profoundly.htm K., Carolyn. (2007). Why Should I Have My Child Tested? Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/why_test.htm

Continued from previous page What does it mean to be gifted?	3.3 Identify at least five Current definitions of giftedness. Note the impact each definition has in school, home, and society at large.	Have a panel discussion between participants who were labeled gifted and in special programs and participants who were bright but not labeled. Examine the pros and cons of each experience. In groups, conduct a comparative analysis and discussion on definitions of giftedness.	Participation as volunteer on panel or as audience posing questions. In groups, exploring one definition and sharing benefits and limitations with entire class. Determining which definition is most useful in relationship to: understanding gifted children, gifted identification, gifted programming, and expectations of performance.	gifted?" Retrieved from www.nagc.org/index.aspx?id=574&ir Piechowski, M. (2006). "Mellow out," they say. If I only could. Madison, WI: Yunasa Books. Renzulli, J. (1998). The three-ring conception of giftedness. Retrieved from ww.sp.uconn.Edu/~nrcgt/sem/semart13.html Sheard, S. (n.d.). What parents want teachers (and professionals) to know. Retrieved from www.giftedhomeschoolers.org/articles/gettingit.html Silverman, L. K. (1993). Counseling the gifted and talented (pp. 3–10). Denver: Love Publishing Company. Tolan, S. (n.d.). Giftedness as asynchronous development. Retrieved from www.stephanietolan.com/gt_as_asynch.htm Webb, J., Meckstroth, E., & Tolan, S. (1982). Guiding the gifted child (pp. 1–34). Columbus, OH: Ohio Psychology Publishing Co. Additional Resources: A Fable? (n.d.). Retrieved from www.ri.net/gifted talented/teachers.html
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Continued from previous page What does it mean to be gifted?	Spend time surfing Web sites: www.hoagiesgifted.org/ www.sengifted.org www.gt- cybersource.org	Time spent reviewing Web articles in resource libraries available to teachers, parents, and gifted children. Completed list of articles.	Delisle, J. (n.d.). In praise of elitism. Retrieved from www.prufrock.com/client/ client_pages/In_Praise_of_Elitism.cfm I Remember by Wendy. (n.d.). Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/i_remember.htm Kingore, B. (n.d.). High achiever, gifted learner, creative thinker. Retrieved at www.bertiekingore.com/high-gt-create.htm Powell, T., & Siegle, D. (n.d.). Teacher bias in identifying gifted and talented students. Retrieved from www.sp.uconn.edu/~nrcgt/ news/spring00/spring005.html Silverman, L. K. (2002). Asynchronous development. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.), The social and emotional development of gifted children. Washington, DC: NAGC. Smith, D. (2003, May). APA Monitor. Cultivating otherwise untapped potential. Retrieved from www.apa.org/monitor/may03/cultivating.html
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Competency 3.0 & Key Question 2	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
What characteristics do gifted individuals display across their lives that differentiate them from same-age peers?	3.4 Attain a developmental understanding of gifted individuals across the life span from infancy to adulthood incorporating a holistic perspective.	Divide the class into reading and discussion groups, and assign a stage of development to each group. Collectively, the group will create a master list of holistic characteristics of the gifted during each specific phase. In pairs, list how gifted children in your classroom demonstrate differences across all five domains from their same age peers.	Participation in small group sharing and creation of master list of characteristics during specific stage assigned. With partner, creation of list of holistic characteristics of gifted children in your classroom and ways to support their sensitivities.	Overview of Topic: Clark, B. (2002). Growing up gifted. In <i>Growing up gifted</i> (6th ed., pp. 108–150). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Merrill Prentice Hall. Infancy: Smutny, J. F., Veenker, K., & Veenker, S. (1989). <i>Your gifted child</i> (pp. 1–16). New York: Ballantine Books. Toddler: Smutny, J. F., Veenker, K., & Veenker, S. (1989). <i>Your gifted child</i> (pp. 17–34). New York: Ballantine Books. Preschool: Smutny, J. F., Veenker, K., & Veenker, S. (1989). <i>Your gifted child</i> (pp. 35–38; 44–51). New York: Ballantine Books. School Age: Clark, B. (2002). Growing up gifted. In <i>Growing up gifted</i> (6th ed., pp. 168–207). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Merrill Prentice Hall. Teens: Delisle, J., & Galbraith, J. (1996). <i>The gifted kids' survival guide: A teen handbook</i> (pp. 243–267). Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.

Continued from previous page What characteristics do gifted individuals display across their lives that differentiate them from same-age peers?	3.5 Describe how the interaction between the environment and innate capabilities affects productivity throughout life.	Develop "resident expert" group presentation on creativity and lead a discussion how to incorporate and support creativity in the classroom. Conduct a class debate on whether gifted children will live up to their potential without special programs or services.	Demonstration of understanding of creativity by conducting a class discussion. Participation in debate related to faculty about gifted children.	Nature vs. Nurture: Clark, B. (2002). Growing up gifted. In <i>Growing up gifted</i> (6th ed., pp. 42–56). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Merrill Prentice Hall. Delisle, J. (n.d.). "Ask the experts." (Topic 2 HO 4) Adult Giftedness: Lind, S. (n.d.). Fostering adult giftedness: Acknowledging and addressing affective needs of gifted adults. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_adult/Lind_FosteringAdultGiftedness.shtml Lovecky, D. (n.d.). Can you hear the flowers sing? Issues for gifted adults. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_adults/Lovecky_CanYouHe arTheFlowersSing.shtml Tolan, S. (n.d.). Discovering the gifted ex-child. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles-adults/ Tolan_DiscoveringTheGiftedExChild.shtml Tolan, S. (n.d.). Self-knowledge, self-esteem and the gifted adult. Retrieved from www.stephanietolan.com/self-knowledge.htm Holistic Understanding of the Gifted: Delisle, J. (2003, Fall). To be or to do: Is a gifted child born or developed? <i>Roeper Review</i> , 6(1). Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12984
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Continued from previous page What characteristics Do gifted individuals Display across their lives that differentiate them from same-age peers?	3.6 Describe how the interaction between the environment and innate capabilities affects productivity throughout life.	Bridge exercise: As a class, prepare a short interview that participants would conduct with students of varying ages on what they think giftedness is, and how they think it plays out at home, at school and socially.	Participation in creation of interview protocol, conducting interview, and preparation to share findings.	Holistic Understanding of the Gifted, continued: Lovecky, D. (1997). Identity development in gifted children: Moral sensitivity. Roeper Review, 20(2), 90–94. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Lovecky_IdentityDe velopmentInGiftedChildren MoralSensitivity.shtml Lovecky, D. (1992). Exploring social and emotional aspects of giftedness in children. Roeper Review, 15(1), 18–25. Retrieved from www.sengfited.org/articles_social/Lovecky_ExploringS ocialAndEmotionalAspectsOfGiftednessInChildren.htm I Schmitz, C. C., & Galbraith, J. (1985). Assessing who you've got: The gifted student. Managing the social and emotional needs of the gifted (pp. 21–27). Minneapolis: Free Spirit Press. Silverman, L. (2006). What We Have Learned About Gifted Children. Retrieved from www.gifteddevelopment.com/What is Gifted/learned.htm Tolan, S. Beginning brilliance. In J. Smutney, (1996). The young gifted child: Potential and promise. New York: Hampton Press. Retrieved from www.stephanietolan.com/begining_brilliance.htm
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Continued from previous	Creativity:
·	Neihart, M., & Olenchak, R. (2002). Creatively
page What characteristics do	gifted children. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N.
gifted individuals display	Robinson, & S.
across their lives that	Moon, (Eds.), The social and emotional
differentiate them from same-age peers?	development of gifted children. Washington, DC: NAGC.
	Piirto, J. (2004). The creative process: A
	postmodern view of creativity with emphasis on
	what creators really do. Retrieved from
	http://personal.ashland.edu/~jpiirto/
	Australia%20keynote%202%20creativity.htm
	VanTassel-Baska, J. (n.d.). Creativity as an elusive
	factor in giftedness. Retrieved from
	www.gtcybersource.
	org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13721
	Additional Resources:
	Cross, T. (2001). On the social and emotional lives
	of gifted children. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
	Cross, T. L., Coleman, L., & Terhaar-Yonders, M.
	(1991). The social cognition of gifted adolescents
	in schools: Managing the stigma of giftedness.
	Journal for the Education of the Gifted, 15, 44–
	55.
	Csikszentmihalyi, M., Rathunde, W., & Whaley, C.
	(1994). <i>Talented teens</i> . New York: Basic Books.
	Manor-Bullock, R., Look, C., & Dixon, D. N.
	(1995). Is giftedness socially stigmatizing? The
	impact of high achievement on social
	interactions. Journal for the Education of the
	Gifted, 18, 319–338.
	Piirto, J. (1999). Talented children and adults: Their
	development and education (2nd ed.). Columbus, OH:
	Prentice Hall/Merrill.

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 3	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
What is the Phenomenological experience of a gifted individual?	3.7 Understand the inner experience of children who are gifted. 3.8 Become familiar with Dabrowski's Theory of Positive Disintegration and the importance of Developmental Potential and Over excitabilities.	Bridge building option: conduct interview, share what you learned; make a master list of what the students thought about giftedness. Write a one-page essay on how and why individuals who are gifted are more unlike one another than alike. Read article and share significant highlights. Delineate how over excitability traits are often misdiagnosed	Shared results of Interview with participants in your group. Created list. Written one page essay. Shared vital points to correctly identify over excitabilities.	Dabrowski's Theory: Gallagher, T. (n.d.). Over excitabilities used to predict giftedness. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/dabrowski.htm Lind, S. (2001). Over excitability and the gifted. The SENG Newsletter, 1(1), 3–6. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Lind_Overexcitabilit yAndTheGifted.shtml Mendaglio, S. (n.d.). Dabrowski's Theory of Positive Disintegration: Some implications for teachers of gifted students. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Mendaglio_Dabrow skisTheoryOfPositiveDisintegration.shtml Piechowski, M. (2006). "Mellow Out," they say. If I only could. Madison, WI: Yunasa Books. Silverman, L. K. (1993). Counseling the gifted and talented (pp. 11–22). Denver: Love Publishing Company. Personality Variables and Gifted: Burruss, J., & Kaenzig, L. (1999, Fall). Introversion: The often forgotten factor impacting the gifted. Virginia Association for the Gifted, 21(1). Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12859

Continued from previous page What is the phenomenological experience of a gifted individual?	3.9 Become cognizant of personality variables that affect the social and emotional well-being of gifted children.	Prepare a brochure of relevant information on gifted children's sensitivities, over excitabilities, and asynchronous development as an aid for teachers at school. Each person read an article on personality variables. Write a commentary on your experience as a gifted individual, and mention if the articles have missed any significant points.	Prepared brochure on gifted children's sensitivities and development. Shared significant points. Written commentary.	Personality Variables and Gifted, continued: Kunkel, M., Chapa, B., Patterson, G., & Walling, D. (1992). Experience of giftedness: Eight great gripes six years later. Roeper Review, 15(1), 10–14. Retrieved from www.gt- Cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11358 Lovecky, D. V. (1997). Identity development in gifted children: Moral sensitivity. Roeper Review, 20(2), 90–94. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Lovecky_IdentityDevelopmentInGiftedChildrenMoralSensitivity.shtml Martin. (n.d.). Fitting in and speaking out: Me and Asperger's Syndrome. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/fitting_in.htm Morelock, M. (1992). Giftedness: The view from within. Understanding our Gifted: Open Space Communications, 4(3), 1, 11–15. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11392 Olszewski-Kubilius, P., & Kulieke, M. (n.d.). Personality dimensions of gifted adolescents. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11262 Roeper, A. (n.d.). The emotional needs of the gifted child. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Roeper_TheEmotio nalNeedsOFTheGiftedChild.shtml
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Continued from previous page What is the phenomenological experience of a gifted individual?	Create a short bibliography of relevant books incorporating gifted children's sensitivities, over excitabilities, and asynchronous development. Share the list with the remainder of the class. Read Piechowski's book, "Mellow Out," they say. If I only could. Share excerpts from the book to further understand "normal" experiences of profound sensitivities and over excitability among the gifted.	Conducted Web search to create a short bibliography to address topic. Shared insightful excerpts.	Personality Variables and Gifted, continued: Roeper, A. (2000, Fall). Giftedness is heart and soul. Retrieved from www.upsidedownschoolroom.com/heart&soul.h tml Sak, U. (n.d.). A synthesis of research on psychological types of gifted adolescents. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Sak_Synthesis OfResearchOnPsychologicalTypes.shtml Silverman, L. (n.d.). The moral sensitivity of gifted children and the evolution of society. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Silverman_Th eMoralSensitivityOfGiftedChildren.shtml Webb, J. (1994). Nurturing social-emotional development of gifted children. ERIC Digest #E527. Retrieved from http://www.ericdigests.org/1995-1/social.htm Additional Resources: Csikszentmihalyi, M., Rathunde, K., & Whalen, S. (1994). Talented teenagers: The roots of success and failure. New York: Basic Books. Elkind, D. (1988). The hurried child: Growing up too fast too soon. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley. Hebert, T., & Kent, R. (n.d.). Nurturing social and emotional development in gifted teenagers through adult literature. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/HebertK
			emotional development in gifted teenagers through adult literature. Retrieved from

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 4	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How do the strengths and vulnerabilities of gifted individuals impact their lives?	3.10 Understand strengths and vulnerabilities of a gifted individual that originates from within the self. 3.11 Understand vulnerabilities that are due to another's reaction to giftedness.	Divide the readings among participants; share significant information not previously discussed with class. In groups, participants will complete one of three sheets: vulnerabilities within self; vulnerabilities form others; vulnerabilities at home, school, and community. Focus across life span. Share results.	Presentation of highlights of each article. Participation in recording vulnerabilities across the life span. Sharing list and participation in discussion.	Amends, E. (2003). Worry and the gifted: How much is too much? Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12801 Blakeley, S. (2000, Spring). The emotional journey of the gifted and talented adolescent female. The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. Retrieved from www.sp.uconn.edu/~nrcgt/news/spring01/sprng013.html Buescher, T., & Higham, S. (n.d.). Helping adolescents adjust to giftedness. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted,org/eric/e489.html Jackson, S. (n.d.). Bright star—black sky: A phenomenological study of depression as a window into the psyche of the gifted adolescent. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Jackson_Bright StarBlackSky.shtml Kaplan, L. (n.d.). Helping gifted students with stress management. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/e488.html Kaufman, D. (n.d.). Plateauing. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/plateauing.htm Matthews, D., & Foster, J. (n.d.). Helping sensitive children cope in difficult times. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/FosterMatthewsTroublingTimes.shtml

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Continued from previous page How do the strengths and vulnerabilities of gifted individuals impact their lives?	3.12 Understand vulnerabilities that are due to a specific circumstance.	In dyads, discuss the two-sided gifted experience: strengths and vulnerabilities. Create an acronym to depict each for the word "gifted." Interview guidance counselor and discuss most common problems of gifted students in your school. Have students who are gifted and nongifted write down a "top 10 concerns" list. Analyze results and process sensitive material with class.	Two lists with two acronyms for gifted. Written report of interview. Completed list of concerns, analysis of results, and assistance for students to process the outcome.	Neihart, M. (2002). Gifted children and depression. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.). The social and emotional development of gifted children. Washington, DC: NAGC. Neihart, M. (1999). The impact of giftedness on psychological well-being: What does the empirical literature say? Roeper Review, 22, 10–16. Roedell, W. (1984). Vulnerability of highly gifted children. Roeper Review, 6(3), 127–130. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_2 &rid=11179 Schuler, P. (n.d.). Gifted kids at risk: who's listening? Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Schuler_Gifte dKidsAtRiskWhosListening.shtml Schuler, P. (2002). Perfectionism in gifted children and adolescents. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.). The social and emotional development of gifted children. Washington, DC: NAGC. Shaine, J. (n.d.). Underachievement from theinside out. Retrieved from www.geocities.com/josh shaine/insideout.html University of Michigan Health Minute Publication. Don't let 20/20 hindsight happen to
				=

Continued from previous page How do the strengths and vulnerabilities of gifted individuals impact their lives?		In quads, pick one of two films and discuss depiction of strengths and vulnerabilities utilizing Topic 4 HO 1 or Topic 4 HO 2. Read excerpts of gifted teens from M. Piechowski's book on what it is like to be her/him.	Participation in group discussion. Reading excerpts from book.	Webb, J., Amend, E., Webb, N., Goerss, J., Beljan, P., & Olenchak, F. (2004). Counseling, multiple exceptionality, and psychological issues. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Webb_Misdia gnosisAndDualDiagnosisOfGiftedChildren.shtml Additional Resources: Ellsworth, J. (1998). Adolescence and gifted: addressing existential dread. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Ellsworth_Ado lescenceAndGiftedAddressingExistentialDread.shtml Maxwell, B. (n.d.). Diagnosis questions. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Maxwell_Diag nosisQuestions.shtml Schmitz, C. C., & Galbraith, J. (1985). Managing the social and emotional needs of the gifted: A teacher's survival guide. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.
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Competency 3.0 & Key Question 5	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How does the very nature of highly gifted and profoundly gifted individuals separate them from others?	3.13 Realize that, by definition, a person who has an I.Q. four or more standard deviations above the norm will have greater difficulty finding peers and will be misunderstood by others.	Divide the readings among participants; share significant information not previously discussed with class. Discuss how your district serves highly gifted students. Review your district's policy for identification and services for gifted. Write an essay on what is missing and what you think should be added.	Participation in presentation. Essay on district's services and lack thereof.	Carlton, S. (1992). Fitting a square peg into a round hole. <i>Roeper Review, 15</i> (1), 4–6.Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record. aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11368 Davidson Institute. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource. org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=10573 Feldman, D. (1997). The mysterious case of extreme giftedness. In <i>The gifted and talented: Their education and development (78th Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Part I,</i> pp.335–351). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Goldsmith, L. (1987). Girl prodigies: Some evidence and some speculations. <i>Roeper Review, 10</i> (2), 74–82. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record. aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11393 Gross, M. (1994). Factors in the social adjustment and social acceptability of extremely gifted children. <i>Talent Development, Vol. II,</i> Ohio Psychology Press. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record. aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=10586 Hansen, J. (1992). Discovering highly gifted students. <i>Understanding our Gifted, Open Space Communications, 4</i> (4). Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/identification.htm

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				Kearney, K. (2000). Frequently asked questions
Continued from previous	3.14 Recognize that a	Write a letter to a new		about extreme intelligence in very young
page	person with an I.Q. four	teacher offering	Completed letter to a	children. Retrieved from
	or more standard	information and advice	new gifted teacher.	www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0
How does the very	Deviations above the	on gifted and highly		&rid=11375
nature of highly gifted	norm is as holistically	gifted students.	Written report of	Kearney, K. (1996). Highly gifted children in full
and profoundly gifted	different from the norm		interview.	inclusion classrooms. The Hollingworth Center for
individuals separate	as a person with an I.Q.	Interview two AP		Highly Gifted Children, 12(4). Retrieved from
them from others?	four or more standard	teachers and write a		www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0
	deviations below the	paper on the		&rid=11310
	norm is holistically	characteristics, needs,		Kearney, K. (n.d.). The 10 most commonly asked
	different from the norm.	and vulnerabilities of		questions about highly gifted children. The
		their highly gifted		Hollingworth Center for Highly Gifted Children.
		students.		Retrieved from
				www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2-
				0&rid=11235
				Lovecky, D. (1994). Exceptionally gifted children:
				Different minds. <i>Roeper Review, 17</i> (2). Retrieved
				from
				www.sengifted.org/articles_learning/Lovecky_Ex
				ceptionallyGiftedChildrenDifferentMinds.shtml
				Robinson, H. (1981). The uncommonly bright
				child. In M. Lewis, & L. Rosenblum (Eds.). <i>The</i>
				uncommon child (pp. 57–81). New York: Plenum
				Press. Retrieved from www.gt-
				cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_
				0&rid=10576
				Thompson, M. (n.d.). All children are gifted.
				Retrieved from
				www.hoagiesgifted.org/all_children.htm
				Tolan, S. (n.d.). Is it a cheetah? Retrieved from
				www.sengifted.org/articles_learning/Tolan_IsItA
				Cheetah.shtml

Continued from previous page How does the very nature of highly gifted and profoundly gifted individuals separate them from others?	3.15 Understand that any grouping of traits for profoundly gifted individuals is merely for convenience of presentation.	Read one of Leta Hollingworth's books and read excerpts to the class.	Reading excerpts to the class.	Albert, R. (1980). Exceptionally gifted boys and their parents. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly, 24</i> (4), 174–179. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record . aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11361 Clark, B. (2004). Tips for parents: Helping parents understand their profoundly gifted child. Davidson Institute Seminar. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13165 Feldman, D. (1993). Child prodigies: A distinctive form of giftedness. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly, 37</i> (4), 188–193. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid11426 Hollingworth, L. (1926). <i>Gifted children: Their nature and nurture</i> . New York: Macmillan. Hollingworth, L. (1942). <i>Children above 180 I.Q. Stanford-Binet: Origin and development</i> . New York: World Book.
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Competency 3.0 & Key Question 6	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can we identify and support a gifted child who displays atypical characteristics due to life differences?	3.16 Describe the different social and emotional needs of gifted students from special populations. Include gender, ethnicity and culture, socioeconomic status, twice and underachieving students.	Read articles and, as "class expert," present to class the information and lead discussion. Choose a second focal topic and Complete Topic 6 HO 1.	Completed readings, assuming key role in discussion. Completed Topic 6 HO 1 with second topic.	Gender Differences—Girls: Kerr, B. (1985). Smart girls, gifted women. Dayton, OH: Ohio Psychology Press. Kerr, B. (1994). Smart girls two: A new psychology of girls, women and giftedness. Dayton, OH: Ohio Psychology Press. Feldman, D. (1993). Child prodigies: A distinctive form of giftedness. Gifted Child Quarterly, 37(4), 188–193. Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid11426 Piirto, J. (n.d.). Why are there so few? (Creative women: visual artists, mathematicians, scientists, musicians). Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11184 Hollingworth, L. (1926). Gifted children: Their nature and nurture. New York: Macmillan. Reis, S. (2002). Social and emotional issues faced by gifted girls in elementary and secondary school. SENG Newsletter, 2(3), 1–5. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Reis_SocialAndEmo tionallssuesFacedByGiftedGirls.shtml Rimm. S. (2002). Helping today's girls become tomorrow's successful women: Ten tips for caring adults. Free Spirit Press. Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11402 Smutny, J. (1999). Gifted Girls. Understanding our Gifted. Open Space Communications, 11(2), 9–13. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11388

				Gender Differences-Boys:
Continued from previous	3.17 Realize the need for		Completed Topic 6 HO	Alvino, J. (1994). An Investigation into the needs of
page	additional or different	In groups of four,	2.	gifted boys. Roeper Review, 13(4), 174–180.
How can we identify and support a gifted child who displays atypical characteristics due to life differences?	assessment tools to identify special population students.	complete Topic 6 HO 2 covering all special populations presented. Pick a famous person who overcame several obstacles and write a short biography.	Completed Biography.	Clark, B. (2002). Growing up gifted (pp. 496–538). Columbus, OH: Merrill Prentice Hall. Colangelo, N., Assouline, S. G., Baldus, C. M., & New, J. K. (2003). Gifted education in rural schools. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 572–581). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Ford, D. Y. (2003). Equity and excellence: Culturally diverse students in gifted education. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 506–520). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Ford, D. (2002). Racial identity among gifted African American students. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.), NAGC. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Hebert, T. (n.d.). Managing his image: The challenge facing a gifted male. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Hebert_ManagingHislmage.shtml Hebert, T. (2003). Using biography to counsel gifted young men. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Hebert_Using BiograpyToCounselGiftedYoungMen.shtml Kerr, B. & Cohn, S. (2001). Smart Boys. Scottsdale, AZ:
				Great Potential Press.

Continued from previous page How can we identify and support a gifted child who displays atypical characteristics due to life differences?	3.18 Learn how to recognize, understand, and support gifted children with multiple differences.	Read "The Silent Epidemic" and write an editorial. Compare district with state Web sites to see if special population gifted students are equally represented.	Editorial on "The Silent Epidemic." Report comparing district with state Web	Gender Differences–Boys, continued Kerr, B. A., & Nicpon, M. F. (2003). Gender and giftedness. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 493–505). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Kerr, B., & Colangelo, N. (1994). Something to prove: Academically talented minority students. Ohio Psychology Press. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record. aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=10565 Pollack, W. (1998). Real boys: Rescuing our sons from the myths of boyhood. New York: Holt Publishing. Bridgeland, J., Dilulio, J., & Morison, K. (2006). The silent epidemic: Perspectives of high school dropouts. Retrieved from www.civicenterprises.net/pdfs/thesilentepidemic3-06.pdf
				Slocumb, P. D. (2001). Giftedness in poverty. Gifted Education Communicator, 32(4). Twice–Exceptional Differences: Brody, L., & Mills, C. (1997). Gifted children with learning disabilities: A review of the issues. Journal of Learning Disabilities, 30(3), 282–286. Cline, S., & Hegeman, K. (n.d.). Overcoming stereotypes. Gifted Child Today. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/identification.htm Cronin, A. (n.d.). Asynchronous development and sensory integration intervention in the gifted and talented population. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Cronin_AsychnronousDevelopmentandSIIntervention.shtml

Continued from previous page How can we identify and support a gifted child who displays atypical characteristics due to life differences?		Research your school records to note the trends of underachievement.	Analysis of your school's underachievement trends.	Twice–Exceptional Differences, continued: Dodson, W. (2002, Summer). Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): The basics and the controversies. Understanding our Gifted, 14(4). Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12693 Lovecky, D. (1999). Gifted children with ADHD. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11380 Neihart, M. (2000). Gifted children with Asperger's Syndrome. Gifted Child Quarterly, 44(4), 222–230. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record. aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11381 Silverman, L. K. (2003). Gifted children with learning disabilities. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 533–543). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Underachievement Baker, J., Bridger, R., & Evans, K. (1998). Models of underachievement among gifted preadolescents: The role of personal, family, and school factors. Gifted Child Quarterly, 42(1), 5–15. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID2_0&rid=11334 Caveney, A. (n.d.). Motivational paralysis. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/paralysis.htm
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		Underachievement, continued:
Continued from previous		Emerick, L. (1992). Academic underachievement
page		among the gifted: Students' perceptions of factors that reverse the pattern. <i>Gifted Child Quarterly</i> , 36(3), 140–
		146.
How can we identify and		
support a gifted child who displays atypical		Kanevsky, L., & Keighley, T. (2003). To produce or not
characteristics due to life		to produce? Understanding boredom and the honor in underachievement. <i>Roeper Review</i> , 26(1). Retrieved
differences?		from www.gt-
		cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12995
		Rimm, S. B. (2003). Underachievement: A national
		epidemic. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.),
		Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 417–423). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
		BOSTOII. AIIYII & BACOII.
		Schultz, R. (2000). Flirting with underachievement. <i>The</i>
		Hollingsworth Center, 13(2). Retrieved from www.gt- Cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2 0&rid=11370
		Cybersource.org/Necord.aspx?NaviD=2_0&rid=11370
		Siegle, D., and McCoach, D. (n.d.). What you can do to
		reverse underachievement in your classroom. Retrieved from www.gt-
		cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_
		0&rid=13069
		Shaine, J. (n.d.). Underachievement from the inside
		out. Retrieved from
		www.geocities.com/josh_shaine/insideout.html
		Additional Resources:
		Goldstein, L. (2001). Diamond in the rough. Retrieved
		from www./donline.org/article/6069
		Karnes, M. B., & Johnson, L. J. (1990). Identifying and
		programming for young black gifted children.
		Unionville, NY: Trillium Press.

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			Additional Resources, continued
Continued from			Lind, S. (2000). Before referring a gifted child for ADD,
previous page			ADHD evaluation. <i>Communicator</i> , 31(4). Retrieved
b. c. eas bage			from
			www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2-
How can we identify			0&rid=11510
and support a gifted			
child who displays			Lovecky, D. (2006). Different minds. Philadelphia:
atypical characteristics			Jessica Kingsley Publishing.
due to life differences?			Jessied Kingsley i abilsting.
due to me uniciences:			McCarty, H., & Siccone, F. (2001). Motivating your
			students: Before you can teach them, you have to
			reach them. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
			Classick D. D. & Davis and D. K. (2000). Environmental
			Slocumb, P. D., & Payne, R. K. (2000). Environmental
			opportunities. Removing the mask: Giftedness in
			poverty (pp. 17–41). Highlands, TX: RFT Publishing.
			Silverman, L. (2003). <i>Upside down brilliance: The visual</i>
			spacial learner. Denver: DeLeon Publishing.
			VanTassel-Baska, J., Johnson, D., & Avery, L. D. (2002).
			Using performance tasks in the identification of
			economically disadvantaged and minority gifted
			learners: Findings. Gifted Child Quarterly, 46(2).

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 7	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can we help foster resiliency in at-risk gifted students?	3.19 Identify risk factors and resiliency as related to students who are gifted. 3.20 Enumerate what you can do as a teacher to help students at risk. 3.21 List symptoms in children and adults of addiction and physical or sexual abuse.	Divide readings and present key information. In groups of four, discuss resiliency and gifted students. Write an essay on why gifted students might leave high school and what options exist for them.	Participation in discussion. In groups, answering questions and taking part in discussion. Completed and evaluated essay addressing key points.	Arellano, A. R., & Padilla, A. M. (1996). Academic invulnerability among a selected group of Latino university students. <i>Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 18</i> (4), 485–507. (ISSN-0739-9863) Benard, B. (1995). Fostering resilience in children. <i>ERIC Digest</i> (ESO-PS-95-9). Retrieved from www.ericdigests. org/1996-2/fostering.html Clasen, D. R., & Clasen, R. E. (2003). Mentoring the gifted and talented. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of gifted education</i> (3rd ed., pp. 254–267). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. David, J. (Ed.). (1996). <i>The family secret: Adult children of alcoholics tell their stories</i> . Quill Publishing. Dixon, C. (1996). <i>Gifted and at risk. Fastback 398</i> . Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation. (ISBN-0-87367-598-3) (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED407824) Ford, D. Y. (1994). Nurturing resilience in gifted black youth. <i>Roeper Review, 17</i> (2), 80–85. (ISSN-0278-3193) Hebert, T. P. (1996). Portraits of resilience: The urban life experience of gifted Latino young men. <i>Roeper Review, 19</i> (2), 82. (ISSN-0278-3193) Kline, B. E., & Short, E.B. (1991). Changes in emotional resilience: Gifted adolescent females. <i>Roeper Review, 13</i> (3), 118–21. (ISSN-0278-3193)

Continued from previous page How can we help foster resiliency in at-risk gifted students?	Read Topic 7 HO 1 and HO 3 and write an essay. Read Topic 7 HO 2 and answer questions in a group. Define prevalence of risks and how teachers can help students in need. Prepare a presentation for students on alcoholism and addiction. Write a commentary on violence in the home referencing your community. Write a creative story with an at-risk character.	Topic 7 HO 1 and HO 3 related essay. Participation in Topic 7 HO 2 activities defining prevalence of risks and students in need. Evaluation of presentation to students. Written commentary on violence. Written creative short story.	Lovell, C. (2005). Rachael Mason hears the sound. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Publishing. Neihart, M. (2002). Risk and resilience in gifted children: A conceptual framework. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.), The social and emotional development of gifted children. Washington, DC: Prufrock Press. Reis, S. M., Hebert, T. P., Diaz, E. I, Maxfield, L. R., & Ratley, M. E. (1995). Case studies of talented students who achieve and underachieve in an urban high school. Research Monograph 95120. Storrs, CT: The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented, University of Connecticut. Renzulli, J., & Park, S. (2002). Giftedness and high school dropouts: Personal, family, and school-related factors. Research Monograph 02168. Storrs, CT: The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented, University of Connecticut. Retrieved from http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/renzpark.html Violence Against Women Online Resources. Retrieved from http://www.vaw.umn.edu/documents/nativeamerican /nasection7.shtml Werner, E. E. (1984). Research in review: Resilient children. Young Children, 40(1), 68–72. Worrell, F. C. (1997). Academically talented students
			Worrell, F. C. (1997). Academically talented students and resilient at-risk students: Differences on self-reported risk and protective factors. <i>Journal of At-Risk Issues</i> , <i>4</i> (1), 10–18.

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 8	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can schools support our brightest students?	3.22 Read Templeton National Report on Acceleration: A nation deceived: How schools hold back America's brightest students. 3.23 Understand Two categories of acceleration— grade based and subject based— and list 18 acceleration options	Take the short pretest, Topic 8 HO 1. Read articles assigned and share highlights. Read Chapters I and 2 of A Nation Deceived, Vol. 1, and participate in quad discussion. Fill out Topic 8 HO 2. Read parents' writings and write a letter in response.	Having read articles and shared highlights, participate in discussion of answers to Topic 8 HO 1. Participation in group discussion of Topic 8 HO 2. Responsive letter.	Assouline, S. G. (2003). Psychological and educational assessment of gifted children. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (3rd ed., pp. 124–145). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Elkind, D. (n.d.). Acceleration. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/elkind.htm Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest #E526. Should gifted students be grade advanced? (Topic 8 HO 4) Goff, K., & Torrance, E. P. (1999). Discovering and developing giftedness through mentoring. Gifted Child Today, 22, 14–15, 52–53. Grant, B., & Piechowski, M. (n.d.). Theories and the good: Toward child-centered gifted education. Gifted Child Quarterly, 43(1), 4–12. Retrieved from http://gcQ.sagepub.com/cgi/content/refs/43/1/4 Gross, M., & van Vliet, H. (2005). Radical acceleration and early entry to college: A review of the research. Gifted Child Quarterly, 49(2). Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=14030 Kearney, K. (1989). The early college option. Understanding Our Gifted, 1(4), 13. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11214

Continued from previous page How can schools support our brightest students?	3.24 Recognize homeschooling as a positive option for some gifted students and families. 3.25 Be aware of myths, fears, and expectations of teachers and administrators that hold back students and the research that responds to.	Read Topic 8 HO 3 and participate in class discussion comparing enrichment with acceleration. Write an essay on steps high schools can take to meet needs of students who are gifted.	Participation in class discussion. Completed and evaluated essay on steps high schools can take to meet gifted needs.	Noble, K., Robinson, N., & Gunderson, S. (1993). All rivers lead to the sea: A follow-up study of gifted young adults. <i>Roeper Review</i> , <i>15</i> (3), 124–130. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11419 Osborn, J. (n.d.). Educational advocacy for gifted students. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11491 Rogers, C. (n.d.). Carl Rogers, Core conditions and education. Retrieved from www.infed.org/thinkers/etrogers.htm Rogers, K. (2002). Effects of acceleration on gifted learners. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.), <i>The social and emotional development of gifted children</i> . Washington, DC: NAGC. Schiever, S. W., & Maker, C. J. (2003). New directions in enrichment and acceleration. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), <i>Handbook of gifted education</i> (3rd ed., pp. 163–173). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Southern, W. T., & Jones, E. (2002). Types of acceleration: Dimensions and issues. In <i>A Nation Deceived: Vol. II</i> . Colangelo, N., Assouline, S., Gross, M., Wright, L., & Coulianos, C. (1991). A model program for precocious children: Hollingsworth Preschool. <i>Gifted Child Today</i> , <i>14</i> (5), 24–29. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11452
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Continued from previous page How can schools support our brightest students?	Working with two students, design what would be helpful to them in making educational decisions. In small group, discuss 18 types of acceleration and determine how they can be applied to your school district. Draft a letter to administrator. Become familiar with lowa Acceleration Scale. Imagining you are a gifted coordinator: prepare for a staffing on an underachieving, highly gifted student. Make list of summer academic programs and talent searches for gifted students.	Participation in class discussion. Completed And evaluated essay on steps high schools can take to meet gifted needs. Familiarity with lowa Acceleration Scale. Preparation for participation in staffing and report on staffing. Completed list of summer programs and talent searches.	Foster, C. (2000). In a class by themselves. The Stanford Alumni Association, 28(6). Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11324 Kantrowitz, B., & Rosenberg, D. (1984). In a class of their own: For exceptionally gifted children, the best school can be the one at home. Newsweek, 58. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11325 Winnick, P. (2000). Home-schooled students take unorthodox route to become top college candidates. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Blade Communications. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=113046 Assouline, S. G., Colangelo, N., Lupkowski-Shoplik, A., & Lipscomb, J. (1998). Iowa Acceleration Scale Manual: A Guide for Whole-Grade Acceleration K-8. Scottsdale, AZ: Gifted Psychology Press, Inc. Kulik, J. A., & Kulik, C. C. (1997). Ability grouping. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (2nd ed., pp. 230–242). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Kulik, J. A., & Kulik, C. C. (1984). The effects of accelerated instruction on students. Review of Educational Research, 54(3), 409–425. Osborn, J. (n.d.). Educational advocacy for gifted students. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11491 Stanley, J. C., & McGill, A. M. (1986). More about young entrants to college: How did they fare? Gifted Child Quarterly, 30, 70–73. VanTassel-Baska, J. (n.d.). Individual instruction plan menu for the gifted child. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org./Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12847 Wright, L., & Coulianos, C. (1991). A model program for precocious children: Hollingsworth Preschool. Gifted Child Today, 14(5), 24–29. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11452
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Competency 3.0 & Key Question 9	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can we help students learn what they want to do, not just what others think they should do?	3.26 Understand the need for supportive Services for gifted Individuals due to the complexity and sensitivity of their nature. 3.27 Recognize that a counselor, therapist, or psychologist must be amply educated in the gifted field so not to misdiagnosis common characteristics of gifted individuals as pathology.	Read articles in subtopic and, as a "class expert," present highlights and lead discussion. Create a bibliography of books and articles that support gifted students in your classroom.	Presentation of highlights and leading discussion. Creation of bibliography.	Counseling: Azpeitia, L., & Rocamora, M. (n.d.). Misdiagnosis of the Gifted. Retrieved from www.rocamora.org/Gifted.html Colangelo, N. (2003). Counseling gifted students. In Handbook of gifted education (pp. 373–387). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Galbraith, J., & Delisle, J. (1996). College-bound, a prescription for success. The gifted kids survival guide: A teen handbook (pp. 174–204). Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press. Gatto-Walden, P. (1999). Counseling gifted females with eating disorders. Advanced Development Journal, 8, pp.113–130. Kerr, B. (1991). Counseling gifted students: Techniques that work. A handbook for counseling the gifted and talented. Alexandria, VA: American Association for Counseling and Development. Lardner, C. (n.d.). School counselors light-up the intraand inter-personal worlds of our gifted. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/light_up_the_world.htm Lovecky, D. (1990). Warts and rainbows: Issues in the psychotherapy of the gifted. Advanced Development Journal. Moon, S. (2002). Counseling needs and strategies. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon (Eds.), The social and emotional development of gifted children (pp. 213–222). Washington, DC: NAGC.

Continued from previous page How can we help Students learn what they want to do, not just what others think they should do?	3.28 Realize counseling provides empathy and partnership in times of need. 3.29 Identify activities and resources to assist K-12 students who are gifted in planning for further education, career, or life choices.	Review counseling services available to gifted students and families and become acquainted with counselor to provide service as a team. In age/grade level groups, create a two hour workshop to help students understand and accept aspects of their giftedness.	Review of counseling services. Development of a plan to provide services to your students. Development of a two-hour workshop for students.	Counseling, continued: Silverman, L. (1993). Techniques for preventative counseling. In Counseling the gifted (pp. 81–110). Denver: Love Publishing Co. Silverman, L. (1993). Counseling Families. In Counseling the gifted (pp.151–178). Denver: Love Publishing Co. Webb, J., Amend, E., Webb, N., Goerss, J., Beljan, P., & Olenchak, R. (n.d.). Counseling, multiple exceptionality, and psychological issues. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_counseling/Webb_MisidagnonisAndDualDiagnosisOfGiftedChildren.shtml Guidance: Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest #E490. College planning for gifted and talented youth. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/e490.html Kerr, B. (1991). Academic guidance and the curriculum. A handbook for counseling the gifted and talented (pp. 19–49). Alexandria, VA: American Association for Counseling and Development. Lardner, C. (n.d.). School counselors light-up the intraand inter-personal worlds of our gifted. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/light_up_the_world.htm Olszewski-Kubilius, P., & Yasumoto, J. (1994). Factors affecting the academic choices of academically talented adolescents. Talent Development, Vol. II. Ohio
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Continued from previous page How can we help students learn what they want to do, not just what others think they should do?	3.30 Recognize that guidance and career counseling support gifted individuals in decision making for positive life choices.	Research the procedures necessary to refer a student for counseling. Participate in introspective exercise to address five domains. Determine how you could help gifted students relate to their total self. Conduct a Web search of self-awareness inventories. Create a week-long unit on self- discovery for students.	Acquisition of procedures and forms necessary to refer a student for counseling. Participation in exercise to recognize the importance of living out of all five domains daily. Creation of week-long unit on self-discovery.	Guidance, continued: Paiva, M. (n.d.). Navigating the road of college admissions for high-achieving students. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/navigating_college.htm VanTassel-Baska, J. (n.d.). Academic counseling for the gifted. In L. Silverman (Ed.), Counseling the gifted (pp. 201–214). Denver: Love Publishing Co. Career Counseling: Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest #E492. Career planning. Retrieved from www.hoagiesifted.org/eric/Archived/e492.htm Greene, M. (2002). Career counseling for gifted and talented students. In M. Neihart, S. Reis, N. Robinson, & S. Moon. (n.d.). The social and emotional development of gifted children. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press. Kerr, B. (1991). Career counseling for gifted and talented students. In A handbook for counseling the gifted and talented (pp. 83–99). Alexandria, VA: American Association for Counseling and Development. Nemko, M. (n.d.). Career advice for geniuses. Retrieved from hoagiesgifted.org/career_advice.htm Silverman, L. (1993). Career counseling. In Counseling the gifted (pp. 215–238). Denver: Love Publishing Co.
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			Additional Resources:
Continued from previous			Delisle, J., & Galbraith, J. (2002). When gifted kids
page	Create a career matrix	Creation of matrix	don't have all the answers. Minneapolis, MN: Free
page	to analyze different job	incorporating self-	Spirit Press.
How can we help	options incorporating	discovery exercises and	
students learn what they	results of self-	Holland Inventory.	Galbraith, J., & Delisle, J. (1987). Gifted kids survival
want to do, not just	awareness exercises	Trondina mivement y	guide II, ages 11–18. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit
what others think they	utilized above.	Well-written essay	Press.
should do?	Write an essay on how	addressing topic.	Galbraith, J., & Delisle, J. (1996). Gifted kids survival
	you would respond to	Completed exercise	guide: A teen handbook. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit
	behavioral changes in a	and appropriate	Press.
	student.	activities for classroom.	
	Peruse Web sites for		Kincher, J. (1995). Psychology for kids: 40 fun tests that
	list of feeling words.		help you learn about yourself. Minneapolis, MN: Free
	Complete exercise		Spirit Press.
	(Topic 9 HO 1) and,		Lind, S. (n.d.). Developing a feeling vocabulary.
	with class, create		Retrieved from
	activities to identify		www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Lind_
	emotions for the		DevelopingAFeelingVocabulary.shtml
	classroom.		
			Murdock, M. (1989). Spinning inward. Boston:
			Shambhala.
			Rogers, K. (2002). Developing your child's plan and
			what happens next. <i>Re-forming gifted education</i> .
			Scottsdale, AZ: Gifted Potential Press.
			Webb, J., Amend, E., Webb, N., Goerss, J., Beljan, P., &
			Olenshcak, R. (2005). Misdiagnosis and dual diagnoses
			of gifted children and adults. Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press.
			Fotential Fless.
			Wright, A., & Olszewski-Kubilius, P. (1993). Helping
			gifted children and their families prepare for college: A
			handbook designed to assist economically
			disadvantaged and first generation college attendees.
			Evanston, IL: NRC G/T.

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 10	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can we facilitate social skills and leadership development in students?	3.31 Help students develop social skills and inspire leadership. 3.32 Support gifted children's experience of global interconnectedness and personal responsibility to take action. 3.33 Realize that a primary need in life.	Read articles and share highlights. Create activities to help students socially. Complete Leadership Style Profile (Topic 10 HO 1, HO 2, and HO 3) and discuss in class. Work in pairs to create a leadership unit for middle school students. Listen to five keynote speeches by Lance Secretan; write how they affected you and could help students.	Completion of reading articles and participation in discussion. Completion of Leadership Style Profiles and participation in discussion. Creation of unit plan utilizing anecdote. Summary of keynotes and journal entry on how they affected and informed you	Friendship and Social Skills Building: Gross, M. (n.d.). "Play partner" or "sure shelter"? Why gifted children prefer older friends. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/play_partner.htm Gross, M. (n.d.). The "me" behind the mask: Intellectually gifted students and the search for identity. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Gross_TheMeBehin dTheMask.shtml Janos, P., Marwood, K., & Robinson, N. (1985). Friendship patterns in highly intelligent children. Roeper Review, 8(1). Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11377 Gatto-Walden, P. (1999). Counseling gifted females with eating disorders. Advanced Development Journal, 8, 113—130. Lovecky, D. (1995). Highly gifted children and peer relationships. Counseling and Guidance Newsletter, 5(3), 2, 6–7. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11300 Reis, S. (2002). Social and emotional issues faced by gifted girls in elementary and secondary school. SENG newsletter, 2(3), 1–5. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Reis_SocialAndEmo tionallssuesFacedByGiftedGirls.shtml Rimm, S. (2003). Social Adjustment and Peer Pressures for Gifted Children. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11287 (Topic 10 HO 3)

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How can we facilitate social skills and leadership development in students?	3.34 Help gifted children to understand that their profound sensitivity and empathy can be channeled to help human-kind. 3.35 Recognize That perceptivity, empathy, ethics, values, integrity, and leadership are related.	Write a journal entry on how you can be an inspirational leader in the classroom. Create a list of inspirational quotes, one for each day of the school year. Research the development of social skills or leadership skill and create a list of favorite sites and activities; distribute to class. In pairs, create classroom activities to understand and practice dialogue.	Journal entry. List of quotes for daily use. Completed research of social or leadership skills and list of favorite sites and activities to share. Creation of classroom activities on "dialogue."	Friendship and Social Skills Building, continued: Roeper, A. (1995). Empathy, ethics and global education. In Selected Writings and Speeches (pp.172–178). Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press. Rogers, C. (1989). Significant learning in therapy and in education. In On Becoming a Person (pp. 279–296). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Silverman, L. (n.d.). Developmental phases of social development. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_social/Silverman_Develop mentalPhasesOfSocialDevelopment.shtml. Silverman, L. (1993). Social development, leadership and gender issues. In Counseling the Gifted and Talented (pp. 291–327). Denver: Love Publishing Co . Leadership Development: Bisland, A. (2004). Developing leadership skills in young gifted students. Gifted Child Today. Retrieved from www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-113183945.html Davis, G., & Rimm, S. (2004). Leadership, affective learning, and character education. In Education of the gifted and talented. Boston: Pearson Custom Publishing. Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest #E485. Developing leadership in gifted youth. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/Archived/e485.html Johnson, K. (2000). Affective component in the education of the gifted. Gifted Child Today. Retrieved from www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-66107759.html

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			Leadership Development, continued:
Continued from previous		Outline of unit of study	Karnes, F., & Bean, S. (n.d.). Leadership development
page	Create classroom	on "servant leadership."	and gifted students. Retrieved from www.kidsource.com/kidsource/content/leadership an
	activity discussing		d gifted.html
How can we facilitate	everyone's	Letter to students.	<u>a girtea.ntmi</u>
social skills and	responsibility to social		Karnes, F., & D'Ilio, V. (1989). Personality
leadership development	action and servant	List of community	characteristics of student leaders. <i>Psychological</i>
in students?	leadership.	service opportunities for	Reports, 64. 1125–1126.
	·	students and potential	
	Answer, "Who is a	speaker(s).	Kingore, B. (n.d.). Biographies and autobiographies:
	leader?" Write an		Life models in the classroom. Retrieved from
	inspirational message		ww.bertiekingore.com/biographies.htm
	to your students		
	suggesting their role		Maslow, A. H. (1971). Education and peak experiences.
	as a leader.		Goals and implications of humanistic education. In A.
	as a leader.		H.
	Investigate		Name of the second seco
	community service		Maslow <i>The Farther Reaches of Human Nature</i> (pp. 168–179; 180–195). New York: Viking Press. Moyle, V.
	activities that students		(2005). Authentic character development—Beyond
			nature and nurture. In Hafenstein, Kutrumbos, &
	could join and invite a		Delisle (Eds.). <i>Perspectives in gifted education: Vol. 3.</i>
	speaker to class.		Complexities of emotional development, spirituality
			and hope (pp. 33–59). Retrieved from
			www.sengifted.org/articles_learning/Moyle_Authentic
			CharacterDevelopment.shtml
			Secretan, L. (n.d.). Keynotes. Retrieved from
			www.secretan.com/keynotes_vcl.php
			Additional Resources:
			Caudill, G., & Croteau, J. M. (1993). Guiding images:
			Helping gifted and talented and creative children (pp.
			141–147). Unionville, NY: Trillium Press.
			,,
			Delisle, J., & Galbraith, J. (2002). When gifted kids
			don't have all the answers. Minneapolis: Free Spirit

Press.

	Additional Resources, continued:
Continued from previous	Jaworski, J. (1996). Synchronicity: The inner path of
page	leadership. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler Publisher.
P-0-	Karnes, F. A., & Bean, S. M. (1993). Girls and young
How can we facilitate	women leading the way (pp. 127–153). Minneapolis,
	MN: Free Spirit Press.
social skills and	Karnes, F., & Chauvin, J. (2000). <i>Leadership skills</i>
leadership development	inventory. Scottsdale, AZ: Gifted Psychology Press.
in students?	Karnes, F., and Chauvin, J. (2000). Leadership
	development program. Scottsdale, AZ: Gifted
	Psychology Press.
	Lewis, B. (1991). The kids' guide to social action.
	Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit Press.
	Manor-Bullock, R., Look, C., & Dixon, D. N. (1995). Is
	giftedness socially stigmatizing? The impact of high
	achievement on social interactions. Journal for the
	Education of the Gifted, 18(17), 319–338.
	Myrick, R., & Sorenson, D. (1992). Helping skills for
	middle school students. Minneapolis, MN: Educational
	Media Corp.
	Roeper, A. (1995). Selected Writings and Speeches.
	Minneapolis: Free Spirit Press.
	Roeper, A. (2006). The "I" of the beholder. Scottsdale,
	AZ: Great Potential Press.
	Secretan, L. (2004). Inspire! What great leaders do.
	New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons.
	Sisk, D., & Rosselli, H. (1998). Leadership: A special
	type of giftedness. Monroe, NY: Trillium Press.
	Silverman, L. K. (Ed.). (1993). Counseling the gifted and
	talented. Denver: Love Publishing Company.

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 11	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
How can advocates positively affect others' understanding and acceptance of gifted children's needs?	3.36 Acquire and refine the knowledge and skills needed to advocate for gifted learners. 3.37 Identify how parent, teacher, and educational advocates can positively affect gifted services and programming.	Divide the readings among participants. Gather together in small groups to discuss key features of articles. Research and compile list of local, state, and national resources. Peruse Web sites to become familiar with advocacy issues, needs, resources, laws, skills, and strategies.	Completed assigning and reading articles and discussion of key features. Completed list of resources. Compiled notes, Web addresses, and relevant information on advocacy.	Educational Advocacy for the Gifted: Davidson Institute for Talent Development. (2006). Does No Child Left Behind require that no child can get ahead? Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=14055 Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest #494. Supporting Gifted Education through advocacy. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/Archived/e494.html Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC. GT-Value FAQ. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/faq/gt-value.html Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC. GT-Legal issues. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/faq/gt-legal.html ERIC International/National Resources for Gifted Education. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/fact/gt-assoc.html Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest. (n.d.). Student selection for gifted/talented programs. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/faq/gt-idpar.html Educational Resources Information Center. (n.d.). ERIC Digest 1990 #E494. Supporting gifted education through advocacy. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11191

understanding and acceptance of gifted children's needs? and strategies. 3.39 Support the necessity of selfadvocacy by gifted students. Investigate legislative session in Florida and actions in Florida. Create an in-service training for district	mandates and advocacy groups. Knowledge of and familiarity with legislative session and actions in Florida. Synopsis of an inservice training session about gifted students.	Sheard, W. (n.d.). A civil rights action for gifted children. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/civil_action.htm Smutny. J. (1995). Early gifts, early school recognition. Understanding our Gifted, 7(3), 1, 13–16. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11486 Parental Advocacy for the Gifted: Davidson Institute for Talent Development. (2004). Parenting tips on educational advocacy. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13063 Davidson, J., Kring, D., & Moseley, J. (2005). How parent advocacy groups can make a difference: An interview with Debbie Kring and Juli Moseley. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13976 DeVries, A. (1999). How to make parent-teacher conferences worthwhile and productive. In Parenting for High Potential. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13114 Johnsen, S. (n.d.). Knowledge is key: Advocating for your gifted child. Retrieved from www.dukegiftedletter.com/articles/vol7no1_connex.h
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Continued from previous page How can advocates positively affect others' understanding and acceptance of gifted children's needs?	As an advice columnist, write a response to both problematic letters concerning gifted students. In pairs, acting as gifted program coordinators, create a 5-year plan for preventative counseling for gifted students. As a group, respond to a problematic scenario with positive and negative role-play. Present your depiction to the class.	Written response to both letters. Development of preventative counseling program. Role-play of situation assigned to group and discussion of relevance with class.	Parental Advocacy for the Gifted, continued: Lloyd, M. (1999). The tea and terrorist society: Parent advocacy at the district level. The Hollingsworth Center, 12(3). Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0,2_0&rid=112 28 Neville, C. (1997). Portfolio: An effective way to present your child to the school. The Hollingsworth Center, 11(1). Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11263 Osborn, J. (n.d.). Assessment, educational issues, advocacy: The process of parenting a profoundly gifted child. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx/NavID=2_0&rid=11505 Sinclair, E. (2005). Tips for parents: Educational advocacy. Young Scholar Seminar. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13962 Additional Resources: Chase, B., & Katz, B. (2002). The new public school parent: How to get the best education for your child. New York: Penguin Publishers. Davidson, J., & Davidson, B. (2004). Genius denied. New York: Simon & Schuster. Gilman, B. (2003). Empowering gifted minds: Educational advocacy that works. Denver: DeLeon Publishing. Riley, T. L. (1999). Put on your dancing shoes! Choreographing positive partnerships with parents of gifted children. Gifted Child Today, 22, 50–53. State of Florida Department of Education: Acceleration Brief #311781. Clearinghouse Information Center, Room 628, Turlington Building, 325 West Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400 Telephone: 850-245-0477; SunCom: 205-0477; Fax: 850-245-0987; E-mail: cicbiscs@FLDOE.org
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Competency 3.0 & Key Question 12	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
What is different about parenting a gifted child?	3.40 Understand that gifted children naturally have unique needs that parents are challenged to address daily.	Read articles and create an overhead to share in a group. Dyads share fears and experiences. Quads enumerate changes within self from specific information attained through this module. Quads create matrix of five problem situations; teachers and parents' unique perspectives; and solutions. Write a commentary on the justified support and guidance needed by parents of gifted children.	Sharing of relevant information in group. Dyads' discussion of experiences and fears. Quads' enumeration of changes. Quads' sharing matrix of perspectives and solutions. Written commentary on special needs of parents of gifted children.	Colangelo, N., & Dettmann, D. (1983). A review of research on parents and families of gifted children. <i>Exceptional Children, 50</i> . Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2=0&rid=11455 Cooper, B. (n.d.). So, the thing isI am sorry. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/apology.htm Cronin, A. (n.d.). Asynchronous parenting. Retrieved from www.gt-cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0,2-0&rid=11506 Dale, H. (n.d.). Musings on our report card. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/musings.htm Davidson Institute for Talent Development. (2004). Gifted friendly parenting strategies. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=13061 Duke University Talented Identification Program. (2006, Fall). Developing personal talent in your child. <i>Duke Gifted Letter, 7</i> (1). Retrieved from www.dukegiftedletter.com/articles/vol7no1_feature.h tml Elias, M. (n.d.). Critical, demanding parents can damage gifted children. Retrieved from www.usatoday.com/news/health/2005-08-21-gifted-kids_x.htm

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Continued from previous page What is different about parenting a gifted child?	3.41 Recognize that parents of gifted children need guidance and support to respond suitably to additional needs and demands.	Create a comprehensive resource list for parents of gifted children. Select a parenting book to read and review its value to gifted parents. Find or begin a support group for parents of gifted children. Participants gather, according to locale, and brainstorm ways to effect positive communication between parents and teachers of gifted children.	Comprehensive resource list. Selection of parenting book and written/ oral review of its value to gifted parents. Identification of/creation of support group for parents of gifted kids. Evidence of collaboration to orchestrate respectful communication between teachers and parents.	Parenting, continued: Feldman, D., & Piirto J. (n.d.). Parenting Talented Children. In I. Bornstein (Ed.), Handbook of Parenting (pp. 285–304). New York: Longman. Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=10581 Hill, S. (n.d.). Parenting tips: Director's corner. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_directorscorner/Hill_Jan0 6.shtml Jacobsen, M. (n.d.). Tips for parents: The real world of gifted teens. Retrieved from www.gt- cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=12366 Kearney, K. (n.d.). Parenting highly gifted children: The challenges, the joys, the unexpected surprises. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/parenting_hg.htm Kvol, K. (n.d.). The art of avoiding power struggles with children. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0,2_0 &rid=12311 Lind, S. (n.d.). Tips for parents: Introverts. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_parenting/Lind_TipsForPa rentsIntroverts.shtml Lind, S. (n.d.). Tips for parents of intense children. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_parenting/Lind_TipsForPa rents OfIntenseChildren.shtml Ruf, D. (n.d.). The do's and don'ts for raising gifted kids. Retrieved from www.educationaloptions.com/raising_gifted_children. htm

that gifted children have special needs. underachieving gifted students. Retrieved from www.dukegiftedletter.comm/articles/vol6no4_et l Thomas, J. (n.d.). Hard won truths. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/hard_wontruths.htm Torrance, P., & Goff, K. (n.d.). Fostering academic creativity in gifted students. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/ Archived/e484.html Webb, J. (n.d.). Tips for selecting the right counse therapist for your gifted child. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_parenting/Webb_Tig_electingTheRightCounselorForYourGiftedChild.sh Wright, B. (n.d.). Parents' perspective of early cole entrance for profoundly gifted children, Part Land Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0 11257 Family Dynamics:	Continued from previous page What is different about parenting a gifted child?	_	Write a letter to parents regarding their child's concerning behavior. Provide feedback to other members in group.	Effectively written letter to parents regarding their child's concerning behavior. Feedback provided to other group members.	www.dukegiftedletter.comm/articles/vol6no4 ee.htm.l. Thomas, J. (n.d.). Hard won truths. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/hard_wontruths.htm Torrance, P., & Goff, K. (n.d.). Fostering academic creativity in gifted students. Retrieved from www.hoagiesgifted.org/eric/Archived/e484.html Webb, J. (n.d.). Tips for selecting the right counselor or therapist for your gifted child. Retrieved from www.sengifted.org/articles_parenting/Webb_TipsForSelectingTheRightCounselorForYourGiftedChild.shtml Wright, B. (n.d.). Parents' perspective of early college entrance for profoundly gifted children, Part I and II. Retrieved from www.gtcybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_0&rid=11257 Family Dynamics: Kearney, K. (n.d.). Life in the asynchronous family.
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		Family Dynamics, continued:	
Continued from providence	2.42 Up do noto a d.th.s	Peters, R. (n.d.). How to help keep your l	kid from heing
Continued from previous	3.43 Understand the	bullied. Retrieved from www.gt-	Kid Holli bellig
page	significance of quote	cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2	በ&rid=1382/
	from Mr. Rogers: "The	Rimm, S. (n.d.). The effects of sibling con	
What is different about	best thing parents can do	Retrieved from www.gt-	inpetition.
parenting a gifted child?	for children is to listen to	cybersource.org/Record.aspx?NavID=2_	0.2
	them."	0&rid=14044	.0,2_
		Robinson, N. (n.d.). Grandparents: What	vou (and
		maybe only you) can do to support your	•
		grandchildren's talent development. Ret	
		www.ctd.northwestern.edu/resources/	
		talent development/grandparents.html	
		Silverman, L., & Kearney, K. (n.d.). Paren	ts of the
		extraordinarily gifted. Retrieved from	
		www.hoagiesgifted.org/parents_	
		of_eg.htm	
		Additional Resources:	
		Davidson, J., & Davidson, B. (2004). Geni	ius denied:
		How to stop wasting our brightest minds	s. New York:
		Simon & Schuster.	
		Delisle, J. (2006). Parenting gifted kids: 7	Tips for raising
		happy and successful kids. Waco, TX: Pru	ufrock Press.
		Laney, M. (2005). The hidden gifts of the	introverted
		child: Helping your child thrive in an extr	overted world.
		New York: Workman Publishing Co.	
		Matthews, D., & Foster, J. (2004). Being	smart about
		gifted children: A guidebook for parents	and educators.
		Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press.	
		Palmer, D. (2006). Parents guide to I.Q. t	
		gifted education. Long Beach, CA: Parent	
		Rimm, S. (2007). Keys to parenting the g.	ifted child.
		Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press.	
		Webb, J., Gore, J., Amend, E., & DeVries,	
		parent's guide to gifted children. Scottsd	lale, AZ: Great
		Potential Press.	
		Webb. J., Meckstroth, E., Tolan, S. (1982	
		gifted child. Columbus, OH: Ohio Psycho	logy Pub.

Competency 3.0 & Key Question 13	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options – Activities	Method of Competency Demonstration	Resources
Are all intellectually gifted children emotionally and spiritually gifted as well?	3.44 Understand distinguishing characteristics of emotional giftedness. 3.45 Become aware of characteristics of spiritual giftedness displayed in children.	Read articles and, in groups of four, denote what are distinguishing characteristics of emotional giftedness. Identify the difference between emotional intelligence and emotional giftedness.	Creation of overhead depicting characteristics of emotional giftedness. Commentary on emotional I.Q. and emotional giftedness.	Emotional Giftedness: Piechowski, M. M. (1997). Emotional giftedness: An expanded view. ERIC # ED413695. Retrieved from http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ericdocs2sql/c ontent_storage_01/0000019b/80/15/0d/eb.pdf Piechowski, M. M. (2003). Emotional and spiritual giftedness. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted.education (3rd ed., pp. 403–416). Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Piechowski, M. M. (1997). Emotional giftedness: The measure of interpersonal intelligence. In N. Colangelo & G. A. Davis (Eds.), Handbook of gifted education (pp. 366–381). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon. Piechowski, M. M. (2006). Gifted at heart. In M. M. Piechowski, "Mellow out," they say. If I only could (pp. 207–222). Madison, WI: Yunasa Books. Roeper, A. (1998). The "I" of the beholder: An essay on the self, its existence, and its power. Roeper Review, 20, 144–149. Spiritual Giftedness: Lovecky, D. (n.d.). Spiritual sensitivity in gifted children. Roeper Review, 20, 178–183. Noble, K. (2000). Spiritual intelligence: A new frame of mind. Advanced Development Journal, 9, 1–29. Piechowski, M. M. (2000). Childhood Spirituality. Journal of Transpersonal Psychology, 33, 1–15.

I INLENIAGNICE AND THE ACTION TO THE SELL CLESSKIII. NI:	Continued from previous page Are all intellectually gifted children emotionally and spiritually gifted as well?	3.46 Realize a person can be emotionally or spiritually gifted and not intellectually gifted, or intellectually gifted and not emotionally or spiritually gifted.	Experience several guided visualization exercises and facilitate an exercise for your group. Peruse Web sites listed on spiritual giftedness and write an essay. Read excerpts from M. Piechowski's book that depicts internal characteristics and behaviors of emotionally and spiritually gifted individuals.	Participation in all visualization exercises and leading an exercise of choice. Compiled list of Web sites visited and written essay. Participation in discussion of spiritual giftedness.	Emotional Giftedness, continued: Piechowski, M. M. (2000). Childhood experiences and spiritual giftedness. Advanced Development Journal, 9, 65–90. Piechowski, M. M. (n.d.). Spiritual Giftedness. Notes from presentation at NAGC. Retrieved from www.metagifted.org/topics/metagifted/spiritualGifted ness/ Piechowski, M. M. (2006). Spiritual giftedness. In M. M. Piechowski, "Mellow out," they say. If I only could (pp. 245–264). Madison, WI: Yunasa Books. Tolan, S. (n.d.). Spirituality and the highly gifted adolescent. Retrieved from www.stephanietolan.com/spirituality.htm Additional Resources: Aron, E. (1996). The highly sensitive person: How to thrive when the world overwhelms you. New York: Carol Pub. Choquette, S. (1999). The wise child: A spiritual guide to nurturing your child's intuition. CA: Three Rivers Press. Hart, T. (2003). The secret spiritual world of children. Makawao, HI: Inner Ocean. Kurcinka, M. S. (1991). Raising your spirited child: A guide for parents whose child is more intense, sensitive, perceptive, persistent, energetic. New York: HarperCollins. Noble, K. (2001). Riding the windhorse: Spiritual intelligence and the growth of the self. Cresskill, NJ:
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Continued from previous page Are all intellectually gifted children emotionally and spiritually gifted as well?	Conduct a Web search of summer camps for intellectually gifted children as well as emotionally and spiritually gifted children.	Compiled list of summer programs for intellectually gifted children as well as emotionally and spiritually gifted children.	Additional Resources, continued: Noble, K. (1994). The sound of a silver horn: Reclaiming the heroism in contemporary women's lives. Columbine, NY: Fawcett Pub. Rubin, L. (1996). The transcendent child. New York: Harper Perennial. Sisk, D., & Torrance, E. P. (2001). Spiritual intelligence: Developing higher consciousness. Buffalo, NY: Creative Education Foundation.
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For add-on certification purposes, the participant must demonstrate the successful completion of all applicable competencies within the components, with such demonstration verified by the instructor. For in-service credit purposes, the participant must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the specific objectives using pro- and post-texts or other valid measures.

Component Evaluation: The district's staff development program procedures will be used for evaluating coverage of the specified competencies and the effectiveness of instructional presentations. Instructors will evaluate content and make recommendations (or additions, modifications or deletion) of component content, activities or evaluation procedures.

DISTRICT MASTER INSERVICE PLAN TRAINING COMPONENT EDUCATION OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS OF GIFTED STUDENTS Component # 2100014

60 In-service Points (Maximum)

Competency 4.0 &	Specific Objectives	Procedural/Activities	Method of Competency	Resources
Key Questions			Demonstration	
4.0 The sessions developed in Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students address various objectives that attempt to answer four broad questions: • Who are they? • How do you find and identify them? • Why do diverse gifted students need different programs and curricular options? • How can you judge the effectiveness of the programs for diverse students?	4.1 Examine the nature of giftedness in relation to multicultural principles and underserved populations.(GT1K1;GT1K 4) 4.2 Acquire Knowledge of diversity focus of national standards in gifted education.(GT9K1) 4.3 Justify the need to modify and differentiate the curriculum in terms of the needs of these special populations. (GT1K7) 4.4 Examine personal cultural competencies. (GT9K1;GT9S1) 4.5 Within the broad spectrum of giftedness in the general population, identify sub-groups and underserved populations.(GT1K7)	Review the Demographics of Gifted students in Florida (Topic 1 HO 1). Write 3 statements that comment on changing demographics and the prevalence of diverse students in the gifted population. What does this indicate in terms of meeting their learning needs? Review the Diversity Focus in the NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards in Gifted Education (Topic 1 HO 2). Discuss why diversity has become such an important focus in meeting the learning needs of gifted students. Clarify and write your own definitions of the key terms in multicultural education. In a small group, discuss how these key terms apply to the education of special populations of gifted students and then	Completed statements on changing demographics. Active participation in discussion and group activities. Completion and presentation of chart comparing goals of gifted education and multicultural education. Completed Teacher's Cultural Conceptual Map. Completion of the planned presentation to parents on multicultural gifted education. Active participation in discussion and group activities.	National Association for Gifted Children. (2007). Diversity Focus in the NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards in Gifted Education. (Topic 1 HO 2) Ford, D. Y., & Harris III, J. J. (1999). Multicultural gifted education. New York: Teachers College Press. (Topic 1 HO 3) Eriksson, G. (2006). Applying Multicultural and Global Education Principles to the Education of Diverse Gifted and Talented Children. In B. Wallace & G. Eriksson (n.d.), Diversity in Gifted Education (pp. 1–8). London and New York: Routledge. (Topic 1 HO 6) Additional Resources: To access demographics on diverse populations of gifted students in Florida: http://data.fldoe.org/fsir/default.cfm Additional Resources, continued: To access demographics on diverse populations of gifted students in specific districts: http://www.fldoe. org/ese/datapage.asp To access NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards in Gifted Education: http://www.nagc.org/index. aspx?id=1873

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4.6 Understand the	complete the chart	List of 10 guidelines for	Brown, S. C., & Kysilka, M. L.
learning needs and	comparing goals of gifted	finding underserved,	(2003). What every teacher should
challenges of diverse	education and	gifted students.	know about multicultural and global
types of gifted students.	multicultural education		education. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
(GT3K1)	(Topic 1 HO 3).		
(013/11)	Compare the completed		Churchill, W. (1940). The
4.7 Identify the unique	(participant group) chart		Honorable Profession of
4.7 Identify the unique	with that of Ford & Harris		Teaching. Taken from a
needs of gifted girls,	(1999). (Topic 1 HO 4)		speech by Sir Winston
culturally diverse, rural,			Churchill, June 4, 1940,
disabled, underachieving,	Individually, complete the	Completion	before the House of
highly gifted, young gifted	Teacher's Cultural	of template	Commons. (Topic 2 HO 1)
students, and	Conceptual Map Activity.	and interview on	Resnick, D., & Goodman,
disadvantaged gifted.	(Topic 1 HO 5) As a large	a special	M. (1997, Fall). Research
(GT2K1)	group, discuss how	population	Review: Finding Underserved
` '	teachers' cultural	of gifted	Populations. Northwest
4.8 Examine challenges of	conceptual maps affect	students.	Education Magazine.
finding gifted students	how they perceive diverse students in their	333331101	Retrieved from http:www. nwrel.org/nwedu/fall 97/
from underserved	classroom.		article6.html (Topic 2 HO 2)
	Classicotti.	Completion	ERIC Clearinghouse on
populations. (GT2K2)	Extended activity: prepare	l •	Disabilities and Gifted
	a presentation on	of a grid	Education. Famous People
4.9 Justify the need to	multicultural gifted	identifying	With Disabilities. (Topic 2
modify and differentiate	education and	the diversity	HO 3)
the curriculum in terms of	incorporate the	characteristics	Cline, S., & Hegeman, K.
the needs of these special	development of diverse	that need to be	(2001, Summer). Gifted
populations. (GT4S6)	perspectives in gifted	addressed in each	Children with Disabilities.
	education using Table 1.1	classroom.	Gifted Child Today, 24(3).
4.10 Demonstrate	by Eriksson, 2006. (Topic 1		(Topic 2 HO 4)
Knowledge of Plan B	HO 6)		V = F =
State Board of Education	Read the scenario		
Rules, 6A-6.03019,	presented (Topic 2HO 1).	Effective	
Special Instructional	This scenario is well	participation	
·	known and generates		
Programs for Students	empathy. Discuss the	in group	Web sites:
Who Are Gifted.(GT8K2;	concept of empathy and	activities.	http://www.sengifted.org
GT1K4)	discuss assumptions	Completed	http://www.ldonline.org
	teachers make about	matrix or	http://www.hoagiesgifted.org
4.11 Demonstrate	students and the type of	completed	Baldwin, A. Y., & Vialle, W.
knowledge of alternative	special population that	portfolio	(1999). The many faces of
assessments and	this student	of student	giftedness: Lifting the masks.

T			I = 1
nontraditiona		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Belmont, CA: Wadsworth
and evaluation	on discussion)	for Plan B.	Publishers.
appropriate f	for use with		Castellano, J. A. (2003).
students fron	n special Assign reading (Topic 2		Special Populations in Gifted
populations ((GT8S1) HO 2) and review the		Education. Boston: Allyn and
populations	guidelines concerning		Bacon.
4.42.84-4-4-	finding and identifying	Camandatad	Cline, S., & Schwartz, D.
4.12 Match a	inmortely Britea stadents.	Completed	(1999). Diverse populations of
screening and	comig time not us a succes,	matrix of	gifted children. Upper Saddle
identification	Procedures modify the guidelines to	assessment	River, NJ: Merrill.
with the need		devices for	Smutny, J. F. (2003). Underserved
special popul	lations. guidelines that would be	identification	Gifted Populations.
(GT8K2)	applicable to finding all	of special	Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press.
(3.3.2)	types of underserved	population	Wallace, B., & Eriksson, G.
4.13 Understa	and the gifted	groups with	(2006). Diversity in Gifted
	students from special	the best use	Education. New York:
impact of glo	i populations. (Sinai group	the best use	Routledge (Taylor & Francis).
issues in educ	activity)	for each.	ISBN13-9-78-0-415-36105-7
gifted studen	its from	Completion of	
diverse ethni	C Assign readings (Topic 2	Flow Chart on	
perspectives.	. (GT1K1; HO 3; HO 4) and review o	f screening and	
GT1K6)	Web sites to small groups	identification	
	Summarize findings.	procedure.	
4.14 Examine	the rights Facilitate jigsaw	Completed	Florida Department of State:
	- discussions on roadings	identification	6A-6.03313 Procedural Safeguards for Exceptional
and perspect	I DISCUSS THE CONCEDE OF TH	3	Students Who Are Gifted. (2004). (Topic 3 HO 1)
diverse ethni	i ilidigilidi iliulviuudi.	action plan	6A-6.03019 Special Instructional Programs for
gifted studen	unacisci vea girtea, ana	for a school.	Students Who Are Gifted. (Topic 3 HO 2)
amendment i	issues. twice exceptional		Retrieve legal updates from http://www.flrules.org
(GT1K5)	gifted student. Clarify the	Effective	Frasier, M. M., et al. (1995). A Review of Assessment
	needs and characteristics		Issues in Gifted Education and Their Implications
4.15 Identify		la con conclusion and	for Identifying Gifted Minority Students, 54 pp.
characteristic		activities	Retrieved from www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/
	as or specific 1	and class	reports/rm95204/rm95204.pdf
ethnic groups	s of gifted		(Topic 3 HO 3)
students. (GT	3K4)	discussions.	Complete ERIC Web search for above documents
	Each student should		and the following at http://www.eric.ed.gov
4.16 Develop			ED369249 (Native Hawaiian)
awareness of	f and child who has been		ED370320 (Multicultural)
demonstrate			ED368095 (Economic and ethnic minorities)
strategies for		List of guidelines	ED367127 (Native American)
the needs of			ED388021 (African American)
the needs of	specific population Each member	ioi teachers of girted	

ethnic groups.	of the class may choose to	on	Buchanan, N. K., et al. (1993, June). Performance-
(GT4K2;GT4K6)	focus on a different type	diverse	Based Identification of Culturally Diverse Gifted
	of diversity: different	religious	Students: A Pilot Study (Native Hawaiian Children).
4.16 Understand the	country, ethnic minority,	perspectives	(Report for Pacific Rim Symposium on Higher
characteristics and needs	exceptionality, language,	in curriculum.	Education, EDRS No. ED369249)
of linguistic minority	gender, etc. Include		
gifted students. (GT6K1)	information on family background, dynamics,	Completed	
girted stadentsi (Crenz)	culture, language,	graphic	
4.17 Appreciate and	education, curriculum,	organizers	
Incorporate the cultural	and early childhood	comparing	
-	development. In class,	, ,	
and linguistic	develop a format or	ethnic	
perspectives of gifted	template with key	group	
students who are	questions for the	perspectives.	
bilingual or multilingual	interview. Complete the		
into curriculum. (GT6K3)	interview according to		
	this template.		
4.18 Examine policies and	·		
procedures for working	Review the diversity grid		
with gifted LEP (Limited	identifying the diversity	A statement	
English Proficient) or ELL	characteristics that occur	of answers	
(English Language	in all classrooms (Topic 2	to the 5	
Learners) students.	HO 5). In small groups,	Round Robin	
(GT6K2)	discuss the educational	questions.	
(310112)	modifications appropriate	questions.	
4.19 Examine ways to	to differentiate the		
identify high potential	curriculum for each of the		
		List of other	
	•		
students.(G18K1)			
=			
•			
gifted students and those	·	perspectives.	
who are classified as LEP	5.6361165		
or as ELL students.	Examine the Rule Revision		
(GT7K2)		A Plan for	
,			
4.21 Examine the impact	concerning racial and	•	
linguistic minority students.(GT8K1) 4.20 Identify strategies to effectively work with linguistically diverse gifted students and those who are classified as LEP or as ELL students.	students listed in the example. Extended activity: design a diversity grid for your own classroom that clarifies types of diversity and learning needs for each of your students. Examine the Rule Revision to Plan B. (Topic 3 HO 1) Examine legal issues concerning racial and		

of cultural, ethical, and	ethnic stipulations from	for a culturally	
educational norms and	the Web sites. Initiate a	diverse class.	
expectations on	pro/con debate on the		
underachievement in	effectiveness of Plan B.	Effective	
gifted students.(GT1K5)	Include LEP and Title 1	participation	
, ,	students.	in group	
4.22 Understand the	Extended Activity:	activities	
individual characteristics,	Complete a Plan B Matrix	and panel	
attitudes, and	for an underrepresented	discussions.	
circumstances that can	student. Or, create a	discussions.	
affect the achievement of	portfolio of student		
	samples to illustrate		
a gifted student from	possible contents for	Tff a ations	
diverse populations.	alternative assessment	Effective	
(GT2K2)	within Plan B for an	panel	
	underrepresented	discussion	
4.23 Explore ways to	student.	participation.	
identify gifted students			
from special Populations	Retrieve, copy, and review		
who are unsuccessful in	article under Resources,		
school. (GT8K2)	Topic 3 HO 3; in a large		
	group, discuss issues and		
4.24 Examine the	challenges in identifying	A list of the challenges	
characteristics and needs	gifted students from special populations.	of identifying gifted	
of these students.	special populations.	LEP students.	
(GT3K3)	Assign class to small		
	groups to research on the		
4.25 Identify strategies to	ERIC Web sites the	A brochure for	
assist these students.	screening and evaluation	teaching LEP/ELL	
(GT5S1; GT5S5)	intruments used for gifted	gifted students.	
, ,	eligibility for the diverse	3	
4.26 Clarify and define	ethnic populations. Each	List of obstacles faced	
diverse types of twice	group will summarize and	by gifted LEP and two	
exceptional Gifted	report.	activities.	
students. (GT3K1)	Individually review the	400	
300001103. (313N1)	Promising Practices chart.	A "model" unit for	
4.27 Demonstrate	(Topic 3 HO 4) Develop a matrix of assessment	gifted students infusing	
knowledge,	devices for identification	ESOL strategies.	
• •	of special population	LJOL Strategies.	
characteristics, and needs	or special population		

of students who are bath	groups with the best use	Donast of interview of	
of students who are both	for each. Include: a	Report of interview of a	
gifted and hearing	recommended list of	successful adult	
impaired/deaf, visually	assessments, including	who is bilingual.	
impaired/blind, and	nonverbal tests such as	Effective	
orthopedically disabled.	the UNIT, the Naglieri,	participation	
(GT2K1)	and the Raven's	in group	
	Progressive Matrices.	discussion	
4.28 Identify the reasons	G	and activities.	
that gifted students with	Develop a graphic	Checklist to	
disabilities are	organizer or flow chart	identify underachieving	
underrepresented in	that stipulates steps	gifted students	
gifted programs.	toward identifying a	from diverse	
(GT1K4;GT1K7)	special population	populations.	
	student.	A profile form	
4.29 Discuss strategies	Chart the screening and identification procedure	that teachers	
and programming needs	showing the procedures	can use for	
for gifted students who	for eligibility for an	conferences	
are twice exceptional.	underrepresented student	and educational	
(GT4K2)	into the gifted program	planning for	
,	Extended Activity:	underachieving	
4.30 Identify and describe	Develop an identification	gifted students.	
ADD and ADHD. (GT2K1)	action plan for schools	8	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	that have large numbers		
4.31 Identify the	of underrepresented		
differences and	students (Limited English		
similarities between	proficient [LEP] or low	A list identifying	
ADD/ADHD and	income).	resources that may	
giftedness.	As a large group, discuss	assist families with	
(GT1K4)	how giftedness is defined	problems or crises.	
(31114)	culturally and	problems of crises.	
4.32 Identify Asperger's	geographically. In small	Classroom	
syndrome and its	groups, assign two	Activities that stem	
occurrence in gifted	countries outside North	from the interest	
•	America and complete a		
students. (GT2K1)	Web search to review	inventory.	
4.22 Evamina tha	their definitions of gifted	Scrapbook that	
4.33 Examine the	education. Consult the	teachers make of	
characteristics and needs	Web site of the World	eminent, highly	
of these students.	Council. As a large group,	successful adults	

(GT:	⁻ 3K3)	discuss the challenges	who were	
		facing immigrant-gifted	underachievers	
4.34	4 Discuss classroom	students whose	at school.	
stra	ategies for creating a	educational systems in		
	ssroom supportive of	the country of origin and		
	ed Students with	definitions of giftedness	Graphic organizer	
_		are different from those	, -	
	navioral/ emotional	of the United States	Containing the types of	
diso	orders. (GT4K2; GT4S7)	Federal definition.	physical	
		Teachers should share	disabilities, citing the	
	5 Define the types of	their personal experiences	needs of each	
gifte	ed learning disabled	with gifted students who	and their	
stuc	dents. (GT2K1)	are immigrants. As a large	accommodations	
		group, examine	in the classroom.	
4.36	6 Describe the	the rights of religious		
	cedures for identifying	minorities according to		
1 -	ifted learning disabled	the First Amendment.		
	dent. (GT8K2)	Consult the Web site:	Written	
State	dent. (GTORZ)	http://www.firstamendm	reflection	
4.25	7 1 1 10 da nata na dinana musika	entcenter.org		
	7 Understand program	How should these rights	on biography.	
	signs for gifted	and diverse religious		
	dents with learning	perspectives be	Written reflection	
disa	abilities. (GT7S2)	incorporated in programs	on simulation	
		for gifted students?	of physical	
	8 Identify and plan	Develop a list of	disability.	
	tructional strategies	guidelines for teachers on		
fort	teachers of gifted	addressing issues of		
lear	rning disabled	religion in curriculum for		
stuc	dents. (GT4K2;GT4S7)	religious minority gifted	Scrapbook	
	·	students.	of an	
4.39	9 Identify and describe		educational	
	socioeconomic status	Students should read	outing/	
	oulations that are	Topic 4 HO 3, 4, and 5.	day with a	
-	derserved. (GT1K6)	Information can also be	physically	
	20.00. (0.11.0)	obtained from additional	disabled	
1 10	0 Examine the nature	Web sites dealing with	student.	
	giftedness as masked	ethnic groups who are	Judelli.	
	socioeconomic and	gifted. Divide students into small groups and		
		assign a specific American		
edu	ucational	assign a specific American		

disadvantages. (GT1K4)	ethnicity to each group.	Written	
	Each group needs to list	educational	
4.41 Identify inhibiting	the specific ethnic	plan incorporating	
Socioeconomic factors	perspectives, unique	strategies for teaching	
that have prevented	characteristics, types of	exceptional gifted.	
services for low income	stereotypes/ prejudice,		
gifted children who have	learning preferences, and	Completion	
had inadequate learning	needs of the group. Note that even within the	and presentation	
opportunities.	Anglo American group,	of chart of	
(GT1K5;GT5K1)	the dominant culture,	characteristics	
(011k3,013k1)	there is great diversity in	of child with	
4.42 Identify key research	ethnic origin— Italian	ADHD.	
on identification of	American; Irish American,	ADNO.	
	etc. Each group then	Vonn diagram	
disadvantaged gifted students from	reports back to the class.	Venn diagram	
	Discuss how these ethnic	contrasting	
underserved populations.	perspectives could be	ADHD students	
Examine alternative,	incorporated into	and gifted	
contextual or process	curriculum for gifted	students.	
oriented forms of	students. Individual Activity: Choose		
assessment as promising	two ethnic groups to		
ways to identify low-	compare. Complete the	Completion and	
income gifted students.	Graphic Organizer (Topic	presentation	
(GT8S1)	4 HO 5) to answer the	of handbook	
	following question: How	for teachers of	
4.43 Examine methods	are the needs and	ADHD gifted.	
and strategies that	characteristics of the		
challenge the unique	different ethnic groups	Active	
needs of disadvantaged	similar and different?	participation	
gifted children. (GT4S6;	Complete the Graphic	in discussion	
GT5S1)	Organizer (Topic 4 HO 6)	on Asperger's	
	to answer the following question: How are the	syndrome and	
4.44 Research promising	needs of different	identification	
programs and services for	minority ethnic groups	of these twice	
poor gifted children that	the same or different	exceptional	
would accommodate	from that of the majority	students.	
their unique needs for	Anglo American groups?		
skill-development,	Students will complete a	Completion and	
exposure to relevant	"Round Robin"	presentation	

	experiences, mentoring	addressing: Why do you	of poster for	
	opportunities and access	think minority groups are	teachers on	
	to resources in the	not as readily identified	Asperger's.	
	community. (GT5S4)	for gifted programs as the	-	
	, , , ,	majority Anglo American	Effective	
	4.45 Identify and describe	groups? Why are Asian	participation in	
	the impact of non-	Pacific students identified	class discussion.	
	traditional experiences,	more for gifted programs	List of activities	
	values, and cultural	than other ethnic minority	that would be	
	· ·	groups? What are the		
	expectations on the	major hurdles faced by ethnic minority gifted	appropriate for	
	development and	students in their pursuit	gifted learning	
	educational experiences	of learning? What are the	disabled students.	
	of gifted students.	major challenges for		
	(GT1K6)	teachers who work with	Presentation of	
		ethnic minority gifted	unit of study for	
	4.46 Identify the unique	students? How can ethnic	gifted learning	
	characteristics and needs	perspectives be infused in	disabled students.	
	of gifted students from	the gifted program?		
	diverse family structures			
	(GT3K3; GT3K4)	Extended Activity:	Guidelines for	
		Develop a list of ethnically	teachers of	
	4.47 Identify strategies	different role models that	LD gifted.	
	for stimulating personal	could be used to help	Written	
		students develop		
	growth of gifted students	"profiles" of successful	journal.	
	from diverse families.	people from different	Mini-centers	
	(GT4S6)	ethnic backgrounds.	for LD gifted.	
		Extended Activity: Identify	Proposal for	
	4.48 Identify community	the dominant ethnic	LD gifted.	
	support systems for	minority group in your	Effective	
	diverse families of gifted	classroom. Select or	participation	
	students. (GT10S2)	develop a unit of study	in group	
		and adapt it to	discussions	
	4.49 Examine concepts of	accommodate the	and	
	age-appropriate	learning needs of that	activities.	
	development in relation	group. Consult the website:		
	to concepts of giftedness.	http://www.teachingtoler		
	(GT1K5)	ance.org		
	(GTIKS)	How can you modify that		
1		1.5 W can you mounty that		

Т	4.50 Understand the	"new" unit to		
	needs and characteristics	accommodate other		
		ethnic students in the		
		classroom?		
	of very young gifted students. (GT2K1) 4.51 Examine ways to identify very young gifted students in early childhood education and support their educational and personal needs. (GT8K2) 4.52 Understand the needs and characteristics of highly gifted students. (GT3K3) 4.53 Identify problems and challenges and present options for developing skills in highly gifted students. (GT5S5) 4.54 Examine exemplary practices and programs for meeting the needs of the highly gifted student. (GT5S1; GT7S2) 4.55 Examine gender stereotyping and prejudice that impacts gifted girls; boys; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) students. (GT5K1)		Completion of creative activity on poverty: short story or poem on poverty or photographic collage. Completed scenario or description of a gifted student coping with poverty. Completed list of promising practices for differentiating the curriculum for these disadvantaged gifted students. Completed unit of study and/or notebook/ binder of activities. Written report on a real hero who has overcome adversity.	

4.56 Examine the impact of culture and ethnicity on gender expectations for gifted students from minority groups. (GT3K4) 4.57 Demonstrate knowledge of how gender issues can affect achievement and aspirations of gifted students. (GT1K7) 4.58 Explore the contribution of mentorships in their education. (GT10K1; GT10S2) 4.59 Identify and describe criteria of effective programs. (GT7K2) 4.60 Examine theories of giftedness in the sociocultural perspective in relation to goals for gifted programs. (GT1K4)	prepared to have a panel discussion on the results of their research: 1. How can the challenges of working with LEP students be refocused to become guidelines for effective teaching strategies to use in gifted classes? 2. What is the difference between identified LEP students in gifted classes and immigrant English speakers in gifted classes? 3. How can a teacher use classroom peers to help students who have language difficulties? 4. What are the issues in your school district around bilingualism? 5. Would gifted students benefit more from bilingual classes or immersion classes? 6. What are the current practices in place in school districts for dealing with gifted students who have diverse language needs?	Effective participation in group discussion and activity. List of guidelines For teachers and/ or parents on preventing dropouts of gifted students (brochure or newsletter). A data collection instrument that provides a profile to use in parent conferences, instructional planning, and guidance recommendations.	
4.61 Identify instructional methods that accommodate the needs of special populations. (GT4K2;GT4S2) 4.62 Identify key research on programs for special populations. (GT5S1)	List the challenges of identifying gifted LEP students from a review of the Web search. (Topic 5 HO 4) Analyze the Sample Checklist for Identifying Language-Minority Students with High Potential and determine its usefulness for you.	Presentation for parents on rights and responsibilities in the educational planning team. List identifying resources that can assist families with problems or	

Г		(Tauria F.110.2)		
	4.50.6	(Topic 5 HO 3)	crises.	
	4.63 Communicate and consult with school personnel to evaluate effectiveness of programs in local schools/districts.(GT10S6)	Review Topic 5 HO 5. Compare the list of ESOL Teaching Techniques to strategies for working with gifted students.	A brochure of services.	
		Extended Activity: Develop a brochure for teaching LEP/ELL gifted students in your school or district.	participation in group discussions and activities.	
		Compile a list of "obstacles" faced by gifted LEP students in classrooms and provide at least 2 ideas/activities to help them overcome the obstacles.	A summary of recommendations for identifying young gifted children.	
		Design a "model" unit for gifted students that illustrates the integration of ESOL strategies into the unit.	List of educational problems that can occur when talent is not identified in young gifted children.	
		Identify 2-3 adults who are bilingual or multilingual and "successful" in their professions. Interview them to determine how they developed English language proficiency. Compile this into a written report.	Options of programming for young gifted children used to recommend educational placement and parent participation.	
		Review the characteristics of the underachiever as they apply to gifted		

T	T	
students. Review the Personal Factors that can contribute to underachievement in gifted students (Topic 6 HO 7). Discuss how students who come from a different educational system, culture, or ethnicity can become underachievers and what steps can be taken to prevent this. Brainstorm a list of sources of data that can be used to identify gifted students who are not performing well academically. Participants will develop a checklist that teachers can	Venn Diagram contrasting young and highly gifted characteristics. Completed table of characteristics and program options of highly gifted. Poster Biography of Highly Gifted. Effective participation in group discussions and activities. A model list of affirmations developed	
use for self-examination or problem solving in conferences related to poor academic performance of gifted students. Participants should then	to assist gifted learners create positive thoughts to guide their own lives.	
compile data on a form that provides a profile that can be used in parent conferences, instructional planning, and guidance recommendations. The relevance and implications of different types of data should be discussed.	Checklist Scrapbook or collage poster of successful individuals or well-known leaders who occupy roles that are traditionally gender dominated.	

A form to recruit In small groups, create a mentors that includes a list identifying resources checklist of activities that can assist families for mentor with problems or crises. participation in the Include support groups gifted program. for gifted students and local associations. A collage or scrapbook of achievers in non-Extended Activity: Use the interest inventory on a traditional gender sample of underachieving roles. gifted students and use this information to A list of historical and develop activities that are contemporary appropriate for these successful gifted and students. creative LGBT. A set of guidelines Extended Activity: Create and/or brochure for a scrapbook that teachers can use to motivate the teachers appropriate gifted underachiever of for meeting the unique eminent, highly successful needs of LGBT gifted adults who were students. underachievers at school. Completed list of Review glossary of terms "worst practices" of types of and/or poster. exceptionalities that can occur in gifted students. Completed checklist for (Topic 7 HO 1) As a large group, discuss evaluation. ways in which these exceptionalities can be manifest in gifted Completed program students. Discuss simulation creative common misconceptions product: completed and stereotypes, brochure. particularly relating to changing use of terms. Completed grant Have the class read articles (Topic 7 HO 2; HO proposal for a specific type of diverse gifted

List the types of physical disabilities, including health impairments that could occur in gifted students. Divide the class into small groups according to this list. Ask the students to describe individual cases in their own experience of these twice-exceptional students. They may want to search for case studies online. Have the small groups report back to the class and then, as a class, develop a graphic organizer or chart of individual characteristics and needs of gifted students with physical disabilities. Discuss obstacles that need to be overcome in identifying gifted students who are physically disabled. Read a biography and recount the story of an eminent person who had a physical disability, reflecting on the obstacles he/she had to overcome.	Completed program evaluation and recommendations. Letter advocating for special populations of gifted students. PowerPoint presentation on best practices in a Javits program.	
Extended Activity: Simulation of a physical disability. Each of these options requires a guide to support the student and prevent accidents. Options include:		

Wheelchair–students
will use a wheelchair at
three different places: a
restaurant, a mall, and a
store;
Blindfold–students need
to obtain different objects
around the room while
blindfolded;
• Earphone—block sound
with music through
earphones and
attend a presentation.
Write a reflection on
these simulation
experiences.
Extended Activity: Spend
an educational day with a
physically disabled or
health impaired student
(preferably a twice-
exceptional student).
Interview them on
prejudice and
stereotyping; challenges
and possibilities; and
needs. Reflect on the
experience and scrapbook
this activity with pictures
and comments.
and comments.
Trace the history of an
identified physically
disabled gifted student,
including the
identification process and
barriers the student
faced. Very few programs
for twice-exceptional
gifted exist. Review the
Strategies for teaching

exceptional gifted
students (Topic 7 HO 4).
Each student should write
an educational plan for
the specific case studies
listed above.
Assign the 5 articles (Topic
8 HO 1–5) to small groups
of students to review and
summarize. Report to the
whole class.
WHOLE CLASS.
As a large group, chart the
14 characteristics that
must be present for a
child to be diagnosed as
ADHD, and provide the
provisions for the number
of characteristics, age,
and time constraints.
and time constraints.
As a large group, compare
As a large group, compare
and contrast the gifted
child and the child who
has ADHD. Each student
creates a Venn Diagram to
show the similarities and
differences between
ADHD students and gifted
students.
Judenies.
Extended Activity Creets
Extended Activity: Create
a handbook with
classroom strategies for
teachers of gifted
behavioral/ emotional
students.
Describe the
characteristics and needs
of a student with

Asperger's syndrome.	
How is this distinguished	
from general Autism?	
What are the difficulties	
of identifying students	
with	
behavioral/emotional	
disorders as gifted? (Large	
group).	
group).	
Extended Activity: Create	
a poster for teachers	
showing the strategies for	
working with a gifted	
student with Asperger's	
syndrome	
Class discussion: Why are	
so many twice-exceptional	
gifted students identified	
after their referral for a	
learning disability? What	
misconceptions and	
prejudices are experienced	
by learning disabled gifted	
students?	
In pairs, create a list of	
activities that would be	
appropriate for gifted	
learning disabled	
students.	
In small groups, develop a	
unit of study to help	
gifted learning disabled	
students become aware	
of their strengths and	
weaknesses so they can	
cope with the wide	
discrepancy between	
them. Share the outline of	
them. Share the outline of	

the unit plans with the
class. The full unit can be
developed as homework.
Create a set of guidelines
for teachers to set up a
supportive environment
in a hypothetical
classroom that values and
appreciates individual
learning abilities.
Extended activity: Write a
journal of a gifted learning
disabled student's
struggles in the
classroom.
Extended Activity: Create
mini-centers with
activities that are
appropriate for gifted
learning disabled
students.
students.
Extended Activity:
Develop a proposal that
could be presented (for
special funding) to the
principal and Parent
Teacher Organization
advocating for a special
program for learning
disabled students.
that assume that all
students have had equal
exposure to educational
opportunities. Review
misconceptions of
giftedness and
students have had equal exposure to educational opportunities. Review

stereotypes using the
Giftism Matrix (Topic 10
HO 1) in relation to poor
gifted students.
Review Topic 10 HO 2.
Develop awareness of the
middle-class norms of
general education and
high stakes testing that
assumes access to current
media, technology,
resources, experiences,
and skill-development.
Debate the question: How
does the concept of
"streetwiseness" or
"Practical Intelligence"
(Sternberg, 1996) relate to
gifted students from
economically
disadvantaged
backgrounds?
Students should read
Handouts 3 and 4 before
class. Complete a jigsaw
discussion activity on the
concept of disadvantage.
Each person in a group
researches the following:
researches the following.
Decearch statistics on
Research statistics on
poverty and illiteracy in
Florida: What are the
inhibiting effects on
developing giftedness?
Research statistics on
incidence of identified
gifted students from low
income families in Florida:

Why are students of lowincome families in Title 1 programs underserved? How do the current Florida State provisions under Plan B aim to increase the identification of disadvantaged gifted students? What other methods could be used to identify disadvantaged gifted dents? What strategies can teachers use to bridge the gap in background knowledge and experience and challenge creative productivity for gifted disadvantaged students? **Extended Creative** Activities: Write a story or poem about a poor high ability or talented child and the challenges the child faces. —OR— Create a collage of photographs that show the different contexts and opportunities for wealthy and poor children. Extended Activity: Develop a scenario or describe a real case of a high-potential child experiencing different types of poverty and disadvantage—including third world countries. Include recommendations.

	(Reference: Mutuma, P.
	[2006]. Personal
	Perspective. pp.165-166.)
	Do an online search for
	programs that serve
	disadvantaged gifted
	students, particularly
	those who stem from the
	Jacob J. Javits Act that
	targets economically
	disadvantaged gifted
	students. Create a list of
	promising practices for
	differentiating the
	curriculum for these
	students. Include a list of
	exemplary programs
	nationally and
	internationally.
	Extended Activity: Create
	a unit of study that
	stresses the strengths of
	the gifted disadvantaged
	student.
	Compile those of the class
	into a notebook/binder of
	activities and strategies
	that could be used with
	disadvantaged gifted
	children.
	Extended Activity: Review
	the many fairy
	tales/children's stories
	about "rags to riches" and
	discuss the stereotypes
	about poverty they
	represent. Research a real
	hero who has overcome
	poverty to use as a
1	poverty to use us u

F	
	motivation for
	disadvantaged gifted.
	(Consult the Horatio Alger
	Awards, which are given
	to great achievers who
	have overcome adversity
	and poverty.) Write a
	report.
	Students should read
	Topic 11 HO 1 and 2
	before class. As a large
	group, define the
	concepts of assimilation
	and cultural pluralism.
	Analyze the article (Topic
	11 HO 1) and describe the
	pressures on diverse
	families in relation to the
	conflict between the
	ethnic or cultural back-
	ground and dominant
	culture. How are
	expectations, norms, and
	values different? How can
	teachers bridge these
	differences in the gifted
	program?
	In small groups, analyze
	article in Topic 11 HO 2,
	which must be retrieved
	from
	http://www.gifted.uconn.
	edu/NRCGT/reports/rm02
	<u>168/rm02168.pdf</u> .
	Develop a list of
	guidelines and resources
	that teachers can use to
	prevent gifted students
	from dropping out. This
	could be presented in a
	could be presented in a

brochure or newsletter to
teachers. This sould also
teachers. This could also
be modified as a list of
guidelines for the parents
of these high-risk gifted
students.
In small groups,
brainstorm the many
types of family structures,
circumstances, and
pressures that gifted
students from diverse
families' experience,
which may affect
academic achievement.
Compare this with the list
in Topic 11 HO 3. Review
the interview schedule in
Topic 11 HO 4.
Discount the and a second
Discuss the relevance of
problems or crises.
In a large group, review
the state guidelines on
the rights and role of the
parents in the educational
planning team for gifted
students (See
students (See http://www.fldoe.org/BII/
In a large group, review the state guidelines on the rights and role of the parents in the educational

to support those parents
who may not be aware of
these rights.
Extended Activity:
Develop a presentation
for parents on the rights
and roles of parents from
diverse populations in the
educational development
of their gifted students.
of their girted students.
Extended Activity
Extended Activity:
Research services in the
community that support
the needs of diverse
families and the gifted
student, such as mental
health services, medical
services, social services,
judicial system, and
cultural associations.
Develop this into a
creative brochure that
could be distributed to
families from diverse
structures and pressures.
structures and pressures.
Students should read the
articles Topic 12 HO 1 and
2 before class.
As a large group, view
video clips of highly gifted
or precocious students.
Discuss concepts of
chronological age
milestones and how these
gifted students outstrip
these—include the
asynchronous nature of
giftedness.
girteuriess.

Discuss stereotypes concerning prodigies. Possible videos to view: Finding Forrester; Stand and Deliver; Boy Wonder (60 Minutes clip); Dangerous Minds; Cheaters; Good Will Hunting; A Beautiful Mind.
In small groups, participants will review characteristics of young children who are gifted (Topic 12 HO 3) and the implications of these needs.
Brainstorm possible problems when ability is not recognized early in school with consideration of the highly gifted child.
Extended activity: Develop a list of possible activities to use with very young gifted children.
Complete a Web search on preschool/early identification of giftedness using the Web sources listed.
Summarize recommendations four types of identification procedures and measures. Participants will provide

examples of how to use	
these techniques with	
special consideration	
given to	
underrepresented	
populations such as ethnic	
minorities and limited	
English proficient (LEP).	
Extended Activity:	
Participants will plan to	
use the identification	
activities with a family	
that has a young child	
who may be gifted.	
In small groups,	
summarize the article in	
Topic 12 HO 2 and discuss	
the characteristics of the	
highly gifted individual.	
nigniy girted individual.	
Use a Venn Diagram	
(Topic 12 HO 5) to identify	
characteristics of the	
young gifted compared to	
the highly gifted.	
Consulate the table to	
Complete the table in	
Topic 12 HO 4 that lists	
characteristics, needs, and	
possible program options	
of the highly gifted.	
Discuss the educational	
options to include in the	
table on promising	
practices.	
Extended Activity:	
Research the later life	
adjustment of highly	
adjustment of highly	

gifted students who
experienced early entry
into universities and
extreme acceleration.
Prepare a poster
biography.
подгарну.
Before class, students
should read Topic 13 HO
1, 2, and 3.
Conduct a lineary
Conduct a jigsaw
discussion using the
following questions:
What stereotypes and
prejudices exist
concerning gender in our
society, schools, and
classrooms?
How does gender
prejudice impact gifted
students from diverse
populations?
How are dominant
cultural norms about
gender roles different
from those of minority
ethnic groups?
What are the specific
needs and characteristics
of gifted girls, boys, and
LGBT students?
What are the challenges
to teachers in managing a
classroom with diverse
gender expectations?
How can gender
perspectives be
incorporated into the
gifted program?

In small groups,
participants should
discuss the needs of
females from families in
which few have
completed their
education or gained
steady employment. After
interviewing 25
successful female
politicians, Cantor and
Bernay (1992) identified 5
messages these women
received from significant
figures early in life:
1. You are loved and
special.
2. You can do anything
that you want to do.
3. You can use and enjoy
your creative aggression
and still be feminine.
4. You can be courageous
and take risks.
5. You are entitled to
dream great dreams.
Further examples of
affirmations can be found
in The Self-Talk Solution.
Using these ideas,
participants will write
affirmations to be used as
a model for female gifted
students.
Students.
Complete the activities
described in "Supporting
Gender Identity
Development in Diverse
Gifted Students Through
Mentorships." (Topic 13
HO 4)

Participants will create a checklist to use in recruiting mentors for a gifted program that includes possible local sources for mentors.
Extended Activity: Develop a scrapbook or collage/poster of successful individuals or well-known leaders who occupy non-traditional gender roles.
As a large group, discuss how modern media reflect changes in attitudes toward LGBT issues. What are common stereotypes and misconceptions about
LGBT individuals? Choose contemporary video clips and discuss how homosexuality is portrayed: • Queer Eye for the Straight Guy
Will and Grace As a large group, analyze and list historical and contemporary gifted and creative LGBT individuals who are successful, and discuss the challenges
they faced and contributions they made to society. Develop a set of

guidelines for teachers
that are appropriate for
meeting the unique needs
of LGBT gifted students.
This activity may include
producing a brochure on
how to overcome
prejudice or forming a
gay/straight alliance.
Do online searches for
strategies:
http://www.tolerance.org
/ Also consult the LGBT
Task Force of NAGC:
http://www.nagc.org.
Before class, students
should read Topic 14 HO
1, 2, and 3 and research
programs developed
under the Javits Grants.
Using the reading
resources, analyze the
criteria of effective
programs for special
populations. Answer the
questions on Topic 14 HO
1.
1.
In small groups, develop a
list of "worst practices."
Turn this into a poster
entitled "What Not to Do
in Your Gifted Class."
In small groups, generate
a checklist to evaluate
programs for special
populations of gifted
students in line with "best
practices."

1	
Create a simulated program for the education of a specific group of special needs gifted students using the checklist you developed. Create a brochure for this program stipulating mission, identification, curriculum options, and expected outcomes.	
Individually or in pairs, write a grant proposal for a specific type of special population for your school, community, or district. Incorporate the best practices.	
Extended Activity: Choose a specific program from a local school district to evaluate. Develop a comprehensive plan for collecting data from administration, teachers, and parents. Analyze the results and develop a list of recommendations in relation to "best practices."	
How can teachers advocate for meeting the needs of gifted students from special populations? Review the Jacob K. Javits Act and discuss the impact on services for special populations. Write	

a letter to a teacher's newsletter such as Gifted Child Today.
Extended Activity: In pairs
or small groups, research
a program that was
developed under a Javits
Grant for underserved
gifted populations
(see document by D. Sisk
listed in Resources).
Examine the program in
relation to best practices
and the information in
Topic 14 HO 1 and 2.
Present findings to the
class in a
PowerPoint presentation.

For add-on certification purposes, the participant must demonstrate the successful completion of all applicable competencies (100%) within the components, with such demonstration verified by the instructor. For in-service credit purposes, the participant must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the specific objectives using pro- and post-texts or other valid measures.

Component Evaluation: The district's staff development program procedures will be used for evaluating coverage of the specified competencies and the effectiveness of instructional presentations. Instructors will evaluate content and make recommendations (or additions, modifications or deletion) of component content, activities or evaluation procedures.

DISTRICT MASTER INSERVICE PLAN TRAINING COMPONENT THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY

Component # 2100013

60 In-service Points (Maximum)

Creativity Matrix Topic 1: Valuing Creativity

Topic 1 Key Questions	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
Why is creativity important?	Describe the importance, implications, and benefits of creative thinking for students in today's schools and for society. (GT2K1) Demonstrate an understanding of how creative thinking can be used to address problems in society. (GT1K2) (continued)	Administer and discuss Pretest. Complete Tare You Ready to Learn About Creativity? (Topic 1 HO 1) Use Think-Pair-Share discussion strategy and use responses to share individual personal experiences class members have had with creativity in the classroom Read A New Renaissance: Preparing Productive Thinkers for Tomorrow's World. (Topic 1 HO 2) and Tstudy: Creativity Is Important But Neglected. (online). Use questions provided for group discussion	Discussion. Report of personal experiences with creativity. Group discussion. Tentative personal definition of creativity. List and discussion of multiple examples of creativity applied to solve real-world problems. (continued)	Davis, G. A. (2004). Creativity, self-actualization and you. In <i>Creativity is forever</i> (5th ed., pp. 1–18). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Stansbury, M. (2008). Study: Creativity Is Important but Neglected Retrieved from http://www.eschoolnews. com/2008/05/02/study- creativity-is-important-but- neglected/ Treffinger (2008). A new Renaissance? Preparing productive thinkers for to- morrow's world. <i>Creative Learning Today</i> , <i>15</i> (4), 1 and 11. Grazer, B. [Producer], & Howard, R. [Director]. (1995). <i>Apollo 13</i> [Motion Picture], United States: MCA Universal Home Video.

(Tarris 1 110 2 9 4)
(Topic 1 HO 3 & 4).
Draft a tentative
personal definition of
Creativity. Reference
Torrance's description
of creativity from
preface of Creativity is
forever (Davis, 2004).
View video clip from
film Apollo 13.
Respond to the
question: What other
examples can you think
of in which creativity
was as vital to a
successful outcome as
it was in the example
from the film? List and
discuss examples of
how creative thinking
can be used to address
real problems in
contemporary society.
(continued)

Topic 1 Key Questions	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
Why is creativity important?	Describe the impact of creativity on personal growth and selfactualization. (GT2K3)	Read and role play myths and misunderstandings associated with creativity from —Overcoming Misunderstandings on the Importance of Creativity (Topic 1 HO 5). View —Creativity is the Most Important Thing We Can Teach Our Children in the New Millennium PowerPoint. Discuss misunderstandings and the need for building advocacy skills to defend the significance of creativity.	Article or cartoon that dispels myths about creativity. Journal Entry: –What comes first? Selfactualization OR Creativity? Follow up: Support the other side of the argument! Completed Review of Exercises in Chapter 1, Creativity is forever, (Davis, 2004). Advocacy plan for dealing with misunderstandings about creativity. Presentation of the —Creativity Celebration as culmination of the course (Topic 5 HO 9).	Cramond, B. —Creativity Is the Most Important Thing We Can Teach Our Children in the New Millennium [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from http://archive.coe.uga. edu/torrance/pdf ppt/ ImportanceofCreativity. ppt Pink, D. H. (2005). Right brain rising & Abundance, Asia and automation (pp. 7—47). A whole new mind. New York: Berkley Publishing Group. Boon, R. J. (1997). —Cultural Creativity: The Importance of Creativity in Organizational and Educational Contexts. Retrieved from http:// www.lobstick.com/ BOON.HTM

Topic 2 Key Questions	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
What is creativity?	Compare and contrast several definitions of creativity, including a personal definition, and explain why a single definition has not been universally accepted. (GT1K2) (GT1K4) (continued)	Small group activity: —Creativity IsCreativity is NOT. Complete T-Chart. (Topic 2 HO 1) Discuss differences in groups' definitions. Jigsaw Chapters 3–5 in Creativity is forever, (Definitions and Theories—I and II, Creative Person) or chapters 2–4 in Creativity in the classroom, (Models of the Creative Process, Theories and Models of Creativity). Use —Many Ways of Defining Creativity (Topic 2 HO 2) to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between theorists' definitions. Refer to —Common Definitions of Creativity (Topic 2 HO 3) for additional background information.	Creative Reflection #1: Defining Creativity. Presentations of jigsaw groups' content. Chart of comparisons of definitions from handout. Unit of study for gifted students about the theories and definitions of creativity. Display and description of definition. Completed reflection. (continued)	Davis, G. A. (2004). Definitions and theories I and II; Creative person. In Creativity is forever (5th ed., pp. 39–115). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/ Hunt. Starko, A. J. (2010). Models of the creative process, theories, and models of creativity. In Creativity in the classroom: Schools of curious delight (4th ed., pp. 21–80). New York: Routledge. Kingore, B. (2004). —High Achiever, Gifted Learner, Creative Thinker. Retrieved from http://www.bertiekingore.com/high-gt-create.htm (continued)

 ,	
—Bag Activity to	
demonstrate	
definition of creativity.	
Develop and/or refine	
personal definition of	
creativity. Share	
definitions and	
categorize those	
produced by the class.	
-Creative Reflection	
#1: Defining Creative	
People, Processes, and	
Products (Topic 2 HO	
10).	
(continued)	

Creativity Matrix Topic 2: Defining Creativity

Topic 2 Key Questions	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
What is creativity?	Review research in the field of creativity and apply it to a classroom setting. (GT1K1) Demonstrate an understanding of the elements of creative thinking (e.g., fluency, flexibility, originality, & elaboration). (GT7K1) (continued)	After reading chapter 5 in Creativity is forever, complete –The research says (Topic 2 HO 9). Review characteristics shown to correlate with highly creative individuals. Compare column A and column B responses to assess participants' knowledge of creative characteristics. Define FFOE—fluency, flexibility, originality and elaboration—in terms that clarify the role each plays in creative thinking. Refer to page 101 in Creativity is forever. Identify all the ways you might decorate a brick (or another common object) to give it a different look. Compute fluency. Create examples of tasks for students in various content areas using stem statements and verbs on —Creative Thinking Behaviors (Topic 2 HO 4). (continued)	Summary of research findings about creative people. Design of a lesson on a topic of research in creativity (threshold concept, association of creativity with creative eminence, handedness, etc.). Summary of a classroom activity using fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration (FFOE). List of student tasks created using stems (FFOE, etc.). (continued)	Michalko, M. (1998, May). Thinking like a genius: Eight strategies used by the supercreative, from Aristotle and Leonardo to Einstein and Edison. The Futurist, 32(4), 21— 25. (Topic 2 HO 11) Cramond, B. (1995). —The Coincidence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Creativity (RBDM9508). Retrieved from The University of Connecticut National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented website: http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/nrconlin.html#9508 Gardner, H. E. (1988). Art, mind, and brain: A cognitive approach to creativity. New York: Basic Books. (continued)

Topic 2 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
What is creativity?	Identify cognitive and personal characteristics associated with creativity across cultures and throughout time using contempo- rary and historical examples. (GT2K1) (continued)	Research and present examples of creative people in various cultures and time periods. Discuss similarities and differences. Using the handout —Characteristics Associated with Creativity (Topic 2 HO 5), identify people known to the participants who possess these characteristics. Discuss ways that these individuals show indications of creativity. Read —Signals of Creativity (Topic 2 HO 6) and —High Achiever, Gifted Learner, Creative Thinker (Topic 2 HO 7). In small groups, complete column 3 of —Creative Traits in the Classroom (Topic 2 HO 8), describing how the traits can contribute positively to the classroom (see first column example). (continued)	Presentation of research subjects. Annotated timeline showing cultural and historical changes in the relationships of creativity to various cultures and time periods. Video, theatrical display, or a collage as significant evidence of culture and its relationship to the creative process that depicts the creativity of multiple cultures. List of common elements in personal characteristics and experiences of creative people. Completed worksheet. List of elements of the creative process, and examples of the person, process, product, and press. (continued)	Gelb, M. J. (2000). How to think like Leonardo DaVinci: Seven steps to genius every day. New York: Dell. Negroponte, N. (2003). Creating a culture of ideas. Technology Review, 106, 34–35. Piirto, J. (1998). Under-standing those who create. Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press. (continued)

Topic 2 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
What is creativity?	Identify cognitive and personal characteristics associated with creativity across cultures and throughout time using contemporary and historical examples. (GT2K1)	Take/review ⁻ Creativity Test Davis, G. A. (2004). <i>Creativity Is</i> <i>Forever</i> , pages 36–37. Read and discuss ⁻ Thinking Like a Genius. (Topic 2 HO 11).	Test. Position paper or action plan regarding the importance and role of these creativity characteristics in gifted programming (or in programming for all students) in your school/district.	Sternberg, R. J. (1990). Nature of creativity: Contemporary psychological perspectives. Cambridge, MA: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. Tan, Ai-Girl (2007). Creativity: A handbook for teachers. Hackensack, NJ: World Scientific.

Creativity Matrix
Topic 3: Developing and Nurturing Creativity

Topic 3	Guiding	Learning Options and	Evidence	
Key	Objectives	Activities	of	Resources
Question	Objectives	Activities	Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be developed and nurtured?	Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that facilitate the development of creativity and its expression. (GT2K2) Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that inhibit the development of creativity and its expression. (GT2K2) (continued)	Interview a self-selected creative individual using —Creative Reflection #2 (Topic 3 HO 1). Upon completion of the interviews, the group will debrief (Topic 3 HO 2) the Reflections. Compare encouragers and discouragers identified by the subjects of the case studies. Read article titled —Happiness and Creativity: Going with the Flow (Topic 3 HO 3). View video clip (one hour from start of the film; length of clip approximately three minutes) from Billy Elliot for an example of flow, and identify the characteristics and importance of flow in the creative process.	—Creative Reflection #2: Case Study of a Creative Person. Summary of similarities and differences of culture, economics, environment, and time on creativity. Journal Entry: What facilitating and inhibiting experiences have you had while pursuing personal creative endeavors? (continued)	Davis, G. A. (2004). Barriers, blocks, and squelchers: Why we are not more creative. In <i>Creativity is forever</i> (5th ed., pp. 19–37). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Davis, G. A. (2004). Creative process: Steps and stages, perceptual changes, and imagery. In <i>Creativity is forever</i> (5th ed., pp. 117–143). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Davis, G. A. (2004). Brainstorming and other techniques of creative thinking and problem solving. In <i>Creativity is forever</i> (5th ed., pp. 171–204). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Mann, E. L. (2010). The creative side of mathematics: Beyond rules, rhymes, and 'rithmitic. In <i>Understanding Our Gifted</i> , 22(2), 7–10. (continued)

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	Journal Entry: Give
	specific examples of
	External/Internal External
	Barriers, Blocks, and
	Squelchers to creativity
	and creative expression
	from participants'
	experience. Use
	-Handy Dandy
	Checklist or How to Kill
	Ideas (Topic 3 HO 4) as
	a resource.
	(continued)

Topic 3 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be developed and nurtured?	Identify specific personal, developmental, socio-cultural, and educational experiences that inhibit the development of creativity and its expression. (GT2K2) Recognize ways to establish a classroom environment that fosters the development and expression of creativity. (GT2K2) (continued)	Discuss each of vonOech's Ten Mental Locks from Chapter 2 in Creativity Is forever. Refute each Mental Lock with a simple statement or two and include a few words about why this has become a Mental Lock. Complete —Locating Blocks and Barriers personal survey. (Topic 3 HO 5) Use the —Understanding Blocks and Barriers to Creativity page to identify and discuss personal creative blocks and barriers. Generate a list of experiences that facilitate and inhibit creativity in the school setting, applying information about what is known about facilitators and inhibitors of creativity. Role-play a situation in a classroom that encourages and one that discourages creativity.(continued)	Presentation of responses to Mental Locks. Completion of survey (Topic 3 HO 5). Journal entry: What are some ways I could use the knowledge about blocks and barriers to enhance my personal creativity? That of my students? List of ways to develop a positive classroom environment to promote creativity. Presentation of roleplay. (continued)	Smutny, J. F. (2001). –Creative strategies for teaching language arts to gifted students (K–8). Arlington, VA: ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education (ERIC EC Digest #E612). Retrieved from http://www.hoagiesgifted. org/eric/e612.html Smutny, J. F. (2002). –Inte- grating the arts into the curriculum for gifted students. Arlington, VA: ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabil- ities and Gifted Education (ERIC EC Digest #E631). Retrieved from http://www.ericdigests.org/2003-4/ gifted-students.html Starko, A. J. (2010). Teaching creative thinking skills and habits. In Creativity in the classroom, (4th ed., pp. 119–172). New York: Routledge.

Topic 3 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be developed and nurtured?	Recognize ways to establish a classroom environment that fosters the development and expression of creativity. (GT2K2) Plan appropriate teaching strategies and groupings that support the development and expression of creative abilities. (GT2K2) (continued)	Redesign a lesson to incorporate one or more of the climatic characteristics described in —Climate for Creativity (Topic 3 HO 6), —The Environment Conducive to Creativity (Topic 3 HO 7), and —Ways to Enhance Creativity: A Different Approach (Topic 3 HO 8). Creative & Critical Thinking—Complete—Creative and Critical Thinking Questionnaire (Topic 3 HO 9). Define the difference between creative thinking and critical thinking, and demonstrate that both types of thinking are essential for creative problem solving. Refer to —Effective Problem Solving Relies On (Topic 3 HO 10) during discussion. Emphasize the interaction of two types of thinking in problem solving and productivity.	Redesigned lesson. Letter to parents of suggested strategies to use to enhance creative thinking. Completed questionnaire (Topic 3 HO 9). List of examples of creativity and critical thinking. (continued)	Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1997). Happiness and creativity: Going with the flow. The Futurist, 31(5), 8–12. Treffinger, D. (2005). Tools for the mind: Pro- moting creative problem solving. Gifted Edu- cation Communicator, 36(2), 8–11. Anonymous. (2001). Developing a climate for creativity. Gifted Child Today, 24(4), 7–8. Costa, A. L. (2001). Developing minds: A re- source book for teaching thinking. Alexandria, VA: Association for Super- vision & Curriculum Development. deBono, E. (1985). Lateral thinking: Creativity step by step. New York: Harper & Row. (continued)

	Identify examples within books, movies, or plays that have central characters that use creative and critical thinking to affect the outcome of the story.		
	(continued)		

QuestionRead chapter 6How can creativity be developed and nurtured?Plan appropriate teaching strategies and groupings that support the—Creative Proc Steps and Stage Perceptual Chapter 6	
development and expression of creative abilities. (GT2K2) Investigate tools and programs (e.g., Odyssey of the Mind, Future Problem Solving, Invent America) for generating ideas, focusing thought, and fostering creativity. (GT4K2) (GT9K2) (continued) (continued) (continued) (continued) (continued) and Imagery a chapter 8: —Brainstorming Other Technique Creative Thinking And Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creativity is formulated to the problem Solving, Invent Chapter 6: —Teat Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the classroom of the Mind, Future Creative Thinking and Habits in the Creative Thinking and Habits in the Classroom of the Mind, Future Thinking and Habits in the Classroom of the Mind, Future	multiple ideagenerating and ideagenerating in activity (SCAMPER). Ber; or Synetics: Presentation of Responsibility, Rain, or Chicken Problem. Comic strip produced by analogical thinking. Distributed intelligence. T & D, vol. 57, 52–56. Meador, K. (2001). The whistles stop here: Encouraging meaningful, creative thinking in the classroom. Understanding our gifted, 12(4). (continued) Matrix, Mements, lete

Read pages 124–130 in
Creativity Is forever or
pages 38–40 and 145–
150 in Creativity in the
classroom. Review
—Steps to Creative
Problem Solving (CPS)
(Topic 3 HO 17).
Complete CPS practice
activities.

Topic 3 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be developed and nurtured?	Investigate tools and programs (e.g., Odyssey of the Mind, Future Problem Solving, Invent America) for generating ideas, focusing thought, and fostering creativity. (GT4K2) (GT9K2) (continued)	Use —Guidelines for Focusing (Topic 3 HO 21) as students are introduced to and practice using the following tools for focusing ideas: ALoU, PCA, Assisters and Resisters, Plan of Action. Complete practice activities for each of the tools. Read and discuss the article, —Tools for the Mind: Promoting Creative Problem Solving (Topic 3, HO 26). Use classroom examples of how the tools might be used in content areas. For additional creativity tools, see http://www.creatingminds.org. or http://www.mindtools.com. Complete —Creative Reflection #3: Creativity Tools in the Classroom.	Participation in practice activities. List of examples of ways to use generating and focusing tools in or out of the classroom. Completion of —Creative Reflection #3: Creativity Tools in the Classroom (Topic 3 HO 31). Discussion. (continued)	Palmer, W. R., & Schlichter, C. L. (1993). Thinking smart: A primer of the talents unlim- ited model. Mansfield Center, CT: Creative Learning Press. Piirto, J. (1999). Ways to en- hance creativity: A different approach. (Excerpts taken with permission from Tempo, Vol. XIX, Issue 3; adapted from Understanding those who create, 2nd ed., 1999). Ross, T. [Producer], & Daldry, S. [Director]. (2000). Billy Elliot [Motion Picture]. UK: Working Title Films & BBC Films. Runco, M. A. (1993). Creativity as an educational objective for disadvantaged students (RBDM9306). Retrieved from The University of Connecticut National Re- search Center on the Gifted and Talented website: http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/reports/rbdm9306/rbdm9306.pdf (continued)

Review several
examples of Interact©
simulations. After a
review of several of the
simulations, discuss
what they offer that is
different from studying
the same subject from
a text. Identify the skills
students are expected
to use to work through
the simulation.
(continued)

Topic 4 Key Question	Guiding Objective	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be measured and creative outcomes be assessed?	Describe, compare, and evaluate different instruments for measuring creativity. (GT8K2) (GT8S4) Examine the role of assessment, including portfolio development, in the evaluation of creative processes and products. (GT8S4) (continued)	Administer, score, and analyze one assessment of creativity to 5 to 10 students. Journal Entry: Reflect on past personal creative activities or products. What sort of assessments or criticism of the activities and products took place? How did the criticism or assessment motivate you (or not) to continue growth in this area? Formulate guidelines for the creation and maintenance of portfolios for products formed from creative processes. (continued)	Summary of results of test administration. Journal Entry. Guidelines for portfolio creation and maintenance. (continued)	Cropley, A. J. (2000). Defining and measuring creativity: Are creativity tests worth using? <i>Roeper Review,</i> 23, 72–79. Millar, G. W. (2010). <i>The power of creativity: Results of the 50-year follow-up to the Torrance longitud- inal study of creative behavior.</i> Naglieri, J. A., & Kaufman, J. C. (2001). Understanding intelligence, giftedness, and creativity using the PASS theory. <i>Roeper Review, 33,</i> 151–156. Piirto, J. (1998). <i>Understanding those who create.</i> Scottsdale, AZ: Great Potential Press. Purcell, J., & Renzulli, J. (1998). <i>Total talent portfolio.</i> Mansfield Center, CT: Creative Learning Press. Renzulli, J. S., & Reis, S. M. —Student Product Assessment Form (SPAF). Retrieved from http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/sem/pdf/spaf.pdf (continued)

Creativity Matrix Topic 4: Measuring Creativity and Assessing Creative Outcomes

Topic 4 Key Question	Guiding Objectivee	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be measured and creative outcomes be assessed?	Describe traits and appropriate criteria used to assess creative outcomes and products. (GT1K3) (GT1K4) (continued)	Review Creative Abilities (Chapter 5, Table 5.6 in Davis text). Refer to —Curricular Examples of the Elements of Creativity (Topic 4 HO 3) for sample tasks that can reinforce and assess these abilities. Design additional examples within a chosen content area. Discuss the Know, Understand, Perform, Accomplish progression within Goal 4 of the Florida's Frameworks for K—12 Gifted Learners (see Topic 3) in assessing creative growth. Following the discussion: Use the four-tiered scale from Goal 4 rubric to assess a student-created product brought to class by participants. Identify a classroom activity to advance students from one level to the next on the rubric. (continued)	Participant-created examples of tasks within chosen content areas. Design of a measure of creativity that is nonverbal. Creation of an informal Creativity Assessment Tool (iCAT) that helps identify or better under- stand the creative learner (Topic 4 HO 4). Student activity including assessment related to Florida's Frameworks for K–12 Gifted Learners Goal 4 (see Topic 3). (continued)	Treffinger, D. J., Young, G. C., Shelby, E. C., & Shepardson, C. (2002). —Assessing creativity: A guide for educators. Storrs, CT: National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. Retrieved from http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/reports/rm02170/rm02170.pdf VARIOUS TESTS OF CREATIVITY: Khatena, J., & Torrance, E. P. (1976). Khatena-Torrance creative perceptions inventory. Chicago: Stoelting. Meeker, M., Meeker, R., & Roid, G. H. (1985). Structure of intellect learning abilities test manual. Los Angeles: Western Psychological Services. (continued)

Topic 4 Key Question	Guiding Objective	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How can creativity be measured and creative outcomes be assessed?	Describe traits and appropriate criteria used to assess creative outcomes and products. (GT1K3) (GT1K4)	Add a creative component to a pre-existing student assignment and design a rubric for assessing the outcome.	List of constructs for evaluating creative outcomes. Rubric of redesigned assignment.	VARIOUS TESTS OF CREATIVITY, CONTINUED: Meier, N. C. (1940). The Meier art tests. Iowa City, IA: Bureau of Educational Research and Service, University of Iowa.
		Asses a creative product with the —Student Product Assessment Form (SPAF) (Topic 4 HO 6).	Assessment of a creative product with the —Student Product Assessment Form (Topic 4 HO 6).	Renzulli, J. S., Smith, L., White, C, & Hartman, R. (2001). Scales for rating the behavioral characteristics of superior students (Rev. ed.). Mansfield Center, CT: Creative Learning Press. Torrance, E. P. (1962). Torrance tests of creative thinking. Bensonville, IL: Scholastic Testing Service.

Creativity Matrix
Topic 5: Personalization and Commitment to Creativity

Topic 5 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
nurturing creativity in your students and yourself?	Explore and analyze the ethical issues surrounding creativity. (GT1K1) (continued)	Complete —Creative Reflection #4: Creativity and World Affairs by making observations over several days and responding to the questions. Following group discussion of —Creative Reflection #4, small group work is done to explore topics related to ethics, such as: creativity and nationalism; creativity and equity creativity as human freedom; creativity of the future. Each group should generate a Web or collage about how we see creativity in each of the areas (arts, science, education, etc.) affecting humans and predicting how creativity will be needed in the future.	-Creative Reflection 4: Creativity and World Affairs (Topic 5 HO 3). List Web Collage Presentation Discussion. (continued)	Davis, G. A. (2004). Teaching for creative growth. Creativity is forever (5th ed., pp. 313–350). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Davis, G. A. (2004). Creativity in gifted education. Creativity is forever (5th ed., pp. 273–296). Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt. Hudson, W. (1999). Be a creativity curator today! Gifted Child Today, 22(2), 22–25. (Topic 5 HO 1) (continued)

Conduct individual
research on current
ethical issues.
Download Digital
Citizenship and
Creative Content lesson
plans from
http://www.digitalcitize
nshiped.com/ and view
Unit 1, Activity 1. In this
curriculum, designed
for high school
students, the rules that
dictate the ethical use
of digital files (music,
movies, software, etc.)
are addressed. Discuss
the role of education to
create an awareness of
the rights connected
with creative content.
(continued)

Topic 5 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How will you commit to nurturing creativity in your students and yourself?	Explore and analyze the ethical issues surrounding creativity. (GT1K1) Design and implement a personal plan for establishing a classroom environment to nurture and develop creativity. (GT5S1) (GT5S2) (GT9S7) (continued)	Conduct the Creativity Scavenger Hunt (Topic 5 HO 4). Discuss ethical implications of observations, as stated within the activity. Research newspapers, journals, and the Internet to locate examples of creative thinking used to address current societal problems or challenges. Watch Ken Robinson video, —Do Schools Kill Creativity? at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iG9CE55wb ty. Discuss the idea: —We don't grow into creativity; we grow out of it. Review —Assessment of Classroom Material for Creative Thinking (Topic 5 HO 5). Using a variety of published material for classroom use, apply the questions and evaluate the materials. Compare evaluations with other class members. (continued)	Complete Scavenger Hunt. List of some ideas and practices in your school that have been successful in the past, but are now limiting productivity and growth, with an action plan for getting rid of them. Letter advocating the purchase of classroom materials for creativity development. Completion of assessment. (continued)	Mildrum, N. K. (2000). Creativity reigns (not reined) in the regular classroom. <i>The Education Digest Ann Arbor, 66</i> (1), 33—38. (Topic 5 HO 2) Starko, A. J. (2010). Teaching creative thinking skills and habits. In <i>Creativity in the classroom</i> (4th ed, pp. 119–171). New York: Routledge. Microsoft (2008). <i>Digital citizenship and creative content</i> . Retrieved from http://www.digitalcitizenshiped.com/ (continued)

Topic 5 Key Question	Guiding Objectives	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of Mastery	Resources
How will you commit to nurturing creativity in your students and yourself?	Evaluate personal and student creative development and monitor success in applying creativity strategies to real problems and challenges. (GT5S4) (GT8K3) (GT9S7) (continued)	Design and create a visual representation of a —Creativity Academy in which you consider changes (in relation to people, places, and things) that will enhance teaching and learning for creativity and innovation. Do not limit yourself to today's conceptions of who, what, when, why, or how —school exists. Complete —Personalizing Creativity Within My Classroom (and My Life!) (Topic 5 HO 6) activity, following instructions on the handout. Refer to —Seven Steps to Creative Growth (Topic 5 HO 7) for areas to be addressed in the Personal Plan of Action. Information regarding the tools to be used can be found in Topic 3. Using —The Growth of Creativity (Topic 3 HO 8) as an example, design a tool to be used for students to reflect on their creative growth. Present —Final Course Products and Performances (assigned during Topic 1). (continued)	Sharing and justification of the vision of a "Creativity Academy." Completion of "Personalizing Creativity Within My Classroom (and My Life!" (Topic 5 HO 6). Tool for self-assessment of student's growth. "Final Course Products and Performances." (continued)	Hennessy, B. (2004). —Developing creativity in gifted children: The central importance of motivation and classroom climate. Storrs, CT: The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/nrcgt/reports/rm04202/rm04202.pdf VanTassel-Baska, J. (2004). Creativity as an elusive factor in giftedness. Update: College of William and Mary. Retrieved from http://cfge. wm.edu/Gifted%20Educ%20 Artices/Creativity.html Robinson, K. (2006). —Ken Robinson says schools kill creativity. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iG9CE55wbtY

Topic 5	Guiding	Learning Options and Activities	Evidence of	
Key	Objectives		Mastery	Resources
Question				
How will you commit to	Evaluate personal and	—Creativity Celebration (Topic 5	Presentation of project:	
nurturing creativity in your	student creative	HO 9) Journal of Reflective	—Creativity Celebration	
students and yourself?	development and monitor	Commentary.	Journal.	
	success in applying		—Book Talks	
	creativity strategies to real	-Book Talks with books about	(Topic 5 HO 10).	
	problems and challenges.	creativity and related topics (Topic		
	(GT5S4) (GT8K3) (GT9S7)	5 HO 10).	Creative Unit.	
		Creative Unit: Select one area	Presentation of technology	
		(language arts, science, etc.) and	activity (Topic 5 HO 11).	
		develop a unit of multiple lessons		
		that integrate creativity.		
		-Technology-Based Culminating		
		Activity Suggestions (Topic 5 HO		
		11).		

For add-on certification purposes, the participant must demonstrate the successful completion of all applicable competencies within the components, with such demonstration verified by the instructor. For in-service credit purposes, the participant must demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the specific objectives using pro- and post-texts or other valid measures.

Component Evaluation: The district's staff development program procedures will be used for evaluating coverage of the specified competencies and the effectiveness of instructional presentations. Instructors will evaluate content and make recommendations (or additions, modifications or deletion) of component content, activities or evaluation procedures.

Appendix C-2-Level 7 Learning Gifted Endorsement Progression Plan

Level 7 Learning Gifted Endorsement Progression Plan

Adopted 6/2011

I. TITLE.

This program is entitled the Level 7 Learning Gifted Endorsement Professional Development Plan.

II. RATIONALE/PURPOSE

Potential teachers of the gifted throughout the State of Florida should have access to affordable, rigorous, current, and state-mandated professional development instruction which, when applied to a Florida district's eligible and current "add-on endorsement plan," can assist corresponding districts in providing highly qualified teachers to teach students who are gifted. Specialization requirements for the Florida Gifted endorsement, as specified in Florida State Board of Education Rule 6A-4.01791, are:

- I. A bachelor's or higher degree with certification in an academic class coverage, and
- II. Fifteen (15) semester hours in gifted education to include three (3) semester hours in each area specified below:
- a. Nature and needs of gifted students to include student characteristics; cognitive, social, and emotional needs; and history and current research;
- b. Curriculum and instructional strategies for teaching gifted students to include modification of curriculum content, instructional process, student products, and learning environment;
- c. Guidance and counseling of gifted students to include motivation, self-image, interpersonal skills, and career options for gifted students;
- d. Educating special populations of gifted students such as minorities, underachievers, handicapped, economically disadvantaged, and highly gifted to include student characteristics and programmatic adaptations; and
- e. Theory and development of creativity to include elements of creativity such as fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration.

III. This rule shall take effect July 1, 1992.

Specific Authority 1001.02, 1012.55, 1012.56 FS. Law Implemented 1001.02, 1012.54, 1012.55, 1012.56 FS. History–New 7-1-92.

III. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this program is to make available to practicing educators those courses which will provide for them the skills and competencies to teach gifted education. This program will meet the Gifted Endorsement requirements for State Board Rule 6A-4.01791 through inservice

training, when points are awarded by corresponding districts. Level 7 Learning does NOT award inservice points. Inservice points are only offered through school districts who have an active gifted add-on endorsement plan. The specific competencies to be gained by the teachers are identified in the in-service components within this adopted plan.

IV. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Certified teachers who plan to add the endorsement to their current certificate. In recognition of the fact that teachers may desire to take courses from multiple providers while working to earn the Florida Gifted Endorsement, credit for completed coursework will be accepted by Level 7 Learning and the participant's professional development director under the following conditions:

- 1. Level 7 Learning participants obtain approval to register for the course, PRIOR to enrolling (as necessary), from the District Program Consultant and/or the participant's district professional development director
- 2. Gifted professional development courses are taught by an instructor who is a Florida certificated teacher, has a K-12 gifted endorsement and a master's degree in a field related to education or a subject area taught in Florida K-12 schools.
- 3. Level 7 Learning provides authentic transcript of completed coursework with authorized signature affixed
- 4. Level 7 Learning is able to provide a course description and completion requirements, upon request.

V. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Individuals endeavoring to add the Florida Gifted Endorsement to the Florida Educator's Certificate must earn a total of 300 hours (equivalent to 15 credit hours of college credit) by successfully completing the prescribed set of in-service components included in this program. Those hours, when accompanied by an authentic authorized signed transcript are then turned in to a corresponding district's professional development and/or certification department. The district is responsible to award inservice points toward gifted endorsement, per their current and active gifted add-on endorsement program.

Candidates for the Florida Gifted Endorsement must earn the 300 total hours by completing a specified number of hours in each area as follows:

- 1. 60 hours Curriculum Development for the Gifted
- 2. 60 hours Theory and Development of Creativity
- 3. 60 hours Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students
- 4. 60 hours Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted Student

5. 60 hours – Nature and Needs of Gifted Students

These hours will then be accepted through a District's Master In-service Plan.

VI. COURSE AND PROGRAM COMPLETION PROCEDURE

As each course is completed, participants will receive an authentic authorized signed transcript of completion. If the entire program is completed within Level 7 Learning, then an additional completion certificate will be awarded stating the program was completed. However, according to state and district policies, teachers may be able to take courses at the college/university level, within their districts or via other professional development programs which, in combination, may result in an awarding of gifted endorsement through their district's inservice program system. VII. PROGRAM EVALUATION

To the satisfaction of the instructor, each participant will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determined by a preand post-assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with Florida Statutes and Rules

COURSE COMPONENTS FOR THE FLORIDA GIFTED ENDORSEMENT Component Title: Curriculum Development for the Gifted

Number of Hours: 60

Description of Activity: This component is designed for educators holding valid teaching certificates to develop and demonstrate the ability to plan and implement curriculum appropriate for gifted students. Training under this component may be delivered by the distance learning process through instructional media and electronic/web-based interfaces, face to face sessions, and/or phone conference.

General Objectives

This module infuses the NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards in Gifted Education (2007) in its objectives, as presented by the National Association of Gifted and Talented Children and the Council for Exceptional Children. Participants will be able to demonstrate modifications in the content, process, product, affect, and learning environment of classroom and curricula as they relate to gifted students. Ultimately, course participants will design units of instruction that are powerful, aligned, engaging, authentic, and challenging.

Specific Objectives

1. Identify characteristics of students identified as gifted with a focus on the implications for learning and curricular issues.

- 2. Justify the need to differentiate or adapt instruction to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted.
- 3. Demonstrate understanding of terminology used in the development of curriculum for students who are gifted, including such terms as acceleration, enrichment, and differentiation.
- 4. Demonstrate knowledge of the role of current state/national standards of the general education curriculum and the implications for the education of students who are gifted.
- 5. Demonstrate knowledge of the Florida's Frameworks for K-12 Gifted Learners and the ability to use them to guide planning instruction and assessment.
- 6. Demonstrate knowledge of the national teacher preparation standards in gifted education.
- 7. Demonstrate knowledge of the principles of differentiation for students who are gifted.
- 8. Appreciate the role of assessment as an instructional strategy.
- 9. Demonstrate the ability to evaluate models for teaching gifted curriculum.
- 10. Develop an understanding of the issues of equity and excellence as they related to students who are gifted.
- 11. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based, effective instructional strategies and the role of the teacher in implementing these strategies.
- 12. Demonstrate the ability to identify and select challenging, multicultural gifted curriculum and appropriate instructional strategies.
- 13. Identify the impact of Response to Intervention (RtI) as it pertains to students who are gifted.
- 14. Demonstrate awareness and knowledge of appropriate resources and materials for developing curriculum and facilitating learning for students who are gifted.
- 15. Develop a basis for the evaluation of technical, physical, and human resources to facilitate student achievement.
- 16. Demonstrate the ability to match instructional strategies and materials to individual needs of students.
- 17. Demonstrate the ability to develop a unit of instruction aligning curricular components—including objectives, introduction, teaching strategies, learning activities, products, resources, and assessments—to meet the cognitive and affective needs of students who are gifted.
- 18. Demonstrate knowledge of a continuum of services to support the needs and interests of students who are gifted.
- 19. Demonstrate the ability to identify student outcomes, evaluate student progress, and develop an appropriate Educational Plan (EP).
- 20. Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate and work in partnerships with students,

families, and school personnel in the interest of students who are gifted.

- 21. Demonstrate understanding of terminology related to differentiated assessment strategies.
- 22. Identify various types of assessment strategies used before, during and after instruction that provide evidence of student growth and understanding.
- 23. Justify the need to differentiate assessment in order to respond to the needs of the student who is gifted.
- 24. Use alternative assessments and technologies to evaluate student learning.
- 25. Establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the gifted programs at local, district, and state levels based on research-based, valid approaches.
- 26. Identify area in which to assess gifted programs based on the parameters defining gifted services as set by state and national standards, laws, rules, and policies.
- 27. Identify areas in which to assess gifted programs based on the unique needs of students who are gifted.
- 28. Identify effects of culture and environment as well as family and key stakeholders in gifted programming.

Evaluation

To the satisfaction of the facilitator, each individual will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities.
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determined by a preand post- assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with Section 231.608(1), Florida Statues and Rule 6A-5.07(5), FAC

In addition, each individual will complete an evaluation of the effectiveness of both component and consultant.

Component Title: Theory and Development of Creativity for the Gifted

Number of Hours: 60

Description of Activity: This component is designed for educators holding valid teaching certificates to develop and demonstrate knowledge of attitudes and strategies that develop the creative process in gifted students. Training under this component may be delivered by the distance learning process through instructional media, electronic/web-based interface, face to face sessions, and/or telephone conference.

General Objectives

The course will provide an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies and resources on creativity, with an emphasis on classroom applications in the gifted classroom.

Specific Objectives

- 1. Identify the role that creativity plays in personal development.
- 2. Describe the impact of creativity on personal growth and self-actualization.
- 3. Identify the elements of creativity.
- 4. State several definitions of creativity and compare and contrast these definitions.
- 5. Identify contemporary and historical examples of people who have demonstrated creativity in various domains and cultural settings.
- 6. Identify myths and misunderstandings associated with creativity.
- 7. State several definitions of creativity and compare and contrast these definitions.
- 8. Identify specific personal, socio-cultural and educational experiences and opportunities that facilitate/inhibit the development of creativity.
- 9. Examine and analyze the dynamics of individual creativity and collaborative creativity.
- 10. Demonstrate an understanding of the elements of creative thinking (e.g., fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration).
- 11. Identify critical points in the development of creativity from early childhood through adulthood.
- 12. Identify controversies concerning the nature of creativity to understand why a universally accepted definition of creativity has not been attained.
- 13. Identify cognitive and personal characteristics associated with creativity across cultures and throughout time.
- 14. Recognize how culture, economics, environment, and time impact the expression of creativity.
- 15. Understand the role of assessment in determining creativity and the use of tests and inventories.
- 16. Describe, compare, and evaluate different instruments for measuring creativity.
- 17. Identify ways to establish a classroom environment that fosters the development and expressions of creativity.
- 18. Consider role of emotion, physical aspects, exploration/discovery, experimentation, unpredictability, and ambiguity in creativity.
- 19. Analyze the creative learning environment from 3 perspectives: personal, sociocultural, educational.
- 20. Describe the importance, implications, and benefits of creative thinking for students in today's schools and society.

- 21. Examine organizational and managerial structures and practices that facilitate/inhibit the development and expression of creativity.
- 22. Discuss the nature of innovation and the process of change relative to creative outcomes.
- 23. Identify examples of how creative thinking can be used to address problems in society.
- 24. Identify tools for generating ideas and focusing thought with overview of relevant programs.
- 25. Identify programs or curricula that can serve as initiatives for fostering creativity (Odyssey of the Mind, Future Problem Solving, Invent America, Artifacts Box, mentoring, SCAMPER).
- 26. Demonstrate an understanding of the process of invention and identify the steps of moving from an idea through the patent process.
- 27. Discuss the value of creativity in an era of educational accountability.
- 28. Examine the role of self-assessment, including portfolio development, in the evaluation of creative processes and products.
- 29. Describe characteristics and appropriate criteria used to assess creative outcomes and products.
- 30. Develop plans to integrate creativity within and across the content areas focusing on process and product.
- 31. Design and implement a personal plan for establishing a classroom environment to nurture and develop creativity.
- 32. Create pathways/opportunities for developing individual student creativity (mentorship, community resources, contests, clubs, special lessons/classes, dual enrollment, distance learning).

Evaluation

To the satisfaction of the consultant, each individual will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities.
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determined by a preand post-assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with

Section 231.608(1), Florida Statutes and Rule 6A-5.075(5), FAC

In addition, each individual will complete an evaluation of the effectiveness of both component and consultant.

Component Title: Education of Special Population of Gifted Students

Number of Hours: 60

Description of Activity: This component is designed for educators holding valid teaching

certificates to develop and demonstrate knowledge of the evolution of gifted education and the nature and needs of gifted students who are from special populations. Training under this component may be delivered by the distance learning process through instructional media and electronic/web interfaces, face to face sessions, and/or telephone conferences.

General Objectives

The Education of Special Populations of Gifted Students module provides an overview of the challenges and issues that face diverse populations of gifted students as they struggle to gain acceptance, recognition, and access to appropriate gifted education to meet their individual needs.

Specific Objectives

- 1. List and describe the categories of gifted identified by the USDOE.
- 2. List and describe the different special populations of gifted.
- 3. Compare and contrast the characteristics of the general gifted populations with those of special populations.
- 4. Understand how the historical perspectives of Giftedness interfere with the identification of Special Populations of Gifted.
- 5. Examine the demographics of Gifted Students in Florida.
- 6. Discuss the NAGC-CEC Teacher Preparation Standards and their purpose.
- 7. Assess personally held cultural competencies and biases.
- 8. Understand the development, norms, standardization, and scoring of traditional IQ and achievement testing.
- 9. Recognize the reasons for underrepresentation of special populations in traditional IQ and achievement testing.
- 10. Identify promising practices for the identification of special populations of gifted.
- 11. Demonstrate knowledge of Plan B State Board of Education Rules 6A-6.03019.
- 12. Match appropriate screening and identification procedures to the needs of special populations.
- 13. Identify the characteristics of specific culturally and linguistically diverse groups of gifted students.
- 14. Based on the characteristics and needs, describe the challenges associated with identification of culturally and linguistically diverse gifted students.
- 15. Compare and contrast the characteristics and needs of the different economic groups of gifted students.

- 16. Describe the challenges associated with identification of economically disadvantaged gifted students.
- 17. Explore promising practices in the identification, teaching strategies, and programming for culturally, linguistically, and economically different gifted students.
- 18. Identify the characteristics and special needs of gifted students with physical, sensory, emotional/behavioral, and learning disabilities.
- 19. Based on the characteristics and needs, describe the challenges associated with identification of gifted students with physical, sensory, emotional/behavioral, and learning disabilities.
- 20. Explore promising practices in the identification, teaching strategies, and programming for dually diagnosed gifted students.
- 21. Explore the gender differences and issues associated with gifted males and females.
- 22. Develop strategies to ensure that the needs of both genders are provided equitable educational opportunities.
- 23. Compare and contrast the differences between gifted and highly gifted students.
- 24. Develop strategies to ensure that the unique social, emotional, and academic needs of the highly gifted are addressed.
- 25. Explore the reasons for underachievement in gifted students.
- 26. Develop strategies that address the needs of the underachieving gifted student.
- 27. List and describe the characteristics of young gifted students.
- 28. Discuss the importance of early identification of the young gifted student.
- 29. Describe appropriate interventions for young gifted students.
- 30. Understand the difference between the deficit and growth paradigm models.
- 31. Understand the need for student-centered educational practices that meet the individual needs of all gifted students.
- 32. Recognize the need for collaboration with general education, special education, and gifted education in order to meet the needs of all gifted learners.
- 33. Identify and describe the essential elements of effective programs.
- 34. Develop instructional methods to ensure that the needs of all gifted students (including the special populations of gifted) are met.
- 35. Investigate key research on the elements of effective programming.
- 36. Design a plan for evaluating the gifted program.

Evaluation

To the satisfaction of the consultant, each individual will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities.
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determines by a preand post-assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with Section 231.608(1), Florida Statutes and Rule 6A-5.075(5), FAC In addition, each individual will complete an evaluation of the effectiveness of both component and consultant.

Component Title: Nature and Needs of Gifted Students

Number of Hours: 60

Description of Activity: This component is designed for educators holding valid teaching certificates to develop and demonstrate knowledge of cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics common to individuals who are gifted along with strategies that can be used to meet the academic needs of different categories of students who are gifted. Training under this component may be delivered by the distance learning process through instructional media, electronic/web interfaces, face to face sessions, and/or telephone conference.

General Objectives

The Nature and Needs of the Gifted Students module provides an overview of gifted education on the national, state, and local level. Cognitive, social, and emotional characteristics common to individuals who are gifted are identified, along with strategies that can be used to meet the academic needs of different categories of students who are gifted.

Specific Objectives

- 1. Identify and describe cognitive and affective behaviors, which lead to referrals to screening and testing for giftedness.
- 2. Identify the role that creative thinking/process/products play in the identification of giftedness.
- 3. Identify characteristics of giftedness and discuss the needs and problems associated with these characteristics.
- 4. Demonstrate understanding of the difference between potential vs. performance as it relates to giftedness.
- 5. Understand the relationship between high academic achievement and giftedness.
- 6. Compare and contrast the theories of intelligence that pertain to gifted education.
- 7. Develop an awareness of existence of special populations.
- 8. Identify the incidence of identified gifted students at the local, state, and national levels. Discuss how the prevalence of gifted students varies based on various definitions of giftedness in terms of culture, socio-economic level, location, and other factors.
- 9. Identify emerging national and state trends in the identification of students who may be gifted.

- 10. Demonstrate understanding of major historical and contemporary trends that influence gifted education.
- 11. Demonstrate knowledge of the changing nature of state and national definitions of gifted.
- 12. Develop an awareness of existence of special populations.

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- 13. Describe how gifted education is organized at the state and local levels.
- 14. Describe traditional/alternative assessment instruments/techniques used to screen and identify students who are gifted. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these instruments/techniques.
- 15. Define the criteria for gifted eligibility and placement.
- 16. Identify the laws that directly impact gifted students and programs in Florida, including the relationship between ESE and gifted programs.
- 17. Understand the relationship between gifted programming and identification criteria.
- 18. Identify and interpret current research findings and recommendations that impact gifted education, e.g. NAGC Program Standards.
- 19. Explain the referral and identification process in your district. Consider the roles of students, parents, and school personnel.
- 20. Describe different types of service delivery models for gifted programs.
- 21. Discuss the relationship of the level of need to placement in a continuum of services.
- 22. Describe how gifted services differ from general education services with regard to curriculum, instruction, assessment, conceptual orientation, grouping and environment.
- 23. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of labeling gifted students.
- 24. Recognize the implications of cultural and socioeconomic differences on programming.
- 25. Identify the social and emotional needs of gifted students and discuss their implications in determining services.
- 26. Demonstrate knowledge of normal and advanced (typical and atypical) child development.
- 27. Exhibit an understanding of the procedural safeguards for students who are gifted.
- 28. Understand the role of the parent, teacher and student in the advocacy process.
- 29. Recognize the need for and benefits of parent involvement in the delivery of gifted program services.
- 30. Understand the positive and negative perceptions of various stakeholders regarding gifted education and compare to the perspectives presented in the federal report, National Excellence: A Case for Developing America's Talent.
 - 30. Describe the characteristics of an effective teacher of the gifted.

Evaluation

To the satisfaction of the consultant, each individual will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities.
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determined by a preand post-assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with Section 231.608(1), Florida Statutes and Rule 6A-5.075(5), FAC. In addition, each individual will complete an evaluation of the effectiveness of both component and consultant.

Component Title: Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted Student

Number of Hours: 60

Description of Activity: This component is designed for educators holding valid teaching certificates to develop and demonstrate knowledge of the social and emotional development of gifted students. Training under this component may be delivered by the distance learning process through instructional meida, electronic/web interfaces, face to face sessions, and/or telephone conferences.

General Objectives

The Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted module provides an overview of the theory, research, practical strategies, and resources on guidance and counseling, with an emphasis on classroom application in the gifted classroom.

Specific Objectives

- 1. Identify common attitudes, biases, and pre-conceived expectations held about gifted children by teachers, parents, age-related peers, and throughout American society.
- 2. Identify multiple ways attitudes and myths affect the everyday lives of gifted children, and impact educational services available to them.
- 3. Identify at least 5 current definitions of giftedness. Note the impact each definition has in school, home, and society at large.
- 4. Attain a developmental understanding of gifted individuals across the life span from infancy to adulthood incorporating a holistic perspective.
- 5. Describe how the interaction between the environment and innate capabilities affects productivity throughout life.
- 6. Understand the inner experience of children who are gifted.
- 7. Become familiar with Dabrowski's Theory of Positive Disintegrations and the importance of Developmental Potential and Overexcitabilities.
- 8. Become cognizant of personality variables that affect the social and emotional well-being of

gifted children.

- 9. Understand strengths and vulnerabilities of a gifted individual that originates from within the self.
- 10. Understand vulnerabilities that ate due to another's reaction to giftedness.
- 11. Understand vulnerabilities that are due to a specific circumstance.
- 12. Realize that, by definition, a person who has an IQ four or more stand deviations above the norm will have greater difficulty finding peers and will be misunderstood by others.
- 13. Recognize that a person with an IQ four or more standard deviations above the norm is as holistically different from the norm as a person with an IQ four more standard deviations below the norm is holistically different from the norm.
- 14. Understand that any grouping of traits for profoundly gifted individuals is merely for convenience of presentation.
- 15. Describe the different social and emotional needs of gifted students form special population. Include gender, ethnicity and culture, socio-economic status, twice exceptional and underachieving students.
- 16. Realize the need for additional or different assessment tools to identify special population students.
- 17. Learn how to recognize, understand, and support gifted children with multiple differences.
- 18. Identify risk factors and resiliency as related to students who are gifted.
- 19. Enumerate what you can do as a teacher to help students at risk.
- 20. List symptoms in children and adults of addiction and physical or sexual abuse.
- 21. Read Templeton National Report on Acceleration: A nation deceived: How schools hold back America's brightest students.
- 22. Understand two categories of acceleration- grade based and subject based- and list acceleration options.
- 23. Recognize home-schooling as a positive option for some gifted students and families.
- 24. Be aware of myths, fears, and expectations of teachers and administrators that hold back students and the research that responds to these concerns.
- 25. Understand the need for supportive services for gifted individuals due to the complexity and sensitivity of their nature.
- 26. Recognize that a counselor, therapist, or psychologist must be amply educated in gifted field so not to misdiagnosis common characteristics of gifted individuals as pathology.
- 27. Realize counseling provides empathy and partnership in times of need.

- 28. Identify activities and resources to assist students who are gifted in planning for further education, career, or life choices.
- 29. Recognize that guidance and career counseling support gifted individuals in decisionmaking for positive life choices.
- 30. Help students develop social skills and inspire leadership.
- 31. Support gifted children's experience of global interconnectedness and personal responsibility to take action.
- 32. Realize that a primary need in life is to belong.
- 33. Help gifted children to understand that their profound sensitivity and empathy can be channeled to help humankind.
- 34. Recognize that perceptivity, empathy, ethics, values, integrity, and leadership are related.
- 35. Acquire and refine the knowledge and skills needed to advocate for gifted learners.
- 36. Identify how parent, teacher, and educational advocates can positively affect gifted services and programming.
- 37. Identify advocacy issues, needs, resources, educational laws, skills, and strategies.
- 38. Support the necessity of self-advocacy by gifted students.
- 39. Understand that gifted children naturally have unique needs that parents are challenged to address daily.
- 40. Recognize that parents of gifted children need guidance and support to respond suitably to additional needs and demands.
- 41. Realize that parents of gifted children may experience isolation from other parents due to lack of understanding societal expectations and myths; completion; lack of acceptance that gifted children have special needs.
- 42. Understand the significance of quote form Mr. Rogers: "The best thing parents can do for children is listen to them."
- 43. Realize a person can be emotionally or spiritually gifted and not intellectually gifted, or intellectually gifted and not emotionally or spiritually gifted.

Evaluation

To the satisfaction of the consultant, each individual will:

- 1. Complete assigned activities.
- 2. Demonstrate increased competency on at least 80% of the objectives as determined by a pre and post-assessment or by other valid means of measurement, in compliance with Section 231.608(1), Florida Statues and Rule 6A-5.075(5), FAC In addition, each individual will

complete an evaluation of the effectiveness of both component and consultant.

Appendix C-3-Beacon Learning

	Florida Gifted Endorsement Alignment Matrix Beacon Educator				
Component Number	Name of Course	Topics/Objectives	Method of Competency Demonstration		
[Enter district course number]	Gifted: Curriculum and Instructional Strategies	Topic 1 - Key Terms (Objective 1) Topic 2 - Program and State Standards (Objective 2) Topic 3 - Principles of Differentiation (Objective 3) Topic 4 - Curriculum Models (Objective 4) Topic 5 - Curriculum and Instruction Strategies (Objective 5) Topic 6 - Designing Units of Instruction (Objective 6) Topic 7 - Instructional Needs and Strategies (Objective 7) Topic 8 - Selecting Appropriate Materials, Resources, and Technology (Objective 8) Topic 9 - Providing a Continuum of Services (Objective 9) Topic 10 - Student Outcomes (Objective 10) Topic 11 - Communicating and Advocating Effectively (Objective 11)	Successful completion of the following. 1) Application exercises that include a dialogue between facilitator and the educator participant 2) Lesson plan analysis 3) Case studies analysis 4) Identify terms related to gifted curriculum and instructional strategies 5) Multiple choice assessment 6) Match instructional strategies to needs of learner 7) Identify and justify choices in curriculum and instruction from classroom scenarios		

	Florida Gifted Endorsement Alignment Matrix Beacon Educator					
Component Number	Name of Course	Topics/Objectives	Method of Competency Demonstration			
[Enter district course number]	Gifted: Educating Special Populations	Topic 1 – Incidence of Special Populations of Gifted Students (Objectives 1-4) Topic 2 – Diverse Types of Gifted Students (Objectives 5-9) Topic 3 – Identification of Special Populations of Gifted Students (Objectives 10-12) Topic 4 – Ethnicity (Objectives 13-16) Topic 5 – Linguistic Diversity (Objectives 17-20) Topic 6 – Underachievement in Gifted Students from Diverse Populations (Objectives 21-24) Topic 7 – Twice-Exceptional: Physical (Objectives 25-28) Topic 8 – Twice-Exceptional: Behavioral and Emotional (Objectives 29-32) Topic 9 – Twice-Exceptional: Learning Disabilities (Objectives 33-36) Topic 10 – Socio-economic and Educational Disadvantage (Objectives 37-43) Topic 11 – Diverse Family Structures and Pressures (Objectives 44-47) Topic 12 – Age: Young Gifted and Highly Gifted (Objectives 48-53) Topic 13 – Gender (Objectives 54-57) Topic 14 – Evaluation of Effective Programs for Special Populations of Gifted Students (Objectives 58-62)	Successful completion of the following. 1) Application exercises that include a dialogue between facilitator and the educator participant 2) Analysis of past and present researchers in the field of gifted 3) Answer short response questions 4) Self-reflection 5) Application of diverse gifted student populations 6) Classroom scenario analysis 7) Case studies analysis 8) Identifying strategies for gifted students with disabilities 9) Multiple choice assessment 10) Application of screenings and assessments			

	Florida Gifted Endorsement Alignment Matrix Beacon Educator					
Component Number	Name of Course	Topics/Objectives	Method of Competency Demonstration			
[Enter district course number]	Gifted: Guidance and Counseling	Topic 1 - Understanding the Gifted (Objectives 1-3) Topic 2 - Developmental Characteristics of Gifted Children (Objectives 4-5) Topic 3 - Phenomenological Experience of Being Gifted (Objectives 6-8) Topic 4 - Strengths and Vulnerabilities (Objectives 9-11) Topic 5 - Personality Variance of the Gifted and Highly Gifted (Objectives 12-14) Topic 6 - Special Populations (Objectives 15-17) Topic 7 - Risk Factors and Resiliency (Objectives 18-20) Topic 8 - Opportunities in Educational Placement (Objectives 21-24) Topic 9 - Counseling, Guidance, and Career Placement (Objectives 25-29) Topic 10 - Supporting Social Skills and Leadership Development (Objectives 30-34) Topic 11 - Advocates for the Gifted (Objectives 35-38) Topic 12 - Parenting the Gifted Child and Family Dynamics (Objectives 39-42) Topic 13 - Emotional Giftedness and Spiritual Giftedness (Objectives 43-45)	Successful completion of the following. 1) Application exercises that include a dialogue between facilitator and the educator participant 2) Answer short response questions 3) Classroom scenarios analysis 4) Case studies analysis 5) Comparing and contrasting characteristics with needs 6) Reflection 7) Placement recommendations based on learner scenario 8) Personal evaluation of sources and resources 9) Multiple choice assessment			

	Florida Gifted Endorsement Alignment Matrix Beacon Educator				
Component Number	Name at Caure				
[Enter district course number]	Gifted: Nature and Needs	Topic 1 – Defining Giftedness/ Exploring Foundations (Objectives 1-4) Topic 2 – Understanding Giftedness (Objectives 5-8) Topic 3 – Identifying the Gifted (Objectives 9-11) Topic 4 – Educating the Gifted (Objectives 12-16) Topic 5 – Managing Gifted Programs (Objectives 17-20)	Successful completion of the following. 1) Application exercises that include a dialogue between facilitator and the educator participant 2) Self-reflection 3) Case studies analysis 4) Application of gifted characteristics 5) Answer short response questions 6) Classroom scenario analysis 7) Multiple choice assessment 8) Application of differentiated instruction 9) Alignment of gifted program models and needs of learner 10) Personal evaluation of current research in gifted education		

	Florida Gifted Endorsement Alignment Matrix Beacon Educator					
Component Number	Name of Course	Topics/Objectives	Method of Competency Demonstration			
[Enter district course number]	Gifted: Theory and Development of Creativity	Topic 1 - Knowledge and Characteristics(I): Valuing Creativity (Objectives 1-2) Topic 2 - Knowledge and Characteristics (II): Clarifying Creativity (Objectives 3-6) Topic 3 - Knowledge and Characteristics (III): Understanding the Elements of Creativity (Objectives 7-13) Topic 4 - Knowledge and Characteristics (III): Cultural Conceptions of Creativity (Objectives 14-16) Topic 5 - Knowledge and Characteristics (IV): Assessing Creativity (Objectives 17-18) Topic 6 - Implementing Creativity (I): Fostering a Creative Learning Environment (Objectives 19-22) Topic 7 - Implementing Creativity (II): Nurturing and Developing Creativity (III): Nurturing and Developing Creativity (III): Identifying Goals (Objectives 27-30) Topic 8 - Implementing Creativity (IV): Evaluation Procedures (Objectives 31-33) Topic 10 - Personalization, Actualization, and Commitment of Additional Resources (Objectives 34-36)	Successful completion of the following. 1) Application exercises that include a dialogue between facilitator and the educator participant 2) Application of creativity 3) Case studies analysis 4) Classroom scenario analysis 5) Application of creative thinking 6) Justification of elements of creative thinking 7) Multiple choice assessment			

Appendix D

Forms

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FOR ADD-ON CERTIFICATION:

GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

PLAN OF STUDY/VERIFICATION OF COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

Applicant Information

Name:	Date:	
Employee ID Number:		
Home Address:	School Address:	
Phone:	Phone:	
Current Assignment Area:	Current Certification Area:	
Assigned Out-Of Field:	DOE Certification No:	
□ Yes □ No	DOE Certification Type:	

I understand that in order to obtain add-on endorsement in gifted, I must:

- hold a valid Florida Professional Educator's Certificate, issued on the basis of a Bachelor's or higher degree, in an academic area.
- successfully complete the approved district alternative program for add-on certification outlined on the form attached.

I have been counseled regarding and understand the following:

- requirements for continued employment in an out-of-field status;
- requirements for adding gifted endorsement to my certificate;
- availability of university or college courses to meet certification requirements; and
- benefits/constraints of an add-on program vs. university or college course work or degree program options.

I further understand that

- The district will maintain documentation of my program attendance, performance, and completion.
- The district will provide, on request, continuing advisement on matters related to certification, add-on offerings and progress toward completion of program requirements.

Applicant's Signatu
Administrator Recommendation
Gifted Coordinator/Facilitator Signatur

Upon program completion, the district submits to the Department of Education Bureau of Teacher Certification a completed DOE CT-115e Form, signed by the district superintendent or designee, with the Plan of Study/Verification of Completion and ail attachments as indicated above.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FOR ADD-ON CERTIFICATION: GIFTED ENDORSEMENT

PLAN OF STUDY VERIFICATION OF COMPLETION REQUIREMENTS

SPECIALIZATION AREA:

GIFTED

REQUIRED TRAINING CONTENT	DATE COMPLETED	ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM GIFTED ENDORSEMENT (Insert district specific numbers from District)		COURSE PROVIDER
COURSE COMPETENCIES		Points		
Nature and needs of the Gifted		2-100-029	60	
Curriculum Development for the Gifted		2-100-030	60	
Guidance and Counseling for the Gifted		2-100-031	60	
Education of Special Populations		2-100-032	60	
Theory and development of Creativity		2-100-028	60	

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION INSERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION TRANSFER RECORD

This is to verify that				
	(Name)		SSN)	
		(Department of Education Cer		
	ng in-service points between	and	<u>.</u> .	
Current Certification V	alidity Period:			
		OMPONENTS TRANSFERRED		
INSTRUCTIONS: List	individual components transferre			ea of certification,
		apply as "subject area" or "gene		
Component	Component Title	Area of Certification	Subject Area	Generic
Number			Points	Points
	Total P			
	verifies that all in-service points			
1. During the time the	district had an approved Master In	ı-service Plan.		
2. Within the last perio	d for validity of the individual's ce	rtificate.		
	was an employee of this district.	NAME OF DISTRICT:		
	• •			
PRINT NAME OF DISTR	ICT SUPERINTENDENT SIG	SNATURE OF SUPERINTENDENT	DATE	
OR AUTHORIZED REPR	ESENTATIVE OR	R AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE		
	Additional information: Plo	ease provide the following, if ap	plicable.	
	Clinica	al Educator Training		
Component	Component Title	Trainin	g Dates	Points
Number			• • •	
		ESOL Training		
Component	Component Title	Training	Dates*	Points
Number	component ritle	Training	Dates	1 011163
Number		+		
		eading Training		
Component	Component Title	Training	Dates*	Points
Number				
				ı

Rev. 11/06

^{*}If ESOL or Reading points were banked, list date and number banked.

Bureau of Educator Recruitment, Development and Retention