





Giftedness is...

Giftedness is asynchronous development in which advanced cognitive abilities and heightened intensity combine to create inner experiences and awareness that are qualitatively different from the norm.

This asynchrony increases with higher intellectual capacity.

The uniqueness of the gifted renders them vulnerable and requires modifications in parenting, teaching, and counseling in order for them to develop optimally.

The Columbus Group, 1991

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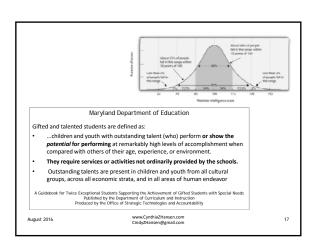
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Asynchrony Asynchrony Www.CynthiaZHansen.com ClindyZHansenegymall.com







"KIDS DO	O WELL IF THEY C	AN.
If they can't	t, something is getting in th	e way "
ii tiley call		Whitaker; Think:Kids
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Co-morbidity Malityle ways to feel look			
Task Initiation	ustained Attention	Dyslexia, Dyscalculia	
Working Memory Organiz	AD/HD ation	Comprehension difficulties	
Time Management	Flexibility	Nonspecific Learning Difficultie	S
Self		Dyspraxia	
Control	Autism Sp	ectrum /Asperger's	
Situational A	wareness	Grapho-motor disorder	
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comp		of Multiple Exception I is Unique!	alities
Gifted	AD/HD	CPAD	Dyslexia
Poor attention, boredom, daydreaming in specific situations	Poorly sustained attention in almost all situations; Alternatively, difficulty stopping or transitioning to another task	Difficulty maintaining focus on an activity; easily distracted by sounds in the environment	Difficulty maintaining focus on non preferred reading tasks
Early reading and verbal abilities		officulty with reading and/or spelli	ng
Early reading and verbal abilities		Difficulty with reading comprehension	1
Easil	y fatigued in learning situations that a	e too easy, too hard, or redundantly to	ught.
Strong vocabulary devel	opment and verbal skills		Strong vocabulary development may have difficulty sequencing syllables
Unaware of environment	when interested in a task		
Poor Handwriting; dislikes writing		Difficulty taking notes,	,
Poor attention, boredom, daydreaming in specific situations	Difficulty directing, sustaining or dividi	ng attention	
Poor attention, boredom, daydreaming in specific situations	1	Difficulty following multi step direction	ns
Low tolerance for persistence on tasks that seem irrelevant	Diminished persistence on tasks not having immediate consequences		Easily exhausted by non-preferred reading tasks
Low tolerance for persistence on tasks that seem irrelevant	M	ay have difficulty with organizational ta	ısks
Intensity may lead to power struggles with authorities	Impaired adherence to commands to regulate or inhibit behavior in social contexts	Difficulty following verbal directions or long conversations	
High activity level; may need less sleep	More active, restless than other children		
Questions rules, customs, and traditions	Difficulty adhering to rules and regulations	Difficulty remembering spoken information	Difficulty with working memory



Teach Core Content at a high level of critical thinking, inference, creativity

These students have a need to discover and use their learning style strengths in their core curricular studies...
(Visual, Auditory, Tactile, Kinesthetic,
Verbal, Spatial, Linear, Concrete)

...While being supported in developing skills to mitigate specific barriers to their learning using a research based, systematic approach.

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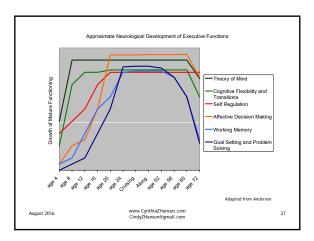
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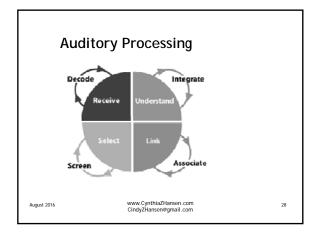
Processing Speed

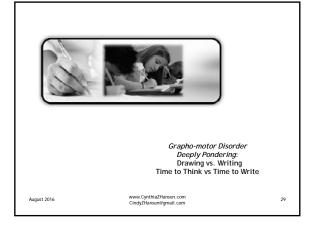


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Guided Repetition

- Specific to the need
- Change the modality to add sensory input
- Students suffering from slow auditory processing need to hear the exact same words given in the same way
- Add a modality : Simultaneous reading listening and/or speaking
- Ask what was understood—make this inquiry routine and part of the development of self advocacy

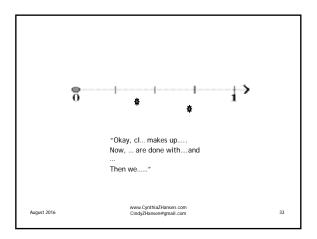
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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Inattentive Type

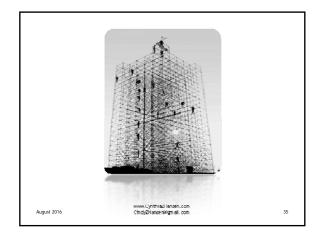
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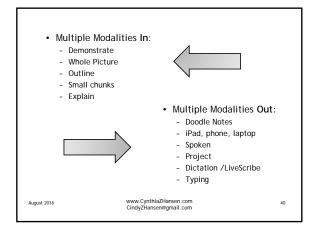


	Inattention is <i>not</i> Intentional	
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Whole image, Whole word	
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THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE:	
BREAKING THE CODE	
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William Committee and Committe	
The state of the s	
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Consider the <i>Purpose of the Teaching</i> Consider the <i>Purpose of the Homework</i>	
What does a child need to grow their knowledge and	
understanding?	
1	



- ➤ Teach and test verbally for those with dyslexia
- ➤ Teach and test visually for those with CAPD
- ➤ Give outlines for students to follow
- $\succ \mbox{Teach the purpose of } \textit{that}$ text before reading, offering them a framework
- > Offer notes whenever possible with space to add drawings or additional reminders
- > Teach HOW to take NOTES and the SKILL of discerning what is important from what is extraneous
- ➤ Offer concrete ways to plan and track assignments
- > (Time is not elastic; transitions and meals take time)
- ➤ Use a multi-sensory, multi-modality approach

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AET Webinar: Revealing Hidden Strengths: Tips to Engage and Support Struggling Learners with Superior Abilities

August 11,2016

Funding Resources to Train Educators under ESSA

Talented Students Education (Javiss) Program in the Every Student Succeeds Act (BSSA). The U.S. Department of Education (Department) is committed to supporting every child in achieving their maximum potential, including high-ability children, many of whom may not yet be high-achievers.

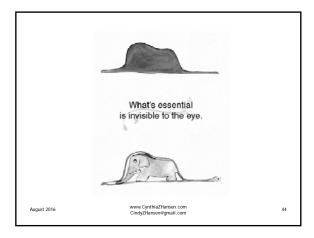
the chanceges or emicating gifted and faiented smoons measured in the national survey of the states, that you've referenced, e.g., lack of teacher training and lock of data, are entited. They must be addressed and the new authorizing language in ESSA provides the Department with an opportunity to do so. For example, in the new law, the opportunity to use Title I funds to identify and serve high-ability students will, in part, serve to dispel the notion that diverse and disadvantaged communities do not produce gifted and talented children. The new provisions in Title II permitting States to include gifted and talented students' needs in the state plan, will allow for innovation in the identification process as well as in the delivery of enriched curricular through more customized instruction. Further, like team was the action of the Devices of the Devices for Device the

June 2016 USDOE Letter from Ann Whalen to Senator Barbara A. Mikulski

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A final thought from Carol Ann Tomlinson:

"Differentiation doesn't mean doing a bunch of different things in the classroom. It means having a common goal for students, but providing different avenues for getting there."

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