



Sifting Through the Essentials of Gifted Education for Talent Cultivation: Separating the Wheat from the Chaff

Del Siegle, Ph.D.

Director, National Center for Research on Gifted Education



UCONN | UNIVERSITY OF
CONNECTICUT

RENZULLI CENTER FOR CREATIVITY, GIFTED
EDUCATION, AND TALENT DEVELOPMENT



EACH
OF
US
HAS

3



OBLIGATIONS



**Develop
the
talents
you were
given.**

A young boy and a young girl are sitting at a desk, focused on reading a newspaper or magazine together. The boy, on the left, is wearing a dark blue t-shirt with a graphic that says "SINCE 1939" and features silhouettes of people in various activities. The girl, on the right, is wearing a brown top with two yellow buttons and pink sleeves. They are both looking down at the paper, which has some text and a small illustration. The background shows a wooden desk and a blue bag with a colorful object on it.

**Pass on
what
you have
learned.**



**Leave the
world
better
than you
found it.**

- 1. Three essential types of services needed in gifted education**
- 2. Important of understanding students' attitudes toward achievement**
- 3. Guiding principles for talent development**



Talent Development is a Two Step Process—

1. We must provide opportunities for talent to surface
2. Then we must provide services that develop students' talents

Talent Scout

SEARCHING FOR POINTS OF PROMISE



We do this by providing opportunities and

Recognizing

Students'

Strengths

and **Interests**

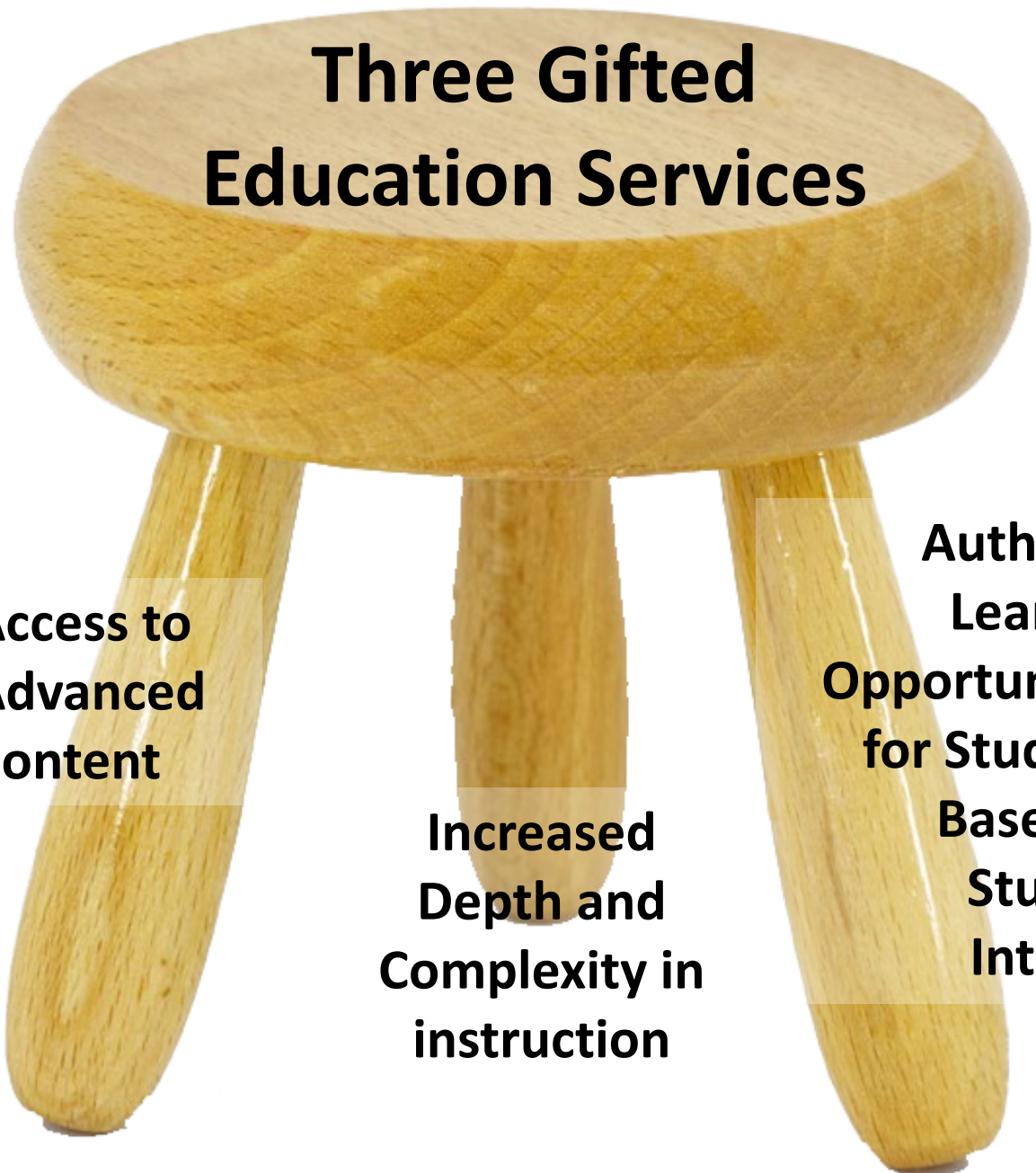
Identify students as gifted

Develop students' gifts

It is the servicing of the gifts and talents that makes the difference in children's lives in the benefits it brings to them and to society.

3

**services
necessary for
developing
students'
gifts**



**Three Gifted
Education Services**

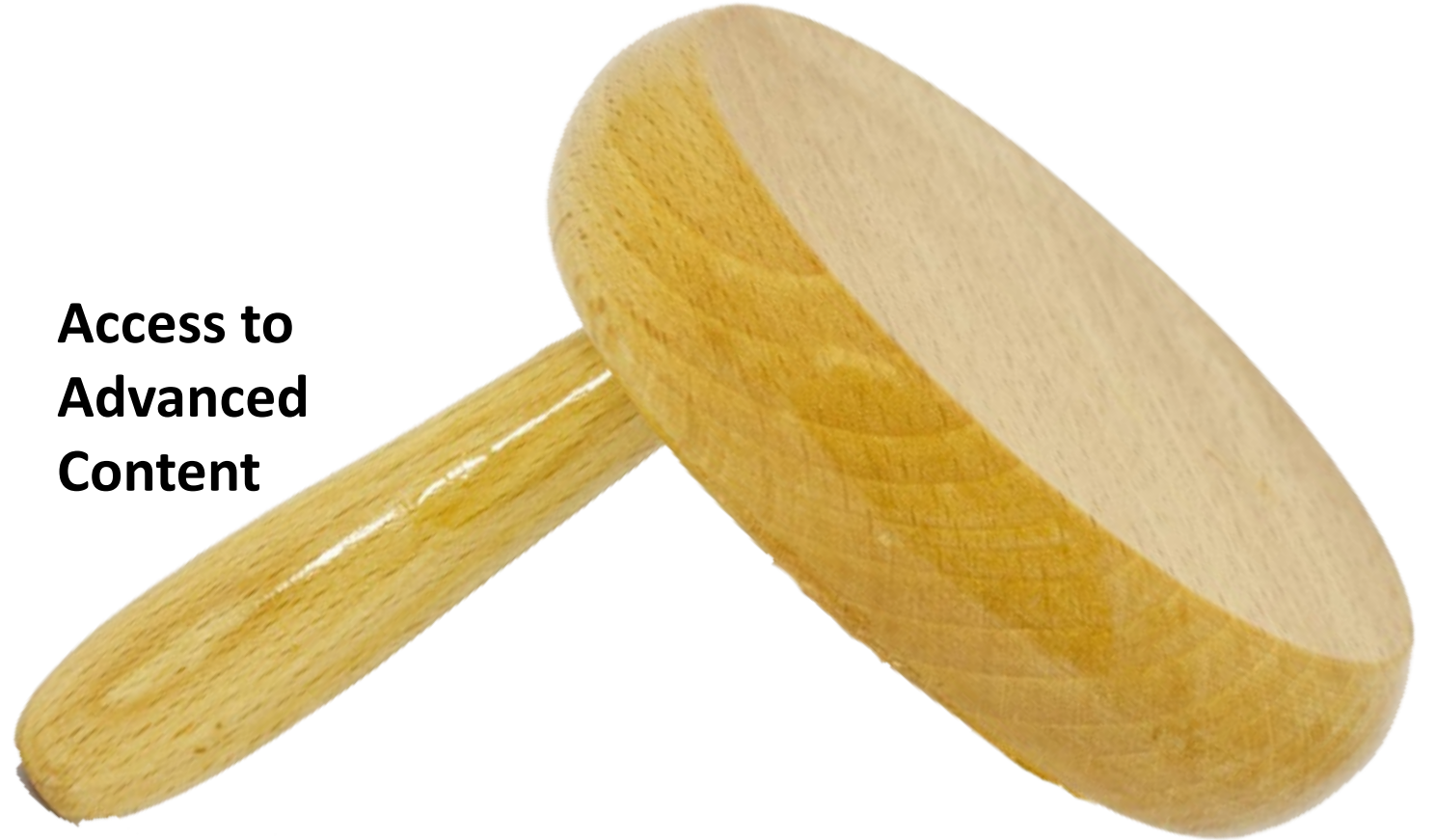
**Access to
Advanced
Content**

**Increased
Depth and
Complexity in
instruction**

**Authentic
Learning
Opportunities
for Students
Based on
Student
Interest**

Addressing Challenges in Gifted Education with Three Legs of Gifted Education Services

**Access to
Advanced
Content**





Gifted Children's Bill of Rights



You have a right . . .
... to know about your giftedness.
... to learn something new every day.

... to learn something new every day.



talent.
... to have multiple peer groups and a variety
of friends.
... to choose which of your talent areas you wish
to pursue.
... not to be gifted at everything.

—Del Siegle
2007–2009 NAGC President

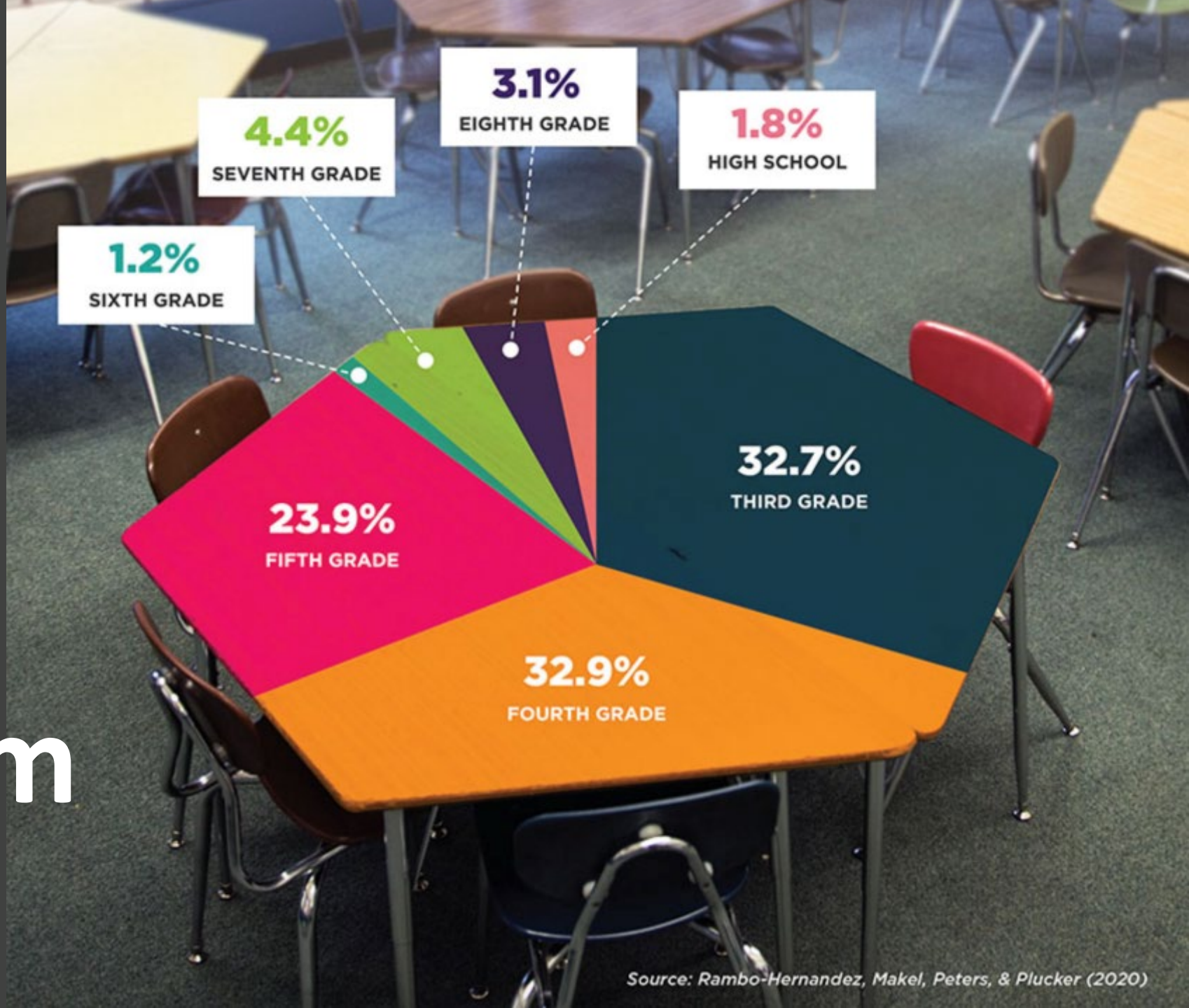


Provided as a service of
the National Association for Gifted Children & Prufrock Press Inc.
Copies are available online at <http://www.nagc.org>



**Classrooms are very diverse
places, and every school has
kids who are a year or more
above grade level**

Typical Fifth- Grade Classroom



3

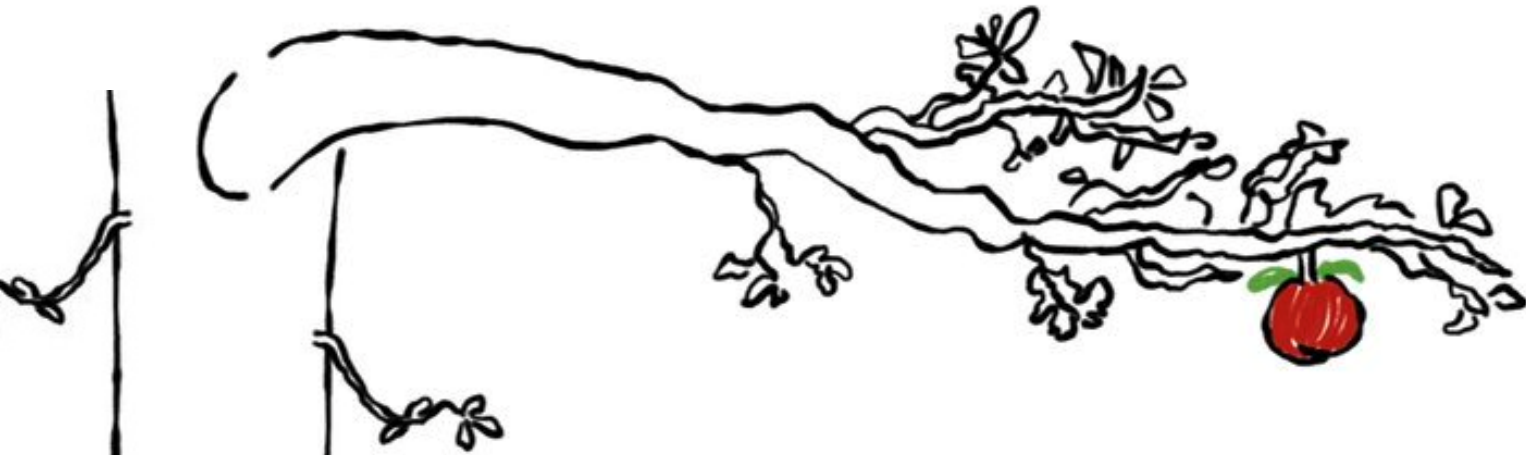
**Options to
ensure
access to
advanced
content**

Curriculum
Compacting

Subject-Specific
Acceleration

Whole-Grade
Acceleration

What is the most underused strategy in gifted education?



Curriculum Compacting

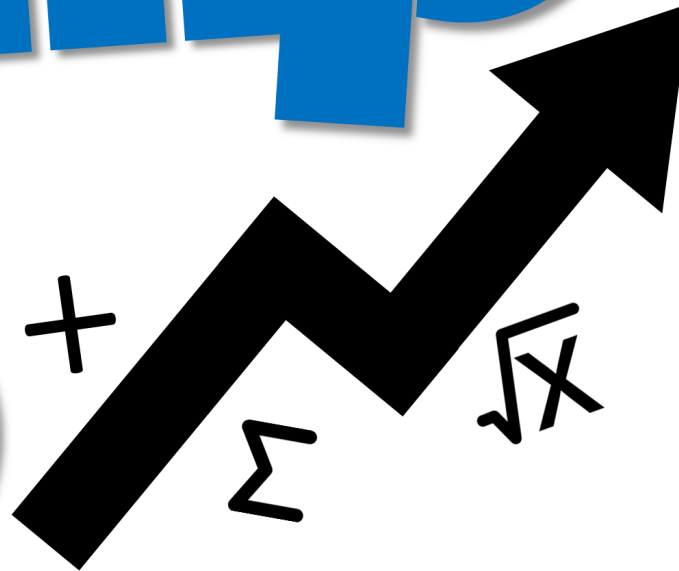
Name it. Prove it. Change it.

pre-assessment

Whiz
@ELMONTGIRL

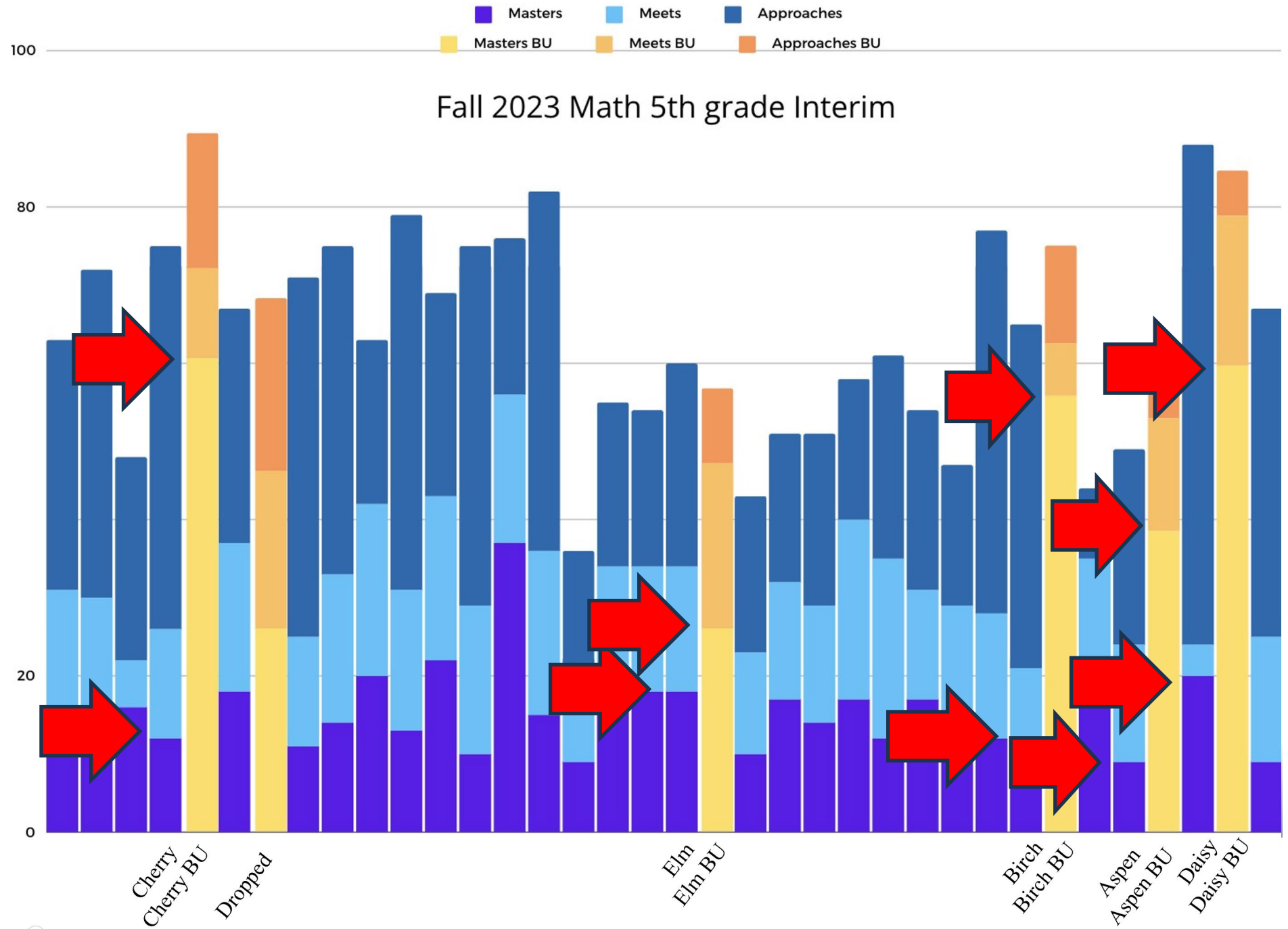
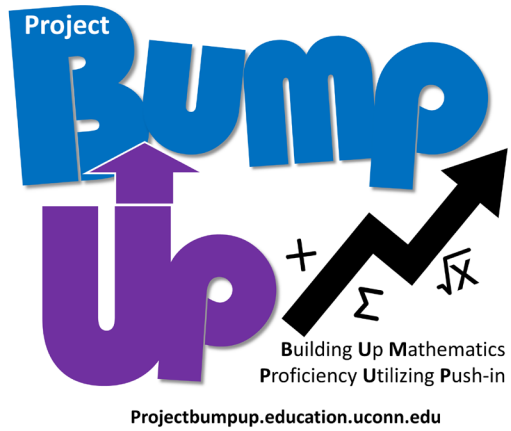
Project
Bump

Up



**Building Up Mathematics
Proficiency Utilizing Push-in**

Projectbumpup.education.uconn.edu



FUNDED BY JACOB K. JAVITS GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS EDUCATION PROGRAM, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PR/AWARD # S206A190028

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Project BUMP UP

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BUMPing UP: A 3-Step Method to Increase Cognitive Complexity for Advanced Learners | Teacher Resources 2024-25 | Differentiation Resources

Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In: Collaboration
 Renzulli Center

Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In:
Collaboration

09:12

Building Up Mathematics Proficiency Utilizing Push In: Collaboration in Action
 Renzulli Center

Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In:
Collaboration in Action

12:21

Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In: Co-Teaching
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Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In:
Co-Teaching

10:11

Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In: Differentiation
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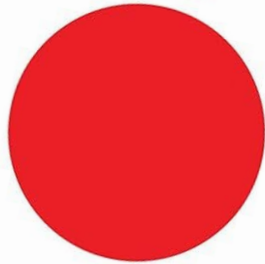
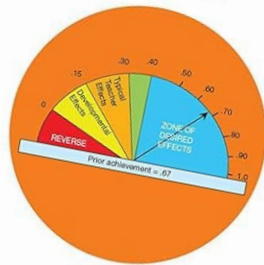
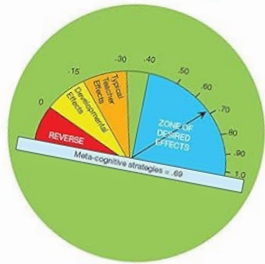
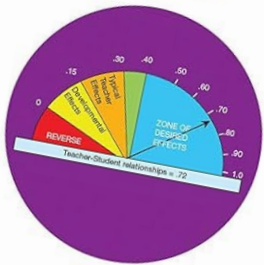
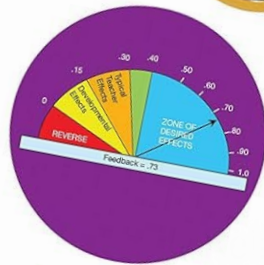
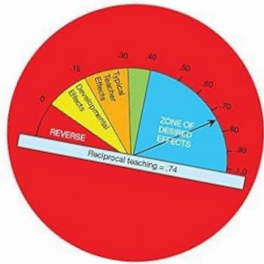
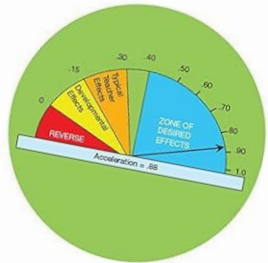
Building Up Mathematical Proficiency Utilizing Push In:
Differentiation

10:53

VISIBLE LEARNING

A SYNTHESIS OF OVER 800 META-ANALYSES
RELATING TO ACHIEVEMENT

"Reveals teaching's Holy Grail"
The Times Educational Supplement



JOHN HATTIE



Phonics instruction	0,70
Feedback	0,70
Deep motivation and approach	0,69
Field independence	0,68
Acceleration programs	0,68
Learning goals vs. no goals	0,68
Problem-solving teaching	0,68
Outlining and transforming	0,66
Concept mapping	0,64
Vocabulary programs	0,62
Creativity programs	0,62
Behavioral intervention programs	0,62
Setting standards for self-judgement	0,62
Teachers not labeling students	0,61
Transition of high school to university achievement	0,60
Meta-cognitive strategies	0,60
Spaced vs. mass practice	0,60
Direct instruction	0,60
Mathematics programs	0,59
Appropriately challenging goals	0,59
Spelling programs	0,58
Tactile stimulation programs	0,58
Strategy monitoring	0,58

**What One Hundred Years of Research Says About
the Effects of Ability Grouping and Acceleration
on K–12 Students' Academic Achievement:
Findings of Two Second-Order Meta-Analyses**

Saiying Steenbergen-Hu
Northwestern University

Matthew C. Makel
Duke University

Paula Olszewski-Kubilius
Northwestern University

Two sec

“Three acceleration meta-analyses showed that accelerated students significantly outperformed their nonaccelerated same-age peers ($g=0.70$) but did not differ significantly from nonaccelerated older peers ($g=0.09$).”

KEYWORDS:

...on appeared to have ...comes across specific ... peers ($g = 0.70$) but did not ... significantly

Subject-Specific Acceleration

Universally screen students to determine who has

- local reading achievement scores in the top 10%
- local math achievement scores in the top 10%

Whole-Grade Acceleration

Universally screen students to determine who has

- cognitive scores above 120 and
- above average reading and math achievement scores two grade levels ahead

Grade skipping works!

Not only was academic achievement more positive for the grade skipped learners, but also their social adjustment and academic self-esteem were more positive.

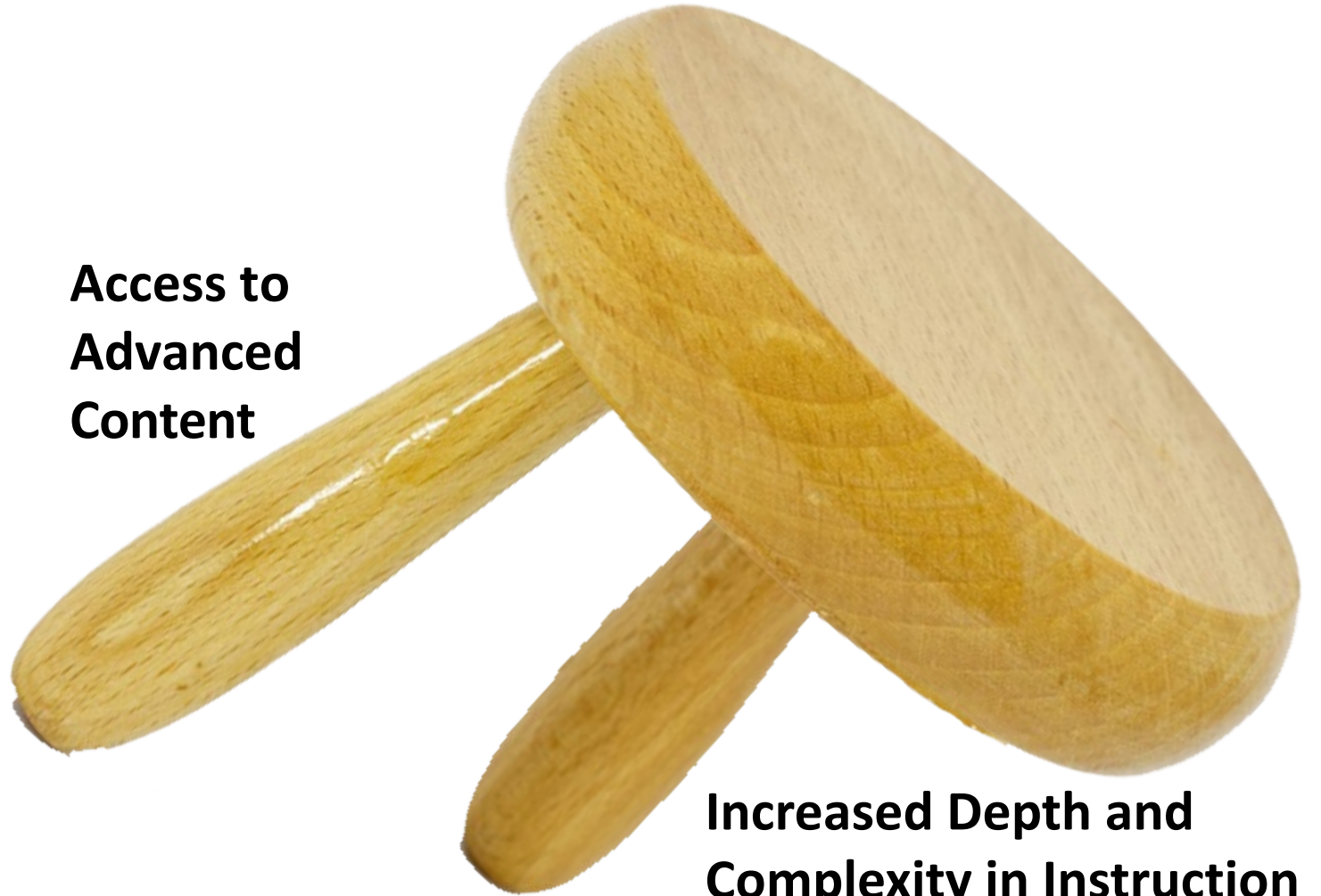
Karen B. Rogers
University of St Thomas (Minnesota)

Acceleration isn't about doing things faster...
...it is about matching instruction to students' learning needs



Addressing Challenges in Gifted Education with Three Legs of Gifted Education Services

**Access to
Advanced
Content**



**Increased Depth and
Complexity in Instruction**

Academic Challenge



Academic Challenge

**“I don’t want to be
academically challenged...”**

Academic Challenge

**“I don’t want to be
academically challenged...
I want to be intellectually
stimulated.”**

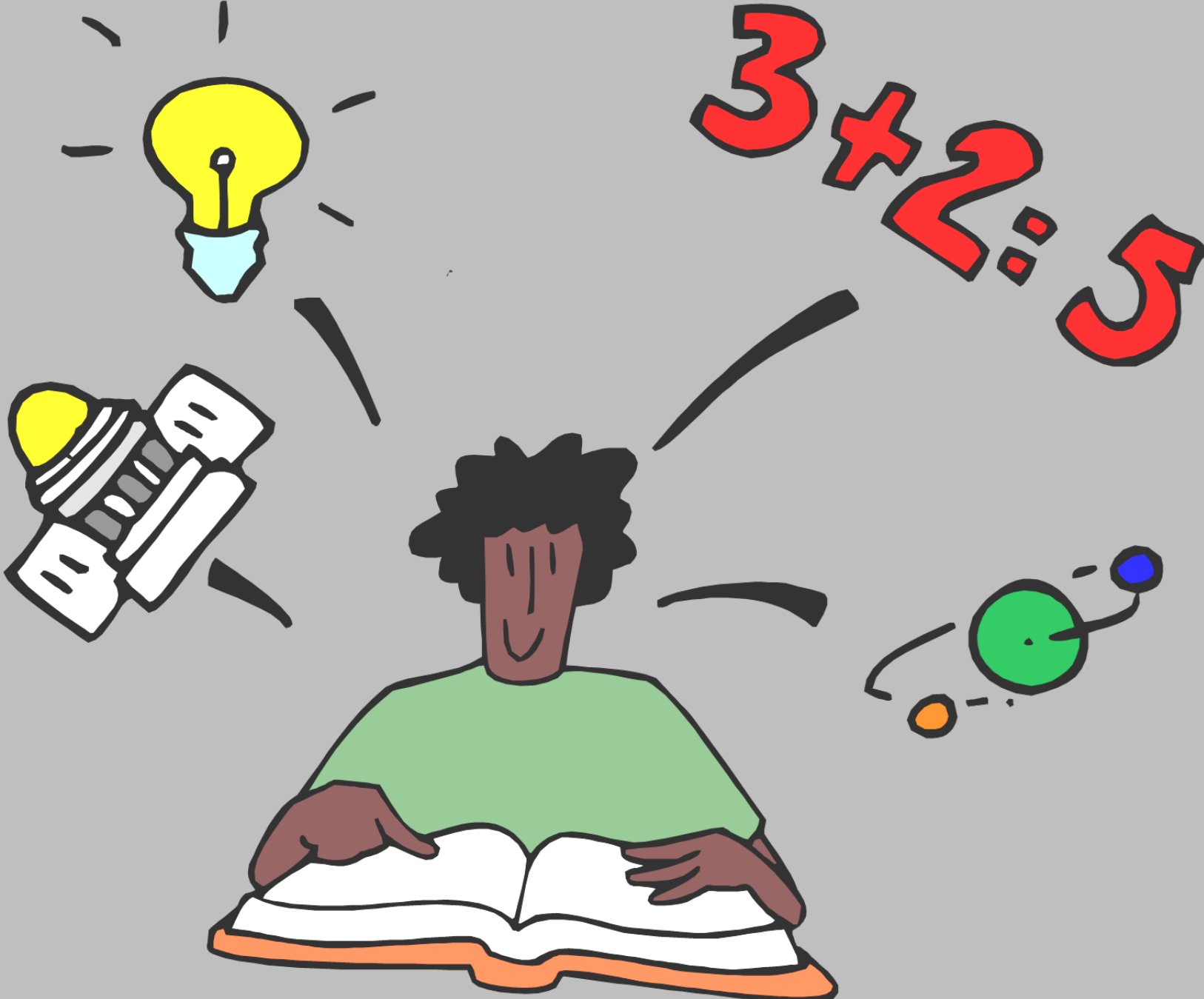
Academic Challenge

quest for mastery

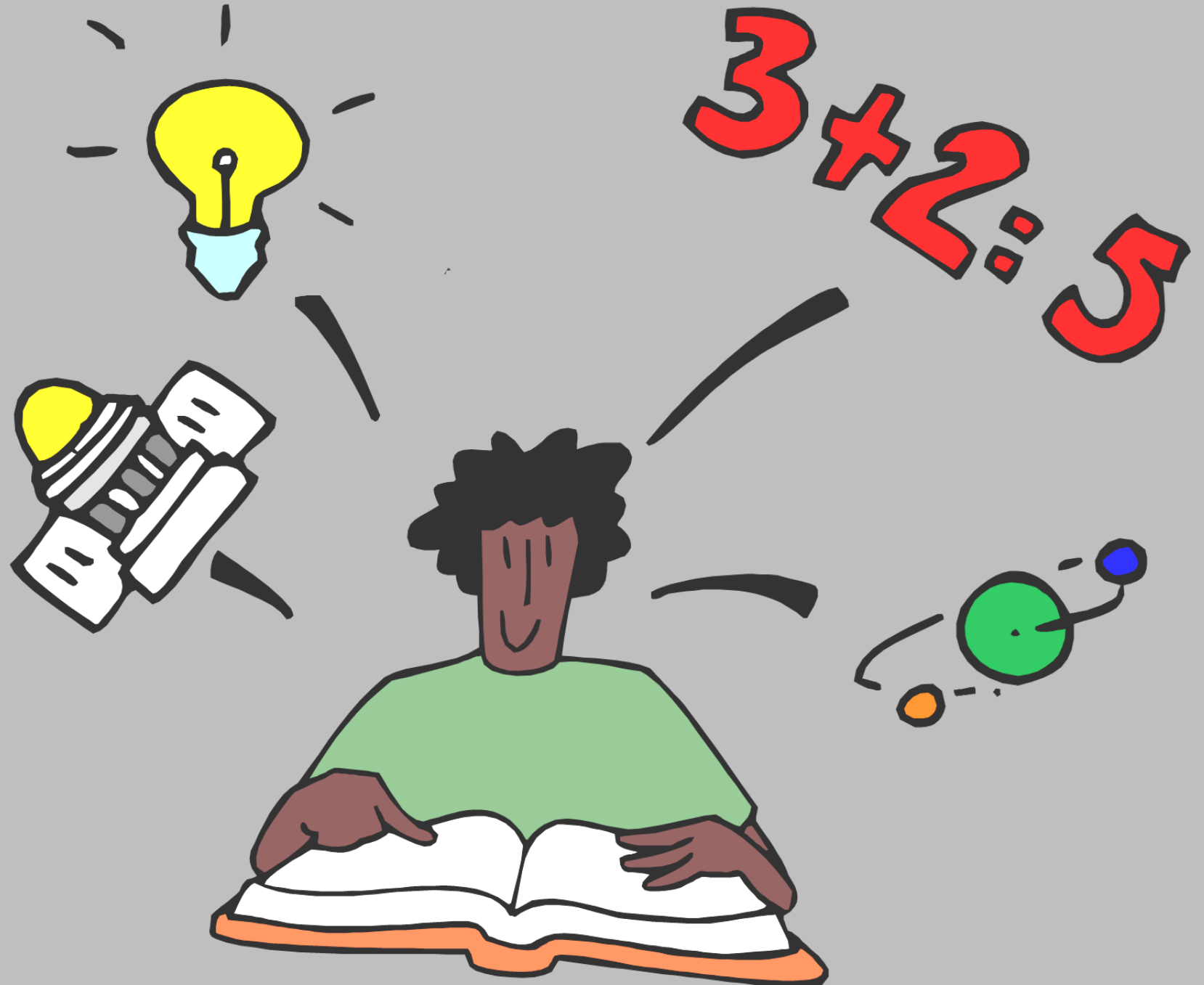
Intellectual Stimulation

search for meaning

What is the relationship between academic challenge and intellectual stimulation?



Because content is academically challenging does not guarantee that students will find it intellectually stimulating.



Because content is academically challenging does not guarantee that students will find it intellectually stimulating.

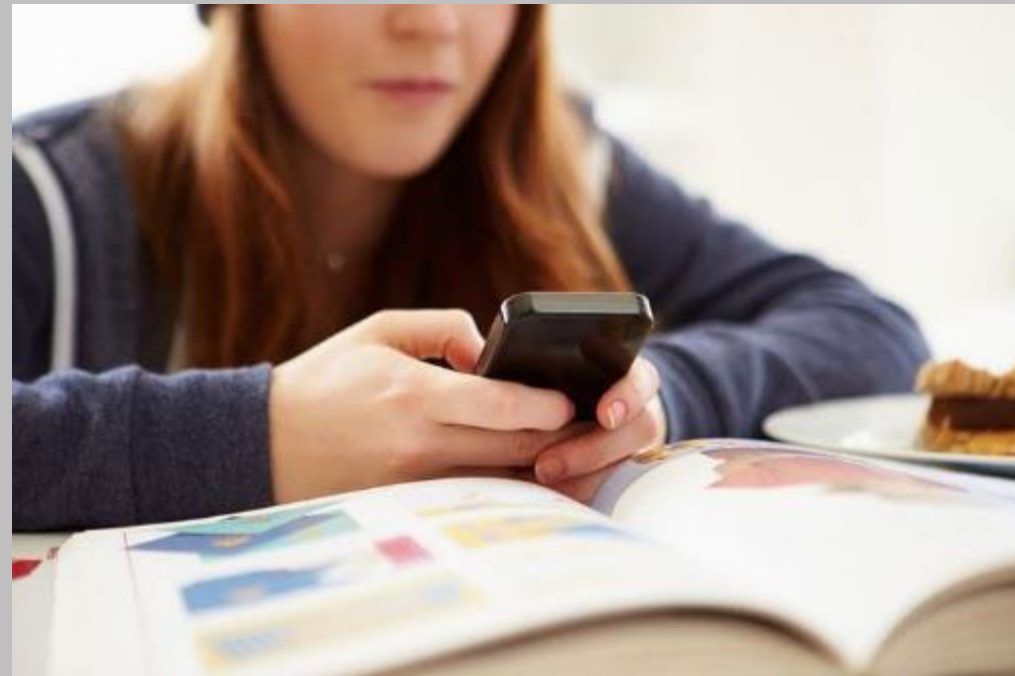
Too little academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces **bored** students.



Because content is academically challenging does not guarantee that students will find it intellectually stimulating.

Too little academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces **bored** students.

Too much academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces **“turned off”** students.



Because content is academically challenging does not guarantee that students will find it intellectually stimulating.



Too much academic challenge with adequate intellectual stimulation produces **frustrated** students.

Because content is academically challenging does not guarantee that students will find it intellectually stimulating.



Optimal challenge combined with intellectual stimulation produces students in a state of “**flow**”.

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi coined the term “flow”



Too little academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces **bored** students.

Too much academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces “**turned off**” students.

Too much academic challenge with adequate intellectual stimulation produces **frustrated** students.

Optimal challenge combined with intellectual stimulation produces students in a state of “**flow**”.

**Is what I am
asking
students to do
sufficiently
challenging
AND
intellectually
stimulating?**

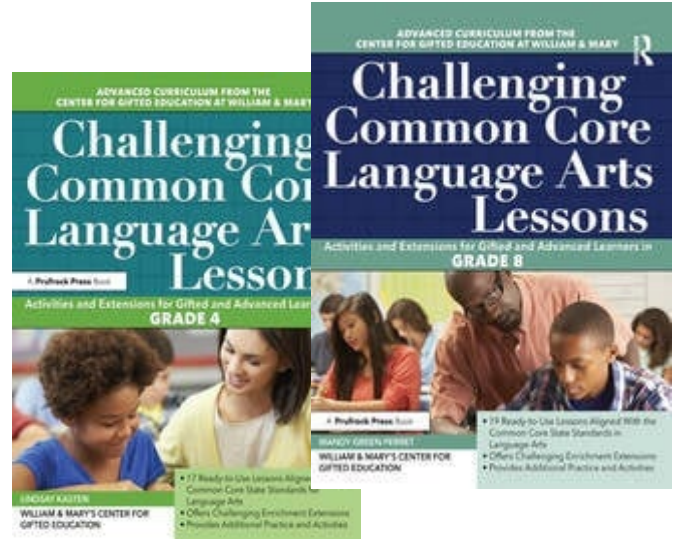
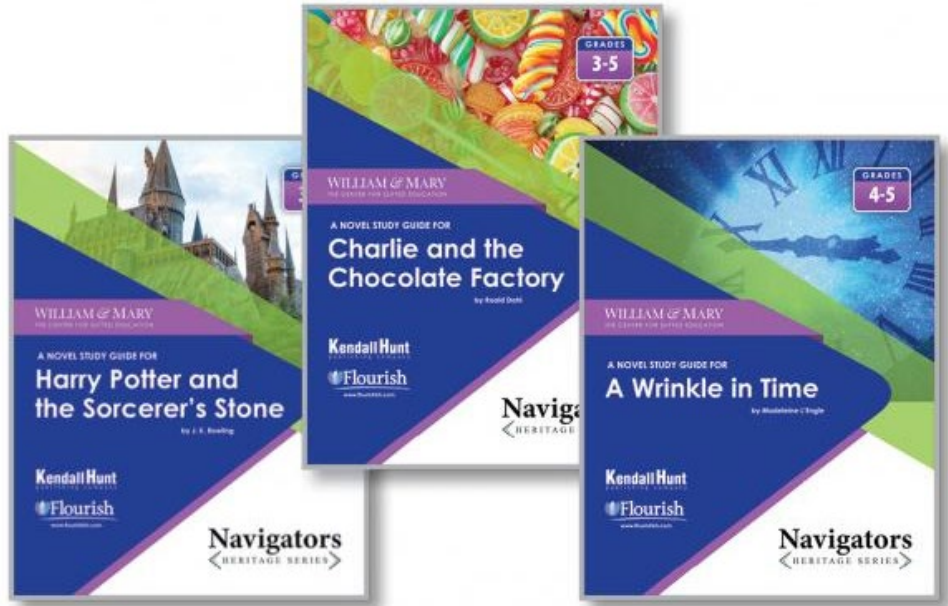
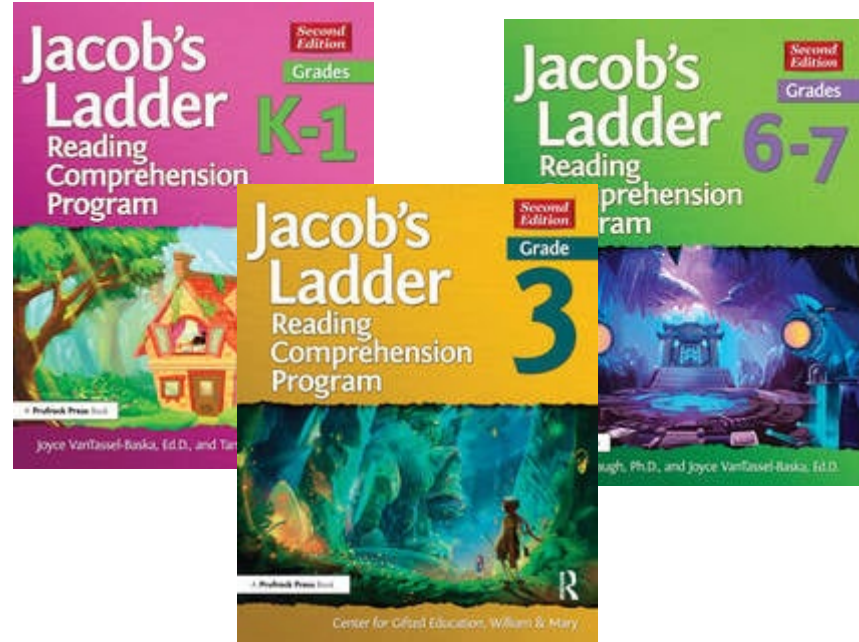
**If not, how
can I make it?**

Too little academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces **bored** students.




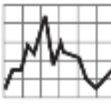







Too much academic challenge, too little intellectual stimulation produces “**turned off**” students.

Too much academic challenge with adequate intellectual stimulation produces **frustrated** students.

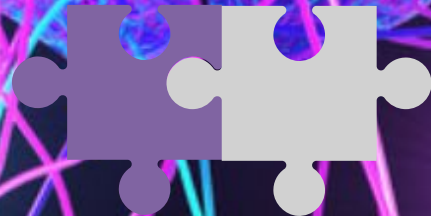
Optimal challenge combined with intellectual stimulation produces students in a state of “**flow**”.



Provide Depth and Complexity

Prompt	Icons	Definitions	Key Questions to Explain the Prompt
LANGUAGE OF THE DISCIPLINES		Nomenclature, lexicon, or vocabulary of the study	What terms or words are specific to the work of the _____ (disciplinarian)? What tools does the _____ (disciplinarian) use?
DETAILS		Traits, attributes, characteristics to describe something	What are its attributes? What features characterize this? What specific elements define this? What distinguishes this from other things?
PATTERNS		Reoccurring events	What are the reoccurring events? What elements, events, and ideas are repeated over time? What was the order of events? How can we predict what will come next?
TRENDS		Influences or forces that shape ideas	What ongoing factors have influenced this study? What factors have contributed to this study?
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS		Unknown areas of a discipline	What is still not understood about this area, topic, study, or discipline? What is yet unknown about this area, topic, study, or discipline? In what ways is the information incomplete or lacking in explanation?
RULES		Stated or unstated reasons or explanations	How is this structured? What are the stated and unstated causes related to the description or explanation of what we are studying?
ETHICS		Dilemmas, controversies, issues	What dilemmas or controversies are involved in this area, topic, study, or discipline? What elements can be identified that reflect bias, prejudice, and discrimination?
BIG IDEAS		Generalizations, principles, theories	What overarching statement best describes what is being studied? What general statement includes what is being studied?
OVERTIME		Past, present, future happenings	How are ideas related between the past, present, and future? How are these ideas related within or during a particular time period? How has time affected the information? How and why do things change or remain the same?
POINTS OF VIEW		Perspective, opinion	What are the opposing viewpoints? How do different people and characters see this event or situation?
INTER-DISCIPLINARY		Connections between and across disciplines	How are these ideas related or connected?

connections



Phrase	Icon	Definition	Key Questions to Explore the Phrase
LANGUAGE OF THE DISCIPLINE		Terminology, words or symbols of the discipline	What terms or words are specific to the work of the discipline? What tools does the discipline use? What are its activities?
DETAILS		Specific, detailed observations or descriptions	What specific observations did you see/hear/feel? What specific events did you witness? What specific factors influenced this study?
PATTERNS		Repeating events	What are the repeating events? What are the repeating events and how are they related to the overall goal of the study? What factors have contributed to this study?
TRIGGERS		Triggers or events that shape the	What triggering factors have influenced this study? What factors have contributed to this study?
UNDISCOVERED QUESTIONS		Unknown areas of a discipline	What is not understood about this area, topic, study, or discipline? What is not understood about this area, topic, study, or discipline? In what ways is the information incomplete or lacking in complexity?
CLAIMS		Stated or implied reasons or explanations	How is this supported? What are the stated and implied reasons related to this description or explanation of what was observed? What evidence or support is provided to the claim, topic, study, or discipline?
ETHICS		Discipline, community, or profession	What does the discipline or profession expect of its members? What general statement best describes what is being studied?
BIG IDEAS		Generalization or principle	What general statement best describes what is being studied?
OVERTIME		How, where, when, and how things happen	How are ideas related between the past, present, and future? How are these ideas related within or during a particular time period? How do they change or evolve over time?
POINTS OF VIEW		Discipline, profession, or community	How do different people and characters see this event or situation? How are these ideas related or connected?
ACROSS DISCIPLINES		Connections between two or more disciplines	How are these ideas related or connected?

Sandra Kaplan's Depth and Complexity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=McEldMETSnw>



Google →
**Introduction
to the
Prompts of
Depth and
Complexity –
Project
Linking
Learning**

Addressing Challenges in Gifted Education with Three Legs of Gifted Education Services



Access to
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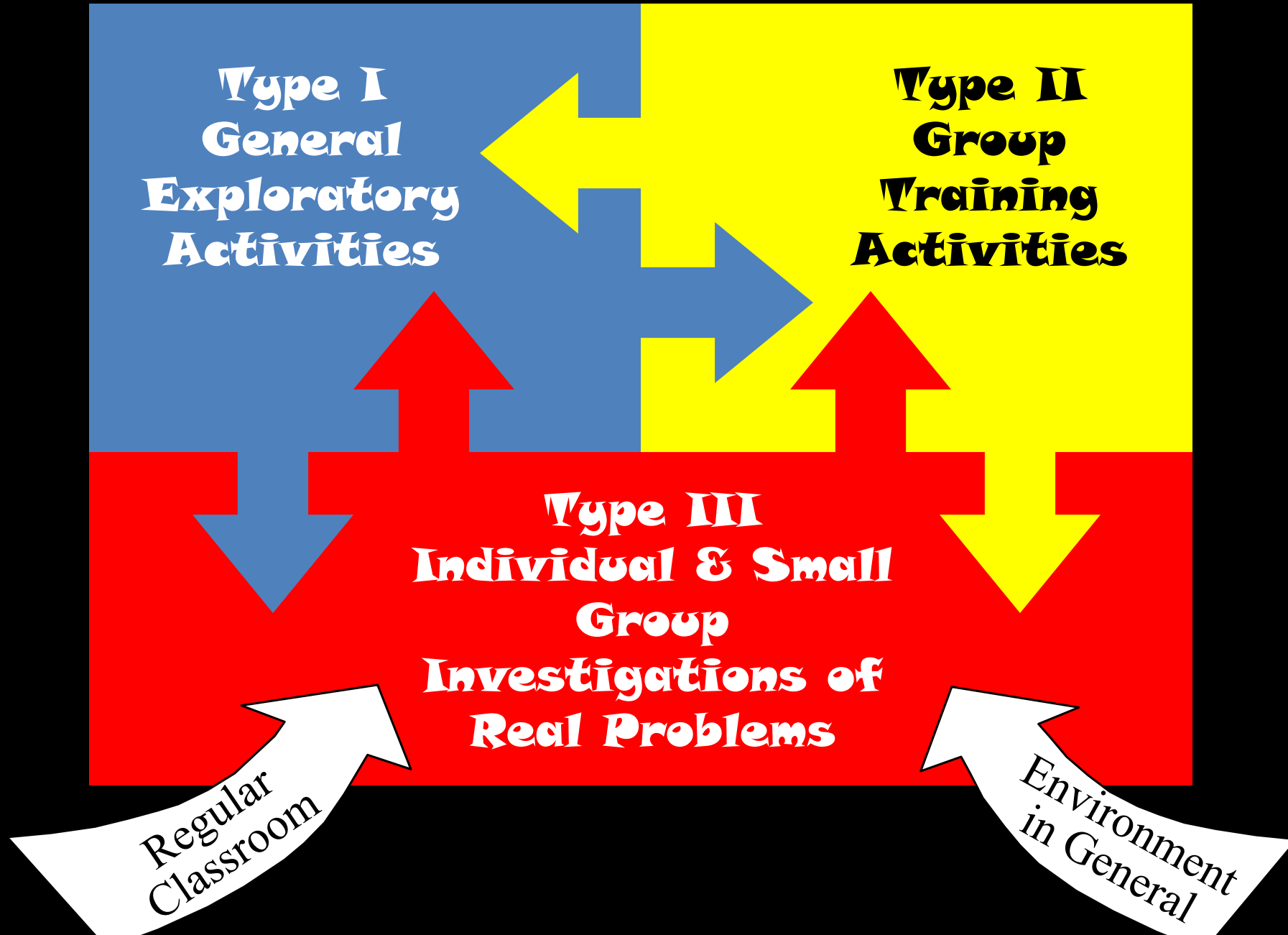
Authentic
Learning
Opportunities
for Students
Based on
Student
Interest

**Never
underestimate the
power of student
interest in making
learning meaningful**

Relationship Between Perceived Level of Talent and Belief in an Entity Theory of Intelligence, the Importance of Natural Ability in High Performance Levels, the Important of Personal Effort in High Performance Levels, and Interest in Each of 15 Talent Areas

Talent Area	Entity Belief	Role of Ability	Role of Effort	Personal Interest
Musical Skills	-0.093	0.019	0.36**	0.601**
Art Skills	-0.123	-0.053	0.16	0.629**
Mathematical Skills	0.027	0.263**	0.059	0.550**
Athletic Skills	0.003	0.124	0.116	0.726**
Writing Skills	0.082	0.259**	0.064	0.598**
Spelling Skills	-0.052	0.162	0.089	0.350**
Dance Skills	0.008	0.109	0.18*	0.691**
Inter-Personal Skills	-0.191*	0.15	0.11	0.453**
Logical/Reasoning Skills	-0.052	0.26**	-0.069	0.514**
Visual/Spatial Skills	-0.126	0.137	0.086	0.513**
Language Acquisition Skills	-0.029	0.063	0.095	0.496**
Verbal Skills	-0.034	0.237**	0.066	0.485**
Leadership Skills	-0.185*	0.186*	0.213*	0.613**
Science Skills	-0.072	0.064	0.05	0.688**
Overall Academic Skills	-0.002	0.093	0.038	0.222*

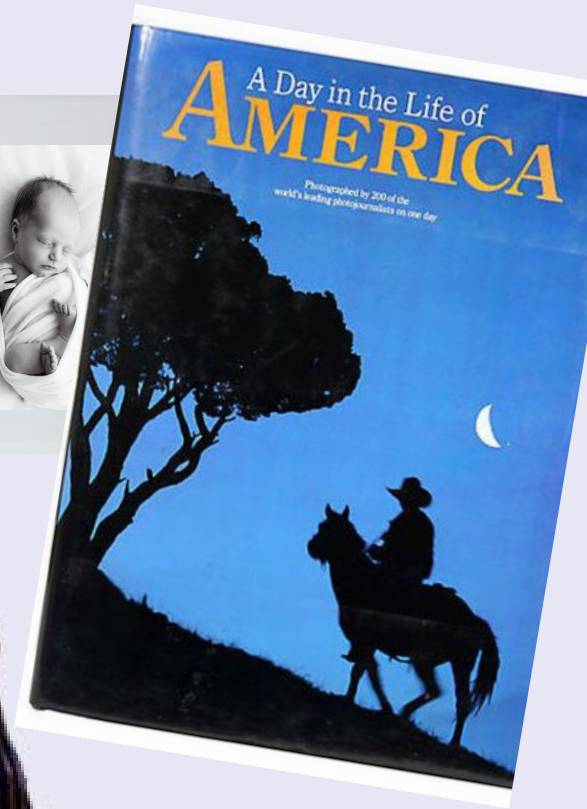
The Enrichment Triad Model



**authentic methods
& products**

**authentic
audiences**

**My wife and I bring up
STEP monthly as we
raise our two boys.
Thank you for
exposing us to some
invaluable experiences
at such a young age. I
still can't believe I was
set free in a darkroom
in elementary school!**





choice

Our children are growing up in a

world built around choice...

...having choices contributes to a sense of control and ownership.



Unfortunately

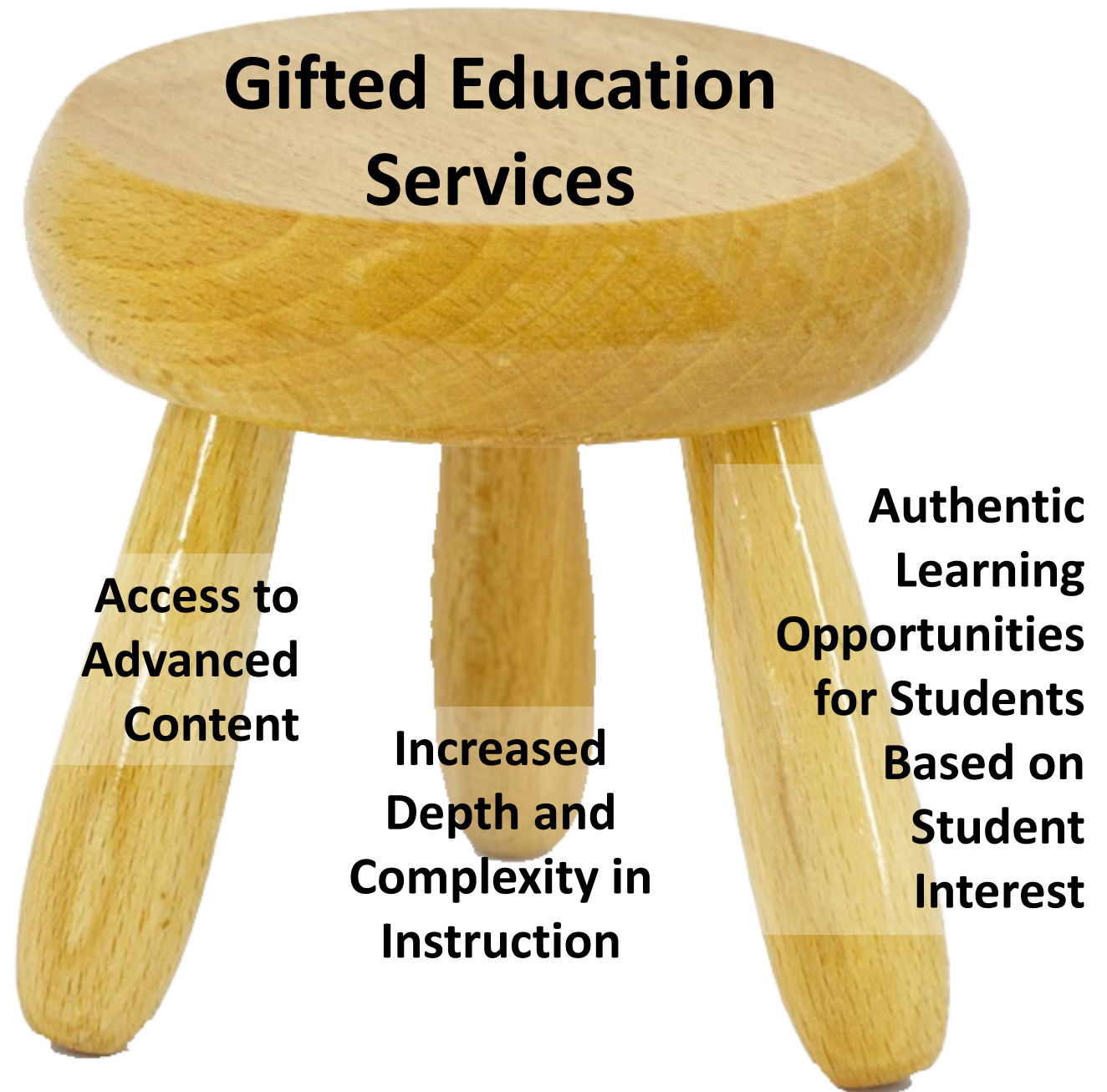
choice

is absent or limited during most
of the school day for many
students



Enrichment Clusters

Addressing Challenges in Gifted Education with Three Legs of Gifted Education Services

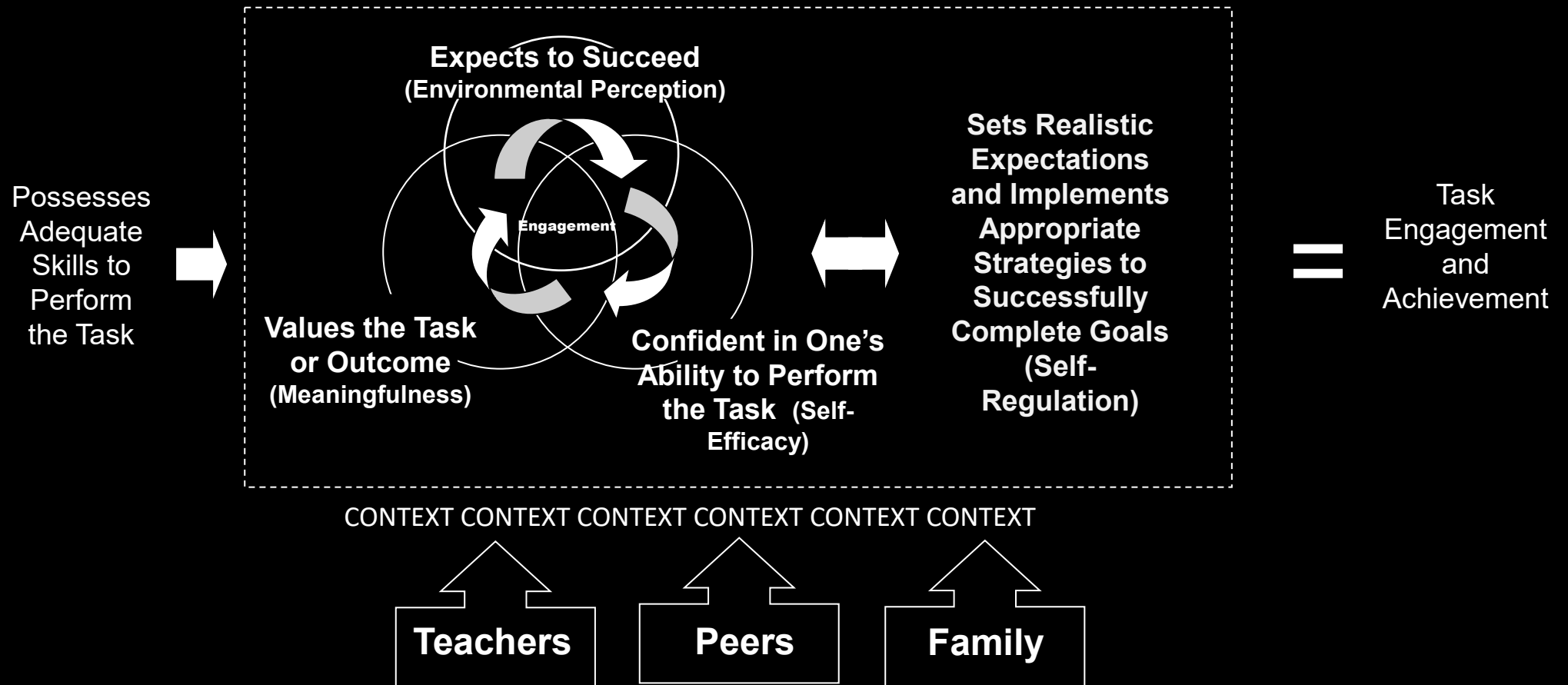


**What beliefs
do students
need to have
about
themselves
and tasks
before they
are ready to
learn?**

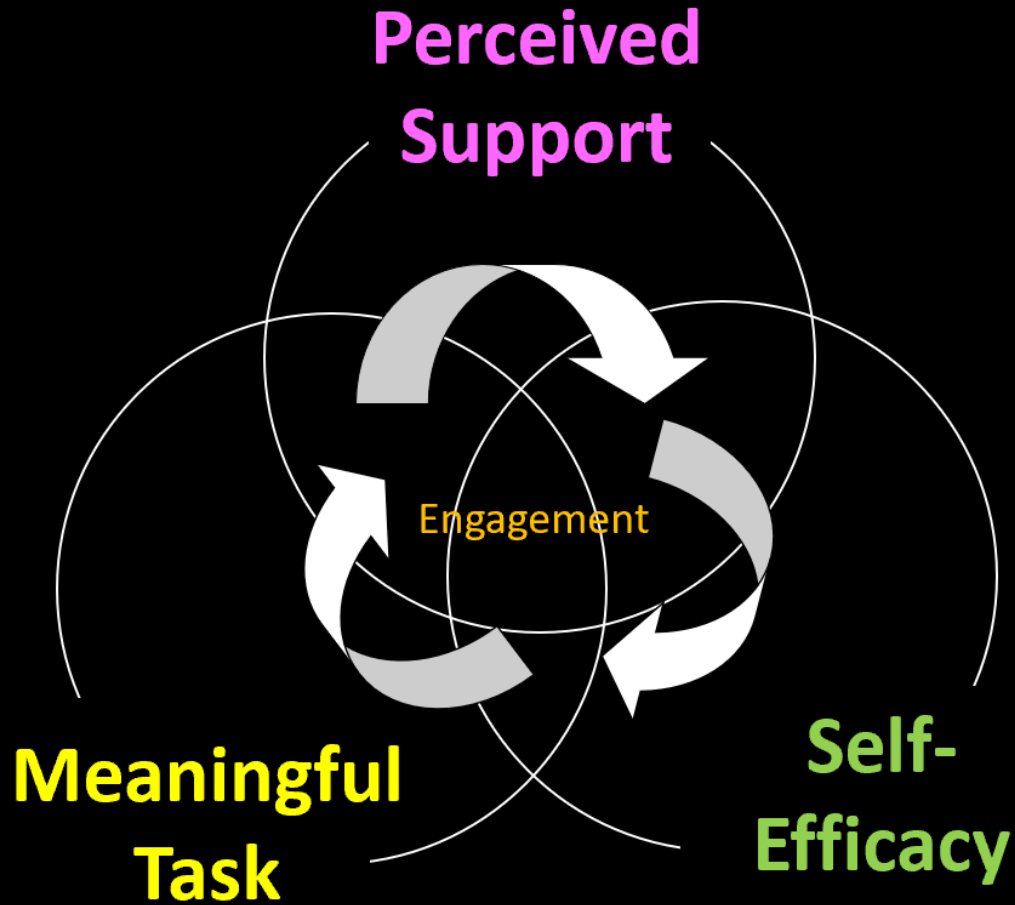


Siegle, D., McCoach, D. B., & Roberts, A. (2017). Why I achieve determines whether I achieve. *High Ability Studies*, 28, 59-72. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13598139.2017.1302873>

Achievement Orientation Model



Each of the four elements of the model (Meaningfulness, Self-Efficacy, Environmental Perception, and Self-Regulation) is usually present in individuals who achieve at a level commensurate with their abilities. Some of these factors may be stronger than others, but overall, achievement-oriented individuals display a combination of all four traits. Remediation can be based on diagnosing which element or elements are deficit and addressing them. Two individuals might have very different remediation programs based on their achievement-orientation profiles.



Confidence: I am capable!

Interest: It's important to me!

Trust: I have what I need and feel supported!

Engage: I am ready to do it!



Confidence

Interest

Trust

leads to

Engagement

When students value a task or outcome and have positive perceptions of their skills and their opportunities for success, they are more likely to implement self-regulatory behavior and apply appropriate strategies for success.

Three key principles to guide talent development...

1. Recognize and Value Individual Differences

- Remove Limitations on what students can learn and how quickly
- Provide Freedom to Explore Passions

2. Support Intellectual Curiosity

- Encourage and Model Creativity and Risk Taking
- Help Students Understand They Can Learn and Grow

3. Provide Life-Long Thinking and Learning Tools

- Provide Meaningful, Relevant Learning Experiences
- Encourage Problem Solving



**When
placed in
appropriate
environments,
all living
things
flourish.**

-Del Siegle



**“I am only one,
But still I am one.
I cannot do everything,
but still I can do something;
And because I cannot do everything
I will not refuse to do
the something
that I can do.”**

- Edward E. Hale