

CLASS NEWS

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Differentiation Tip

Explore Visuals - Slowly reveal an image, chart, or graph. Ask students, "What do you notice? What do you wonder? Why do you think that?"

Examples:

- ★ Cover up the title (or x-axis, or y-axis) of a chart and ask students to come up with one
- ★ Cover up most of a historical photo, slowly reveal it, asking students what time period they think it's from
- ★ Look through a book with no words and ask students to provide the story. Some great examples are *Flotsam* and *Tuesday* by David Wiesner



SEL Tip

Overexcitabilities - Gifted students often have one or more overexcitability. These are inborn intensities that result in a heightened response to stimuli. But they can be a good thing too, especially when you play to a child's strengths! An imaginational excitability might result in amazing creative writing. An emotional excitability may mean that they want to change the world around them. Notice and appreciate what makes your gifted students unique!

Myth #3: "Gifted Students Make Everyone Else in the Class Smarter by Providing a Role Model or a Challenge."

Truth: Average or below-average students do not look to the gifted students in the class as role models. Watching or relying on someone who is expected to succeed does little to increase a struggling student's sense of self-confidence. Similarly, gifted students benefit from classroom interactions with peers at similar performance levels and become bored, frustrated, and unmotivated when placed in classrooms with low or average-ability students. - [National Association for Gifted Children](#)