

## **Education of the Gifted & Talented Chapter 6**

### **Key Terms & Definitions**

**Full-time Homogeneous Grouping:** Grouping option for gifted learners in which gifted students are grouped together for the majority of the day.

**Full-time Heterogeneous Grouping:** Grouping options for gifted learners in which gifted students receive differentiated instruction in a mixed-ability classroom.

**Part-time Grouping:** Grouping options in which gifted students are grouped together for part of the time during the day, week, or semester for specialized instruction.

**Cluster Grouping:** Grouping option that places 5 to 10 high-ability students in one regular class per grade.

**Curriculum Compacting:** Differentiation option, in which students are pretested for mastery of material to be presented, to allow time for individualized learning.

**Pull-out Program:** A program in which students are pulled out of their regular classroom once or twice a week for 2 to 3 hours per session to participate in enrichment activities.

**Resource Room:** A place where pull-out programs meet, in which special reading materials and equipment resources are located.

**Resource Program:** A district-wide pullout plan in which gifted students are transported to specially equipped and staffed resource rooms or enrichment centers for one or two sessions per week.

**Enrichment Cluster:** A group of students- not necessarily identified as gifted- from several grade who share a common interest that meets with an adult who is an expert in that area for designated times during the week, for about 6 to 12 weeks.

**Joplin Plan:** Another term for cross-grade grouping.

**Flexible Grouping:** Grouping strategy for differentiation in which students are grouped in different ways based on the activity and content to be covered.

**Content:** What the teacher expects the students to know.

**Process:** How the students make sense of the content and includes the various activities teachers use (i.e., homework assignments, class discussions, etc.).

Learning Environments: The classroom arrangement, class rules, and structures (i.e., levels of student independence).

Products: How students demonstrate what they have learned.

Tiered Instruction: Creating the best possible lesson and then making it more or less challenging to fit different levels of student readiness.

Scientific Research: A project investigating a problem that does not have a predetermined conclusion, involving finding or developing a solution by gathering, recording, and interpreting raw data and then presenting the solution in an authentic manner to a real audience (Starko & Schack, 2001).

Authentic Research: Another term for scientific research.

Governor's School: A state-supported summer residential school for gifted teenagers.

Mentorships: A student works with a community professional who serves as a role model, guide, teacher, and friend.

Online Mentoring: A mentoring relationship that is conducted through the Internet, sometimes through e-mail or discussion boards.

Telementoring: Another term for online mentoring.

Future Problem Solving: An enrichment program that challenges students to develop solutions to assigned problems using the Creative Problem Solving method.

National History Day: An enrichment activity in which students choose historical topics related to a theme and conduct primary and secondary research and present their findings.

Odyssey of the Mind: Similar to Destination Imagination, an enrichment program that teaches creative thinking and problem solving, along with self-confidence, interpersonal skills, and more.

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Math Counts: A national program that promotes better math skills in all students, while creating opportunities for those who excel to compete in local, state, and national levels.

Junior Great Books: A popular enrichment activity that trains teachers to ask probing questions and requires students to think and interpret modern and traditional literature at each grade level.