High Potential Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scale

The student demonstrates	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
 a strong sense of pride in his or her cultural background. 						
2a desire to teach peers words from his/her native language.						
3eagerness to translate for peers and adults.						
4a balance between appropriate behaviors expected of his/her native culture and the new culture.						
5an ability to explain native dialect and idioms (e.g., play on words, slang).						
6understanding of jokes and puns related to culture.						
7ability to read above his or her grade level (either in English or his/her native language).						
8above average English language proficiency growth.						
9social maturity.		16				
10ease in adapting to new environments.				,		

High Potential Culturally and Economically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scale

The student demonstrates	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Always
1effective communication through		1				
expressive speech rich with imagery.						
2 an interest in others from cultures						
different from his/her own.					1	
3a high degree of emotional						
responsiveness (i.e., spontaneity, openness						
and ease in sharing feelings with others).						
4awareness of his/her self as a capable						
learner.						
5an independent nature.						
6a strong sense of altruism (i.e. caring						
about others).						
7a keen sense of justice.						
8an ability to express emotions (not						
necessarily with words).						
9richness in imagination through						
informal language.						
10a questioning orientation (i.e. strong						
curiosity and a tendency to ask many						
questions).						

High Potential Culturally, Linguistically, and Economically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scales

Table 1. High Potential Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Learner Scale with References

	Potential Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Learner Scale with References
The student demonstrates	
1a strong sense of pride in his or her cultural background	Irby, B., & Lara-Alecio, R. (1996). Attributes of Hispanic gifted bilingual students as perceived by bilingual educators in Texas. SABE Journal, 11, 120-140.
	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
	Aguirre, N. (2003). ESL students in gifted education. In J. A. Castellano (Ed.) In Special Populations in Gifted Education (pp. 17-28). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
2a desire to teach peers words from his/her native language	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Díaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
ianguage	Robisheaux, J. (2001). The intersection of language, high potential, and culture in gifted English as second language students. In J. A. Castellano, & E. I. Diaz (Eds.) Reaching New Horizions: Gifted and Talented Education for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students. (pp. 154-174). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
3eagerness to translate for peers and adults	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
	Rance-Roney, J. A. (2004). The affective dimension of second culture/second language acquisition in gifted adolescents. In D. Booth & J. C. Stanley (Eds.), <i>Critical Issues for Diversity in Gifted Education</i> . (pp. 73-85). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
	Castellano, J. (2006). Bilingual education issues: Haitian and Haitian-American students in gifted education. In G. Ericksson & B. Wallace (Eds). Diversity of gifted education: International perspectives on global issues. New York, NY: Routledge.
4a balance between appropriate behaviors expected of his/her native culture and the new culture.	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
5an ability to explain native dialect and idioms (e.g., play on words, slang).	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
6understanding of jokes and puns related to culture.	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
	Robisheaux, J. (2001). The intersection of language, high potential, and culture in gifted English as second language students. In J. A. Castellano, & E. I. Diaz (Eds.) Reaching New Horizions: Gifted and Talented Education for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students. (pp. 154-174). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
7ability to read above his or her grade level (either in English or his/her native language).	Aguirre, N. & Hernandez, N. (2002). Portraits of success: Programs that work. In J. Castellano & E. Diaz (Eds). Reaching new horizons: Gifted and talented education for culturally and linguistically diverse students. Boston, MA: Pearson.
Babove average English language proficiency growth.	Pereira, N., & de Oliveira, L. C. (2015). Meeting the Linguistic Needs of High-Potential English Language Learners: What Teachers Need to Know. <i>Teaching Exceptional Children</i> , 47(4), 208-215.
	Brulles, D., Castellano, J., Laing, P. (2011). Identifying and enfranchising gifted language learners. In J. Castellano and A. D. Frazier (Eds). Special populations in gifted education. Waco, Texas: Prufrock.
	Granada, A. J. (2003). Assessing the curriculum, instruction, and assessment needs of the gifted bilingual/bicultural student. In J. A. Castellano, & E. I. Diaz (Eds.) Reaching New Horizions: Gifted and Talented Education for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students. (pp. 133-153). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

High Potential Culturally, Linguistically, and Economically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scales

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	Rance-Roney, J. A. (2004). The affective dimension of second culture/second language acquisition in gifted adolescents. In D. Booth & J. C. Stanley (Eds.), <i>Critical Issues for Diversity in Gifted Education</i> . (pp. 73-85). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.
9social maturity.	Irby, B., & Lara-Alecio, R. (1996). Attributes of Hispanic gifted bilingual students as perceived by bilingual educators in Texas. SABE Journal, 11, 120-140. Pereira, N. (2008). Meeting the linguistic needs of gifted English language learners: should teachers of all content areas teach language? Powerpoint presented at the NAGC Annual Convention. Purdue University.
	Robisheaux, J. (2001). The intersection of language, high potential, and culture in gifted English as second language students. In J. A. Castellano, & E. I. Diaz (Eds.) Reaching New Horizions: Gifted and Talented Education for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students. (pp. 154-174). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
10ease in adapting to new environments.	 Castellano, J. (2006) Bilingualy Enriched Students. In B. Wallace & G. Erickson (Eds) Diversity in Gifted Education: International Perspectives on Global Issues (pp. 56-69). London, England: Routledge. Ryu, J. (2004). The social adjustment of three young, high-achieving Korean-English bilingual students in kindergarten. Early Childhood Education Journal, 32. 165-171. Maker, C., & Schiever, S. (1989). Critical issues in gifted education: Defensible programs for cultural and ethnic minorities (p.4). Austin, Texas: Pro-Ed. Winebrenner, S., & Brulles, D. (2008). The cluster grouping handbook: How to challenge gifted students and improve achievement for all. Minneapolis, MN: Free Spirit. Granada, A. J. (2003). Assessing the curriculum, instruction, and assessment needs of the gifted bilingual/bicultural student. In J. A. Castellano, & E. I. Diaz (Eds.) Reaching New Horizions: Gifted and Talented Education for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students. (pp. 133-153). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
	Rance-Roney, J. A. (2004). The affective dimension of second culture/second language acquisition in gifted adolescents. In D. Booth & J. C. Stanley (Eds.), <i>Critical Issues for Diversity in Gifted Education</i> . (pp. 73-85). Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.

Table 2. High Potential Culturally and Economically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scale

The student demonstrates	
1effective communication through expressive speech rich with imagery.	 Torrance, E.P. (1977). Discovery and nurturance of giftedness in the culturally different. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children. Irby, B. J., & Lara-Alecio, R. (1996). Attributes of Hispanic bilingual gifted students as perceived by bilingual teacher in Texas. SABE Journal, 11, 120-142.
2 an interest in others from cultures different from his/her own.	Zappia, I.A. (1989). Identification of gifted Hispanic students: A multidimensional view. In C.J. Maker & S. W. Schiever (Eds.), Critical issues in gifted education: Defensible programs for cultural and ethnic minorities. Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.
	Torrance, E.P. (1977). Discovery and nurturance of giftedness in the culturally different. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children.
3a high degree of emotional responsiveness (i.e.,	Maker, C., & Schiever, S. (1989). Critical issues in gifted education: Defensible programs for cultural and ethnic minorities. Austin, Texas: Pro-Ed.
spontaneity, openness and ease in sharing feelings with	Torrance, E.P. (1977). Discovery and nurturance of giftedness in the culturally different. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children.
others).	Texas Education Agency (n.d.). The varied faces of gifted/talented students. Equity in Gifted Education: A State Initiative. Retrieved from http://www.gtequity.org/docs/opt/varied_faces.pdf

High Potentia	l Culturally, Linguistically, and Economically Diverse Learner: Teacher Rating Scales
4awareness of his/her self as a capable learner.	Passow, A. H., & Frasier, M. M. (1996). Toward improving identification of talent potential among minority and disadvantaged students. <i>Roeper Review</i> , 18(3), 198.
	Texas Education Agency (n.d.). The varied faces of gifted/talented students. Equity in Gifted Education: A State Initiative. Retrieved from http://www.gtequity.org/docs/opt/varied_faces.pdf
	VanTassel-Baska, J., Feng, A. X., Swanson, J. D., Quek, C., & Chandler, K. (2009). Academic and Affective Profiles of Low Income, Minority, and Twice-Exceptional Gifted Learners: The Role of Gifted Program Membership in Enhancin Self. Journal Of Advanced Academics, 20(4), 702-739.
5an independent nature.	Fraiser, M. & Passow, H. (1994). Toward a new paradigm for identifying talent potential. (Research Monograph 94112). Storrs, CT: The National Center on the Gifted and Talented. University of Connecticut.
	Gay, J. (1978) A proposed plan for identifying Black gifted children. Gifted child quarterly. Vol 22(3), 353-360.
	Texas Education Agency (n.d.). The varied faces of gifted/talented students. Equity in Gifted Education: A State Initiative. Retrieved from http://www.gtequity.org/docs/opt/varied_faces.pdf
6a strong sense of altruism (i.e. caring about others).	Passow, A. H., & Frasier, M. M. (1996). Toward improving identification of talent potential among minority and disadvantaged students. <i>Roeper Review</i> , 18(3), 198.
7a keen sense of ustice.	Ford, D. (1996). Reversing underachievement among gifted Black students. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.
8an ability to express emotions (not necessarily with words).	Torrance, E.P. (1977). Discovery and nurturance of giftedness in the culturally different. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children.
)richness in magination through nformal language.	Winebrenner, S., & Brulles, D. (2010). The SCGM: Everyone benefits! Implementing and supporting the schoolwide cluster grouping model. Retrieved from: http://www.susanwinebrenner.com/handouts/schoolwide cluster grouping model.ppt
	Brulles, D. (2010). The schoolwide cluster grouping model: Embracing diversity, increasing achievement, and expanding gifted services during lean financial times. Powerpoint presented at the NAGC Annual Convention. Retrieved from: http://www.cmcgc.com/media/handouts/301111/203243.pdf
	Torrance, E.P. (1977). Discovery and nurturance of giftedness in the culturally different. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children.
	Texas Education Agency (n.d.). The varied faces of gifted/talented students. Equity in Gifted Education: A State Initiative. Retrieved from http://www.gtequity.org/docs/opt/varied_faces.pdf
0a questioning rientation (i.e.	Passow, A. H., & Frasier, M. M. (1996). Toward improving identification of talent potential among minority and disadvantaged students. <i>Roeper Review</i> , 18(3), 198.
rong curiosity and tendency to ask any questions).	Glaser, E.M., & Ross, H.L. (1970). A Study of Successful Persons From Seriously Disadvantaged Backgrounds: Final Report. Washington, DC: Department of Labor Office or Special Manpower Programs (Contract No. 82-05-68-03).
	Texas Education Agency (n.d.). The varied faces of gifted/talented students. Equity in Gifted Education: A State Initiative. Retrieved from http://www.gtequity.org/docs/opt/varied_faces.pdf
	Felder, M. Y., Taradash, G. D., Antoine, E., Ricci, M. C., Stemple, M., & Byamugisha, M. (2015). Increasing diversity in gifted education. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press.