

## Gifted Education Professional Development

孩子是資優兒童嗎？

資優兒童的一些特徵：

1. 記憶力強 (往往過目不忘，有時連大人也忘記了，但孩子反而記得)
2. 富創意 (不是天馬行空的，孩子透過他的想像力及對事物的觀察展示他的作品)
3. 好奇心強 (求知慾旺，鏗而不捨)
4. 思考敏銳 (領悟力強，舉一反三)
5. 比較早熟 (同齡的朋友會較少，反而喜歡與年長的朋友交往)
6. 學習速度快 (不一定十分勤力，但往往不需太多時間溫習，也可有中等或以上的成績)
7. 熱忱於所愛的範疇 (對不提興趣的科目，不聞不問;但對喜歡的科目，可以廢寢忘餐地深入鑽研)
8. 雙重資優 (Twice Exceptional: 一方面有以上資優生的特質，同時也擁有某程度上的特殊學習需要)

資料源自:

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現今資優生的學習模式及檢視：

1. 不再是 IQ 130 或以上才作定義，反而是多元智能的展現
2. 創造力強，透過不同的可能性及可行的方法，將構想展示出來
3. 追求完美，接近完美主義者，對自己喜歡的東西有要求
4. 邏輯性強，對事物的推斷有見解
5. 解難能力強，融滙貫通，用不同的解難策略及技巧去破解難題
6. 若是音樂或藝術資優的學生，他們的音樂或繪畫的天分非常高，可以越級挑戰評級，也較容易發現
7. 若是領導才能資優，他們會經常在同學中擔任領袖和指揮員，他們較容易獲得朋友認同，而人際關係也會很好
8. 不喜歡硬挖死背或「只有老師講、學生聽」的單向學習模式；反而喜歡靈活的、多元地吸取知識

資料源自：

香港資優教育教師協會

香港資優教育教師協會周年特刊

教育局《教師中心傳真》第 97 期《資優教育》及第 98 期《創意教育》

## 7 Tips for Parents Dealing with Gifted Kids

**1. Do not give gifted children too many choices. Be positive and directive. Increase choice, freedom and power gradually several times each year.**

Do not ask preschool children if they would like to eat, take a nap, tidy up their toys. Instead, be positive but directly by saying, “It is time to eat or nap”, “Now please today up your toys before we read our story”. Choices they can make including which toys they want to play with or making healthy food choices from those already served at meals.

**2. Believe in yourselves as parents. Do not disempower yourselves. You can reverse over-empowerment, but it is not easy.**

Envision yourselves as wise, thoughtful parents. Take your time listening and thinking before you respond to your kids. They will respect your responses, and you can stay consistent and follow through. Try to never say to your kids, “You get me so frustrated I cannot handle you.” And if you have over-empowered children who argue constantly, so not call them lawyers or they will be encouraged to argue even more.

**3. Praise gifted children moderately, postpone superlatives until they are mature enough to understand that excellence takes great effort.**

Consider your values for your kids and use words to praise them that represent those values. We should use words that represent what will help to motivate them.

**4. Do not discuss children's problem behaviours with others within their earshot.**

If you frequently call your child “pokey” or “lazy”, he will stay lazy because he will begin to believe it is part of what he is.

**5. Use positive referential talk deliberately to help children fulfil their potential.**

Talking to a partner or friend within the child’s hearing can build children’s confidence and can redesign their persona more positively.

**6. Be respectful of your own parents, your children's grandparents**

Your kids are always watching you and learn from you. If you are disrespectful, they will assume that they should become disrespectful of you when they grow up.

**7. *When your children come to you to complain about their father and mother expecting too much of them, be alert not to get caught in their manipulations.***

They are hoping you will help them avoid what the other parent has asked them to do. You will want to respond in kindness while maintaining a message of respect for your spouse. If the kid says, “Mother (or Father) expects too much of me”, an appropriate answer is, “Your mother (or father) expects this of you because she knows you are capable. If she did not expect it of you, it would mean that she did not believe you could do it. You should be pleased that your mom expects it. After you do it, mom will be proud, and we will feel good.”

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