Navigating the mindfields of intensities & personality types

Brooke Trenwith

With thanks to the support of the giftEDnz Speakers' Bureau

http://giftednz.org.nz/

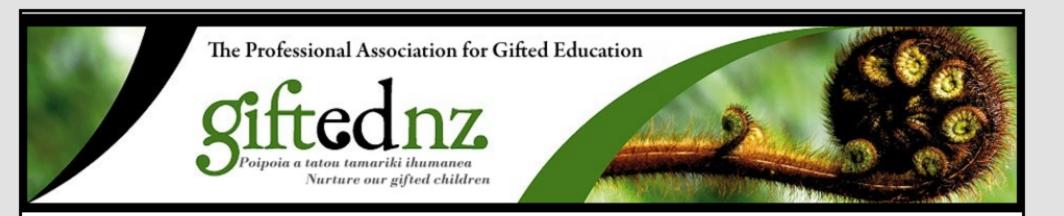












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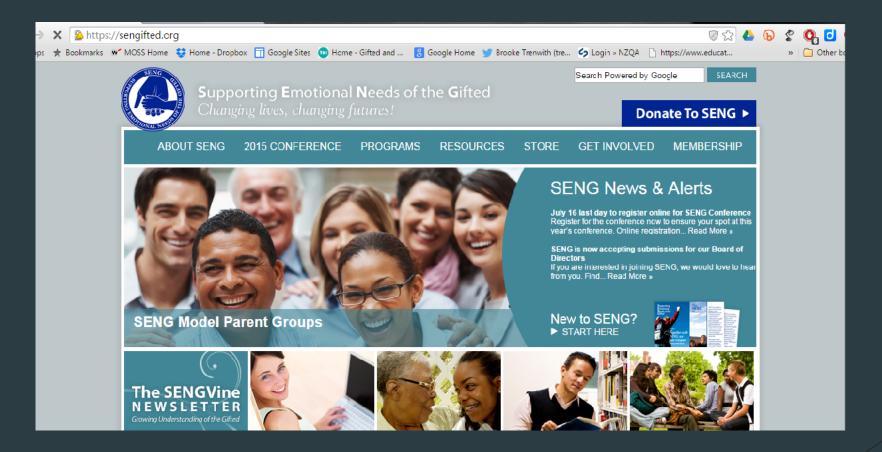
Nau mai, haere mai!

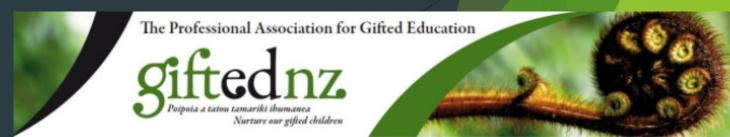
Welcome to your national professional community in gifted and talented education.

He Mihi

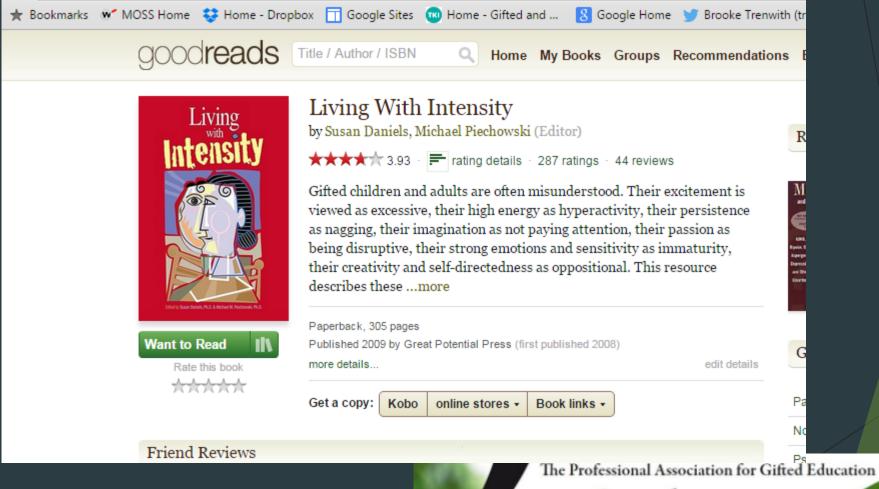
Manawa mai te putanga o te kō manawa
Ko te reo te manawapou o te tangata
Ko te ihi te waimanawa o te tangata
Ko te hupe te roimata te wai aroha
Whakaāhurutia te iho wairua o te tamaiti.
Mā wai e kawe te kaupapa, māu, māku, mā tātou.

SENG Website





Living with Intensity





Mellow Out, If Only I Could





Gifted and Intensity

"Their vast emotional range makes them appear contradictory: mature and immature, arrogant and compassionate, aggressive and timid. Semblances of composure and self-assurance often mask deep feelings of insecurity. The inner experience of the gifted young person is rich, complex and turbulent".

Linda Silverman



Intensities/Overexcitabilities

Kazimierz Dabrowski (1902-1980)

Heightened intensity and supersensitivity of the nervous system

Michael Piechowski (1991)

 An abundance of physical, sensual, creative, intellectual, and emotional energy that can result in creative endeavors, as well as advanced emotional and ethical development in adulthood



- extreme intensities or sensitivities that affect the ways in which an individual experiences the world.
- Polish psychologist Kazimierz Dabrowski (1902-1980) identified overexcitabilities as part of a larger theory of development.
- those with overexcitabilities experience these distinguishing behaviours regularly.



- > are innate
- will be present in some form throughout one's life.
- not all gifted children have overexcitabilities,
- do seem to be found to a greater degree in gifted and/or creative children than in average-ability children.



- can be a positive experience
- they can also cause problems with school experiences and social interaction

How a person responds to a situation is determined by which overexcitability/intensity is most dominant



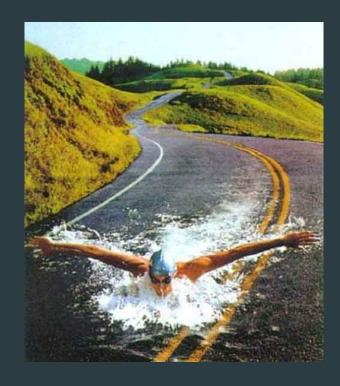
- Psychomotor surplus of energy
- Sensual sensory and aesthetic pleasure
- Intellectual learning and problem solving
- **Imaginational** vivid imagination
- Emotional intensity of feeling

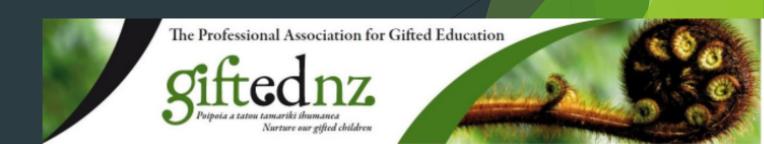


Psychomotor Intensity (Lind, 1993)

Often characterised by:

- High levels of energy
- Rapid speech and gestures
- Intense physical activity
- Difficulty relaxing or sleeping





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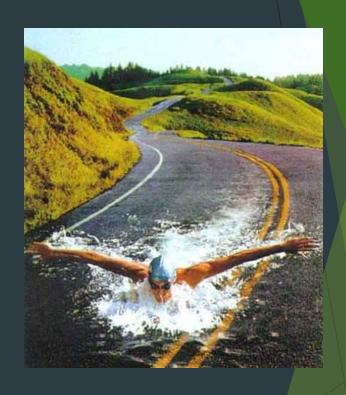
"I feel the most energy when I am about to go swimming. I feel as if I could just go on forever and reach higher limits." (Girl, 11)

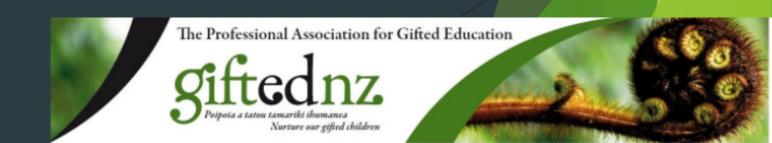


Psychomotor Intensity (Lind, 1993)

Rapid speech, marked enthusiasm for fast games and sports, pressure for action, acting out

Compulsive talking and chattering, impulsive actions, nervous habits (tics, nailbiting), extreme competitiveness





Pyschomotor Strategies (Lind, 1993)

- Allow time for physical or verbal activity
- Build activity and movement into their lives.
- Be sure the physical or verbal activities are acceptable and not distracting to those around them.
- Provide time for spontaneity and open-ended, freewheeling activities.
- Use competitions



Sensual Intensity (Lind, 1993)

Often characterised by:

- Heightened sensory awareness
- Increased appreciation for music, language and art
- Intense reactions to sensory input (e.g., light or sound)





Sensual Intensity (Lind, 1993)

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"This OE is the least represented in responses of younger subjects and is hard to find at its most intense."

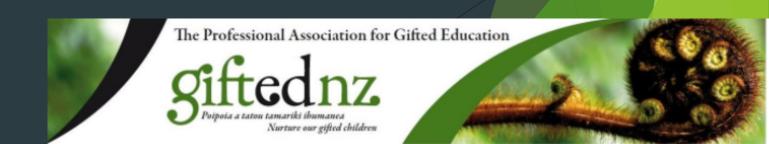
(Piechowski & Colangelo, 1984)



Sensual Intensity (Lind, 1993)

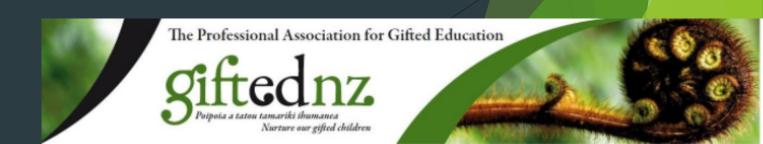
- Seeing, smelling, tasting, touching, hearing
- Overeating, buying sprees. wanting to be in the limelight, R18 activities (!)
- Appreciation of beautiful objects (paintings, jewelry), love of words, writing styles





Sensual Strategies (Lind, 1993)

- limit offensive stimuli and provides comfort, based on the voice of the student
- Give unexpected attention, or facilitate creative and dramatic productions that have an audience
- Let them feel the joy of being in the limelight in appropriate ways
- Give time to enjoy the senses



Intellectual Intensity (Lind, 1993)

Often characterised by:

- Intense curiosity
- Love of ideas and analysis
- Ability to solve complex problems
- Passion for knowledge, truth and understanding





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"I think I'm the only kid who loves to ask questions. I mean...
that's my life! Questions, questions, and finally when I get all those questions answered, it's put together, and it's like a puzzle..." (Girl, 13)



Intellectual Intensity (Lind, 1993)

- Curiosity, concentration, capacity of sustained intellectual effort, avid reading, detailed planning
- Analytical thinking, love of theory and analysis, advanced moral judgment, conceptual and intuitive integration





Intellectual Strategies (Lind, 1993)

- Show how to find the answers to questions.
- Respects and encourages a person's passion to analyze, synthesize, and seek understanding
- Provide or suggest ways for those interested in moral and ethical issues to act upon their concerns-such as using KIVA.org
- Help them learn tactful ways to discuss ideas and other people's opinions

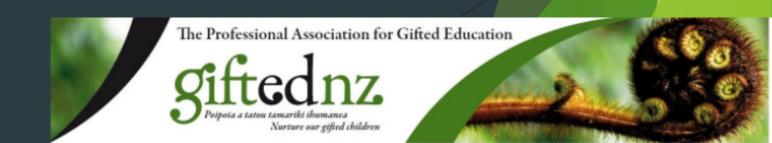


Imaginational Intensity (Lind, 1993)

Often characterised by:

- Detailed visual imagery
- Love of the unusual
- Increased facility for fantasy and invention





Imaginational Intensity (Lind, 1993)

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"I like to dream about different countries, places that I make up myself, even animals that I make up. Just anything that is unusual to me." (Girl, 13)



Imaginational Intensity (Lind, 1993)

- Frequent use of image and metaphor, facility for invention and fantasy, poetic and dramatic perception
- Animistic imagery, mixing truth and fiction, elaborate dreams, illusions, detailed visual recall, fears of the unknown





Imaginational Strategies (Lind, 1993)

- Imaginational people may confuse reality and fiction because their memories and new ideas become blended in their mind.
- Help individuals to differentiate between their imagination and the real world by having them press pause their mental DVD, or write down or draw the factual account before they embellish it.
- Help people use their imagination to function in the real world and promote learning and productivity. For example, instead of the conventional school organized notebook, have children create their own organizational system



Often characterised by:

- Extremes in emotion highs and lows
- High levels of empathy and compassion for others
- Acute awareness of own feelings and behaviour





Often characterised by:

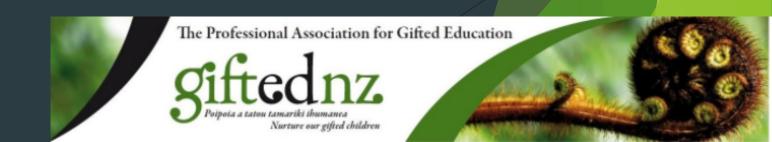
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"When I am quite happy I am so high it seems like nothing could ever get me into a bad mood." (Boy, 13)



- Extremes of emotion, complex emotions and feelings
- Tense stomach, sinking heart, blushing, sweating
- ► Timidity, shyness, introspection
- Feelings of guilt, concern with death, depressive and suicidal moods, loneliness





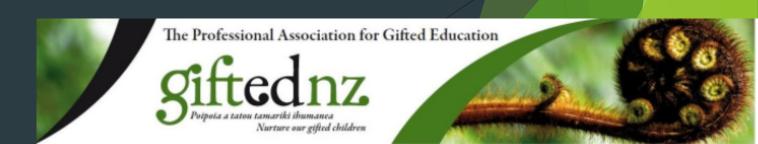
- Empathy and concern for others, sensitivity in relationships,
- difficulty adjusting to new environments, deep attachment
- Self-critical, feelings of inadequacy and inferiority





Emotional Strategies (Lind, 1993)

- Accept all feelings, regardless of intensity. For people who are not highly emotional, this seems particularly odd. They feel that those high in Emotional OE are just being melodramatic. But if we accept their emotional intensity and help them work through any problems that might result, we will facilitate healthy growth.
- ► Teach individuals to anticipate physical and emotional responses and prepare for them. Emotionally intense people often don't know when they are becoming so overwrought that they may lose control or may have physical responses to their emotions.



Emotional Strategies

- Help them to identify the physical warning signs of their emotional stress
- Use Mindfulness, gratitude and Positive Psychology
- Investigate SLOW movements



How else can we help?

- Allow time for the child to express his or her overexcitability in a safe environment. For example, make time for physical activity or daydreaming.
- Educate the child and others involved in the child's life on overexcitabilities.
- Encourage the child to focus on his or her strengths and to use his or her overexcitabilities to an advantage.



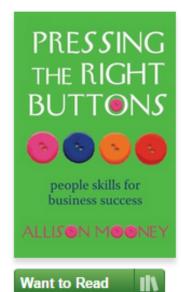
How else can we help?

- ► Teach the child skills to manage his or her overexcitabilities effectively. For example, teach the child emotion regulation techniques (e.g., deep breathing exercises for dealing with stress or anger) or how to effectively cope with offensive stimuli (e.g., politely declining a certain food or avoiding certain smells).
- Emphasize the child's differences as a positive and not a negative. Help the child to understand that being different is okay. We are all unique beings and should be celebrated as such.



Animal Personality Types

Gary Smalley & Dr John Trent



Pressing the Right Buttons: People Skills for Business Success

by Allison Mooney

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A business book with a sense of humour, on how to develop people skills in a work environment using personality types. To be successful at any level in the business world, you need to be able to work with a variety of people, communicate with them, and keep them happy. This book provides a simple framework for analysing personality types and will show you the best ways to ...more

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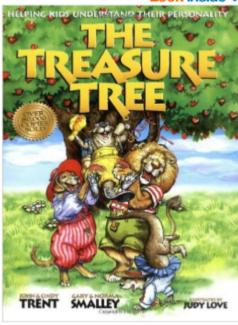
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★★★★★ ▼ 93 customer reviews

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51 New from \$6.40

1 Collectible from \$9.85

Kids will love this creative and fun book in which 4 animals (an otter, beaver, golden retriever 8 teach personality traits and how to respect and appreciate each individual for who they are.

Meets national education standards.



The Amazon Book Review

Author interviews, book reviews, editors picks, and more. Read it now















The Lion

- Likes control
- Confident
- > Firm
- Likes challenge
- Problem solver
- Bold
- Goal driven

- Strong willed
- Self-reliant
- Persistent
- Takes charge
- Determined
- Enterprising
- Productive

- Purposeful
- Adventurous
- Independent
- > Takes charge
- Action orientated
- Competitive
- Productive





The Otter

- Enthusiastic
- Visionary
- Energetic
- Promotor
- Mixes-easily
- Fun-loving

- Optimistic
- Takes risks
- Motivator
- Very verbal
- Friendly
- Popular

- Initiator
- Inspirational
- Likes change
- Enjoys variety
- Group oriented
- Spontaneous
- Likes new ideas





The Golden Retriever

- Sensitive
- Calm
- Non-demanding
- Enjoys routine
- Relational
- Adaptable

- Good listener
- Loyal
- Even-keeled
- Gives in
- Indecisive
- Dislikes change

- Sympathetic
- Nurturing
- Tolerant
- Peace maker
- > Thoughtful
- Patient
- Dry humour





The Beaver

- Consistent
- Reserved
- Practical
- Factual
- Perfectionistic
- Detailed

- Sensitive
- Accurate
- Controlled
- Predictable
- Orderly
- Conscientious

- Precise
- Scheduled
- Deliberate
- Discerning
- Analytical
- Inquisitive
- Persistent





Their pace



► Fast and decisive



► Fast and spontaneous



Slow and easy



Slow and systematic



They gain security through



Control



Flexibility



Close relationships



Preparation



They are irritated by



Wasted time, unpreparedness, arguing, blocking results



Too many facts, too much logic, boring tasks, same old approach, routine...



Pushy & aggressive behaviour, insincerity, being put on the spot...



People who do not know what they are talking about, lack of attention to detail...



They want you to be



Efficient and to the point



Stimulating and interesting



Cooperative and pleasant



Accurate and precise



Provide them with



 Options, information on what it does and by when, freedom to act, immediate action



Quality, information on how it will enhance their status, increased talent, originality, uniqueness



Assurances, information on how it will effect their circumstances, popular ideas, risk sharing, reliability...



Evidence, information they can logically justify, systematic plans, progress reviews



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Gifted Children - Their Future - Our Challenge

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Giftedness is someone you are, not just something you do (Jim Delisle)

Click here for information on a pre-conference literacy workshop for teachers

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