In today’s world, the form of gift appraisal for children, firstly with basic cognitive tests then moving on to advanced ones according to each child’s ability, is becoming increasingly popular and developed. In the US, in some schools, there are special programs for gifted students and programs that can identify gifted students based on their IQ and standardized test scores. In Canada, parents often give their children an anthropometric test from a very young age to find out their child's outstanding personality and strengths. However, you should not completely depend on schools for discovering your children's talents and anthropological indicators are also sometimes unable to follow your children after days and years. This is because the change of mindset and thinking should be constantly recorded in a matter of days, and one assessment is certainly not indicative of the entire development process. There are many factors you can apply to identify a gifted child, but some of them go unnoticed in the traditional education system. If your child is gifted, you need to make sure he/she will receive the special attention needed to fully develop. You can recognize a gifted child through outstanding learning, excellent communication skills, thoughtful thinking and deep empathy. According to the synthesis of Professor Howard Gardner from Harvard Graduate School, there are seven most common forms of intelligence in children, including: spatial, kinaesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, linguistic and logical intelligence.

For the first time, CAT used tests to assess the ability and outstanding strengths of children in each specific field such as music, painting, memory and language, etc. The system of questions in the tests is constructed by CAT members in collaboration with the leading team of education experts and psychologists in the United States. The test fully applies the globally proven school of thoughts. In early 2018, CAT, for the first time, piloted 8 cognitive tests and earned the trust of 6 million parents and more than 14,000 children in 5 countries with a developed education sector such as the UK, the US, Germany, Australia and Canada. This is a cognitive test of international standards which helps children develop outstanding thinking, awakens their innate potential and develops their creativity.

The cognitive test is a system of questions concerning different fields and is used to evaluate and classify the cognitive perception of the person performing the test. Awareness is an action or a process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thinking, experience and senses, including processes such as knowledge, attention, memory, evaluation, estimation , reasoning, computation, problem solving, decision making, comprehension and language use. That path of awareness is carried out through stages from simple to complex, from low to high, from specific to abstract, from external to inner nature. Based on the understanding about the basic principles of that awareness, the questionnaires are divided into 8 tests in 8 different fields with different characteristics that are suitable for children from 0-10 years old according to each appropriate level to accurately, objectively and fully assess their abilities.

Based on this cognitive test, young children can initially shape their talents and strengths, promote and choose to pursue their inner genius. Young Mozart was more musically talented than everyone. He could fully understand and perform any piece of music or difficult guitar technique right after one teaching by his father. When he was 4 years old, he played the piano very well, including difficult pieces. At 5 years old, his first works as a 5-year-old boy with many good songs, like "Melodica", were composed. His father once again marveled at his son's talent because he taught him to play the piano and violin, yet never taught his son to compose music.

The importance of discovering the aptitude of children from a young age is gradually becoming a top concern for parents. They want their children to fully develop themselves and excel at what they are gifted with. The geniuses, from a young age, have extraordinary qualities in certain areas. However, without daily cultivation and practice, the talent will gradually deteriorate and disappear. With the personalization of the curriculum according to each small change of children, CAT guarantees the after-test output quality that children will be able to think and perceive 3 times better than their peers. Many children, after experimenting with the textbook, have initially achieved significant achievements on the way to conquer their talents.

There are many people who consider a smart person as someone with a high IQ. But there are many who argue that the core of intelligence is to do what others have never done and think of what others have never thought of. To sum up, it’s creative thinking. However, there are many people who do not understand this, especially parents. They think that creativity is unnecessary for children and that it is only necessary when they are working or doing science-related things. But that is a completely wrong way of thinking.

**What is creativity?**

Creativity is often defined as the ability to offer novel and usable ideas. In fact, we all need to think creatively in everyday life and sometimes we don't even realize it. From small things like utilizing leftovers, to things like hammering a nail, or drilling a hole in the wall, if there is a new idea, it is called creativity.

However, children's creativity is not like that of adults. They are completely different. An adult is considered to have a creative mind when he/she can create something new and unique with purpose, sustainability and is often the result of a process of searching ... But a child is considered creative when he/she starts from reproduction, imitation, and simulation, which are often unintended. The creativity of children depends very much on emotions, on situations and is often less sustainable.

Preschool age is an emotional age, with remarkable development in terms of curiosity, imagination and association. Thus, this is the optimal stage and the “ideal piece of land” to sow the seeds of creative behaviors.

Why is this that only a few small chunks of wood, some pieces of rags, pieces of paper, or just scribbles, smeared/painted marks in red and blue in no particular shapes, which have little meaning and are even completely useless for adults, can be so attractive to children that they play with these things very passionately? It is because children are playing with their ideas. It is the emotion that arises in the process of playing, not the final product (whether a painting is beautiful or not is the perspective of adults), which nurtures their creative imagination.

But what is the creative hierarchy? Scientifically speaking, they are divided it into two levels as follows.

First, "Little-C" is the name for the creation of simple things, such as making a unique birthday gift, wrapping up your own gift, or telling a funny story by yourself.

The other is "Big - C", which refers to more complex creative activities such as writing a speech, composing a poem or designing a scientific product.

This means that in order to serve life, we only need Little - C. But in order to have achievements, it is necessary to have Big - C.

Roger has also identified three networks in the brain that play a key role in creative thinking. It is the default network, operator network and feedback network.

**The default network** is a set of active areas when people are thinking idly in mind, daydreaming or imagining things. It is a spontaneous thinking network. This network can help create new ideas, or start the brain to think about a problem that is encountered.

**The operating network** is a set of operating areas when people need to focus on controlling their thinking processes. This network has a role in evaluating ideas and modifying them to match reality.

And **the information network** is responsible as a "contact station" between the other two networks.

It is worth noting that these three networks often do not work together. For example, when the operating network is activated, the default network is deactivated. However, for those who are highly creative, all 3 areas of the brain work at the same time.

**Can creative thinking be trained?**

Harry Adler defines: "Creativity is a flash of light hitting the right brain hemisphere to bring out ideas." This means that despite being somewhat innate, the ability to create is inherent in each person and can be completely be "trained". Therefore, the goal of education in developed countries is not only to provide knowledge but to create creative thinkers and they have created the "Creative Thinking" industry.

**Is it necessary for children to practice creative thinking and what purpose is the purpose of the creativity test?**

Very necessary! Successful people are those who always know how to make a difference, a breakthrough that works both in thought and in action. And if you want your children to become leaders in the future, in addition to the knowledge that your kid can learn in class and from books, he/she needs to be encouraged to develop new things to define himself/herself. Obviously, celebrities who are famous in any field of life, from science and technology to art and literature, have their own products that are quite different from previous ones. Even dealing with everyday situations and classroom exercises also requires creativity to achieve the highest efficiency.

**The purpose of the above test** is to help children find their place and how creative they are, thereby orienting them to help them create the right path to develop that natural talent or practice to achieve higher levels.

**What are the characteristics of creative kids?**

1. Curious about new knowledge and want to discover new things.

2. Like to experiment

3. Frequently ask questions that many children don't often ask

4. Dissatisfied with over-simplified answers. Keep ask until fully understand.

5. Provide many new ways of thinking

6. Not afraid of experiment anything for the first time

7. Have conflicting thoughts with parents, teachers, and friends

8. Prefer independence, usually raise objections

**How will creative kids develop?**

Young children who have great imagination and creativity, together with encouragement from their parents, will be provided with a good step in both academic and emotional life.

They learn better than other peers: the learning results of highly-creative children are always at the top of the class and they also get high prizes in competitions. In addition, when entering the society, those children also take on the position of big CEOs in marketing or making signature products for their own companies with an income of tens of thousands of dollars.