
Brazilian Musical Talented Adults: Two Cases Evaluations

Adultos brasileños con talento musical: evaluación de dos casos

Adultos brasileiros com talento musical: avaliação de dois casos

157

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Abstract

The identification and evaluation of musical talent based on aptitude in adult life can contribute to the process of Positive Disintegration and the achievement of a fulfilling life. However, this process has been limited in Brazil. The purpose is to describe the evaluation journey of two cases of musical talent identified in adulthood, as well as their process of Positive Disintegration that began during the evaluation. This is a clinical case study involving two adult participants. A qualitative analysis of the data was conducted. To accomplish this, referrals from a professional psychologist, the Protocol for Screening Musical Abilities, the Advanced Measures of Music Audiation as well as performance observation and analysis of musical production (musical arrangement and composition) were utilized. The results revealed that both participants demonstrated music talent, and their artistic production was considered at a high level. It was observed that both individuals were in the phase of Positive Disintegration. The evaluation process, along with the feedback provided, contributed to their self-knowledge. It is inferred that recognizing the talent contributes to the

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attainment of well-being and self-knowledge, and can assist the individual in relieving emotional issues. However, there is a shortage of specialized services for talented adults in Brazil.

Keywords: Gifted. Talent. Adults. Musical Evaluation.

Resumen

La identificación y evaluación del talento musical basado en la aptitud en la vida adulta puede contribuir al proceso de Desintegración Positiva y al logro de una vida plena. Sin embargo, este proceso ha sido limitado en Brasil. El objetivo es describir el recorrido de evaluación de dos casos de talento musical identificados en la adultez, así como su proceso de Desintegración Positiva iniciado durante la evaluación. Se trata de un estudio de caso clínico que involucra a dos participantes adultos. Se realizó un análisis cualitativo de los datos. Para ello, se utilizaron derivaciones de un psicólogo profesional, el Protocolo para la Evaluación de Habilidades Musicales, las Medidas Avanzadas de Audición Musical, además de la observación del desempeño y el análisis de la producción musical (arreglo y composición musicales). Los resultados revelaron que ambos participantes demostraron talento musical, y su producción artística fue considerada de un nivel elevado. Se observó que ambos individuos estaban en la fase de Desintegración Positiva. El proceso de evaluación, junto con la retroalimentación proporcionada, contribuyeron a su autoconocimiento. Se infiere que el reconocimiento del talento ha contribuido al logro del bienestar y el autoconocimiento, y puede ayudar al individuo a aliviar problemas emocionales. Sin embargo, existe una escasez de servicios especializados para adultos talentosos en Brasil.

Palabras clave: Aptitude. Talento. Adultos. Evaluación Musical.

Resumo

A identificação e avaliação do talento musical baseado na aptidão na vida adulta podem contribuir para o processo de Desintegração Positiva e para o alcance de uma vida plena. No entanto, esse processo tem sido limitado no Brasil. O objetivo é descrever a jornada de avaliação de dois casos de talento musical identificados na idade adulta, bem como o processo de Desintegração Positiva que se iniciou durante a avaliação. Trata-se de um estudo de caso clínico envolvendo dois participantes adultos. Foi realizada uma análise qualitativa dos dados. Para isso, foram utilizados encaminhamentos de um psicólogo profissional, o Protocolo para Screening de Habilidades Musicais, as Medidas Avançadas de Audição Musical, além da observação do desempenho e análise de produções musicais (arranjos e/ou composições). Os resultados revelaram que ambos os participantes demonstraram talento musical e sua produção artística foi considerada de alto nível. Observou-se que ambos os indivíduos estavam na fase de Desintegração Positiva. O processo de avaliação, juntamente com o feedback fornecido, contribuíram para o autoconhecimento. Infere-se, que o reconhecimento do talento contribui para o

alcance do bem-estar e do autoconhecimento, além de poder auxiliar o indivíduo no alívio de questões emocionais. No entanto, há uma carência de serviços especializados para adultos talentosos musicais no Brasil.

Palavras-chave: Aptidão. Talento. Adultos. Avaliação Musical.

Introduction and theoretical framework

In adulthood, it is expected to find individuals with an established professional and personal life structure. However, a portion of them may find themselves submerged in an emotional crisis, contemplating the true meaning of life and questioning the motivations behind their activities. It isn't uncommon for them to feel frustrated, disoriented, anxious, depressed, pessimistic, and experience other conditions, as they question whether it is possible to redirect their careers within the dynamic context of contemporary society (Vötter, 2020).

The researchers cited in Table 1 discuss that the emotional crisis surrounding one's career is a common experience among talented adults. They also highlight that various types of behaviors, both positive and negative, can have an impact on their overall development and well-being (Abramo & Natalie-Abramo, 2020; Gagné & McPherson, 2016; Kirnarskaya, 2018; López-Iníguez & Bennett, 2021; Reynen et al., 2023; Silverman, 2023; Vötter & Schnell, 2019).

Table 1 - Characteristics of music giftedness

| Researchers | Characteristics |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Abramo & Natalie-Abramo (2020) | Heightened sensitivity to or perception of music; Strong musical memory; An innate understanding of music structure; Intense individuals. |
| Kirnarskaya (2018) | Musical intelligence (expressive ear; analytical ear); Giftedness (creativity); Motivation. |
| Antunes (2023) | Cognitive abilities Accelerated learning Motivation Personality (Self) |
| Silverman (2023) | Asynchrony; Perceptiveness; Complexity; Perfectionism; Idealism; Overexcitability (intensity); Sensitivity; Need for meaning; Moral concern; Divergent thinking; Questioning authority; Argumentativeness; Responsibility for others; Strong aesthetic sense; A tendency toward introversion; Na extraordinary sense of humor. |

Source: elaborated by the authors

It is observed that there is a lack of programs aimed at the development of talented adults, which could contribute to the nurturing of their potential, emotional well-being, guidance, self-control, and overall personal growth (Vötter & Schnell, 2019). Socioeconomic conditions and the lack of coordination between available services are also considered barriers (Reynen et. al., 2023); as well as there is also fear and apprehension regarding the demands of the labor market about one's talent and motivations for pursuing specific areas of interest (López-Iníguez & Bennett, 2021).

Variables related to social interaction can indeed have a significant impact on the development of talented individuals. These variables include admiration, envy, disgust, and others. The stress caused by these aspects can influence behaviors, attitudes, and psychosocial conditions (Antunes, 2023). Vygotsky (2018³) emphasized the importance of interaction in the development process, as self-awareness and self-knowledge are shaped through mediated interactions with others.

³ Edition organized in 2018 by the group led by Professors Zoia Prestes and Elizabeth Tunes, entitled Research Group on Translation, Studies, and Interpretation of the Works of Representatives of the Cultural-Historical Theory. This volume contains the translations of all the final lectures delivered by Lev S. Vygotsky.

Making conscious decisions to build a career is indeed a complex process, influenced by various variables such as family, access to educational opportunities, socioeconomic conditions, emotional intelligence, and motivations (Simonton, 2018). An example worth mentioning is the musical trajectory of Venezuelan pianist Gabriela Monteiro. She had the fortunate opportunity to begin her studies at an early age, starting at 5 years old, and later received a scholarship in the United States. These opportunities played a crucial role in her development as a musician. The research conducted by Barrett et al. (2020) examines the indicators of the pianist's potential during her performances and improvisations, raising the question of what her outcome would have been without access to educational and musical opportunities, support from her family, and the guidance of music professionals to structure her career, foster emotional development, and cultivate self-awareness. These factors likely played a significant role in shaping her trajectory and maximizing her potential.

Renzulli (2016) emphasized the significance of accessing services or programs that offer engagement, opportunity, and enthusiasm for pursuing activities aligned with the interests of talented individuals. Regrettably, in Brazil, the provision of services for the talented is meager, considering the country's vast territory and population. This issue is reflected in the findings of Rangni et al. (2021).

It is increasingly recommendable to have tools from different modalities to expand the possibilities of measuring musical talent and the psychological instruments aren't enough to do it. More diverse the methods used for measuring talent, in general, the greater the chances of accurately identifying talented individuals. This is not about assigning labels but establishing starting points for actions that enable the enrichment of these individuals, argue Barrera (2023).

When considering talented adults, census data represents a portion of the difficulty surrounding identification, assessment, and enrichment or educational provision. Considering the population of adults enrolled in higher education/university about designated talented adults (total enrollment 8.987.120; talented adults 3.386), one can observe the Brazilian reality, which has been leaving these individuals with guaranteed rights by law at outside (INEP, 2023).

However, Kirnarskaya (2018) points out that the challenging journey and obstacles to seek the musical career, highlighting the necessity of complete dedication, resilience, persistence, sensitivity, emotional intelligence, and other qualities.

The gender variable plays a significant role in the expression of talent, particularly concerning access to opportunities and development. Research by Siegle and Reis (1998) report the attitudes of female and male students concerning their skills, effort, quality of work, grades, luck or chance, and support from others. Their findings shed light on how gender can influence perceptions and experiences related to talent and achievement in educational contexts.

Personality and the emotional realm play a crucial role in artistic development as they serve as the driving forces behind the pursuit of meaning and the awareness of both professional and personal achievements. In this context, the Positive Disintegration Theory (PDT), developed by Kazimierz Dabrowski, introduce variables such as overexcitability, which is commonly observed at higher levels in individuals with musical talent (Koga & Rangni, 2023; Martowska & Romanowicz, 2020).

According to Dabrowski (2016) and Martowska & Romanowicz (2020), disintegration can be positive when it contributes to an individual's personal growth, but negative when it leads to a regression or involutory state. Consequently, overexcitability becomes a personality-oriented characteristic that can be applied to musical talented individuals (Abramo & Natalie-Abramo, 2020; Dabrowski, 2016).

In hypothetical terms, the evaluation process for musical talented ones can indeed play a significant role as a starting point for various processes, including the structuring of a musical career, fostering Positive Disintegration, promoting self-knowledge, and ultimately contributing to the individual's psychological well-being.

This article aims to describe the evaluation journey of two cases of musical giftedness and talent identified in adulthood, as well as their process of Positive Disintegration that began during the evaluation process.

Method

This clinical-musical case study made it possible to bring together various sources of information to assess the musical potential of the individuals involved. By utilizing a combination of evaluative measurement instruments and data triangulation (cross-referencing of information), the study sought to gain a comprehensive understanding of their musical abilities, emotional characteristics, and behavioral patterns. For due purposes, it was based on the evaluation procedures of Bardagi & Nunes (2017), Gainza (1988), Gordon (2015), Kirnarskaya (2018) and Koga (2021).

The procedures guided by the previously mentioned studies that involve the use of psychometric (psychophysical) scales based on the method of paired comparisons, Likert scales, self-nomination scales, characterization questionnaires, interviews, and a guide for observing and analyzing musical performance and/or compositions (Koga, 2021). Measurement instruments as other scales, observation procedures, and questionnaires were also used. Right away it is presented a summary of the methodology to assess Catherine and John.

The Protocol for Screening Musical Abilities (PSHM) was used to assess the participants, which consists of a psychometric/psychophysical scale organized into eight dimensions (timbre, melody, intensity, harmony, duration/time, polyphony, rhythmic pattern and metric); totaling 54 pairs of items for auditory discernment. Additionally, the PSHM has a questionnaire with 20 items and another with 33 items for self-nomination; a questionnaire with open and closed questions to establish the family musical profile; a rating scale for teachers; a likert scale for music specialist teachers; two interview scripts and a guide of the observation and performance of practical musical activities and materials produced by the individual under evaluation (Koga, 2021⁴).

For psychometric/psychophysical testing, the Advanced Measures of Music Audiation (AMMA) (Gordon, 2015) was used, which is a test for auditory discernment

⁴ The present research addresses the detailed development of the PSHM instrument set for identifying and assessing musical aptitude and talent.

organized into 30 pairs of items. All tests were carried out online via video call, synchronizing the Wereby and Profa Fabi platforms <<http://professorafabi.com.br/>>.

The manuals of the two measurement instruments provide the following guidance as a cutoff point: PSHM has the lower range (up to a score of 30), medium (from 31 to 39), upper medium (40 to 79), and upper range (80 and above). (Koga, 2021). The AMMA has the following ranges (considering Brazilian individuals): up to 20 is considered inferior aptitude, from 21 to 69 medium aptitude, from 70 to 79 average superior and superior, and from 80 onwards (Gordon, 2015).

Even supporting the assessment through the use of psychometric/psychophysical musical tests, creative production was considered with the greatest weight. Based on the studies by Haroutounian (2014), the following musical criteria were taken into account: observation of the recorded and live performance, creative production in recent years, reporting through interviews, and the result of testing. It should be noted that the entire evaluation process took place through the Profa Fabi platform⁵.

The sample for this study comprised two adult individuals who were given the pseudonyms Catherine and John to ensure their confidentiality. The research conducted in this study has obtained ethical approval from the relevant ethics committee, with the approval code CAEE: 52224021.0.0000.5504 by Plataforma Brasil. These ethical considerations were in place to protect the rights and well-being of the participants.

The adults were referred for further evaluation by a professional in the field of Psychology. Among the referrals, Catherine and John stood out with the highest scores in intelligence, versatility, and creative productivity in pursuing their interests, indicating their high capacities. However, their results in the intelligence scores were not the determining factor for their selection. Instead, their artistic production with the creative-productive profile they had a crucial role in their inclusion in the study.

Catherine is 26 years old, she identifies as female, and holds a degree in Biomedicine. During the period of musical evaluation, she was preparing for the Medicine entrance exam while working professionally as a dance teacher, specializing in Ballet and Tap dancing. She comes from a family with reasonable financial resources and studied at a good music conservatory during her childhood. However, she interrupted her studies, and after time focus on Ballet. Throughout her childhood and adolescence, her studies in music and dance were not consistently interrupted, although she sometimes took breaks. While dance has always been her main focus, music has played a secondary but significant role in her life as a dancer and choreographer. Her family has consistently supported her in all of her choices. Catherine has stated that her upbringing was based on Christian principles, and the church has been an important place for her musical development. She is proficient in

⁵ It is a platform that hosts the PSHM and its set of instruments. Additionally, it enables interaction with the assessed individuals. This tool allows the online identification and assessment of musical talent for children and adults,

playing the Piano, Ukulele, Accordion, Kalimba, Sitar, Flute, Guitar, and Singing. Except for the Piano, she learned to play these instruments and develop her vocal skills without formal instruction.

John is 44 years old. He declared himself to be male, and comes from a family that devalued the arts in general, claiming they would not yield satisfactory financial returns. He is from a region of Brazil that valorizes the local music and cultural traditions of Brazilian Northeast. He is graduated in Medicine (Cardiology), but he received little encouragement from his family for the music practicing, including discouraging him and depreciating his goals and dreams. For him, the family cycle caused enormous suffering, which he claims to have overcome. John is a composer and is developing music theory and acquiring instrumental music skills. For this, he has the support of musician who helps him in his classes and a music producer who collaborates in the materialization of his compositions, one successful in the Brazilian Carnival and another one nominated for a festival. In addition to Music, he is an artist, poet, and avid for sports, as well as studying other languages. John works as a physician some days of the week and the other ones he dedicates himself to the Music, arts, sports, and various studies.

About de análisis, the scores and guidelines contained in the test manual were used as the basis for analysis (Gordon, 2015; Koga, 2021), as it was based on the qualitative analysis the following criteria: who are Catherine and John? why them and not others? where are they from? when were they identified? how were they evaluated? what kind of artistic production do they carry out? what is the relevance?; Regarding the interviews and the material obtained from observation: Who can their story be of interest to? (Maingueneau, 2015); and the musical analysis of artistic production (Haroutounian, 2014).

Results

Catherine appreciates aesthetics in her life and it bring her satisfaction. She reported that her thinking is organized by sound and images, and the melodies lead her to daydream. John told in the interview that he has dreams of writing a book telling his trajectory to collaborate with other people. He said that his life was surrounded by suffering and after much therapy⁶ and the evaluation to identify talent helped him to overcome his anguish and emotional pain. In addition, he reported that he has the desire to create a center for talented people in his city with several professionals who can collaborate with the enrichment of other people. John considers himself an idealist and believes this behavior has caused many people to distrust him. Catherine and John were happy at the time of the interview and, according to them, the identification and evaluation helped them to redirect their lives, stating that it is never too late to start over. Table 2 summarizes the main results of the musical evaluation of both.

⁶ John had been undergoing therapy for some time, even before seeking the identification and assessment of musical talent.

Table 2 - Results of the Participant’s musical evaluation

| Catherine | John |
|--|---|
| PSHM – score 92 (higher) | PSHM – score 84 (higher) |
| AMMA – score 76 (upper middle) | AMMA – score 76 (upper middle) |
| Questionnaire Q2 – 90% of favorable indicators for self-perception of musical aptitude | Questionnaire Q2 – 95% of favorable indicators for self-perception of musical aptitude. |
| No professor specialized in Music during the evaluation period | Specialist teacher in Music indication scale – indicated in 85% of the indicators. |

Source: elaborated by the researchers

Catherine's musical preferences encompass a wide range of artists, including Adele, as well as classical composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, operas, and musicals. When discussing her career, she expressed great enthusiasm and motivation for both medicine and musical theater acting. Catherine acknowledged that she often feels misunderstood by others, and she believes that her perfectionism contributes to tensions in social interactions and in carrying out her activities. During the assessment, she displayed optimism about an upcoming dance performance in which she will also be singing. Additionally, the musical evaluation inspired her to the piano studies. However, Catherine mentioned the challenge of balancing her daily professional routine and the demands of various activities, which still cause her stress and anxiety.

John highlighted that he has been fond of Music since childhood and that he studied Medicine because of his father's insistence, and later came to love the profession, as he appreciates caring the people. During the pandemic, he was on the front lines of COVID-19. In the Brazilian state, where he is resident, there are other artist doctors because of the encouragement of skills, which helps him to be motivated with the new phase in life because music is therapeutic for him. He likes to compose pieces that bring optimism, joy, and well-being and, he adds, his mind doesn't stop for a moment. His musical personality transits through the romantic pop genre, forró, reggae, and so on. In the psychological evaluation, John was considered globally talented due to his multiple skills, because he is between the academic and creative-productive profiles.

Discussion

It has been common in the reports of musically evaluated individuals to be concerned with autonomy, freedom, stability, and financial independence, as well as love for a certain career. The world situation, and in specific in Brazil, has been focal in the results of evaluations with adults. López-Iniguez and Bennett (2021) discussed the tensions and demands of the labor market regarding the musical talented.

Social pressures in family, self-efficacy in the artistic sphere, logical thinking, and purpose influence the professional choices of talented individuals (Antunes, 2023; Kirnarskaya, 2018). These factors possibly explain Catherine and John's decisions to pursue a career in Medicine, which is highly regarded in Brazil. However, the same cannot be said for the field of Music. It is often undervalued (Gordon, 2015), characterized by instability due to its association with the marketing logic of the entertainment industry, and consequently viewed as transient and precarious (Koga, 2021; López-Iniguez & Bennett, 2021). Despite this lack of recognition, the participants expressed their appreciation for caring people and the satisfaction they derive from social interaction.

By coincidence, in Brazil, there are two renowned professors with training in the area of Music and Medicine, they are: the pianist Professor Dr. Ney Fialkov from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) and Professor Dr. Marco Lopes da Cunha Virmond from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP). In the United States, one can mention Professor Dr. Daniel Levitin, who is a neuroscientist and saxophonist, and Dr. Oliver Sacks. What does Medicine have in common with Music? Would it be the logical and mathematical intelligence found in Music? What would be the common point between musical and medical aptitude?

The cases of Catherine and John help illustrate that individuals with musical talent can successfully navigate other areas of knowledge. In this way, talented individuals may demonstrate proficiency in more than one domain and perform at a high level with creativity. Not only out of curiosity or the challenges these fields may offer, but also due to sociocultural factors that can influence career choices. It is possible for talented individuals to pursue a professional career in only one area despite mastering others ones, but they may also choose to work across multiple fields, as seen on Catherine and John.

Music has always held a special place in Catherine and John's lives. Apart from being a hobby, it plays a significant role in shaping their careers and understanding the meaning of life. In Kirnarskaya's research (2018), the artist is portrayed as unconventional, breaking rules and using art as a mean to fully express oneself without being subject to value judgments, fostering inner independence. This resonates with John, who has a deep passion for the field and appreciates the opportunities it provides for individuals who don't conform to social standards. Catherine shares the same sentiment, regarding music as an escape from the realities of everyday life.

At different stages of life, there should be concern for the emotional well-being of talented individuals. In some cases, they may be more vulnerable, particularly in attributing meaning to their lives through personal and professional achievements, which can affect their mental health. (Vötter and Schnell, 2019; Vötter, 2020). These researchers explain that talented individuals emotions are more intense, including manifestations of overexcitability (Abramo and Natalie-Abramo, 2020). Haroutounian (2014) and Kirnarskaya (2018) point out the mismatch between talented individuals and their peers. It is common for them to experience loneliness in adulthood, even when they have a social circle of colleagues or friends. Empirical evidence presented by Martowska and Romanowicz (2020) and Koga and Rangni (2023) shows that artists

in the field of music exhibit the highest levels of overexcitability (emotion and imagination), highlighting in their personalities a high degree of sensitivity and fantasy (dreamy individuals). It is not uncommon to find musically talented people with great emotional fluctuations, as well as intense passion and eagerness to master topics and knowledge in social interactions. They may come across as pedantic in the relationships they establish with others (Abramo & Natalie-Abramo, 2020; Martowska & Romanowicz, 2020).

Catherine and John are clearly in the process of Positive Disintegration because they demonstrated intensity, idealism, personality, and divergent thinking, so they suffer the consequences of their behavior and attitudes, and had to move their lives (Dabrowski, 2016; Abramo & Natalie-Abramo, 2020). The complaints and reports of both coincide with the results of Martowska and Romanowicz (2020). These authors state the talented musicians may have difficulty in cognitive and emotional functioning (functioning) due to overexcitability.

During the evaluation, it was noticed that Catherine and John engaged in reflection on the characteristics presented to each of them in the feedback session, because they had their doubts clarified and rethought the concepts they had about themselves. They reassessed behaviors and attitudes they considered positive or negative. Ultimately, they were able to make decisions. Catherine is now motivated to study piano and pursue a career as a doctor. Music and singing are also present in her dance performances. She has taken the risk of being a soloist in her presentations. John continues his career as a doctor and composer, and he has been involved in producing his music and participating in music festivals and competitions. It is worth emphasizing that the power of social interaction has been discussed by Vygotsky (2018) and, to this day, remains an extremely important concept in the educational realm. It can be inferred, therefore, that social interaction with professionals in music talent could be considered, among other variables, as a trigger for the initiation and process of Positive Disintegration.

Assistance programs can help individuals in the process of positive disintegration, facilitating the achievement of harmonious development and well-being. However, the lack of those services poses a major challenge for adults in need of identification, evaluation, and enrichment, particularly in Brazil. According to Rangni et al. (2021), there are few services available for children and young people, and even fewer for adults. Research conducted by Renzulli (2016) highlights the significance of providing services to talented individuals and the advantages they bring. According to Barreira (2023), it is necessary to expand instrumental possibilities for measuring talent, enabling the identification and evaluation of individuals in the most effective way possible.

Based on the indicators listed by Antunes (2023), Abramo and Natalie-Abramo (2020), Haroutounian (2014), Kirnarskaya (2018), and Silverman (2023), a wide range of interests was observed, demonstrating a high general capacity and superior aptitude for the field of music. Catherine and John's artistic output was of a high standard, and the structural use of musical resources indicates a heightened level of awareness and aesthetic sensibility. According to the results, they developed musical

skills autonomously and quickly internalized musical knowledge. Catherine demonstrates mastery of technique, and vocal distribution/arrangement, and also excels in various types of musical instruments, as well as showcasing her versatility in dance, ranging from classical and contemporary ballet to jazz. On the other hand, John displays musical abilities primarily in composition, but also exhibits talent in the visual and plastic arts, with a strong creativity.

It is worth mentioning that the evaluation processes now take into account the gender of individuals and contemporary times. This shift allows for a reevaluation of myths and prejudices in skills and competencies between men and women. In the research conducted by Siegle and Reis (1998), the evaluation procedures were taken to ensure an equal perspective regarding their musical abilities. This approach considers their life experiences and aims to overcome biases caused by the persistent influence of macho culture within Brazilian society.

In summary, building a career is neither a simple nor an easy task (Kirnarskaya, 2018). It requires effort, hard work, self-knowledge, aptitude, talent, and emotional development (Antunes, 2023). Achieving a trajectory similar of pianist Gabriela Monteiro (Barrett et al., 2020), or renowned pianists like the Brazilian Nelson Freire, the American Daniel Levitin, and the Cuban Rodrigo García, cannot be attributed solely to chance (Antunes, 2023). Furthermore, it should not be confined to childhood or restricted by predetermined timelines (Silverman, 2018).

As Renzulli (2016) suggests, services need to be created to provide opportunities for engaging talented individuals. Questions such as: Is there a specific age which one should reconsider their life or career? Can talent be identified and evaluated at a certain stage of life? Once a choice is made, is it permanent? Should individuals dedicate themselves to only one profession? When is the ideal time to choose a career? These questions still require comprehensive studies to find answers will be addressed in future studies.

However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the present research. It is expected that others will continue to investigate musical talent in adulthood. These cases studied purposed to understand how the music evaluation can facilitate self-knowledge and with this develop the talented individuals. Ultimately, it may contribute to the development of outreach programs and services for gifted adults. These results express the need to go on the Catherine and John' enrichment process

Conclusion

Catherine and John' cases help to reflect the importance of identification and evaluation, as well as the relevance of offering care services that address cognitive and emotional demands. Unfortunately, Government of Brazil has been negligent in all the aspects mentioned above, particularly in the stage of adult talent development. It is observed that the emphasis on careers, particularly in Music and Sports, is mainly focused on children and youngsters as they would be obsolete or too late for adult life. It is not only the Brazilian government to fail in providing opportunities for the identification and assessment of musical talent, but society as a whole, because it

does not value the talented individuals and the Brazilian musical culture. The laws are real for that but lack implementation of them.

From childhood to adulthood, numerous talents are often neglected, impacting their development, quality of life, and overall well-being. Catherine and John serve as examples that it is never too late to discover one's talents and pursue personal growth, reaching a high level and expanding your creativity and productivity.

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171

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