INTRODUCTION
Kazimierz Dąbrowski differentiated a group of factors characteristic of highly gifted persons which he referred to as mental overexcitability (OEs) (Dąbrowski, 1937). People with OE demonstrate significantly stronger and specific reactions to stimuli, and a longer reaction time.

Dąbrowski suggested the existence of five types of overexcitability:
1. sensual — connected with wide and rich sensual experience;
2. psychomotor — demonstrating a lot of energy, high level of mobility and activity;
3. emotional — showing a deep and intensive emotional life, a need for lasting emotional relationships, affective memory, empathy;
4. imaginational — expressed in fantasy, dreams, lively images, rich associations, a need to search for the novel and unusual;
5. intellectual — a pursuit of knowledge and truth, and search for universal principles.

According to Dąbrowski: intellectual, emotional, and imaginational OEs are observed as a group of traits characteristic of people with outstanding abilities.

The research carried out so far showed positive correlation between exceptional abilities and types of OE. People with high cognitive, and creative abilities demonstrate higher levels of intellectual, imaginative and emotional OEs than the control group.

RESEARCH PROBLEM
The gifted demonstrate their individual differences in the types of OEs, revealed in characteristic forms of expression connected with excitability and reaction in the person-specific dominance information processing channel. One can therefore assume that persons of different specific abilities will demonstrate a different profile of OEs.

SUBJECTS
The research covered 177 students (aged 13-15) representing the following:
1. musical (35 students)
2. visual (41 students)
3. cognitive abilities (52 students)
4. and the control group (49 students).

RESULTS
Ability groups:
- musical – M; visual -V; cognitive – CO; control group - CR

The highest level the intellectual OE was recorded in students with cognitive abilities,
F(3, 173)=6.542; p<0.001.

The highest level the psychomotor OE was observed in musically-gifted and the control-group,
F(3, 174)=3.442; p<0.05.

The highest level the sensory OE was observed in visually-gifted,
F(3, 174)=14.297; p<0.001.

CONCLUSIONS
The findings showed different profiles of OEs between students with different specific abilities:
1. the highest level the psychomotor OE was observed in musically-gifted and the control-group;
2. sensory OE — in visually-gifted; (3) intellectual OE was recorded in pupils with cognitive abilities.

No differences were found in imaginative and emotional OEs. The Dąbrowski theory asserts that intellectual, imaginative and emotional OEs are important for outstanding gifted. This study has not confirmed that, reasons for this might be age of talented youth, and numbers of participants in the present study.

REFERENCES