Motiva	ation		
Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Note where the student works best and facilitate as much time as possible - in a large group
			- beside an independent learner
	*		- with peer
			- in independent self-instruction
			in a small groupin individualized instruction
			- with a cross-age tutor
	A		- at learning centers
			Break down larger goals into mini-goals
			Provide choices, special activities and free time
			Provide preferential seating of student's choice
			Increase intentional notice of student with a smile or a nod
			Use contracts for work to be completed or desired behaviour
			Instruct student in self-monitoring (progress chart towards attainment of goal/outcome)
			Increase opportunities for reinforcement
			- use more immediate reinforcers (tangible and intangible) and feedback
•			 increase frequency of communication of success to student and to home provide opportunities for student to have a role in school (office, library, plants,
			scorekeeper, materials/equipment keeper, cross-age buddy/tutor for younger children)
			- provide a mentor from the school/ community
			- provide individual tutorial sessions
			- provide a Circle of Friends/ Peer Support (as model, helper, organization assistant,
			answers questions/clarifies, reads, scribes)
		Ш	Increase participation in hands-on, culturally relevant activities working with an elder/volunteer in a one-on-one situation or small group
			Increase amount of expressive arts
Organ	ization	of Self	and Materials
Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Teach and include practice on:
			- basic organization (books, locker, desk, classroom spaces)
			 use of agenda, checklists, advance organizers note-taking and study skills
			Model/rehearse different routines, procedures, tasks (quiet task, active task, what to do when finished
			work)
			Establish specific places for all belongings and reinforce student for keeping things in place
			Keep all of the student's work in one binder rather than in several notebooks and colour code the materials
			Use photographs to reinforce where things belong
			Establish a specific place/ procedure for turning in completed assignments
			Colour code all texts, books, notebooks, binder divisions by subject area
			Highlight text (e.g. markers, highlight tape, ruler)
			Check organization of notebooks frequently
			Provide extra set of books/materials for home use
			Use a Lazy Susan to organize desk
			Attach pen to desk or student's clothing
			Help student make a work plan for each subject area or learning goal

Stra	tegie	s for	Difficulty with
			Help student focus on directions - provide audiotape or copy of teacher/peer notes to assist student to focus on listening or reading
			 colour code written material with chalk, pens, or highlighters for emphasis provide checklists, outlines, advance organizers, structured overview before lesson provide directions in written form (on board, on worksheets, in student assignment book) cue student to listen, to begin work or to stay on task by eye contact, naming or touch
			Use physical proximity to help student refocus attention
			Help student complete work - require completion of fewer examples in practice activities - chunk assignments, provide shorter tasks, block worksheet assignments into smaller segments (fold, cut, partially cover)
			 provide scaffolding (smaller monitored steps to complete a task) provide time suggestions for each task give frequent reminder of time limit for task completion
			Extend time for assignments
			Set smaller goals or partial goals, do spot checks and frequent evaluations
Listen	ing		
Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Reduce extraneous noise and other distractions
			Use a multi-sensory approach with visual aids, demonstrations, simulations, manipulatives, movement games, music, visualization, art, construction
			Pre-arrange a physical cue for student (e.g. raise a finger) to denote "I am listening"
			Pre-teach vocabulary and key concepts
			Provide checklists, outlines, advance organizers, structured overview
			Provide copy of teacher /peer notes so student can focus on listening
			Repeat instructions or have student/peer repeat instructions
			Give instructions visually as well as verbally
			Use visuals to supplement auditory information whenever possible in order to help students "think in pictures"
			Help the student to feel comfortable asking questions, even repeatedly, when he or she does not understand
	Ц		Allow student to tape record material presented orally
. []	Ш		Alter presentation style by:
			 reducing number of concepts presented at one time slowing rate of presentation of information/concepts
			- breaking information/tasks/procedures into steps and provide visual cues
			- paraphrasing information
			- using repetition and more examples
			- keeping statements short
			- avoiding the use of metaphors, idioms, puns
	. 📙		Cue student when expressing key points or asking questions by eye contact, naming or touch Wait a period of time for verbal responses
			Use overheads and keep for later review by student Allow student to check understanding with peer/partner
			Use physical demonstration rather than verbal prompting

Written Expression

Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Reduce the amount of written expression required within a subject/learning goal area
$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$	Use more computer assisted instruction/programs and practice/simulation activities
	ī	$\overline{\Box}$	Teach use of word processor, spell-check, grammar checkers
			Allow alternative methods of data collection (tape recorders, dictation, interviews, fact sheets)
	$\overline{\cap}$	$\overline{\Box}$	Reduce the amount of note-taking required
			- provide teacher or peer generated copies of notes
			- provide outlines and study guides for information presented
			- instruct in use of graphic organizers such as webs, venn diagrams, story grammars
			- avoid copying from text or board
닏	닏	닏	Use adapted devices as needed (chalk holder, pencil grips, bingo marker, highlighters, erasable pen)
Ц			Use adapted paper (e.g. raised lines, highlighted lines, NCR paper)
\sqcup	Ш	\sqcup	Use a slant board
	Ш		Use self-correcting materials
			Allow for spelling errors on written assignments and tests
			Avoid pressure for speed and accuracy
			Chunk assignments into manageable tasks
			Allow extra time to complete assignments
			Allow rewrites of assignments
			Reduce amount of writing or provide alternatives to required written assignments
			- accept key word responses instead of complete sentences
			- accept dictated or word-processed assignments
			- vary output mode for assignment (sentence, key words, outline, graphic organizer, oral
			response, dictated response, taped response) - use a scribe
			Use templates
	H	H	Use a portable word processor, a computer with word processor or a talking word processor
	H		Use word prediction software (e.g. Co:writer, Word Q) to faciliate spelling and sentence
			construction, Multimedia software for production of ideas (e.g. PowerPoint,), Voice recognition
			coffigura

Oral Expression – Sounds and Vocabulary Development

Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Point out the sounds in words.
	\Box	\Box	Talk about how to say the sounds – what to do with the mouth; use a mirror to practice.
	$\overline{\Box}$	\Box	Make the sound "stick out" by stressing/repeating it.
	ī	П	Compare sounds with each other e.g. sh and ch.
\Box	F	Ī	Point out sounds in the classroom to increase awareness and discrimination
H	П		(environmental sounds as well as speech sounds in words)
	H	П	Assign 2 or 3 words per day to be used in conversation.
	- <u>-</u>		Teach new words and new ways to say things.
П	ī	П	"Use lots of oral language, chanting, singing, pattern stories, books on tape and oral games."
	П	\Box	Use games with a dictionary or thesaurus finding synonyms for known or simple words.
	. 🗍		Use a picture dictionary.
			Create key word and sight cards for vocabulary building.
			Have/help student to develop a vocabulary card index.
			"Additional strategies suitable for small groups/whole class, rather than individual students can be found in the written SSP Guidelines"
Oral E	xpressi	on V	Word Retrieval, Articulation and Fluency
Parent	Student		
			Use first sound cue e.g. "st" when student tries to think of "stop."
			Present alternatives e.g. "is it black or brown?"
			Encourage student to describe an object e.g. by usage or location.
	100		"Teach category terms: e.g. colour, shape, food, furniture."
			Emphasize relevant features when teaching new vocabulary.
			Give plenty of time to respond.
			Assist the student who is not understood
			- ask for repetition
			 ask for information about the word ask the student to show you or describe the word
	•		- ask the student to use a different word.
			Model a slow rate of speech and clear pronunciation.
			"Maintain a calm, accepting classroom atmosphere to reduce student's anxiety and self-
			consciousness."
			Maintain eye contact while being an attentive listener.
			Increase pause time and give the student plenty of time to talk.
			"If the student mispronounces, model the correct pronunciation after the student has finished answering."
			"When necessary, rephrase the content of the student's speech slowly and smoothly."
			"When calling on the student to talk, don't ask open-ended questions."
			Call on the student early for answers so that tension doesn't build up.
			Refrain from finishing the student's words or interrupting while he/she is speaking.
			Avoid drawing attention to any hesitation or stuttering
			Prevent teasing about the student's speech
			Encourage partial answers rather than forcing complete ones
			If student stops in mid-sentence add structure by saying something such as " and then what happened".
	П		"Additional strategies suitable for small groups/whole class, rather than individual students can be
		. —	found in the written SSP Guidelines"

Sensory/Motor - Vision

Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Use special aids such as magnifiers, special lighting, large type, yellow acetate over print materials to reduce glare
П	П	П	Allow preferential seating and provide extra desk space for enlarged materials and special aids
ñ	Ē		Use special raised-line paper for writing
- [7]	Ħ	П	Use assistive technology such as books on CDs, talking calculators, large print books
	Ħ	ī	Enlarge print material on a copy machine or use larger font on computer screen
	Π	'n	Use concrete materials and tactile aids such as relief maps and math manipulatives
		$-\Pi$	Use teaching materials in Braille or on audiotape
		$\overline{\Box}$	Highlight information to be learned
ī	\Box		Avoid copying tasks
$\overline{\Box}$	\Box		Have student verbalize instructions before beginning a task
ī	П		Cut worksheets in to smaller segments and highlight, colour code or underline essential concepts
ī	П		Use an auditory timer to signal changes in activity or times assignments
\Box			Allow extra time for assignments and tests
			Assist the student with orientation to the classroom and school. Talk about where things are located and give precise, detailed descriptions and directions
			Have someone walk with the student to guide them, if necessary, but don't lead him or her. A hand by the student's elbow is usually sufficient
			For computer use provide:
			- screen magnification software
			- screen colour contrast - screen reader
			- text reader
			 Braille/tactile labels for keyboard, alternate keyboard with enlarged keys or Braille keyboard and note taker
Sansor	w/Mate	r - Fin	e and Gross Motor
			C MARK CI OND 1120001
Parent	Student	Teacher	Ty 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	. 🗆		Use adapted devices as needed (chalk holder, scissors, pencil grips, weighted pencil, bingo marker, highlighters, erasable pen, NCR paper)
			Adjust type of desk (lip on side of desk, tilt-top, table not desk, light box)
			Use modeling clay, play dough and other manipulatives, building with blocks or lego, games such as Twister, Statues, Simon Says
			Use music to encourage a sense of rhythm
			Increase amount of space to provide answers on work sheets
			Darken cutting lines, use tracing and stencils
			Encourage the early development of keyboarding skills for word-processing
			Reduce amount of copying from text and/or chalkboard (provide copies of notes from teacher or peer, provide NCR paper for copies)
			Provide extra time to complete assignments
			Accept key word responses instead of complete sentences for assignments
			Set realistic and mutually agreed-upon expectations for neatness
			Vary output mode for assignments (sentence, key words, outline, graphic organizer: oral response, dictated response, taped response)

Math Word Problems

Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Use pictures/rebus to illustrate words
H	H	H	Use language teaching strategies to teach math symbols
H	님	H	
			Match words with operations – have a guide for different ways of expressing the basic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division)
			Apply reading comprehension strategies to problem solving (eg. deciding what the main idea is and what is extraneous information)
			Use manipulatives, drama to make word problems understandable
			Compose word problems using examples from student's everyday environment
			Have students colour-code words and symbols with highlighter pen using a different colour for each operation
			Use simpler problems of the same type to model methods
$\overline{\Box}$	Ħ	\sqcap	Encourage students to represent problem in pictorial or diagram form
F	H	H	Represent algebraic symbols with concrete symbols to foster student understanding
H	H	H	Teach prediction and estimation skills
		<u></u> Н	
			Permit extended time for problem solving
Assess	ment		
Parent	Student	Teacher	
			Use alternative assessment practices
			- weight assessments to favour student's strengths (e.g. projects, class work)
			- use portfolios of student work
			- put emphasis on demonstration of skills
			Help student focus on tests
			- give frequent shorter quizzes rather than a long test
			- allow student to take breaks during test
			- provide an alternate setting for taking test
			- provide extra time or un-timed test
			- change time of day for assessment to optimum time for student
<u></u>			- section test and complete in more than one sitting
		Ш	Reduce the student's concern about recall/memory in a test situation
			- teach test-taking skills (multiple choice, short answer, T/F, matching)
			- teach and review key test-taking vocabulary (list, compare, contrast, discuss)
			- provide study guide for tests
			 provide practice tests reduce number of alternatives on multiple-choice
			- allow previewing questions
			- allow student to explain answers
			- use open-book tests or allow use of notebooks
			- allow the use of calculators, multiplication charts, word banks
			Simplify language and format of test
			- use similar test questions with simplified language
			- provide prompts, clues and word lists
			- use arrows and stop signs to guide student
			- use large print, more white spaces
	•		- highlight directions
		_	- arrange test questions from simplest to more complex
			Vary the input mode for tests
			- read directions orally before test
			- question students on meaning of directions and/or sequence of steps
			- record test on audiotape

Strategies for Difficulty with Provide an opportunity for the student to physically end an activity (e.g. turn over pictures, put article, book or materials away) before proceeding to the next activity Arrange for early release from classrooms Try to use consistent rules and consequences among classrooms Frustration and Anger Parent Student Teacher Use proximity or eye contact with the student when addressing the large group Establish a private signal to remind student to stop and think \square Avoid confrontations Interact with the student constantly by being present before class, moving around class, etc. П Give the student leadership responsibilities when possible (e.g. coaching or tutoring younger Help the student set up a system of self-monitoring and control strategies Teach the student to use self-talk to slow down reactions to stressors Offer feedback on work or behaviour when the student is attentive, calm and relaxed When giving feedback, focus on the positive aspects of the student's work or behaviour first Carefully monitor levels of tolerance and frustration in order to adjust tasks and provide experience of success Control space and materials so student doesn't feel overwhelmed Anticipate and identify warning signs for the student and teach a routine for preventing an outburst Provide calming activities depending on needs of the student such as: - walking or other physical activity - carrying and delivering objects - structured movement breaks - change to other activity - move to "calming space" Provide a calming space such as a carrel, special corner of the room or, for older students, an area

Debrief the student after any incident and focus on what could have been done differently Use visual images such as a volcano to help student identify what causes them to be angry and

After any outburst or inappropriate behaviour teach or re-teach the correct behaviour rather than

removed from the classroom

focusing on blame

"erupt". Discuss alternative ways to manage anger

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