# IEP and Lesson Plan Development Handbook of Specially Designed Instruction and Supplementary Aids and Services

Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives

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### Introduction

In designing an Individual Education Program (IEP) for a student, the ARC must determine specific instructional strategies that teachers must use and the supplementary aids and services that the student needs in order for the student to have access to the Program of Studies (i.e., the general program).

This handbook is one resource that provides some examples of Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) and Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) that might be used to support the student's goals, benchmarks, and objectives on his/her IEP.

After the IEP is written, both the special education teacher and the general education teacher must implement the plan for the student. The second section of this handbook has similar instructional strategies, but they are grouped in a different way to provide an alternative access. These modifications and adaptations can be made regarding the purpose and appropriateness of the task, the complexity of the task, the size of the task, the time allotted, the pace, the environment, the order of learning, the procedures and routines, the resources and materials, the application and demonstration of knowledge, the level of support and independence, participation, and motivation.

**Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)** in its simplest form is "**what the teacher does**" to instruct, assess, and re-teach the student in the Program of Studies, Kentucky's Learner Goals and Academic Expectations, and other Kentucky documents.

707 KAR 1:280 Section 1 (51)

...means adapting as appropriate content, methodology, or delivery of instruction...

If instruction is required for students to benefit from a material, resource, aid, strategy or service, it should be described as specially designed instruction.

Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) in its simplest form is what the student needs including strategies, aids, and services in order to learn on a fair level with her or his peers.

#### 707 KAR 1:280 Section 1 (54)

...means aids, services, and other supports provided in the regular education classes or other education related settings...

If the student requires specific materials, resources, aids, strategies or services to gain access to the general education curriculum, it should be described as a supplementary aid and service.

Assistive technology is a broad description of many things. When using any technology as either SDI or SAS, provide a description of the technology to be used (i.e., direct-select, voice output system).

As you review suggestions for SDI and SAS, keep in mind that many of the instructional strategies and support suggestions can be placed in both the SDI and the SAS columns. Often a student needs direct instruction in a specific strategy or in the use of a device, but also needs to use that strategy or device in other classes as he is learning to use it.

This handbook was developed by a committee including staff from the Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives and Kentucky Department of Education.

# Section 1: IEP Development

### COMMUNICATION

### Non-Verbal

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) What the student needs
<ul> <li>Visual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts and cues</li> <li>Cue cards</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Visual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts and cues</li> <li>American Sign Language</li> </ul>
Graduated guidance	Communication systems
System of least prompts	Switch activated devices
Direct instruction of American Sign	Augmentative communication devices
Language	Dynamic screens
Computer assisted instruction	High technology communication devices
Multiple-modality strategies	Communication boards/books/cards
Use of body language	Picture based communication
Attending to speaker	Establishing and maintaining eye contact
🗅 Other	Switch accessible
	Scan accessible
	Educational interpreter
	🗆 Other

### Listening Comprehension

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) What the student needs
Direct instruction in listening strategies	Repeated directions
Modeling	Frequent comprehension checks
Chunking	Visual prompts
Written prompts or directions	Alternative note-taking
Preview-Teach-Review	Extended processing time
Alternative note-taking	Paraphrasing, re-phrasing, and summarizing
Graphic organizers	Extended time
Pre-teach critical information and	Previewing questions
vocabulary	Preferential seating
🗆 Other	Advanced organizer
	Focus, concrete statements
	Tape recorder
	Highlighting key words
	Listening guides
	Other

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Verbal prompts	Verbal prompts
Cue cards	Cue cards
Visual prompts	Visual prompts
Guided repetitions	Extended response time
Rehearsal, use of scripts	Allow written tests
Time delay strategies	Recorded materials
Modeling	Preferential seating
Conversational skills (i.e., initiating,	Directions in multiple forms (i.e., restate,
maintaining, ending)	rephrase, oral directions)
Word retrieval drills: categories,	Oral reading on volunteer basis
attributes, functions	Rehearsal, use of scripts
Questioning techniques	Alternative assessments in place of oral
Other	reports (i.e., displays, projects, written,
	etc.)
	Video self-modeling
	Questioning techniques
	Other

# Expressive Language / Oral Expression

### Voice

Spec	ially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
	What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
🗆 Mod	leling	Self-monitoring checklists
🗆 Voca	al strategies	Calming strategies cues
🗆 Soci	ial skills	Variety of questioning techniques
🗆 Calm	ning strategies	Signal system for recognizing abusive vocal
🗆 Self	-monitoring strategies	patterns
🗆 Visu	alization techniques	Other
🗆 Reco	ognition of vocal abusive patterns	
🗆 Oral	motor intervention	
🗆 Oth	er	

### Fluency

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Modeling	Extended response time
Starter techniques	Opportunity to speak first in oral group
Maintaining eye contact	situations
Choral responses	Individual instead of group presentations
Reading responses	Relaxation strategies
Relaxation strategies	Self-monitoring
🗆 Other	🗆 Other

# Receptive Language

	Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) What the student needs
	Visual, written, picture prompts and cues	Preferential seating
	Modeling	Repetition of directions
	System of least prompts	Simple directions
	Simultaneous prompting	Gestures and visual cues
	Time delay	Paraphrasing and rephrasing
	Verbal dues	Visual prompts
	Core vocabulary with cue cards	Picture schedule
	Visualization	Picture cues
	Verbal rehearsal	Sentence strips
	Cloze procedures	Tape recorder
	Direct instruction	Self cueing strategies
_		
	Auditory bombardment of language targets	Gradually building complexity of task
	Verbal repetition	Teacher Wait time
	Mnemonic strategies	Other
	Pre-teach critical information	
	Understanding humor and absurdities	
	Train elements of critical thinking	
	Making inferences and predictions	
	Drawing conclusions and making	
	generalizations	
	Other	

# Pragmatics

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Social scripting	Role playing
Social stories	Monitoring and quick feedback
Written prompts	Peer buddy/monitor
Modeling	Sensory issues addressed
Verbal prompting	Opportunities for turn-taking,
Guided responding	initiating/terminating conversation,
Environmental prompting (i.e., personal	commenting, and asking questions
space awareness)	Environmental prompts (i.e., personal space
Chaining	awareness)
Shaping	Other
Video self-modeling	
Role playing	
Conversational turn-taking,	
initiating/terminating conversation,	
commenting, and asking questions	
Relevant emotion/feeling word	

# Articulation / Phonology

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Auditory discrimination training	🗆 Time delay
Modeling	Use of FM system
Mirror training	Tape recorder
Oral motor exercises	Tactile cues
Repetitive drill/trials	Visual cues
Touch cues	Kinesthetic cues
Minimal pair drills	Extended response time
Auditory bombardment	Correct speech samples
Guided rehearsal	Verbal cues for correct speech sounds
Discrete phoneme production training	Modeling of correct speech patterns when
Oral motor desensitization/stimulation	student makes incorrect speech patterns
Oral prompts	Oral prompts
Phonemic awareness training	Preferential seating
Other	Vocabulary cue cards
	Color coded key words
	Computer support
	Step-by-step directions
	□ Other

# ACADEMICS

# Basic Reading

	Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
	What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
	Grapho-Phonic strategies (visual/auditory)	Graphic organizers
	including letter/sound knowledge, phonemic	Prompting and cueing
	awareness, decoding	Recorded materials
	Visual strategies including word recognition	<ul> <li>Oral/visual presentation of materials above</li> </ul>
	and visual memory for words	independent reading level
	Auditory strategies including language	Extended time
	structure at the word, sentence, and text	Large print
	level	Highlighted material
	Fluency	🗅 Braille
	Meaning strategies including word meanings and associations and precision in word	<ul> <li>Manipulatives (i.e., letter tiles, flash cards, etc.)</li> </ul>
	·	
_	usage	<ul> <li>Access to technology (i.e., computer,</li> <li>active active active active</li> </ul>
	Identifying and pronouncing words and reading fluently orally includes:	software, voice-to-text software, etc.)
	<ul> <li>Using content clues;</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Visual word recognition strategies</li> </ul>	
	including environmental prints;	
	<ul> <li>Word analysis strategies such as</li> </ul>	
	prefixes, suffices, compound words	
	and word derivations;	
	• Text management strategies such as	
	5 5	
	inside words;	
1	• Cross-check across systems (does the	
	, .	
	ask another reader.	
	<ul> <li>and word derivations;</li> <li>Text management strategies such as rereading/reading ahead, deep reading, skimming/scanning;</li> <li>Decoding strategies such as identifying word families, chunking, point &amp; slide, looking for known words inside words;</li> <li>Cross-check across systems (does the word make sense, sound like language, do the letters match the sounds) or</li> </ul>	

# Reading Comprehension

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
<ul> <li>Graphic organizers</li> </ul>	Recorded books with appropriate pacing
Modeling	Recorded materials
Cloze" procedures	Highlighting
Mnemonic strategies	Large print
Advance organizers	🗆 Braille
Visual prompts	Reader
Pre-teaching concepts/vocabulary	Paraphrasing
LEARN strategy	Oral/visual presentation of materials
<ul> <li>List what you know</li> </ul>	above independent reading level
<ul> <li>Explore what you want to know</li> </ul>	Manipulatives (i.e., story strips, etc.)
<ul> <li>Access information</li> </ul>	Advance organizers
Reflect on what you're learning	Visual prompts
Now make connections	Note-taking guides
<ul> <li>KWL Strategy</li> </ul>	Study guides
<ul> <li>List what you know</li> </ul>	🗆 Other
Tell what you <b>w</b> ant to know	
Tell what you learned	
Verbal summarization	
Open-ended stories	
QAR (question, answer, response)	
□ Choral reading	
Paired reading	
□ Echo reading	
□ Visual imagery	
□ Story mapping	
□ Think aloud	
Direct instruction in: monitoring for	
meaning, determining importance,	
creating mental images, synthesizing,	
relating new to known, questioning,	
inferring	
🗆 Other	

## Written Language

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)		
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs		
🗆 Graphic organizers	Scribe (specify how and when a scribe will		
Modeling	be used)		
Tactile kinesthetic tracing	Paraphrasing		
Repetitive practice	Assistive technology		
Advance organizers	Advance organizers		
Visual and physical prompts and cues	Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples, story		
Small group instruction	starters, picture prompts, etc.)		
Structured approach to sentence writing	Graphic organizers		
Direct instruction in the writing process	Journals, logs, notebooks		
including: prewriting activities, writing,	Rubrics/scoring guides to guide		
revising, editing, and publishing	Editing checklists		
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in idea development,</li> </ul>	Production of written pieces		
structural patterns, sequencing,	Mnemonic strategies		
organization, standards of correctness,	Error monitoring, self-monitoring		
awareness of audience and purpose	Modified tests and assignments		
<ul> <li>Direct instruction in open-response writing,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Copies of overheads (notes, directions,</li> </ul>		
writing-on-demand, transactive writing,	organizers, etc.)		
personal writing, literary writing,	Preferential seating		
reflective writing, and writing-to-learn	Highlighting		
(graphic organizers, journals, note-taking)	Color coded direction words		
🗆 Other	Student paraphrasing or directions		
	Raised line paper		
	Manipulatives (i.e., sentence strips, word		
	cards, personal and classroom word banks,		
	etc.)		
	Tape recorder to talk into and write from		
	Pencil grips		
	Retaking of tests		
	<ul> <li>Access to technology (i.e., computer,</li> </ul>		
	software, tape recorder, voice-to-text		
	software)		
	🗆 Other		

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	:	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches		What the student needs
Multi-sensory teaching strategies		Mnemonic strategies
Time delay		Cue cards with problem solving strategies,
Most to least prompts		definitions, examples, models, flow chart,
Modeling		process steps
Direct instruction in computation and		Small group instruction
reasoning strategies, word problem		Visual, non-verbal, verbal, physical, picture,
strategies		and written prompts and cues
Guided practice		Repetitive practice
Mnemonic strategies		Modified tests/assignments
Chunking		Advanced organizers
Touch five coin counting strategy		Copies of overheads including notes,
Direct instruction in use of a calculator		organizers, examples
Other		Extended time
		Graph paper/vertical lined paper
		Manipulatives
		Calculator
		Number line
		Study guides
		Peer buddy/peer tutoring
		Oral presentation of
	_	materials/assessments
		Assistive technology
		Other
	<b>u</b>	

# VOCATIONAL

# Task Completion / On Task Behavior

Specially Designed	Instruction (SDI)	S	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the tead	cher teaches		What the student needs
Modeling		נ	Modified tests and assignments
Partial participation		נ	Use of timer
Self-talk		נ	Dual set of materials for school and home
Video self-modeling		נ	Paraphrasing
Differential reinfor	cement 🗆	נ	Extended time
Self-monitoring/evaluation	luation 🗆	נ	Rubrics and scoring guides
Student task analys	is 🗆	נ	Peer tutor
🗅 Graphic organizer		נ	Mentors
System of least pro	mpts 🗆	נ	Oral presentation of materials
Simultaneous promp	ting 🛛 🗆	נ	Redirection and corrective feedback
🗅 Cueing (verbal, nonv	erbal, visual, picture, 🛛 🗆	נ	Behavior contract
photo, etc.)		נ	Environmental modifications
🗆 Other		נ	Assistive technology
		נ	Work systems
		1	Graphic organizers
		1	Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples,
			models, flow chart)
		נ	Previewing assignment
		נ	Other

# Following Directions

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches		Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) <i>What the student needs</i>	
Task analysis		Time delay	
Self-monitoring		Increased wait time	
Differential reinforcement		Advance organizers	
System of least prompts		Verbal prompts and cues	
Role playing		Paraphrasing	
Modeling		Endless loop tape	
Self-talk		Alternate modes for directions including	
Mnemonics		pictures, photos, etc.	
Advanced organizers		Contracts	
Video self-modeling		Oral presentation of materials	
Other		Visual supports	
		Assistive technology	
		Clarification of directions	
		Other	

# Rate / Speed of Work

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Verbal prompts and cues	🗆 Checklists
Self-monitoring	Use of timers
Differential reinforcement	Schedule
Role playing	Pictorial representation of task
Modeling	Audio stimulation to support rhythmic pace
Other	(music)
	Repeated practice
	Assistive technology
	Work systems
	Extended time
	🗆 Other

# Following a Schedule

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) What the student needs
Verbal prompts and cues	Checklists
Self-monitoring	Use of timer
Direct instruction in reading a schedule and	Picture schedule
a site map	Color coding
Role playing	Highlighting
□ Modeling	Repeated practice
System of least prompts	Map (i.e., school, classroom, community,
Task analysis	etc.)
Graduated guidance	Object schedules
Picture agenda	Picture agenda
□ Other	Repeated practice
	Other

### Attendance

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) <i>What the student needs</i>
Multi-sensory instructional strategies	Contracts
Token economy	Escort to class
Self-monitoring	Proximity to classroom
Differential reinforcement	Pictorial representation of task
Verbal prompts and cues	Alternate dismissal
Visual prompts and cues	Interest inventory to identify motivators
🗆 Other	□ Other

# Organization

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) What the student needs
What the teacher teachesImage: Task analysisImage: Video self-monitoringImage: Differential reinforcementImage: Verbal prompts and cuesImage: Visual prompts and cuesImage: Direct instruction in organization systemsImage: ModelingImage: Other	What the student needs         Duplicates         Extended time         Shortened assignment         Dual set of materials for school and home         Step by step instructions         Color coding         Assignment notebook         Calendar
	<ul> <li>Peer tutor/buddy</li> <li>Dividers and organizers</li> <li>Work systems</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

# Working Independently

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	<i>What the student needs</i>
<ul> <li>Graduated guidance</li> <li>Differential reinforcement</li> <li>Verbal prompts and cues</li> <li>Visual prompts and cues</li> <li>Task analysis</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shortened assignments</li> <li>Study carrel</li> <li>Work systems</li> <li>Assignments and tasks given in segments</li> <li>Redirection (verbal, non-verbal, physical, visual, etc.)</li> <li>Fading prompts</li> <li>Positive/corrective feedback</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

### Decision Making

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) <i>What the student needs</i>
Self talk	Picture cues
Mnemonic strategies	Mnemonic strategies
Role playing	Verbal prompts and cues
Verbal prompts and cues	Visual prompts and cues
Visual prompts and cues	Assistive technology
Direct instruction in evaluating and	Other
choosing	
Social stories	
Other	

### Self-Evaluation

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)	
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs	
🗆 Task analysis	Picture cues	
Self-monitoring	Work systems	
Verbal prompts and cues	Rubrics and scoring guides	
Visual prompts and cues	Progress graphs	
Direct instruction in evaluating self	Checklists	
Modeling	Peer editing	
Mnemonic strategies	Self-monitoring	
🗆 Other	🗆 Other	

#### Social Competence

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)		Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)		
What the teacher teaches		What the student needs		
Video self-modeling		Student repeats directions		
Differential reinforcement		Frequent, positive feedback and specific		
Verbal prompts and cues		praise		
Visual prompts and cues		Daily/weekly home contact		
Written prompts and cues		Contracts		
Direct instruction in replacement behaviors		Student-created reinforcement menu		
Modeling		Sequential directions		
Corrective feedback with re-teaching		Short, concise directions		
Student study teams		Frequent breaks		
Planned ignoring		Opportunities for movement		
Behavior intervention plan		Signal, inference cues		
Direct instruction in explicit social skills		Proximity control		
Role playing		Structured transitions		
De-escalation strategies		Timer		
Relaxation strategies		Reinforcement menu		
Other		Peer tutor/buddy		
		Other		

# Physical Functioning

	Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	9	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)	
What the teacher teaches		What the student needs		
	Video self-modeling		One-on-one instruction	
	Differential reinforcement		Small group instruction	
	Modeling		Partial participation	
	Verbal, visual, written, and physical		Modified equipment	
	prompts and cues		Modified rules	
	Corrective feedback with re-teaching		Modified tests, activities, and assignments	
	Hand-over-hand guidance		Self-instruction	
	Redirection		Self-monitoring	
	Self-instruction		Self-talk	
	Self-monitoring		Extended time	
	Self-talk		Shortened time	
	System of least prompts		Peer tutor	
	Visualization		Shorter distances	
	Social stories		Decreased level of difficulty	
	Direct instruction in specific skills		Extra practice of skills	
	Other		Lower goal/target	
			Alternate activities	
			Adapted playing area (smaller, obstacles removed, etc.)	
			Well-defined boundaries	
			Larger goal/target	
			Larger/lighter bat, racquet, etc.	
			Frequent rest periods	
			Slower activity pace	
			Assistive technology	
			Other	

# Section 2: Lesson Plan Development

Use these instructional strategies and materials to assist your students in making progress through the Program of Studies.

Difficulty: Adapt the skill level, problem type, or the rules on how the learner may approach the work.

- Identify and focus on critical information. Determine the "need to know" content rather than "nice to know." Organize instruction around the big ideas.
- Simplify task directions.
- Introduce new vocabulary before beginning lesson.
- Photocopy pieces of research material related to subject for report or project, then read and underline/highlight main ideas and important details.
- Change rules to accommodate learner needs.
- Provide questions that ask for factual answers only.
- Provide questions that require shore answers only.
- Use advanced organizers and post-organizers to introduce and summarize lesson content.
- Highlight, underline, or color-code main ideas, important vocabulary, and/or key concepts.
- Highlight root words to aid in decoding.
- Discuss task and check for clear understanding of all parts of assignment from the beginning.
- Frequently restate concepts/directions using short phrases.
- Provide handouts summarizing important information.
- Give an outline listing the main ideas and related subtopics. Provide space to take additional notes.
- Provide casuals (e.g., multimedia presentations, transparencies, flip charts) to list important concepts.
- When assignment requires drawing diagrams, provide diagram and have student label parts.
- Require less detailed drawings (e.g., structure of cell).
- Provide handbook of grammar and punctuation rules and review frequently and allow student to use as reference.
- Provide handbook of grammar and punctuation rules and review frequently and allow student to use as reference.
- On a cue card, provide list of adjectives, adverbs, to use as reference.
- On a cue card, list steps in math processes/formulas to use as references.
- Allow the use of calculator to figure math problems.
- For language exercises, (i.e., punctuation) provide copy of assignment and require only the addition of appropriate punctuation.
- When asking for students to express their ideas in writing on a given subject, allow student to make a list of words that reflect the content.
- Provide an adapted test of the same title.
- Provide choice of reading materials that match interest and skill level.
- Chunk material for easier comprehension.

Deli	very: Adapt the way instruction is delivered to the learner.
٠	Reduce amount of copying from text and board.
•	Provide copy of vocabulary/terms instead of copying from text.
•	Provide manuscript copy of lecture notes.
•	Posters of steps for specific learning strategies (open response, writing process, formulas).
•	Alert student to focus before expressing key points.
٠	Read sections of the text aloud or have volunteers to read aloud.
•	Develop study guides to be completed as material is read.
•	Use cued notes.
٠	Read questions and discuss before the student writes answers
٠	Provide books on tape, or allow student to use a text reader.
•	Provide chapter outlines.
•	Instruct and provide directions using a step-by-step process (sequential & numbered).
•	Visual displays and graphic organizers
•	Analogies, stories, examples, non-examples
•	Conduct large group discussion before assigning group work.
•	Avoid crowded, cluttered worksheets by utilizing techniques such as blocking, cutting (cut
	worksheets into sections, folding) and highlighting, color-coding or underlining
•	Provide diagrams (i.e., water cycle) and pre-labeled cards to place on diagrams.
•	Provide many opportunities for processing (before, during, and after lesson)
•	Teach mnemonic devices
•	Teach students how to interpret graphs, charts, and illustrations
•	Give written directions to supplement verbal directions.
•	Paraphrase information
•	Encourage feedback to check for understanding
•	Record questions on tape recorder
•	Tape alternate pages for read one page, listen to second page
•	Provide additional directions and information
•	Assist in prewriting activities and provide writing prompts
•	Show project examples that others have done and point out and list key features that
	students must include.
•	Demonstrate math concepts using concrete objects before requiring independent work
•	Vary the pace and change tasks frequently
•	Use cooperative learning groups
•	Use multi-sensory instructional strategies
•	Keep directions concise and simple
•	Monitor the student's understanding by asking student to repeat directions
•	Include rebus pictures with written directions for students who are unable to read
•	Place a piece of yellow acetate or yellow shelf liner (hot cover) over the page of print to
	enhance contrast, darken print, and focus student on smaller chunks
•	Use black marker pens to trace over directions and darken print for students with low vision.
•	Always state/write the goals and objectives at the beginning of each lesson.
•	Connect previous day's learning with new lesson.
•	Provide all information in a logically organized and sequential format.
•	Vary the level of questions during class discussion to include all students.
•	Use closure strategies regularly.
•	Connect to student's prior knowledge.

- Use a variety of practice formats.
- Incorporate active learning strategies.
- Give immediate reinforcement of correct response.
- Give immediate correction of errors.
- Provide individual student instruction when needed.
- Use concrete and manipulative objects at all grade levels.
- Teach reading within all content areas.
- Use specific questions to guide content reading
- Communicate your expectations.

#### • Lab work.

- Problem based inquiry.
- Independent projects.
- Small group projects.
- Whole group projects.
- Use picture metaphors or storytelling.
- Use music.
- Teach memory strategies including mnemonic devices.
- Color and visual symbols.
- Use music to enhance learning.
- Teach using multi-sensory modes including multiple intelligences and learning styles.
- Use interval learning and processing time.

#### Assessment: Adapt how the student can respond to instruction.

- Provide a menu of options for student to demonstrate knowledge other than (or in addition to) pencil/paper tests
- Use verbal responses, a communication book, or show knowledge with hands-on materials.
- Draw and write sentences to demonstrate comprehension.
- Make a poster or dictate a report instead of writing.
- Use technology (e.g., PowerPoint presentation)
- Dictate into tape recorder.
- Dictate answers to peers.
- Assign a reader
- Assign a scribe.
- Verbal descriptions of diagrams instead of drawing.
- Choice of cursive or manuscript handwriting.
- Allow for spelling errors.
- Accept key responses instead of complete sentences.
- Give option of verbal assignment.
- Provide additional space to record written responses.
- Emphasize important words in written assessments through underlining, color-coding, bolding, and enlarged print.
- Reduce number of choices on multiple-choice or matching tests.
- For language lessons, have student read sentences aloud and verbalize corrections instead of writing.
- Allow demonstration to answers in math using concrete materials.
- Paraphrase.

•	Prompts and cueing.
٠	Extended time.
•	Provide each student with a small chalkboard or whiteboard, old sock for erasing, and chalk or
	a dry erase marker for written responses.
•	Index cards can be used to respond to true/false or agree/disagree statements. Once
	question is asked, student shows response by holding up his card.
•	Thumbs up/thumbs down to encourage active group participation during presentations.
•	Include one direction per sentence.
•	Underline or box directions.
•	Provide examples of correct responses.
•	Use large, bold print when possible.
•	When creating multiple-choice tests, exclude "all of the above" and "none of the above"
	statements.
•	When creating matching tests, organize both columns so student's choices are clear and
	concise. Present matching statements/answers in blocks of five. Double space between
	blocks of information.
٠	When creating true/false tests, eliminate words such as "all" or "never." Avoid using double
	negatives.
•	Create fill-in-the-blank tests by placing the choices under the blank space.
•	Use a variety of formats to review for several days before a test or a quiz (i.e., quiz bowls,
	small group reviews, question & answer period, study buddies, SMARTS Learning Strategies).
•	When giving essay tests, provide the student with a blank outline format for organization of
	ideas. Highlight or underline key words in questions.
•	Have the student demonstrate knowledge learned by performing or demonstrating key
	concepts.
•	Provide all students a copy of the test so that they do not have to guess what is "need to
	know" content.
•	Provide study guides.
•	Vary testing format.
•	Design collages, posters, timelines of events, and storyboards to manipulate the information.
•	Develop and conduct surveys.
•	Create maps, graphs, diagrams
•	Design and play simulation game activities.
•	Write and perform skits.
•	Design an inquiry project.
•	Provide scoring guides/rubrics to clarify expectations.
٠	Use a grading contract detailing the basis for grades.
٠	Use labels.
•	Have students design overhead presentations.
٠	Provide an outline of content.
•	Have students create photo essays.
•	Journal entry
•	Illustrated book
•	Slide show.
•	PowerPoint presentation.
•	Models.
•	Diorama
•	Art project

• F	Felt board of storyboard
• }	Handmade puzzle
• [	Debate
• (	Oral report
• (	Chant or song
• \	Walking tour talk
• F	Radio Advertisement
• 5	Storytelling
• [	Demonstration
• [	Dramatization
• F	Role play
• (	Chalkboard walk
• [	Design and run a business
• (	Charades
• L	Large construction project
• F	Poetry
• /	Allow student to take the test a second time
• 1	Taped tests
• (	Dpen book exams
• F	Frequent but shorter quizzes

• Encourage the student to summarize what they have learned that was NOT asked on the test.

#### Size: Adapt the number of items that the learner is expected to learn or complete.

- Reduce the number of terms a learner must memorize at any one time.
- Integrate several short, learning activities rather than a single long one into the session.
- Select fewer comprehension questions to complete.
- Reduce amount of required writing. (Don't use writing as a punitive consequence.)
- When giving a language assignment to complete on the same concept, require fewer sentences to be completed.
- Reduce the spelling list.
- Assign a specific number of math "problems" and allow student to choose those problems.
- Limit the number of concepts presented on each test.
- Divide the test into segments. Each segment should have individual directions and should be graded separately.

Time: Adapt the time allotted for learning, task completion, or testing.		
٠	Individualize a time line (through the student planner) for completing task. This may include	
	time limits and time extensions.	
•	When assignments require answers to comprehension questions, give the material several days early and have parents, aide, or special education teacher to read the material with the students and discuss the comprehension questions.	
٠	Provide extra classroom time to work on assignments.	
٠	Allow assignments to be taken home to complete.	
•	Permit re-take spelling tests.	
•	Spend more time on complex math processes. Do much review and give fewer problems but	

#### more days to practice those processes.

- Recognize effort and do not require the completion of the entire activity.
- Teacher/assistant can work in advance to assist in generating ideas for participation to contribute to group discussions.
- Prioritize assignments and/or steps to completing assignments.
- Alternate quiet and active tasks. Set time limits for specific task completion.
- Increase time allowed for completion of tests or assignments.
- Reduce the length of the test.
- Space short work periods with breaks or change of tasks.
- Follow a specific, consistent routine.
- Post the daily schedule on the board for students who like the big picture.
- Develop classroom routines and celebrations and use them.

#### Environment: Adapt the physical setting.

- Post daily work, schedules, and homework assignments at eye level in front of class.
- Surround student with peers who model appropriate behavior.
- Use a study carrel.
- Use proximity seating
- Be aware of student's sensory preferences.
- Provide a distraction-free zone.
- Encourage students to find "best study place."
- Help student keep workspace free of unnecessary materials.
- Be aware of student allergies.
- Provide extra structure during transition times.
- Review class/school guidelines and classroom rules frequently.
- Be aware of assignment of schedules in regard to "on-task" behaviors.
- Engage the student in community-based instruction.

#### Level of Support: Increase the amount of personal assistance with a specific learner.

- Assign peer buddy.
- Assign teaching assistant.
- Assign peer tutor.
- Pair students for review games and questioning.
- Have student use a scribe.
- Have student orally respond to a test.
- Pair students to develop a duet story.
- Use small groups to master specific content.
- Use graphic organizers for note-taking.
- Use cued notes for note-taking.
- Use cooperative learning groups.

#### Participation: Adapt the extent to which a learner is actively involved in a task.

- Integrate choral response into lessons.
- Use instructional games.
- Use Think-Pair-Share strategy.
- Use Turn-to-Your-Neighbor strategy.
- Involve student in listening and participating in group discussions, but do not require a written response.

# Organization: Instruct the student in organization techniques to assist within the classroom and school situation.

- Set clear time limits for assignments.
- Questioning at the end of each sentence or paragraph.
- Allow additional time to complete tasks and take notes.
- Highlights main facts in the book or photocopied pages.
- Provide materials checklist.
- Ask student to paraphrase directions give.
- Use a student assignment notebook.
- Assign student a volunteer homework buddy.
- Lend student a second set of books for home.

# Motivation Strategies: Students can only be motivated to do tasks they are physically and mentally capable of doing.

- Use a symbol system for correct response.
- Send home daily progress reports.
- Keep graphs and charts of student's progress.
- Conference with student's parent.
- Conference with student's other teachers.
- Use behavior performance charts.
- Use checks for accuracy.
- Use goal setting or contracts with student.
- Use immediate reinforcement of correct response.
- Develop a reward or point system.