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) <i>What the student needs</i>
 Visual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts and cues 	 Visual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts and cues
Cue cards	American Sign Language
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 Instruc	
What the teacher tea	hes What the student needs
 Direct instruction in listenir 	strategies 🛛 Repeated directions
Modeling	Frequent comprehension checks
Chunking	Visual prompts
 Written prompts or direction 	s 🛛 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

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
Modeling	Self-monitoring checklists
Vocal strategies	Calming strategies cues
Social skills	Variety of questioning techniques
Calming strategies	Signal system for recognizing abusive vocal
Self-monitoring strategies	patterns
Visualization techniques	Other
Recognition of vocal abusive patterns	
Oral motor intervention	
🗆 Other	

Fluency

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) 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	
Öther	

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	 Oral/visual presentation of materials above
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	 Manipulatives (i.e., letter tiles, flash cards,
and associations and precision in word	etc.)
usage	 Access to technology (i.e., computer,
Identifying and pronouncing words and reading fluently orally includes:	software, voice-to-text software, etc.)
 Using content clues; 	
 Visual word recognition strategies 	
including environmental prints;	
 Word analysis strategies such as 	
prefixes, suffices, compound words	
and word derivations;	
• Text management strategies such as	
rereading/reading ahead, deep	
reading, skimming/scanning;	
 Decoding strategies such as 	
identifying word families, chunking,	
point & slide, looking for known words	
inside words;	
• Cross-check across systems (does the	
word make sense, sound like language,	
do the letters match the sounds) or	
ask another reader.	

Reading Comprehension

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)
What the teacher teaches	What the student needs
 Graphic organizers 	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
 List what you know 	above independent reading level
 Explore what you want to know 	Manipulatives (i.e., story strips, etc.)
 Access information 	Advance organizers
Reflect on what you're learning	Visual prompts
 Now make connections 	Note-taking guides
 KWL Strategy 	Study guides
 List what you know 	🗆 Other
 Tell what you want 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	
Think aloud Ninest instruction in menitoring for	
Direct instruction in: monitoring for meaning determining importance	
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	
	Direct instruction in idea development,		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	
	Direct instruction in open-response writing,		Copies of overheads (notes, directions,	
	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	
			Access to technology (i.e., computer,	
			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

VOCATIONAL

Task Completion / On Task Behavior

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)		Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS)		
What the teacher teaches		What the student needs		
🗆 Modeling	I		Modified tests and assignments	
Partial period	articipation		Use of timer	
🗆 Self-talk	<		Dual set of materials for school and home	
🗆 Video se	lf-modeling		Paraphrasing	
🗆 Differen	tial reinforcement		Extended time	
🗆 Self-mor	nitoring/evaluation		Rubrics and scoring guides	
Student	task analysis		Peer tutor	
🗆 Graphic 🛛	organizer		Mentors	
🗆 System o	of least prompts		Oral presentation of materials	
🗆 Simultan	eous prompting		Redirection and corrective feedback	
🗆 Cueing (v	erbal, nonverbal, visual, picture,		Behavior contract	
photo, et	rc.)		Environmental modifications	
🗆 Other			Assistive technology	
			Work systems	
			Graphic organizers	
			Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples,	
			models, flow chart)	
			Previewing assignment	
			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) <i>What the student needs</i>	
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 teaches□Task analysis□Video self-monitoring□Differential reinforcement□Verbal prompts and cues□Visual prompts and cues□Direct instruction in organization systems□Modeling□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	
	 Peer tutor/buddy Dividers and organizers Work systems Other 	

Working Independently

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

Decision Making

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) <i>What the teacher teaches</i>		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 choosing		Other	
Social stories			
Other			

Self-Evaluation

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) What the teacher teaches	Supplementary Aids & Services (SAS) <i>What the student needs</i>	
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)		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.
•	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.
٠	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.
•	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.
•	Use a grading contract detailing the basis for grades.
•	Use labels.
•	Have students design overhead presentations.
•	Provide an outline of content.
•	Have students create photo essays.
•	Journal entry
•	Illustrated book
•	Slide show.
•	PowerPoint presentation.
•	Models.
•	Diorama
•	Art project

•	Felt board of storyboard
•	Handmade puzzle
•	Debate
•	Oral report
•	Chant or song
•	Walking tour talk
•	Radio Advertisement
•	Storytelling
•	Demonstration
•	Dramatization
•	Role play
•	Chalkboard walk
•	Design and run a business
•	Charades
•	Large construction project
•	Poetry
•	Allow student to take the test a second time
•	Taped tests
•	Open book exams
•	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.