



Best Practices:





~ Dr. Rebekah Dyer ~

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- 20 years in the field of special education
- Doctoral degree in organizational leadership w/emphasis in Special Education
- International Presenter on Autism
- Research interests include special education, inclusion of individuals with disabilities, dyslexia, differentiated instruction and disability ministry.
- Strengths in teaching include building relationships with students, communication, and classroom engagement.

GRAND CANYON UNIVERSIT





Session Outcomes:

- Understand the specific needs of students with disabilities in the online classroom.
- Implement effective teaching strategies to set all students up for success, regardless of any differences.
- Design virtual experiences that will meet the needs of all learners.





What are you currently doing to support students with disabilities in your virtual classroom?







"In a sea of happy little faces in a Brady Bunch-style gallery, I saw a white board with a message on it, propped up on a desk. I strained my eyes to see it, and it read: "I can't learn like this. I have special needs." The kid was nowhere in sight. A parent had given up trying to get their child to engage on Zoom. On day four (Branstetter, 2020)."

WHY???





DIFFERENTIATION



Does it count as differentiated instruction if I print their worksheets on different colored paper?





Differentiated Instruction

Quantity

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

For example:

Reduce the number of social studies terms a learner must learn at any one time. Add more activies or worksheets.

Time

Adapt the time allotted and allowed for learning, task completion, or testing,

For example:

Individualize a timeline for completing a task; pace learning differently (increase or decrease) for some learners.

Input

Adapt the way instruction is delivered to the learner.

For example:

Use different visual aids, enlarge text, plan more concrete examples, provide hands-on activities, place students in cooperative groups, pre-teach key concepts or terms before the lesson

Difficulty

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

For example:

Allow the use of a calculator to figure math problems; simplify task directions; change rules to accommodate learner needs.

Participation

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

For example:

In geography, have a student hold the globe, while others point out locations. Ask the student to lead a group. Have the student turn the pages while you are reading to the group.

Alternate Goals

Adapt the goals or outcome expectations while using the same materials. When routinely utilized, this is only for students with moderate to severe disabilities.

For example:

In social studies, expect a student to be able to locate the colors of the states on a map, while other students learn to locate each state and name each capital.



Level of Support

Increase the amount of personal assistance to keep the student on task or to reinforce or prompt use of specific skills. Enhance adultstudent relationships; use physical space and environmental structure.

For example: Assign peer buddies, teaching assistants, peer tutors, or cross age tutors.

Output

Adapt how the student can respond to instruction.

For example:

Instead of answering questions in writing, allow a verbal response, use a communication book for some students, allow students to show knowledge with hands on materials.

Substitute Curriculum

Provide different instruction and materials to meet a learner's individual goals. When routinely utilized, this is only for students with moderate to severe disabilities.

For example:

During a language test a student is learning toileting skills with an aide.



Understanding Needs





Is this classroom?

- Survey your students
- 1:1 support
- Review data!!!
- Preferred mode of communication
- Reflect and modify

Understanding Needs

different than the traditional

- Use parents as a resource

Put the relationship before academic rigor





SOMETIMES THE THING YOUR STUDENTS NEED MOST, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH WHAT'S ON YOUR LESSON PLAN. SPELATIONSHIPGOALS.LIFE

Understanding Needs



What can you do to establish and foster relationships with students online?







Focus

The primary focus is on Social Emotional Needs of students.

Impact

Schools that focus on SEL can see an average of 11% improvement in academics

Non-Academic Convos

Learn about your students, share about yourself, assess their emotional state

Brain Breaks

Provide opportunities for brain and physical breaks.

Students w/disabilities

One of the key factors for academic success is having support systems, like caring adults who help them navigate the challenges they face.

Mindfulness

Incoporate strategies for students to learn to regulate their emotions.



Social & Emotional Strategies

- Build community

Understanding Needs

• Bridge school to home • Engage the whole child • Teach growth mindset



Learning Competencies



Understanding Needs

- 1. Self-awareness
- 2.Self-management
- 3. Social awareness
- 4. Relationship skills
- 5. Responsible decision-making







What to look for...

- Lack of engagement (peers or adults)
- Descrease in achievement
- Unresponsive
- Changes in behavior



Understanding Needs



ENGAGE THE WHOLE CHILD



Understanding Needs

STUDENTS MUST BE.... SUPPORTED







GROWTH MINDSET Is Freedom

Perseveres in the face of failures

Effort is required to build new skills

Finds inspiration in others success

Accepts criticism

Desires to learn

Builds abilities

@BigLifeJournal

Understanding Needs

FIXED MINDSET Is Limiting

- Avoids challenges
- Ignores feedback
- Threatened by others success
 - Desires to look smart
 - Gives up easily
 - **Fixed** abilities

Effective Teaching Strategies



Teaching Strategies

CLASSROOM REMINDERS

Best practices for maximizing learning

ONLINE ETIQUETTE

Observing good behavior in our virtual classroom

Tips for Remote Learning Success

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Craft a Digital Roadmap.

Policies and guidance at the state, district, and school levels can help prevent a lot of frustration and disappointment with online learning tools.

Help Students Learn Around the Clock.

Many students and families will need the flexibility to do classwork on nights and weekends.

Icons: Getty SOURCE: Education Week reporting

Teaching Strategies

Prioritize Sustained Online Engagement.

(1)

Engagement with online tools dropped towards the end of this spring; schools will have to focus on sustaining long-term engagement this fall.



Simplify. Simplify. Simplify.

Students need tools without a steep learning curve that they can navigate on their own or that parents can learn quickly.

Be Clear

Communication must be clear & consistent.



Teaching Strategies



SCHEDULE

EXPECTATIONS

SET THEM UP FOR SUCCESS!



OBJECTIVES



Teaching Strategies

Explain course/lesson objectives.

Make connections between activties/assignments and the objectives.

Have students reflect on their learning with the objectives.

Questioning Strategies



- compare to ____?"
- Predicting: "What will do next?"
- Describing: "What did you observe happening?"



• Seeking out evidence: "What makes you think that ____?" • Explaining: "What are some of the causes that led to

• Relating concepts, ideas and opinions: "How does that



Virtual Experiences

Zoom meeting, with video





Zoom meeting,





Cameras Off or On???

- them instead.

• You can teach self-conscious students to turn off the self-view mode. • If possible, don't require students to turn on their cameras - encourage



Engaging Students Virtually

- Waiting Rooms
- Brief Office Hours
- Embedded Feedback
- Personal Videos
- Phone Calls
- Texts







Provide Choices!!!





JUST BECAUSE YOU COVERED IT. THAT DOESN'T MEAN THEY LEARNED IT.



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