The AAC Classroom

Creating an Educational Environment to Support Unity Users

Marilyn J. Buzolich, Ph.D., CCC-SLP ACTS Founder/Director Bridge School Co-Founder ACTS 350 Santa Ana Avenue San Francisco, CA 94127 415-333-7739 www.acts-at.com mjbuz@aol.com

What is the AAC Classroom?



An educational setting for children who use AAC and AT as their primary tools for learning and participation



An environment that supports developing competence using AAC and AT



A program that provides access to a modified general education curriculum with necessary accommodations



A community that maximizes inclusion opportunities for all students

Why do we need it?

- Students need to develop mastery with tools for communication and writing.
- Students need to be active participants in the educational setting.
- Students require additional support in AAC, language and literacy development due to their unique needs.
- AAC classroom teams are most knowledgeable in developing and supporting Participation Plans for Students using AAC/ AT in the general education setting.

Best Practices in the AAC Classroom

Classroom Engineering

Interactive Strategies Technology & Materials

Instructional Strategies

Curriculum

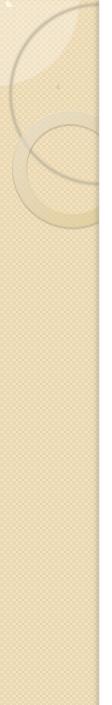
Students are entitled by law to have :

- Access to general education curriculum
- Assistive technology equipment and services as determined by the IEP team
- Accommodations and modifications necessary to participate in a general education curriculum
- Measureable benefit from their educational program as demonstrated in appropriate and ongoing assessment



Start from Scratch!

Classroom Engineering



Furnishings



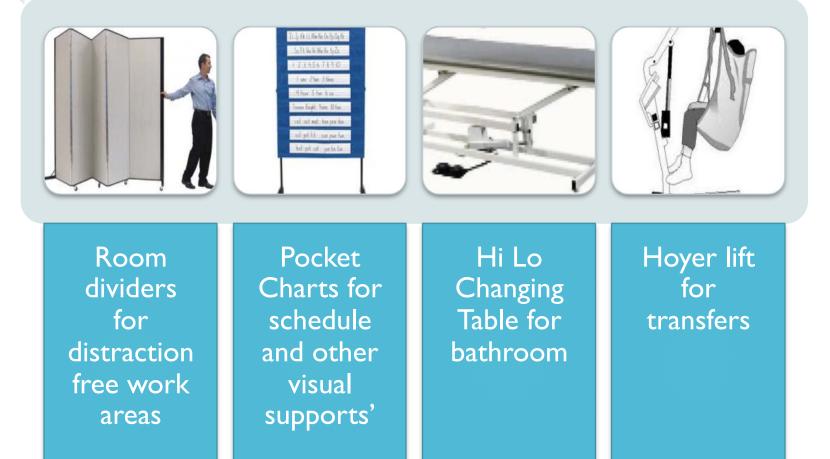




Horseshoe Table for large group instruction Half-moon Table for small group instruction Rolling Chairs for staff



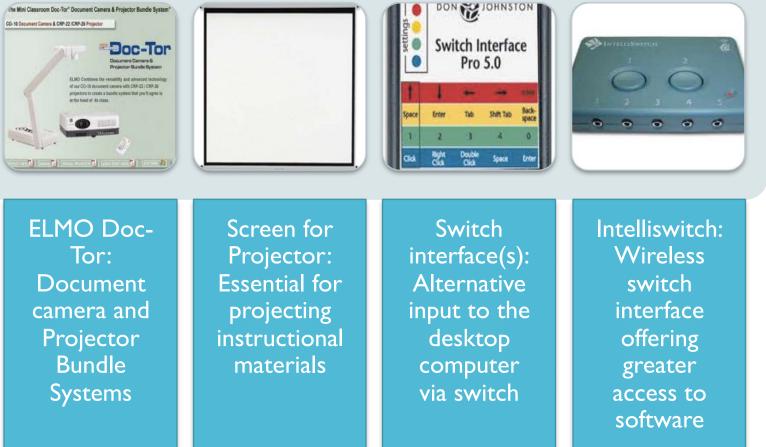
More Furnishings



Equipment & Materials



Additional Hardware



Access to Computer Options



Intellikeys: provides keyboard alternative access for individuals who have difficulty using standard keyboard



Key guards for standard keyboards, made by Tap Plastics



Envoy/Discover Pro: provides onscreen keyboard access for MAC or PC users: Can be used in combination with a Tracker



Traxsys Roller Ball: mouse emulation



Traxsys Joystick: mouse emulation



Big Red Switches, Jelly Beans & Spec Switches

Educational Software





Clicker 5

Microsoft Office Student Edition

Intellitools Classroom Suite



D.J. Solo 6 Literacy Suite



D.J. Start To Finish Core Content



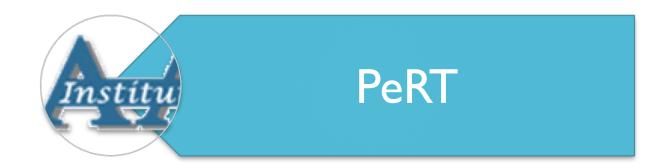
D.J. Start to Finish Literacy Starters

Additional Software Needs



PASS Software





Internet Resources

www.bookshare.org

Register a student to receive free text materials in an electronic format. Search online for 42,000 digital books, textbooks, and other reading materials.



https://unique.n2y.com/

Teach age-appropriate material to students. Lessons are aligned to content standards and include differentiated tasks to meet every students' needs.



www.news-2-you.com

A weekly on-line newspaper for beginning readers and downloadable activities related to a given weekly topic.



www.raz-kids.com

On-line leveled books and reading quizzes program. Students listen to books read aloud with vocabulary and pronunciation support, or read without support



www.accessiblebookcollection.org

Site provides electronic books for all grade levels. Change font and background color . Download book from web site.

Additional Internet Resources



www.aex.intellitools.com/main.php

Free Classroom Suite Activities can be downloaded, used, or modified. Over 4299 specifically for Unity Users.

http://www.aaclanguagelab.com/resources

Free language lesson plans, materials, and teaching resources available on the Prentke Romich web site.



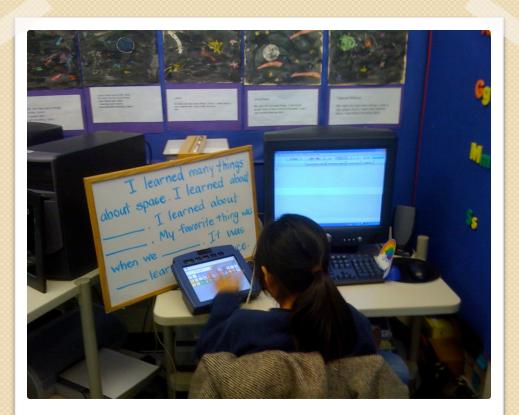
www.learningmagicinc.com

Download setups for free to use with Classroom Suite, Clicker 5, and My Own Book Shelf. Includes media video clips



http://bridgeschool.org/transition/multimodal/index.php

Teaching and communication strategies and activities are available online along with ideas for implementing AAC/AT in the classroom



AAC Classroom at Patterson Elementary, Fremont, CA

Engineering the Classroom for Learning and Communication

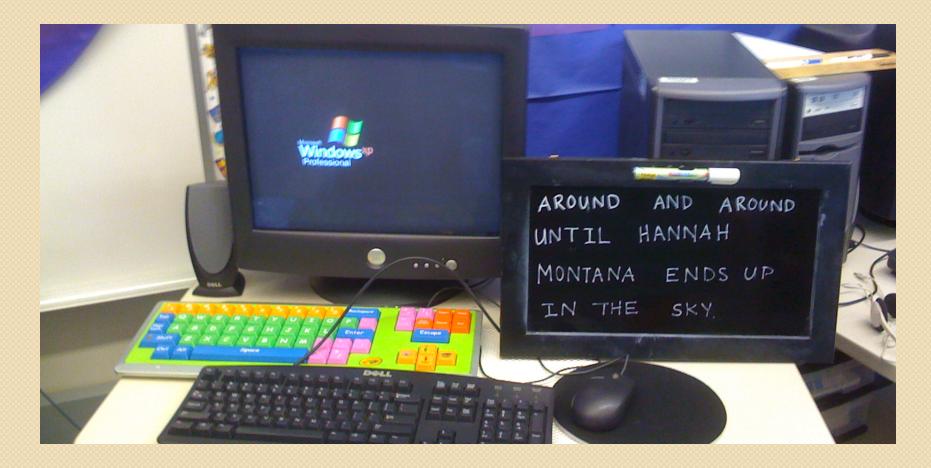
UNITY WALL



WRITING WORKSTATIONS



WRITING CENTER



INDIVIDUAL WORK STATION



MORNING MEETING



SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION



LARGE GROUP INSTRUCTION



COMMUNICATION GROUP





COMMUNICATION GROUP

iChat Communication Group at Fairmont Elementary

LITERACY INSTRUCTION





Low Technology used for instructionally demanding literacy activity for this student

LITERACY INSTRUCTION



Teacher introduces Journal activity

SENTENCE FRAMES



Student using eye gaze input on the Eco2 with EcoPoint SGD

USING SGD KEYBOARD



Don Johnson Literacy Starters

USE OF LCD PANEL



Access Literature

SPACES ARE CLEARLY DEFINED AND LABELED

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ARE LABELED AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE





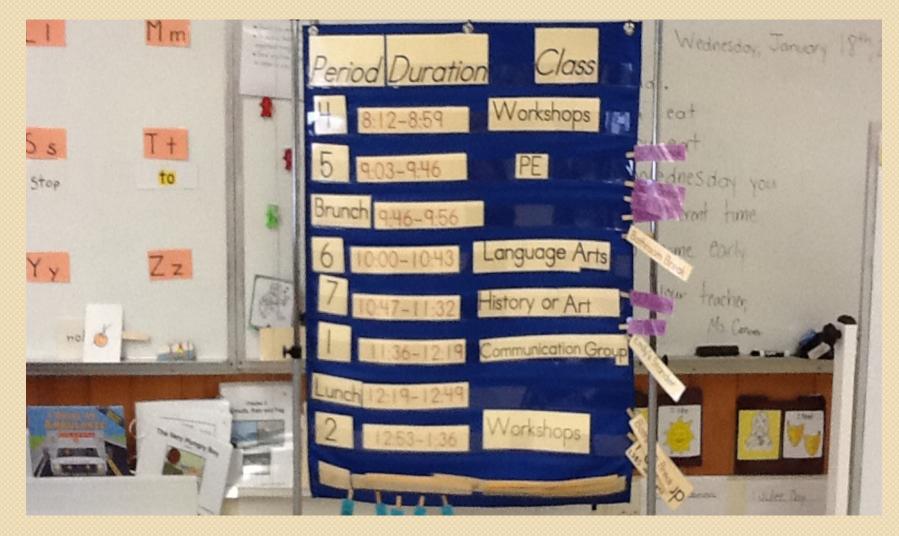
Categorically Grouped Literature

CLASSROOM IS NEAT AND WELL ORGANIZED

STUDENTS CAN EASILY ACCESS MATERIALS



POSTED CLASSROOM SCHEDULE

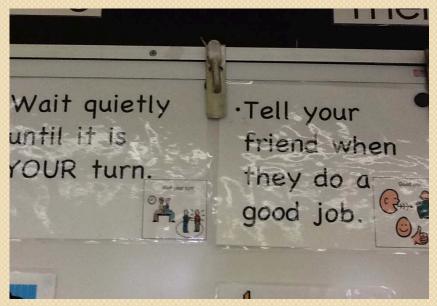




POSTED CLASSROOM RULES

POSTED COMMUNICATION RULES







Large Multi Color Coded Keys and Display Board

COMPUTER PERIPHERALS



Science unit on the planets

DISPLAYED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS



What we know and what we want to find out

INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS FOR SCIENCE EXPERIMENTS

DISTRACTION FREE WORK STATIONS





Icon sequences for phrases on movable display board

VISUAL SUPPORTS ARE POSTED ON DISPLAY BOARDS



Targeted sentence frames on classroom wall

BULLETIN BOARDS AS VISUAL SUPPORTS



Targeted phrases and sentence frames

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ALL THE BOARD AREAS



Unity action words on classroom wall board

CREATE BOARDS TO GO WITH INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS



Unity vocabulary and phrases targeted in IEP

CREATE THE VISUAL SUPPORTS FOR NEEDED VOCABULARY

TARGETED PHRASES

Instructing another teacher





Unity on fireworks words on classroom display board

MAKEYOUR DISPLAYS FUN AND ENTICING TO THE EYE



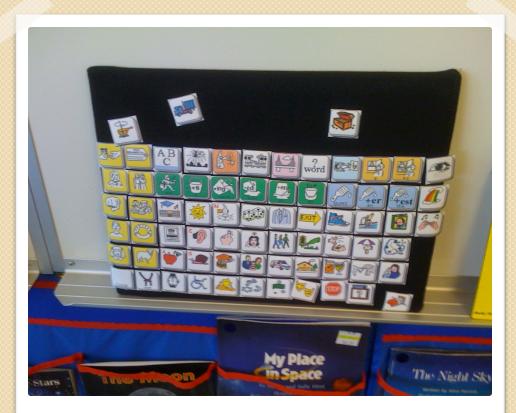
Visual supports for 45 one-hit, 45 sequenced, 60 one-hit and 60 sequenced

ICON WALL



Vantage Lite 60-icon velcroed on felt board

DISPLAY BOARD



Unity 84 icons velcroed on felt display board

PORTABILITY OF THIS DISPLAY MAKES IT EASY TO GRAB AND USE



Fringe vocabulary on display board

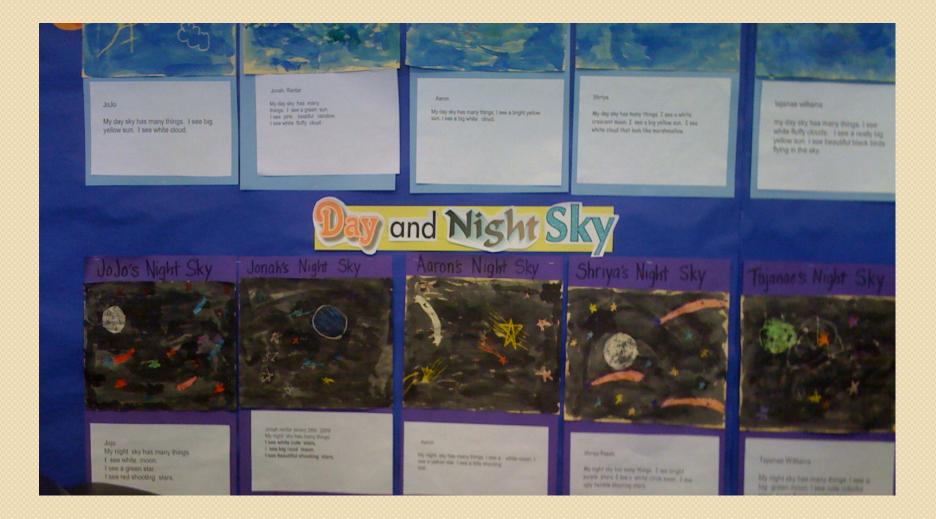
FRINGE VOCABULARY

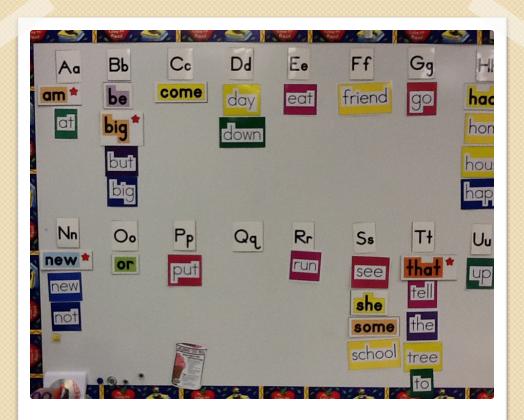


Display board to support sentence formulation

SENTENCE BUILDING

STUDENT WORK DISPLAYED THROUGHOUT THE ROOM





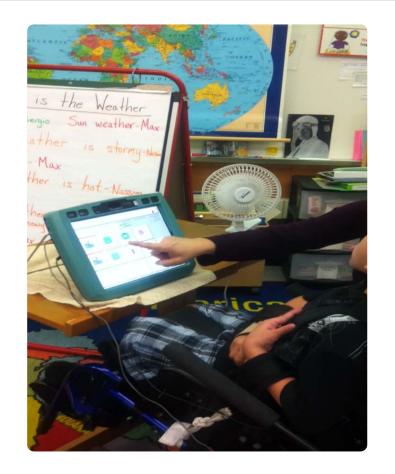
Word wall serves as a dictionary reference for students

BULLETIN BOARDS ARE STUDENT-FOCUSED



Single Spec Switch access to a Vanguard Plus

SGD SETUP



Classroom Staff are familiar with the basic operation of the SGD in the classroom.



Reading the Class Letter with LSBS

Classroom staff are able to use single/ multiple digitized voice recording devices appropriately to support students' needs.



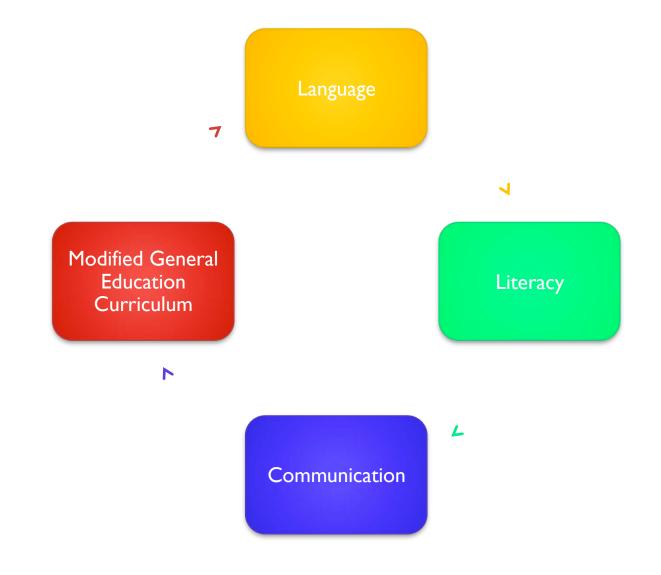
LSBS for specific vocabulary repeated in story, Use of SGD for "Can I turn the page?" and use of low tech systems for student in a stander.

Classroom staff are able to use multiple communication systems appropriately during instructional activities.

Classroom Staff are able to:

- Use hardware and software applications competently
- Maintain the operation of the SGDs in the classroom
- Demonstrate familiarity with vocabulary organization on SGDs
- Program communication software on the SGD
- Set up students' SGDs and computers for participation in instructional activities

Curriculum: What are we teaching?



How do we do it?

- Use standards-based curriculum modified to meet the language needs of the students
- Use supplementary curriculum (Unique Learning) based on the Common Core Standards
 - Each month Language Arts, Science, and Social Studies Lessons are selected
 - Visual supports for all of the lessons are generated using the PASS software for Unity users as well as the visual supports that come with the monthly units

Standards Based Curriculum: Unique Learning





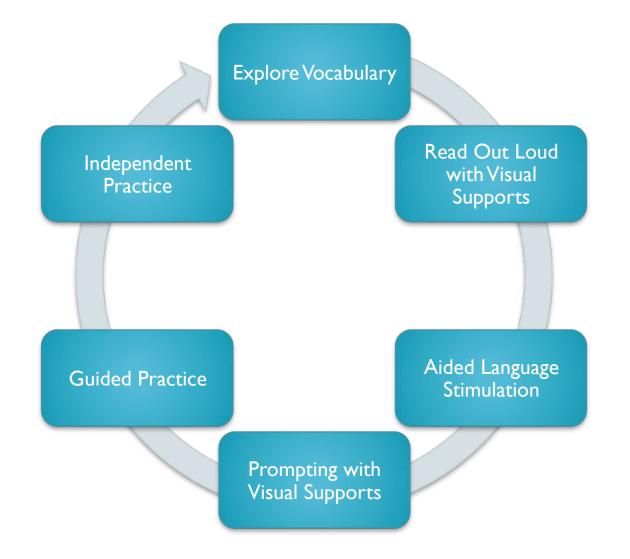
Relating Instruction to Grade Level Curriculum

Teacher is able to modify curriculum based on the standards to meet students' needs.

Language Arts: Reading

- Teacher selects what phrase, sentence, or passage the student is responsible for reading so every student can participate.
- A vocabulary set in Language Builder is created for each student so only vocabulary necessary for reading the story is visible to the student.
- Students are encouraged to explore their vocabulary when Vocabulary Builder is turned on and prior to the start of the reading lesson.

Instructional & Interactive Strategies



Repetition as a Teaching Strategy

- Teacher reads through the story and students focus on the text.
- The second time the teacher reads the story the para-educators model with aided language stimulation using the visual supports
- The third time the teacher reads the story students read their line or phrase using the visual supports

Read Out Loud with Visual Supports





PROMPTING WITH VISUAL SUPPORTS



Para educator uses visual supports and ALS to model the language required for the activity.

AIDED LANGUAGE STIMULATION



Para educator uses visual supports and SGD to model the language.

Para educators are able to use Aided Language Stimulation appropriately with students

What is Aided Language Stimulation?

Aided Language Stimulation is "the process of providing an aided language model to the student using AAC strategies" (Goossens', Crain, & Elder, 1992).

Process for ALS

Make sure the student is attending.

Provide visual input at a slow pace, allowing student to see what you are pointing to and process the information.

Vary the amount of visual model provided based on the proficiency of the student.

Pair the visual model with verbal input



Student using proximity switch to scan Eco2 with Language Builder on.

GUIDED PRACTICE



Reading Targeted Sentences

Students take turns reading.



Students read independently.



Student generating language independently

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

More Instructional Strategies

- Students are provided as much time as they need to "read" their selected text.
- Para-educators observe (from behind) and offer support after observing the student attempting 3 times (Rule of 3).
- Students always have their visual supports available as a reference.
- Students take story and visual supports home to practice with their families.



Pareducator implementing the "RULE OF 3"

Para-educator observes student carefully and provides support when necessary after three attempts



Para educator providing visual support to student

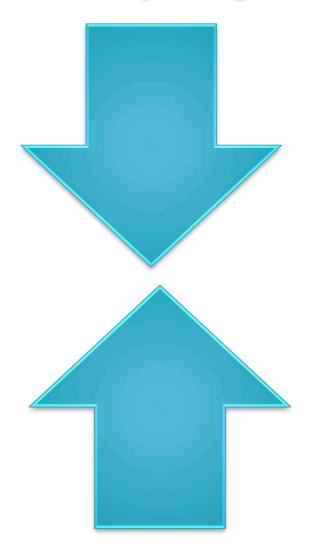
Para educators support students during instruction.



Prompting

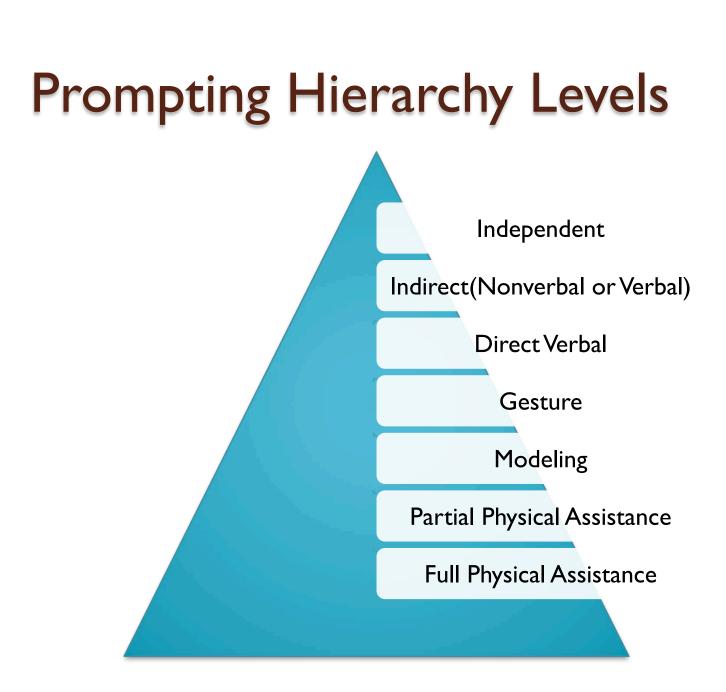
- Prompting is a systematic method for assisting a student in learning or acquiring a new skill.
- Prompts are used as a support when necessary and phased out as the skill is firmly established

Prompting Hierarchies



Use a most-to-least prompting hierarchy when learning a new skill

After the skill is established, use a least-to-most hierarchy to allow the student to attempt the task before providing support.



Comprehension Strategies



More Instructional Strategies

- Para Educators are able to implement curricular modifications
- Classroom Staff are able to support students in mainstreamed settings and maximize participation
- Classroom staff are able to collect data on student performance
- Para Educators maintain a low profile when supporting students during instructional or interactive activities.

Partner Interaction Strategies





Observational Skills

Observe student as he/she interacts with familiar partners (teacher, specialists)

Determine what makes it possible for the student to communicate effectively

Familiarize yourself with the vocabulary available in the AAC systems

Maintain focus on the student at all times

Validate Communication

Unaided: Gestures, Verbalizations, eye gaze, facial expressions, proxemics

Aided Low Technology (manual displays)

Aided Lite Technology (digitized recording devices)

Aided High Technology

SGD

Allow them to have their own voice

Resist the urge to interpret, embellish, and talk for the child

Try not to "predict" what they are going to say

Give them an opportunity to say what they want to say in their own words

Age-Appropriate Interaction

 Regardless of the perceived level of functioning it is essential that you interact with the student at a level appropriate to his/her chronological age.

Natural Communication Style



Minimize your focus on the tools they are using to communicate.



Respond to what the student is saying and not "how" the student is saying it.

Increase Communication Opportunities

Make statements, comments, and questions, and elicit communication and language from the student

Expect a response

Wait for a response

Monitor the number and quality of opportunities provided throughout the day



Stop Talking





- Students who use AAC need more time to process what you say and to formulate a response
- Speak less and require more (Communication Participation) from the student
- Keep track of what you said, so when the student produces an utterance, you can determine if the response is related



- Refrain from dominating the speaking turn
- Do not walk away when the student is formulating a response to your statement, questions, or comment
- Wait patiently, orient toward them, and try not to "fill in" with unnecessary speech



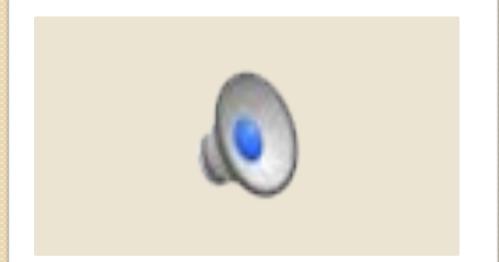
Your body language conveys to the communicator that you are willing to wait, and stay focused entirely on them.

Position yourself for face to face interaction.



Seek out opportunities for students to communicate with other adults and peers during unstructured time.

Encourage and Support Communication



Students are having a good time goofing around with their talkers and making animal sounds.

Provide opportunities for AAC Peer-to-Peer Interaction

Make it a Priority!

- Make communication the priority and sacrifice your agenda
- Help unfamiliar partners interact appropriately with the student
- Avoid serving in the role of "interpreter"

Follow Student's Lead

- Students will communicate about what interests them
- Let them be in control
- Help them say what THEY want to say

Talk about what they feel or think, not just about what they want



Tools for Communication

- Don't let the "tool" get in the way of communication
- Recognize that the student is making the most out of the system they have
- Understand that they may have to use what they have flexibly if they lack the specific vocabulary they need
- Don't focus on their device, focus on them



Direct Feedback

- Let the student know exactly what you need clarification on when you are uncertain about what is being communicated
- Elicit more information to assist in resolving the communication breakdown
- Restate the "utterance" and ask student to affirm/deny the intent

Avoid yes/no question

- Partners can take away the student's control by asking yes/no and forced choice questions exclusively.
- Use a variety of open ended questions, comments, and statements and insist on a response (unaided or aided) from the communicator so he/she learns that there is an expectation for reciprocal interaction



Go Slow

- Pace yourself in accordance with the communication rate of the students
- Provide ample time for the student to process and initiate a response (e.g. 20 seconds) before providing additional cues (least-most)



Unique Learning Unit on Health: Adolescence

Slow Pace to Accommodate Processing Needs of Students

Maintain Positive Attitude

- Convey a positive attitude toward the student
- Believe in their ability to learn
- Believe in their ability to communicate
- Take seriously your role as a person who enables them to communicate