


50 Ways to Create Accessible Literacy Experiences with Everyday Technologies



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*"Literacy is not a luxury, it is a right and a responsibility. If our world is to meet the challenges of the twenty first century we must harness the energy and creativity of all our citizens."
(Bill Clinton, 1994)*

ENGAGING ALL LEARNERS!




[Home](#) [Early Learning](#) [Instructional Practices](#) [Learning Supports](#) [Student Differences](#) [Instructional Leadership](#)

<http://www.engagingalllearners.ca/>

Objectives

Participants will name:

- five or more "everyday technologies" that can be implemented to produce or scaffold information for diverse learners.
- five or more electronic resources that can be accessed immediately to begin or continue to extend literacy experiences.
- three ways to represent print in an alternative manner.




True confession:


When we proposed this webinar, we didn't know we had bitten off more than we could chew!




If you were expecting us to sing...



Handouts



After our recent experience at **ATIa 2016**




<http://mimiandjenice.com/2010/07/26/head-explode/>

our heads were about to explode with what we learned from our friends and colleagues



All persons, regardless of the extent or severity of their disabilities, have the basic right to use print. Beyond this general right, there are certain literacy rights that should be assured for all persons. These basic rights are:


1. The right to an *opportunity to learn to read and write.* Opportunity involves engagement in active participation in tasks performed with high success.
2. The right to have *accessible, clear, meaningful, culturally and linguistically appropriate texts* at all time. Texts, broadly defined range from picture books to newspapers to novels, cereal boxes and electronic documents.
3. The right to *interact with others while reading, writing, or listening to a text.* Interaction involves questions, comments, discussions, and other communications about or related to the text.



Yoder, D. E., Erickson, K. A., and Koppenhaver, D. A. (1997). Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Center for Literacy and Disability Studies.

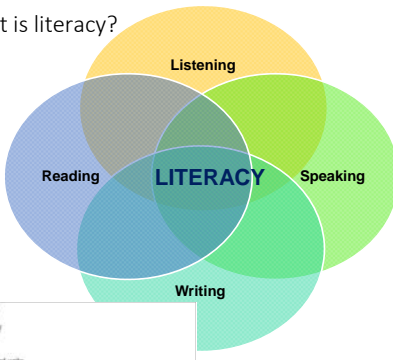
All persons have the right to have *teachers and other service providers who are knowledgeable* about literacy instruction methods and principles.

The most important element in developing reading, listening, writing, and speaking skills is an adult who stimulates a child's interest, scaffolds experiences, and responds to a child's earnest attempts to learn a skill.




http://www.earlychildhoodnews.com/earlychildhood/article_view.aspx?ArticleID=215

What is literacy?



lit-er-a-cy
/lɪˈrəsi, ˈlɪtrəsi/
noun
the ability to read and write; especially: ability to read and write, reading/writing proficiency, learning, book learning, education, scholarship, schooling
"Necessity and necessity are the first goals of education"

Best practice begins with UDL



Universal Design for Learning Guidelines

- Provide Multiple Means of Engagement** (Motivational, contextual barriers)
 - Provide options for self-regulation
 - Provide options for social interaction
 - Provide options for physical activity and movement
 - Provide options for sensory stimulation
- Provide Multiple Means of Representation** (Linguistic, knowledge barriers)
 - Provide options for comprehension
 - Provide options for visual representation
 - Provide options for auditory representation
 - Provide options for text representation
 - Provide options for symbolic representation
- Provide Multiple Means of Action & Expression** (Strategic, goal-directed barriers)
 - Provide options for planning
 - Provide options for monitoring and self-regulation
 - Provide options for communication
 - Provide options for physical action
 - Provide options for assistive technology

<http://www.udlcenter.org/aboutudl/udlguidelines/downloads>

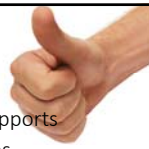

Reading with Franz (all about accessibility)




<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufu8SQH6428>

Our top picks:

- WV Literacy Curriculum/Instructional Supports
- Penn State Literacy Instruction Resources
- Professional Learning Resources for Alberta Educators
- Dynamic Learning Modules: Self-Directed Learning Modules
- Loving Literacy-Let's Read and Write Storybooks
- Working with Words
- Literacy for All

West Virginia Links

West Virginia Department of **EDUCATION**

EDUCATORS | STUDENTS | PARENTS | COMMUNITY | DATA

Supporting Literacy

Literacy Curriculum/Instructional Supports

- Extended Standards
- Everyday/Every Student
- Ten Top Tips for Literacy
- Instructional Websites
- Alternate Pencils
- Story-based Task Analysis

<http://wvde.state.wv.us/esp/supporting-literacy/curriculum.html>

PENNSSTATE

Literacy Instruction

for Individuals with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Down Syndrome and Other Disabilities

Janice Light & David McNaughton



Home <http://aacliteracy.psu.edu/>

Student Success Stories

FAQ about the Curriculum

Sound Blending

Phoneme Segmentation

Letter-Sound Correspondences

Decoding

Shared Reading

Sight Word Recognition

Home

What is the purpose of this website?

This website provides guidelines for teaching literacy skills to learners with special needs, especially learners with complex communication needs (CCN) such as:

- Autism spectrum disorders
- Cerebral palsy
- Down syndrome
- Developmental apraxia
- Multiple disabilities

This website provides information on:



- What skills to teach
- How to teach these skills
- Videotaped examples of instruction with learners with special needs

HOME | ABOUT THIS PROJECT | TEACHING RESOURCES | VIDEOS | WHAT WE LEARNED | MORE...

LITERACY FOR ALL

LITERACY FOR ALL: A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR TEACHERS OF STUDENTS WITH SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES

The Edmonton Regional Learning Consortium (through the Alberta Regional Consortia), in collaboration with Alberta Education has been hosting one-year communities of practice for teachers since 2011. The goal of these communities is to enhance teacher capacity to better meet the literacy and communication needs of students with significant disabilities. Participants meet face-to-face twice during the year and collaborate on projects and resources. The project runs from September to June.

PrAACtically

Search this website...

Home | PrAACtically Thinking | Strategy of the Month | Video of the Month


PrAACtically Reading with Karen Natoci: Are You My Mother?

February 15, 2016 by [Carole Zangari](#) - Leave your thoughts



Broaden your horizons by visiting this site

Carole Zangari's blog and more! Resources of interest to professionals supporting children and adults with AAC needs.



Don't miss all the gems!

Use the search feature

DYNAMIC LEARNING MAPS

Self-directed Learning Modules

To help educators understand the Common Core State Standards and their application to students with significant cognitive disabilities, the Dynamic Learning Maps™ consortium has created and will continue to create self-directed learning modules. Each of the interactive modules is short (30-45 minutes on average) and focuses on a single topic. When you complete a module, be certain to complete the information regarding your name, school, and state so that you will receive credit where available. If you have questions about these modules, please contact dlimp@unc.edu

- Facilitated Foundational Modules:
 - Beginning Communicators
 - Claims and Conceptual Areas
 - Common Core Overview
 - DLM™ Core Vocabulary and Communication
 - DLM™ Essential Elements
 - IEP Based on the DLM™ Essential Elements
 - Symbols
 - Who Are Students With the Most Significant Disabilities?
 - Universal Design for Learning
- English Language Arts Modules:
 - Oral TA and Other Text Comprehension Approaches
 - Emergent Writing
 - Generating Purposes for Reading
 - Predictable Chart Writing
 - Principles of Effective Instruction in English Language Arts
 - Speaking and Listening
 - Supporting Participation in Discussion
 - Teaching Text Comprehension: Anchor-Read-Apply
 - Writing Information and Explanation Texts
 - Writing: Production and Distribution of Writing
 - Writing: Research and Range of Writing
 - Writing: Text Types and Purposes
 - Writing with Alternate Pencils

WORKING WITH WORDS

During this block students learn skills to read individual words. Learning how words work and how to use known words to spell unknown words. There are two parts to this block.

- Word flash activities: 3 spots practiced every day for a week.
- Phonics and Decoding activities.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GVZOCQ94ak>

Literacy for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities

Literacy for All!

Literacy Instruction for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities Including Deafblindness.

The following modules will provide introductory information on various instructional research-based practices and how they can be applied with students with cognitive, communication, physical, and sensory challenges. These modules will not provide in-depth knowledge but are a starting point for understanding. The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Exceptional Children Division, offers a week-long course during the summer which can provide more in-depth understanding and knowledge.

<http://www.livebinders.com/play/play?id=959405#anchor>

How to get started

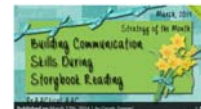
- “Dance with the girl you brought”
- You might already have what you need
- Begin in house with proactive assessment of needs, and resources
- Work with IT!



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Listening

Teaching Core Vocabulary Words and Symbols to Students with Complex Communication Needs
 ATIA 2015
 Philippe Hanh, Ph.D., CCC-SLP
 Lori Gatz, Ph.D., CCC-SLP
 Karen Erickson, Ph.D.
 Center for Literacy & Disability Studies
 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



- According to the DLM First Contact Survey (2013):
- n= 46,161
 - 3% exhibit no intentional communication
 - 6% have intentional communication, but no words, signs, or symbols
 - 24 % use single words, signs, or symbols for restricted range of communication purposes



Elmer wanted to find a dragon. The dragon would help Elmer fly.

Seolara: "That's a picture of a dragon, and it says 'Elmer wanted to find a dragon.' The dragon would help Elmer fly." That reminds me of that video game you like! Don't you play a video game at home about a dragon?
 Jack: um-hm and he's a very good!
 Seolara: um-hm
 Seolara: "Can the dragons in your video game fly?"
 Jack: Ah-hah-hah "Yes" by looking up
 Seolara: "They can." That would be awesome to see. What else can they do? Can they breathe fire?
 Jack: looks up again
 Seolara: "Can people ride on them?"
 Jack: no response but looks right at Cecelia
 Seolara: "This... this is depends on whether the dragons is friendly or not...the dragons and the rider would have to be allies, or friends, for that to happen. Like, for maybe some dragons just don't want riders and some do."
 Jack: micks his head and frowns
 Seolara: "Can I see what happens next?"



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<http://d11n0q.com/ide/instructional/resources/>

Listening and literacy



<http://www.tumblebooks.com/>



<http://readwithme.cast.org/>

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Free online digital books

Listen to well-known actors reading children's books and watch graphically dynamic videos! Children can access literature with just the click of a *Storyline Online* video book image. Teachers can check out the *Activity Guide*.



<http://bit.ly/storyoil>

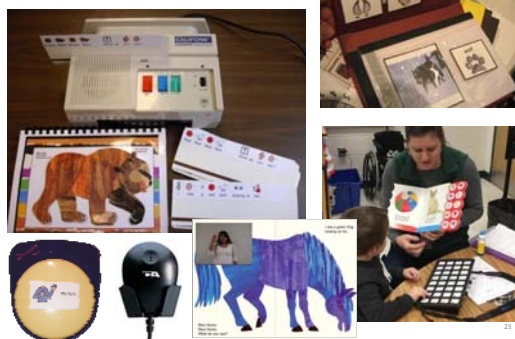
OPEN CULTURE

<http://www.openculture.com/>



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Can you hear me now?



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Use literature with repeated lines

- When teaching language, use stories and songs with lines that repeat, with more lines that repeat, and with even more lines that repeat
- When targeting specific words, expose students to the same words over and over and over and over and over
- Use pictures, the Symbolate feature of Boardmaker, Symbol Stix or clip art to place pictures over each word to adapted stories or books with repetitive lines



But he was still hungry

<http://bit.ly/repeatedlines>

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Use communication

- to choose the texts
- to ask to see and follow the text as it is read
- to understand the story line (pictures, sensory, stories, object cues ...)
- to comment on the text
- to "instruct" the reader
- to join in at appropriate moments
- to have repeated access to the same text
- to make sounds as appropriate during the reading of a text
- to have opportunities to rhyme words in a text
- to have fun!



<http://talksense.weebly.com/literacy-and-aac.html>

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Presume competence!

I CAN communicate. Here's how to help me!

DON'T do this...	Do this...
DON'T expect me to know how to communicate without first SHOWING ME HOW .	MODEL, MODEL, MODEL for me. Show me what to do before asking me to do it.
DON'T talk so much that you forget to let me talk.	PRESUME MY COMPETENCE. I can do it! WAIT 10-20 seconds before re-prompting me. <i>Count your head!</i>
DON'T prompt me every second. I need time.	FOLLOW a prompt hierarchy, only going as far as I need. <i>(Prompts are from Environmental Communication Training, Dr. George Karlen.)</i>
DON'T teach me ONLY to request or communicate wants & needs. I have lots of other things to say!	1. Please: Focus your attention on me. Please. 2. Ask me an OPEN-ENDED question. Please. 3. Give me a partial prompt. Please. 4. Request my response. Please. 5. Give me a full model. Please.
DON'T take away my device if I'm not cooperating. That's my voice!	Let me know what you heard and then model what I can add.
DON'T put words on my system that I won't use again.	TEACH me to direct action, comment, reject & more. Besides wants & needs, I need to share my thoughts, worries, fears, and joys. I need to make friends and to become literate.
DON'T always skip me from "babbling" or exploring my device by pushing buttons. I need time to learn.	GIVE me CORE WORDS including verbs, describing words, and function words. NOT JUST NOUNS!
DON'T move my symbols. I need them to stay in the same spot so I can develop a motor plan.	COLOR CODE parts of speech for me.
DON'T leave my system in my desk, outby, or backpack.	MAKE SURE I have access to my words at ALL TIMES!
DON'T expect me to talk in sentences right away. No one else does when they learn to talk!	PROVIDE added language input. www.speech.com when talking to me.

<http://www.swaac.com/Files/AssessandIme/AACBOOTCAMPOSTER.pdf>

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Ready, set, GO core!

Teaching and expanding communication using literature and activities that reinforce the meaning and application of core vocabulary.



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And encore!



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How can you learn to read if you can't talk? AAC for every activity



Communicate With CORE Vocabulary			
Blocks	Put Up Down More Want Help	Like Finished Play Get Look On	Off That It
Cars	Go Stop Up Down Get Play	More Turn Finished Like Mine In	Out Look More Watch
Play Sets	Want Turn Play In Out Get	Mine Like Help More Finished Go	Open Put Stop That It
Ring Stack/Shape Sorter	Put Play More On In Out	Off More Finished That Turn Get Look Up	Want Like
Bubble Toys	Open Turn Play Get Go Want	Look Up Down Finished More Stop	Like

Created by Peggy Fees, SLP
Loudoun County Public Schools

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Communicating, reading, and writing supports



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Can you really separate listening and speaking?


Join an online community of teachers sharing Boardmaker activities on many topics. The redesigned Boardmaker Share site makes it easier than ever to share Boardmaker activities. You'll be amazed at what you find!




BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

<http://www.boardmakershare.com/> <http://www.baltimorecityschools.org/site/Default.aspx?PageID=1446>


Reading (text) in everyday life



- Word/letter games like Pictionary, Scrabble, BINGO, and Boggle
- Alphabet letter cookie cutters or stamps
- Daily schedule
- Magnetic letters
- Label photos of students, school staff and class activities
- Explore a variety of books, magazines, books on tape, or e-books
- Complete daily communication notebooks



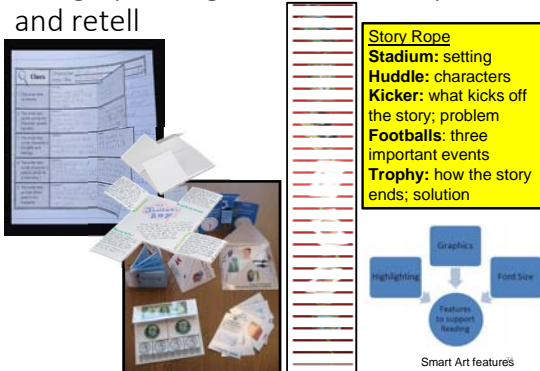
Choose materials with embedded text



<http://www.makebeliefscomix.com>

http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-images/Books/Pix/pictures/2008/02/22/macbeth_512.jpg

Use graphic organizers to conceptualize and retell



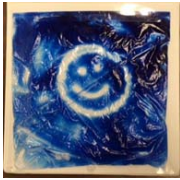

Story Rope
Stadium: setting
Huddle: characters
Kicker: what kicks off the story; problem
Footballs: three important events
Trophy: how the story ends; solution

Smart Art features

“Without writing, reading development will be limited”

David Koppenhaver



Emergent writing involves symbolic drawings arising from play and social interaction to more independent expression. As they develop letter to sound correspondence and learn how to form letters, children begin to write to express their thoughts and ideas.

Writing is important

- Window into a child's current understanding
- Students who write become better readers, writers, and thinkers
- Writing is a form of communication


Children with significant disabilities benefit from the SAME literacy experiences and instructional approaches used with typically developing.

Alternative pencils

Use of pens, pencils or computer keyboarding may not be possible for some with significant cognitive disabilities. Augmentative and alternative writing methods will be required.


- Computer aided instruction, writing software
- Interactive white boards
- Picture symbols and manipulatives with print
- Eye gaze systems
- IntelliKeys overlays and adaptive keyboards
- AAC devices
- Sign Language
- Stamps
- Adapted pens/pencils
- Other technologies



Writing Strategies

<http://literacy.nationaldb.org/index.php/writing/strategy-10/>

1. Provide opportunities to experiment with a variety of writing materials and methods.
2. Make writing a part of daily routines and activities.
3. Engage with writing activities for identifying and remembering objects, tasks, and events.
4. Teach children to write personal information.
5. Teach writing skills for organization, record keeping and finances.
6. Teach communication of thoughts and feelings through writing.
7. Teach use of written language for self-expression, recreation, and leisure.
8. Use writing to expand a vocabulary.
9. Incorporate writing into reading comprehension activities.
10. Provide for creative writing experiences.

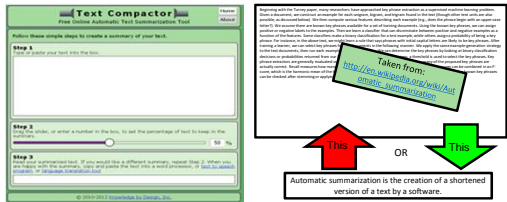


Our solution to the CLIFFORD EFFECT

bit.ly/rescale2u






Cognitive rescaling



Automatic summarization is the creation of a shortened version of a text by software.

Use **W**ord to scaffold text,

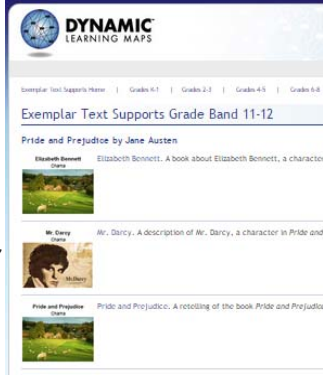
- Spell check, synonym support, grammar support, dictionary
- Autosummarize (depending on version)
- Readability statistics
- Drawing toolbar
- Add sounds, graphics and video
- Add comments
- Text-to-speech

Exemplar texts

The DLM™ project has been building a library of companion texts that go with the exemplar texts called out in the Appendix of the Common Core State Standards. These books are accessible, open-source texts that can be read online, on a reader that uses epub files, or offline as Powerpoint files or printed versions of the books. The books come from the collection of books at Tar Heel Reader.

<http://dlmpd.com/exemplar-text-supports/>



Exemplar texts for older students are AGE RESPECTFUL

<http://www.tumblebookcloud.com/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVZOCQg94ak>

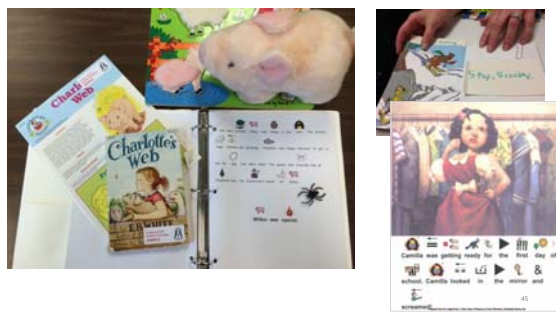
<http://www.scholastic.com/kids/stacks/index.asp>

Go online for free summaries

Simplify

Paul V. Sherlock Center on Disabilities
at Rhode Island College
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Providence, RI 02908
(401)456-8072 (401)456-8150 fax (401)456-8773 TDD

<http://www.ric.edu/sherlockcenter/>



Extra, Extra-
Everyone can read all about it!

<https://newsela.com>

Extending literacy experiences with a theme

Ms. Teacher's second grade class is studying the water cycle. In her literacy-rich classroom you can find students:

- Reading books on the water cycle
- Exploring labels around the classroom identifying water cycle vocabulary
- Learning content on raindrops and clouds
- Drawing pictures of the different types of clouds
- Singing songs about the water cycle

<http://42explore.com/>

Adapting with a theme in mind...

Already done for you!

VCU TTAC Training Opportunities Library Resources About Us Newsletter

Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Department of Education's
Training and Technical Assistance Center

Early Childhood Learning Kits

Social and Emotional Competencies
Early Childhood Literacy
Web Resources
Early Childhood Special Education Web Resources
Early Childhood Learning Kits
Inclusive Placement Opportunities for Preschoolers
Early Intervention
Early Childhood Partners
Resources from past events
Virginia Star Quality Initiative

Early Childhood Learning Kits

TTAC • Main • Early Childhood • Early Childhood Learning Kits

In an effort to assist teachers with fostering literacy skills, the TTAC has purchased and augmented new early childhood learning kits. The new kits have been added to the kits to assist teachers in their classrooms.

Activities developed using Virginia's Framework of Competencies for Literacy in the 21st Century are included in these kits. Teachers can use these kits to:

- Amazing Animals/Amazing Animals
- Growing Things/Growing Things
- Look What's Cooking/Look What's Cooking
- Marvellous Me/Marvellous Me

The theme-based kits are:

<http://www.ttac.vcu.edu/main/early-childhood/early-childhood-learning-kits/>

Sparkle box theme integration

The Very Hungry Caterpillar

Name: _____
Date: _____
Reading: _____
Writing: _____
Drawing: _____
Listening: _____

The Very Hungry Caterpillar

hungry caterpillar leaf cocoon butterfly

Monday apple oranges
Tuesday strawberries plums
Wednesday pears
Thursday strawberries
Friday pears
Saturday pears

egg
leaf
moon
sun
hungry
apple
pear
plum
strawberry
orange
chocolate cake
ice-cream
pickles
Swiss cheese

www.sparklebox.co.uk/

Science

Launching young readers!

Reading Rockets

Tip Sheets on Literacy and the Sciences from Reading Rockets:
http://www.readingrockets.org/extras/stem_series

<http://readitonceagain.com/site/free-activities/>

Look what I found near the pond.

Pond Discoveries

The SKIN you're in!

<http://filefolderfun.com/>

Math

Did you know that Tumblebooks now has math stories?

read online

Sir Cumerence and the First Round Table

add to favorites
add to playlist

Integrating self-help and literacy

Wash Hands

- 1 Turn on the warm water.
- 2 Wet your hands.
- 3 Turn off the water.
- 4 Get soap.
- 5 Wash and scrub for 20 seconds.
- 6 Rinse off the soap with warm water.
- 7 Dry your hands with a paper towel.
- 8 Turn off the water with the paper towel.
- 9 Throw the paper towel in the trash.

Cafeteria

<https://w3.setbc.org>

<http://www.suncastetech.com/>

<https://www.n2y.com>

Learning social skills via literacy

-check out these pins!

<https://www.pinterest.com/ilkuzm/a/books-i-love-for-teaching-social-skills/>

Children can learn language by reading and listening to stories, and they also can develop socially by reading books that explore social and cultural topics.

One-stop shop for adapting books resources and more!

<http://www.ynezpeterson.com/>

Adapted books

Adapted books, electronic and hard copy, can help students who have difficulty accessing standard print books. Modifications can include:

- Visuals (picture symbols, photo graphics from book, simplified text)
- Tactile (textures, Braille, manipulatives, props)
- Auditory (narration, text to speech, talking photo album)

"Talking"

<http://www.polk-fl.net/districtinfo/departments/learning/support/esei/documents/CreatingTalkingBookswithPowerPoint2010.pdf>

Adaptive switches

- Enable access for play and leisure with adapted toys or computer activities
- Can be activated by any part of the body, depending on switch type and location
- Switch interface required to use switch with computer (plugs into USB port)


Providing physical access

PVC
Durable, Versatile, Cheap
Assistive Technology Supports


Book adaptations for access

- **Protect pages.** Laminate, cover with clear contact paper, place in zip-lock baggies or plastic page protectors
- **Place in 3-ring binders** or photo albums. Place tempo loop or Velcro strap on bottom to create easel
- **Page fluffers** create a space between the pages, making it easier to grasp and turn the pages

Visual contrast





- Provide visual contrast by placing dark-colored text on a light surface, and vice versa
- Provide extra sensory feedback by adding colors, sounds, and textures
- Use flashlights to highlight text
- Place letters on light box or other battery-operated light
- Use tactile or screen masks





50 Ways to Use a Light Box: <http://bit.ly/lightupbox> <http://tinkerlab.com/homemade-easy-low-cost-light-table>

Free printable books from Kiz Club

<http://www.kizclub.com/reading1.htm>

Props allow readers to interact with great stories





Find numerous resources on the Kiz Club site including free printable props for many popular children's stories.

<http://www.kizclub.com/stories.htm>

Tactile Book Advancement Group

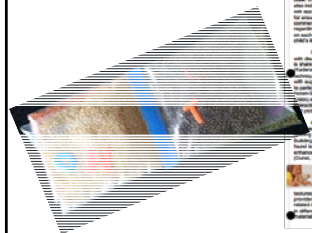

The Tactile Book Advancement Group works to promote the design, provision and enjoyment of tactile books for children who are blind or partially sighted. Find advice and information about designing, producing, using, buying and borrowing tactile books. Guidelines for publishers, authors and illustrators of children's books give suggestions about small changes that can make a big difference.



This 17 page booklet provides an introduction for to tactile book design, but is useful to reinforce the key principles to those who are more experienced:

<http://www.tactilebooks.org> <http://www.tactilebooks.org/making/telling-touch.pdf>

Squishy Books





<http://unr.edu/ndsip/tipsheets/51-Making%20Squishy%20Books.pdf>
http://www.med.unc.edu/ahs/clds/files/early-childhood-resources/therm_funbooksfo.pdf

Story boxes

A story box is simply a collection of items in a box or bag that corresponds to the items mentioned in a story.

- <http://www.wonderbaby.org/articles/story-boxes>
- <http://www.pathstoliteracy.org/making-story-box>
- <https://www.pinterest.com/pathstoliteracy/storybox-ideas/>
- <http://www.unr.edu/ndsip/tipsheets/story-boxes.pdf>



Object Books

<http://unr.edu/ndsip/tipsheets/makingobjectbooks.pdf>

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Experience Books

- Personalized stories that can be highly rewarding and exciting because the child is the main character
- Creating experience books is an interactive communicative process between a child and significant adult laying the foundation for natural development of listening, speech, language and literacy.

<http://bit.ly/experiencebooks>
<http://www.wsdsonline.org/video-library/deaf-blind-videos/experience-books/>

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Remnant books

Remnant books are a visual/tactual way of helping students record important events in their lives. Students can pick a remnant to set a topic for face-to-face communication (Beukelman & Mirenda, 2005) or select a topic for writing (Musselwhite & Hanser, 2003).

http://www.med.unc.edu/ahs/clds/files/how-to-handouts/RemnantBooks_000.pdf

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Baggie books

<http://tnt.asu.edu/sites/default/files/baggbk.pdf>
<http://www.aacinstute.org/Resources/ParentsCorner/SharingAndIdeaAlbum/Reading/070101Adaptin gBooks.pdf>

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Tactualized book kits

Tactual book directions to accompany Don Johnston Start to Finish Literacy Starters:

http://donjohnston.com/stfliteracystarters/#_VNaxzhebf-Sa

<http://www.med.unc.edu/ahs/clds/files/tactual-book-kits>

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And yes, there is an app for that...

iPad Apps for Learners with Dyslexia/ Reading and Writing Difficulties

OT's with Apps & Technology

Creating eBooks with free and low cost apps

<http://otswithapps.com/category/ebook-creating/>

Educational Technology and Mobile Learning
 A Project of Edmentum, Inc. and the National Center for Learning Disabilities


The top 17 free digital storytelling apps for the iPad

<http://www.educatorstechnology.com/2012/07/top-20-free-digital-storytelling-apps.html>

http://www.callscotland.org.uk/Common-Assets/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Wheel_Of_Apps_V1_0.pdf

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Accepting the challenge: <http://literacy.nationaldb.org>



All Children Can Read: Literacy Skills Checklist

Think about the child/student and place mark the box that best describes (how often each of the following literacy-related behaviors are observed at home, school or in the community. The box at the end of each section provides information about where to locate strategies and resources on the literacy website to assist in developing and improving literacy skills.

Section 1	YES	NO	SOMETIMES	DON'T KNOW
Demonstrates little or no interest in people around him/her				
Uses behavior as communication				
Seems reluctant to engage in the environment				
Engages in self-stimulating behavior for a significant part of the day				
Demonstrates behaviors that are difficult to interpret (e.g. cries for no reason, appears to prefer being alone)				
Demonstrates passive behavior				
Disengages when invited to participate in a learning activity				
Has little or no experience with rhythm activities				
Has little or no experience with books or stories				
Has little or no experience with literacy learning activities				

Results:

- If you answered **YES** or **SOMETIMES** to several of the items above then **Building a Foundation** is where you will want to begin on the literacy website.
- If you answered **NO** to most of the items above then continue to the next section.
- If you answered **DON'T KNOW** to most of the items or if no clear pattern exists it is suggested that you begin with **Building a Foundation**.

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Elementary Story-based Lesson Task Analysis

Book or piece of literature to be used:

What the teacher will do	Materials to Present	What the student will do	Examples student responses
1. Get students attention	Show anticipatory set and allow student to interact with materials	Interact with materials	Eye gaze, touch, label
2. Review vocabulary and new symbols	Flashcards with word/picture symbol and/or object of key vocabulary word(s) (how many words)	Say/repeat/point to word or symbol	Touch, say, VOCA
3. Ask for prediction	Pictures walk through the book. Provide prediction options with word/picture objects. Present plausible, semi plausible, and not plausible	Indicates response to prediction	Verbally answer questions or Look at, touch, reach toward response board with options.
4. Read the title	Text point to title of book while labeling it as "title"	Point to title	Eye gaze word for word, point
5. Read the author	Text point to title of book while labeling it as "author"	Point to author	Eye gaze word for word, point
6. Ask, "how do we get started?"	Present the book upside down and backwards	Opens book to first page of the book	Reorients book and opens, activates VOCA to request open
7. Reads text	Text point along with reading and pauses at end of page	Turns pages when appropriate	Turns page, looks at pic. symbol, or activates VOCA
8. Pauses for repeated story line	Reads up to repeated story line or half of repeated story line	Anticipates repeated story line or finishes repeated story line	Says story line or activates switch
9. Pauses for finding the word/picture on page	"Can you find the one of our vocabulary words on the page?"	Points to picture word/object that teacher says	Look at, touch, says word
10. Give student an opportunity to point to chosen line	Wait for student to respond	Text point to chosen line in book	Point, eye gaze
11. Ask comprehension question/ review prediction	Provide comprehension options with word/picture objects. Present plausible, semi plausible, and not plausible (can be same as prediction question)	Answers question	Eye gaze, touch, speak, reach toward, VOCA, AAC

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OK, well, maybe we have time for just one verse...

Choose related materials focusing on competencies


With web 2.0 you can do so with some ease

Find engaging resources that are sure to please

There must be 50 ways to extend literacy...

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Contact us!



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