Curriculum Modification Strategies and learners with Down Syndrome

Hanlie Swanepoel SAOU 3 August 2022

Not Fair!

- Fairness is giving everyone what they need, not equal treatment.
- Fairness does not mean sameness, it means everyone treated with equal respect & opportunity to succeed.
- Fairness is everyone entitled to special help and support to improve a necessary skill.
- Fairness is everyone working together to make sure each student gets what he or she needs in order to do the best job they can.
- Accommodations provide = footing: not unfair advantages; based on need.

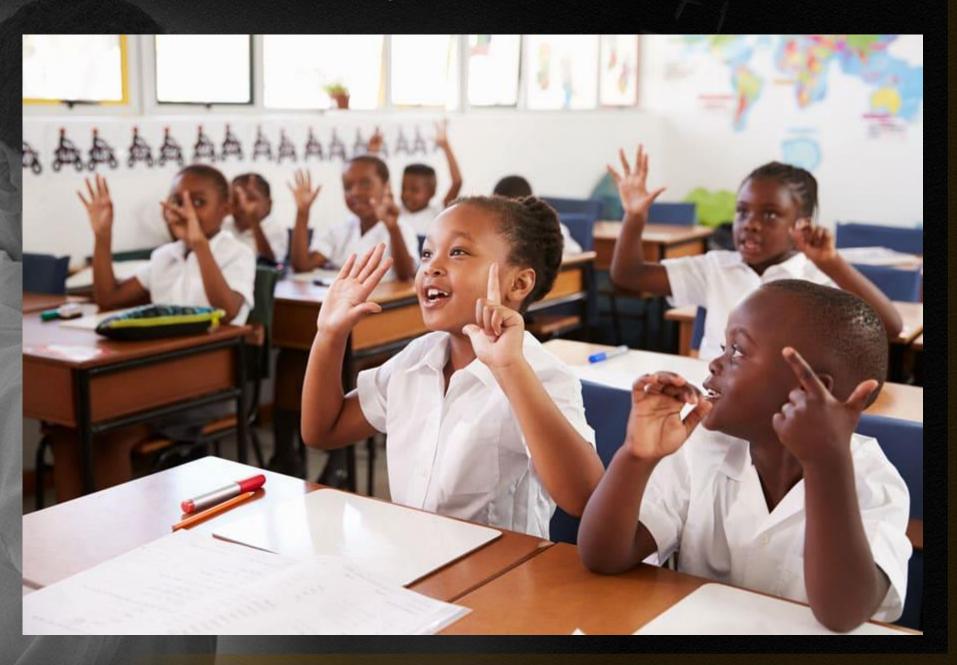
CURRICULUM MODIFICATION

- Curriculum Modification is adaptations, adjustments or modifications that relate <u>specifically</u> to the CONTENT of a curriculum.
- Therefore it also implies adaptation of the context (environment), LTSM, teaching strategies as well as assessment strategies and procedures.

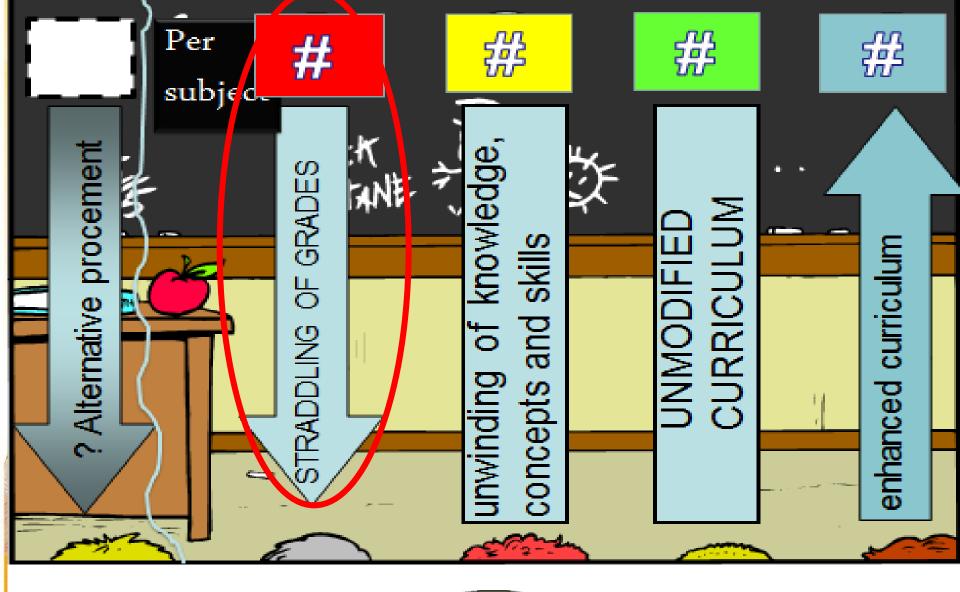
Firstly this presentation will introduce the teacher / student with three 'recipes' to get your teaching started:

- Nine types of adaptation
- · Bloom's Taxonomy (revised)
- The adaptation ladder

'Typical Classroom'













Learner with Down Syndrome:

Learners from this cluster do work on lower grade levels according to the ability to access the curriculum of a particular subject (learning area), but simultaneously adhering to two all-important principles:



- They still work towards the general theme of that of the rest of the cluster groups and
- They also work at the same broad topic
- of the rest of the class, but
- -attend to concepts as specified for a lower grade
- -and/or to the same/similar skills, but at a lower level as specified for a lower grade.

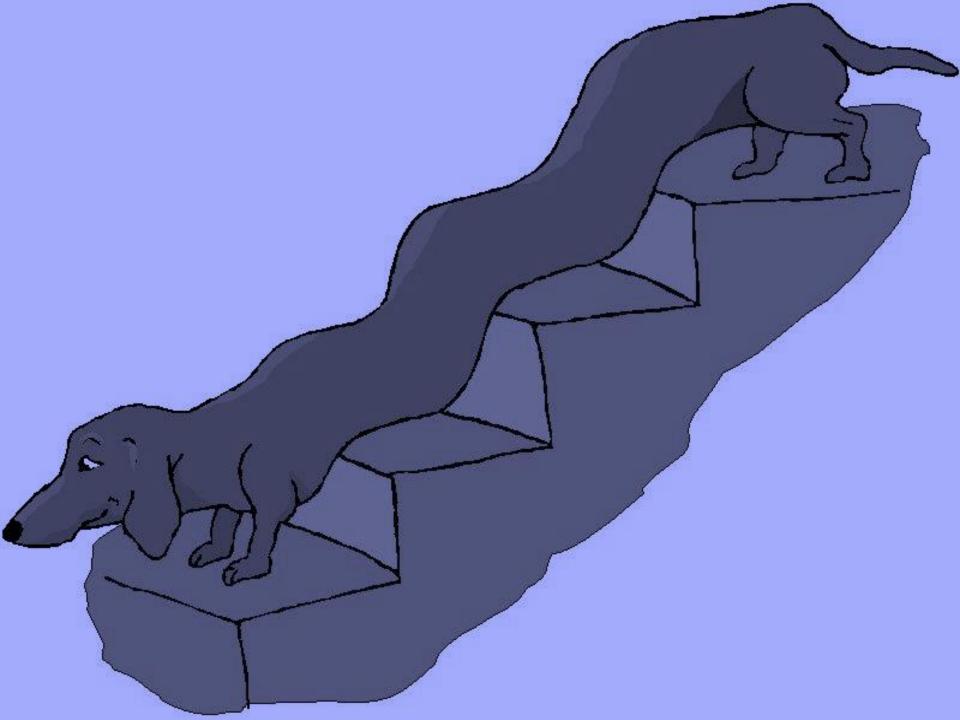


 This method applies to languages and maths, for the rest of the SUBJECTS:

> **Core knowledge** refers to the minimum level of concepts and skills that a learner need to have in order for learning to commence (with additional support) in the following grade.



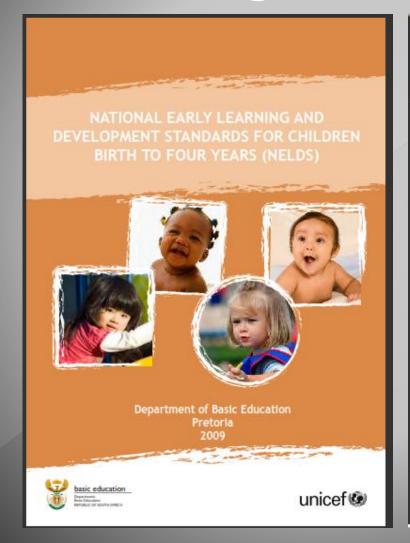


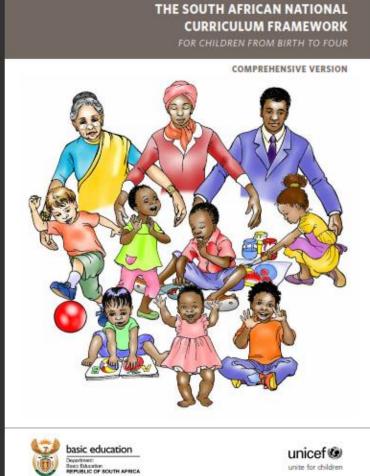




Where do we go if we have to straddle below grade R?

NELDS Umalusi





unite for children

HEALTHY BEGINNINGS:

Supporting Development and Learning from Birth through Three Years of Age



Every Baby, Every Child

www.marylandhealthybeginnings.org



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TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

School of Education

Listening, Speaking & Reading:

production Delays in:

of spoken language

comprehension

Reasons – wide:

- Repeated middle-ear infections
- •low muscle tone
- small oral cavity
- over- or undersensitivities to touch around the mouth
- general cognitive delay



Most young children with Down syndrome are eager to communicate and naturally use a wide range of gestures and facial expressions.

Levels of language understanding are often significantly greater than the child's skills to Speech production.

The realisation that <u>reading with meaning</u> was an attainable goal for children with Down syndrome has been a highly significant development of the last two Decades (*Classroom Language Skills for Children with DS Libby Kumin*)

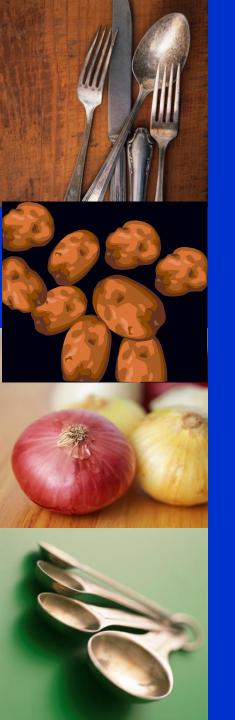
We now accept that they can <u>learn to recognise</u> words from as early as two of three years of age.

Further, teaching children with Down syndrome to read is probably the most <u>effective way of improving</u> both Their <u>language</u> and their ability to <u>think and</u> reason.

Reading & Neuro Typically Developing Reading & The child with Down Child: syndrome: we evelopment of speech and Teaching children with DS to Tanguage comes well before read is the most effective w they are introduced to of improving their language s reading. *Vhen they start reading they The child with DS often does have a large receptive not have a large expressive & expressive vocabulary. vocabulary. *They know how words are They don't have a knowledge combined to form sentences. language structure. *Vhen faced with unfamiliar words in a book, they are often Phonics approach does not wor able to guess what it says from as well for children with Dow its place in the sentence or syndrome._ from the context. They lack both a sound base *Reading introduced through language knowledge and have phonics difficulty processing auditory information there for the phonic approaches present major problems.









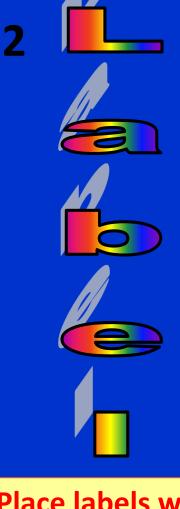




Mommy

Zanile





Place labels where child can see

Encourage child to say the word when he passes



Step 3:

Use words that are most familiar to them e.g.:

- Own name, names of family members
- Objects from experience e.g. dog, car, house, school, teacher, book
- Initial tasks for children to carry out are:
 - Match the word on the flash card to an identical word
 - Matthew Matthew ning single words!

- Repeat the word aloud after the teacher / parent
- •Indicate in some way e.g. pointing to themselves or a photo
 - that they understand what the word means

Matching two words

Flash cards Joe

Matching card

Joe

Matthew

Eventually the child can play a form of lotto

Word lotto

mummy	daddy	Matthew	Joe	Alles
Sandra	Amanda	Sally	Tim _	YIIe2

Amanda

Tim

mummy

Sally

Matthew

daddy

Joe

Sandra



Learning must be fun! Encourage learners to take risks Errorless learning: Moving the learner's hand to the correct flashcard Physical prompting – pointing to flash card Gesture prompting – "Are you sure?", 'Think again...', 'Try again...'

Having learned how to match, the child is now taught to select word on request:

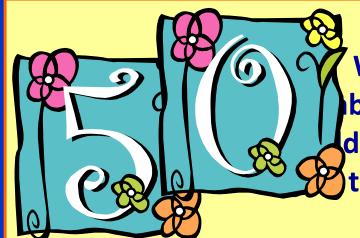
"Give me the word for..."

Ask the child to repeat the word every time.

This is a particular good way of introducing new words into the Learner's vocabulary!

Give attention to both reading accuracy and comprehension! The learner with DS does gain meaning from reading and does not only bark at words!

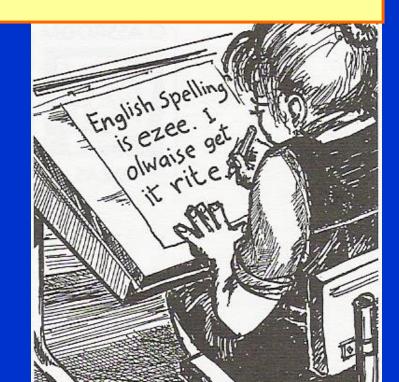
Don't move to fast! It is very important that reading & language development progress together!



When the learner has a basic sight bulary of 50 words, then phonic skills d be introduced. Phonic skills will them the skills to tackle other words.

Multi sensory approach

- Word segmentation
- Rhyme recognition
- Rhyme completion
- Rhyme production
- Syllable blending
- Syllable segmentation
- Syllable deletion

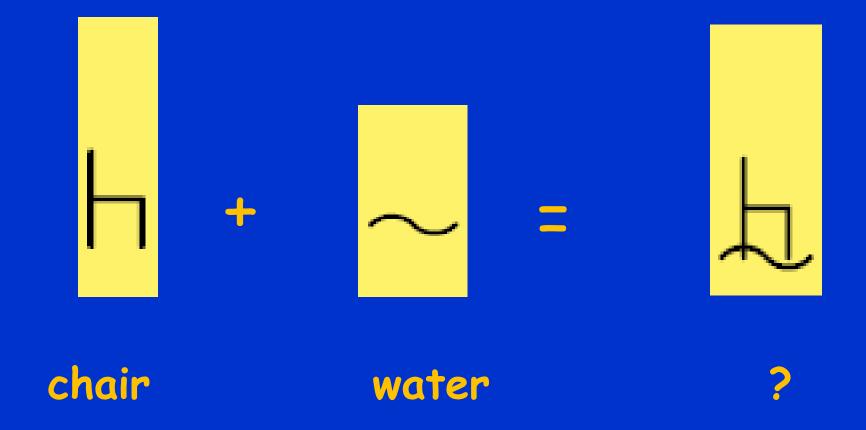


In my work I am constantly looking for ways to enrich learner's language skills Bliss symbolics

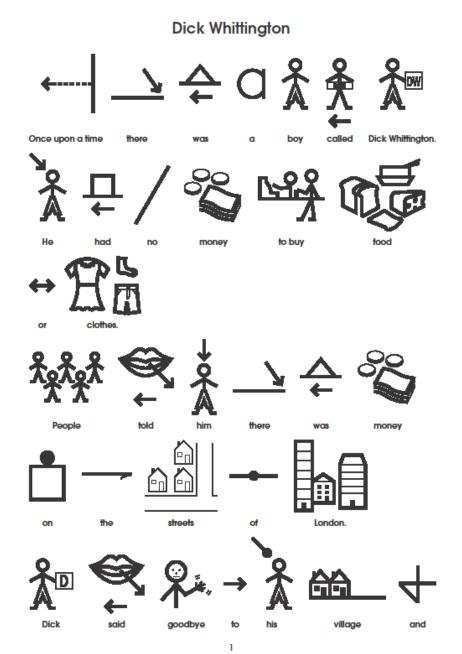
I wanted something: easy use.....

- ·logic.... ·multi-lingur
- •free.... •Don't par a computer.....
 •Researched..... Standardized.....
- •Improves Perceptual skills.....
- ·Can use as a bridging phase.....

Bliss symbols as a means to facilitate Language concepts as a bridging phase to Reading and learning...



Makatc





Bliss

Makaton Symbol Illustrations Copyright The Makaton Charity 2008





verb	Learners may be allowed to respond in the following different modes
ask	`ஓஹாயார்த்தே' or `show' depending on what you want them to do.
answer / discuss / talk	 communicate using verbal and non-verbal responses such as visual representations, concrete objects, etc.
	 Sign language, body language (gestures, pointing to a concrete object, picture, symbol), Makaton³ writing or typing
explain / give an explanation	Does not only refer to verbal communication, but also non-verbal modes such as
	 şigning, drawing, writing & typing.
recognise	This could include verbal and non-verbal responses such as signing, writing, typing, drawing or pointing to or selecting objects, pictures or word cards.

Modifications to the Modes of Presentation (cont)

name / speak / say	Could also include non-verbal modes such as • writing, signing or even • pointing to an object or written word.
name / speak/ say /suggests/ proposes	This could include verbal and non-verbal communication, such as signing, writing, typing, drawing, pointing to words, objects, pictures, etc.
write	Alternatives to written communication could include • drawing, typing, signing, choosing alternatives (word cards, pictures), • pointing to a selected word, • having a scribe/buddy write, • cecordings, etc.

When the assessment standard requires the learner to:



Ask, answer, discuss
Talk, explain, give an
Explanation, recognic o
Name; speak, s
suggests
proport

Communicate; show;
Sign language; body
Language; gestures;
Pointing to: object;
Picture; symbol
Makaton, writing,
typing

Curriculum Modification

Strategies

CLUSTER GROUP "ESTIMATES"









CLUSTER GROUPS

 NOT to be seated in CLUSTER groups



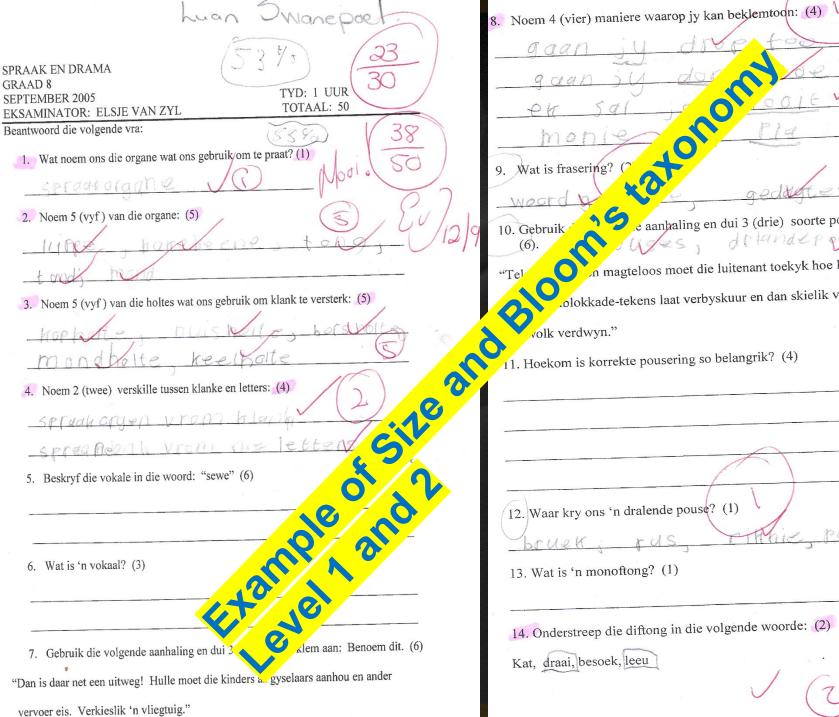
- WHY?????
- Exceptions?....
- If not, then what????



Curriculum Modification strategies

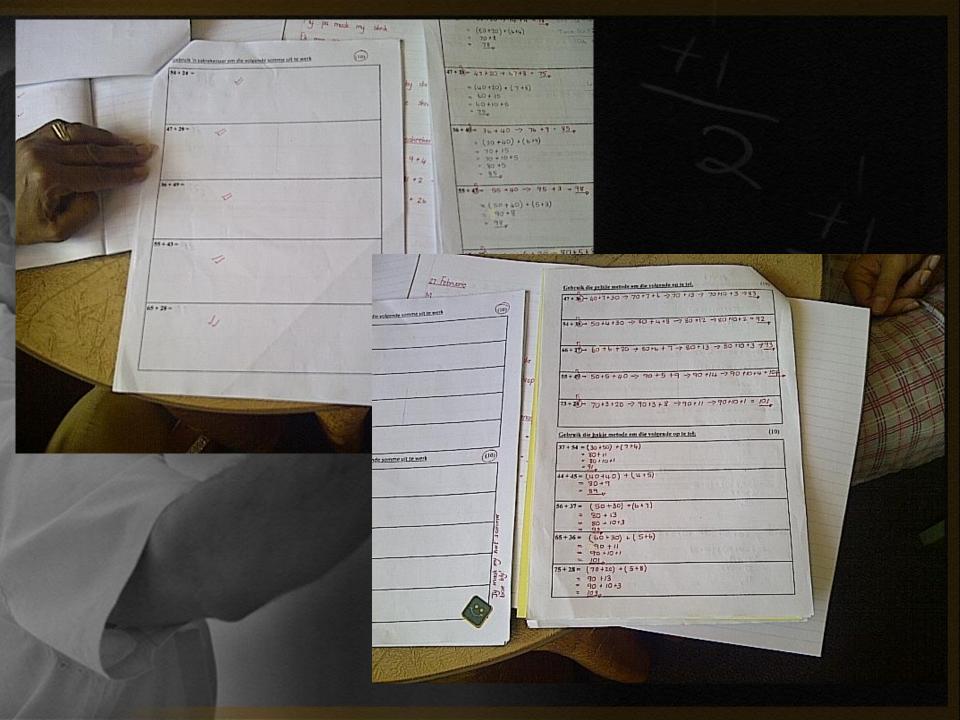
Nine types of adaptation

1	SIZE	
2	TIME	
3	LEVEL OF SUPPORT	
4	INPUT	
5	DIFFICULTY	
6	OUTPUT	
7	PARTICIPATION	
8	ALTERNATION	
9	SUBSTITUTION	
10	INTUITION	



	ODIE VALOR
<u> </u>	The state of the s
monis	Ila Ine
9. Wat is frasering?	
9. Wat 15 Habbanes	and Mark as
Woord 9	genages
10. Gebruik e aanhaling en dui 3	(drie) soorte pouses aan. Benoem d
"Tel n magteloos moet die luiter	ant toekyk hoe Bene die bus by die
	en dan skielik vinniger ry en in 'n
olk verdwyn."	
11. Hoekom is korrekte pousering so belan	grik? (4)
11. Hockom is never a	
A	
(2.41)	
12. Waar kry ons 'n dralende pouse? (1)	1
bruek, rus, r	Miles POSE.
13. Wat is 'n monoftong? (1)	
8	
14. Onderstreep die diftong in die volgeno	de woorde: (2)





Example: Sammy's Spaza Shop: 1. When I am big and really grown 2. I'll be a salesman with a shop of my own. agazine. 3. There will be tins of this and bags of that 4. And on the box I'll have a ginger cat. 5 healthy / 5. A bell will tinkle when you open the door, 5 unhealthy 6. A sign will tell you it's a Spaza Shop. 7. There will be bread and sweets and ch in small plastic bowls 8. And apples and bananas and oraginal things. 9. When you enter my shop I'll and say: 10."Good morning, dear neighbors.! What would have the following. ... What would you like today?" Answer the following quest Do the first 3 questions 1. What is the name of the opkeeper? S 2. What will sit on the 3. What kind of for ept in the store? (7) n the same word family. Explain 4. Tinkle and ke e words like tinkle and kettle in the dictionary?

Circle al the words with a 5. Can you double II with a













Do not plan too far ahead – build on today's successes (or failures) in order to design for tomorrow!

You won't go wrong, because ...



... even your so-called 'worst effort' will still be better than exposing the learner (once again) to demands of the curriculum that:

- •he is not able to meet with YET!
- •or that he has met grades ago!



Can the learner the same as pears?

Spelling

If not can...

Does the same activity but with Adapted Ass?

Less words

If not can

Does a similar activity but with Adapted Ass?

Matching words to pictures

If not can...

Does a similar activity but with Adapted resources?

Computer Spelling program

If not can...

Does a different, parallel activity?

Word processing with spell checker

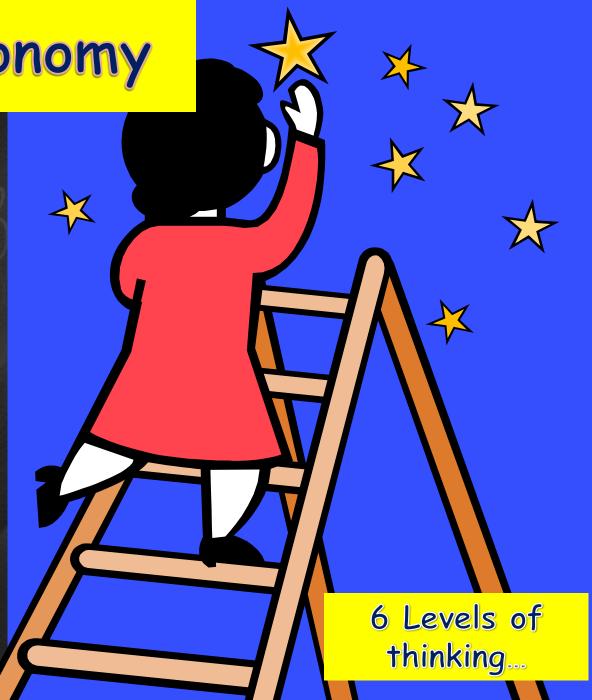
Cell phones???

Bloom's Taxonomy

The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be ignited.

(Plutarch)

<u>Classification</u> of the most common <u>levels</u> of questions ...



EVALUATION Creating

Generating new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things

SYNTHESIS (evaluate critically)

Justifying a decision or course of action

ANALYSIS (Analysing)

Breaking information into parts to explore understandings and

relationships

APPLICATION (Applying)

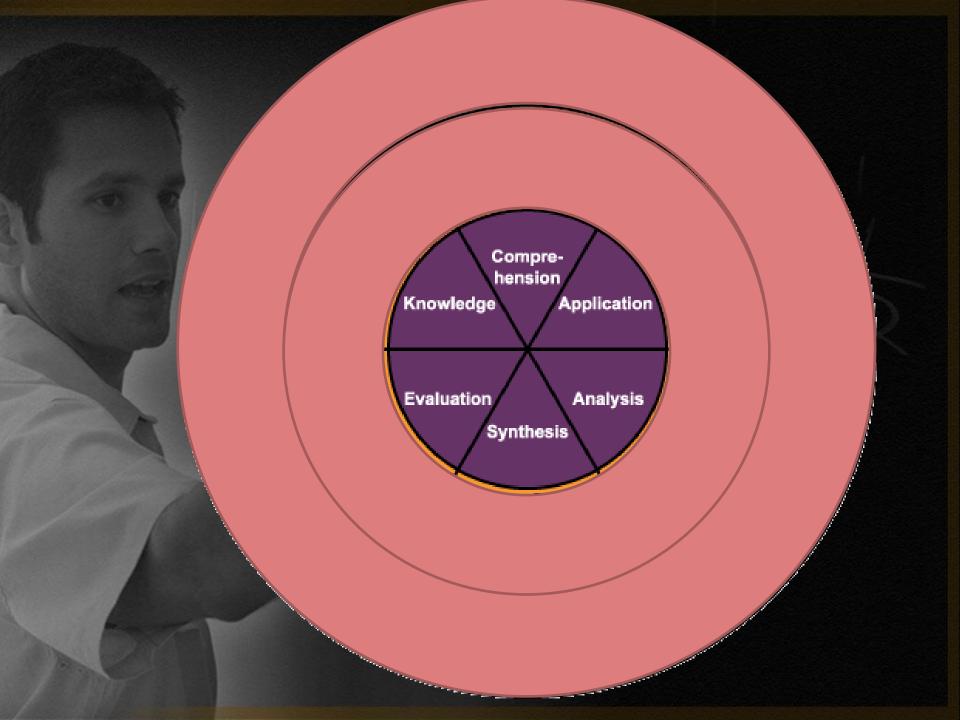
Using information in another familiar situation

COMPREHENSION Understanding

Explaining ideas or concepts

KNOWLEDGE (Remembering)

Recalling information



Bloom's:

designed to evaluate the ability to think at any of the six different levels of abstraction;

to help learners' decide how to study – since each level of abstraction will require use of a different

learning strategy

E.g.
Write a report on the temperature of Pretoria:

The verb within the questions is the teacher's method of channeling the answer in a certain direction. Note the following examples, all treating a single problem, yet each a little different because of the verb:

- Find
- Explain
- Use
- Pick out
- Plan
- Discuss







Understand



Apply



Analyse



Synthesis



Fill in the following sentences:
The temperature in Pretoria will be

Explain why it is going to be cold or hot in Pretoria:

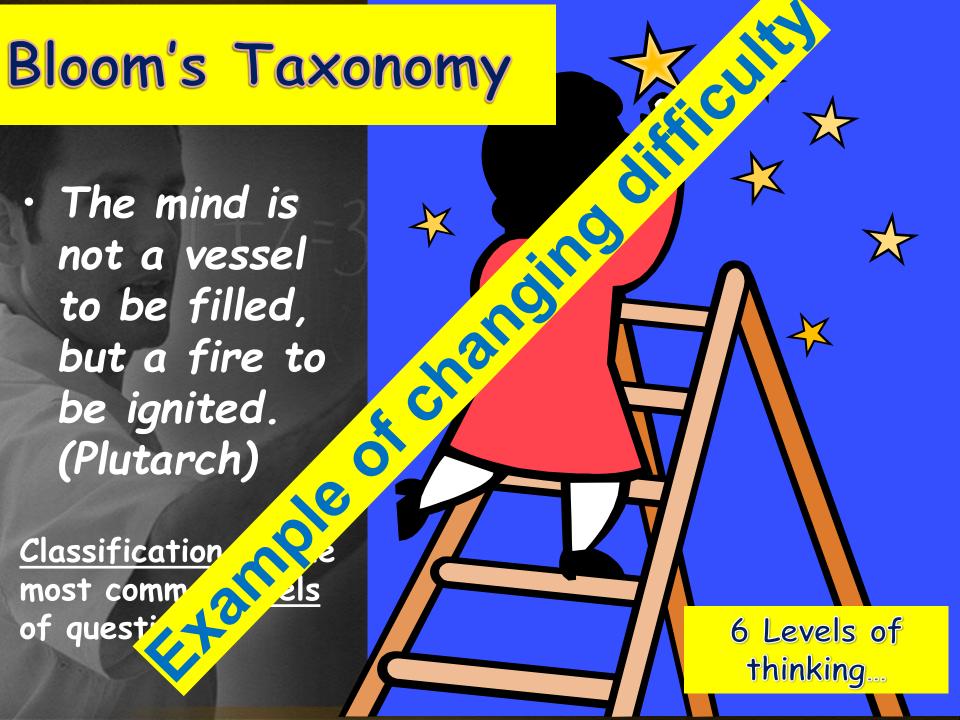
Use the information on the temperature and discuss the weather in Pretoria:

Compare the temperature of Pretoria with the temperature of Johannesburg:

If people ask you to tell them about the weather of Pretoria and Johannesburg, what would you tell them?

Discuss the temperatures in Pretoria and Johannesburg And give reasons for where you think is the best place to Live regarding the temperatures of both cities.

Unmodified learning	Enhanced learning	Unmodified / scaffolding learning	Straddled learning
Learners talk in groups about street children	Learners talk in groups about street children	Learners talk in groups about street children	Learners talk in groups about street children
Learners do paired reading with the yellow cluster group when they take turns to read the story about Peter Phake.	Learners do research on street children	Learners do paired reading with the yellow cluster group when they take turns to read the story about Peter Phake	Learners read the first sentence of every paragraph.
Learners answer questions orally.	Learners answer questions orally.	Learners answer questions orally.	Learners answer questions 1 and 2 and 3 orally
Match the words with their meanings. Write the words in blue in your dictionary.	Match the words with their meanings. Write the words in blue in your dictionary. Find synonyms and antonyms for the words in blue	Match the words with their meanings. Write the words in blue in your dictionary.	Match the words with their meanings only.
Complete comprehension test	Complete comprehension test Pretend you are a journalist. Prepare questions to ask a street child.	Only complete the first 4 questions.	Prepare strips with the first sentences of every paragraph. Ask the children to put the sentences in the correct order. Learners copy these sentences in their books



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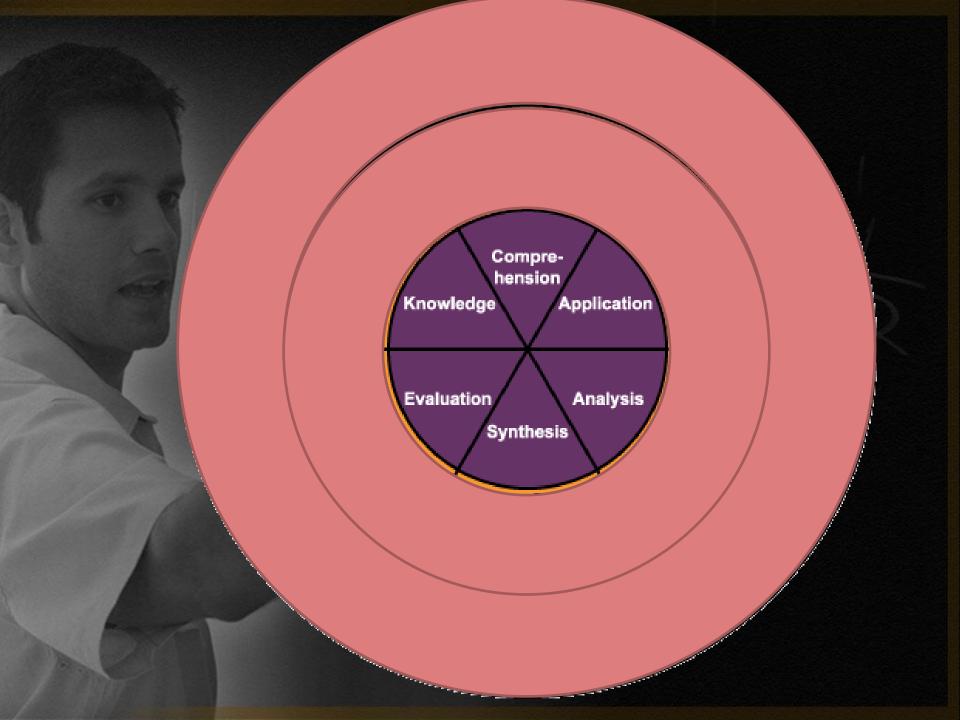
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If people ask you to tell them about the weather of Pretoria and Johannesburg, what would you tell them?

Discuss the temperatures in Pretoria and Johannesburg And give reasons for where you think is the best place to Live regarding the temperatures of both cities. Life does not have to be perfect to be wonderful.

Annette Funicello









Blessed are the flexible for they shall not be bent out of shape.

Blessed are those who can laugh at themselves, for they shall never go un-amused.

Terry Brown