

# Classroom strategies for students with diverse needs

# First Tier Support



# **AutismCRC**

https://www.autismcrc.com.au/connect-hub/reports/australian-education-needs-analysis

# e 3-tier approach

oporting students on the autism spectrum

#### 3 - Wrap-around support

nsive support & collaboration from a transdisciplinary team s on functional communication & social skills r intensity & duration of support sed behaviour plan support plan

#### Tier 2 - Intensive instruction & support

- \* Identified students receive more intensive instruction & support
- \* Focus on specific areas of need
- \* Support with functional communication & social skills, e.g., self-regulation of emotions & behaviour, managing stress & alternatives to aggression are a focus.

#### Tier 1 - Preventative instruction

- \* Present information in a variety of ways (UDL)
- \* Explicit teaching using evidence-based approaches
- \* Teach classroom routines and expectations
- \* Visual supports to encourage independence in following daily routines

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# Classroom Strategies

for Students with diverse needs



## First Tier Support

The Cooperative Research Centre for Living with Autism conducted a needs analysis to identify the top 10 support needs for students on the autism spectrum. We then asked teachers for strategies that they have used or seen for supporting students on the spectrum.

#### For info:

www.autismcrc.com.au/connect-hub/reports/australian
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# Executive Function: Planning for Assignments



CREATE A CLASS PROFILE Profile the needs of each student

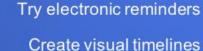
Use the profile to assign groups and roles



Encourage study groups or homework clubs

PROVIDE ORGANISING STRATEGIES

Use a 'to-do' list with check boxes



Create visual timelines

Try colour-coding timetables

Specifically teach effective diary use

**CLARIFY THE TASK** 

Give clear and explicit learning intentions



Indicate what success looks like

Explain procedures

Breakdown instructions

Give a model



INCORPORATE UDL PRINCIPLES Use UDL (CAST.ORG)

Offer multiple means for learning: online, multimodal

Present information in a range of ways e.g., real-life examples (videos), demonstrations





## Supporting Transition and Impending Change



PLAN FOR TEACHER ABSENCE

Talk about teacher absence & email parents for unexpected absence

Use familiar relief teacher

Provide info pack for relief teacher

PREPARE FOR NEW TERM
Build a transition plan

Take students to visit new teacher

TA moves to new class

Use preferential grouping with supportive peers



Give students pre-warnings – timers, countdowns - for transitions or change

Work with parents to provide support for changes.

BUILD SELF-ADVOCACY Give choices about managing transitions

Teach coping strategies and normalise change

Teach relaxation ideas for transitions to limit stress



USE SOCIAL STORIES
Use social stories to help
anticipate change or transition





# Teacher Reported Strategies Self-Regulation:



# Self-Regulation: Staying Calm & Managing Stress



#### **DEVELOP A CARD SYSTEM**



Use cards to communicate feelings and needs, such as when they need to take a break, go to the toilet or to express feelings

#### **BUILD SELF-ADVOCACY**

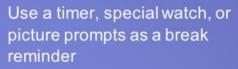
Teach self-awareness and develop strategies for countering stress

Teach resilience and coping strategies

Let students 'chill out' or 'check in/out' at the start of the lesson

Support students' involvement in lunch clubs

# SUPPORT STUDENTS TO TAKE A BREAK





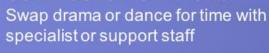
Allow sensory snacks for TAsupported breaks

Give students a special job for breaks, like watering the garden

#### **ENCOURAGE RELAXATION**

Use mmeditation/mindfulness and a sensory corner in the classroom. Use special interests for calming strategies

#### **CURRICULUM CHANGES**









## **Using Special Interests**





#### **INCLUDE INTERESTS** IN TASKS

Modify tasks to include special interests

Provide multiple choice in tasks such as using Lego or Minecraft for experiments in science

#### **USE INTERESTS AS** A REWARD

Use special interests as a reward e.g., time with a puzzle or book as a reward for target behaviour



Explore students' special interests



Collect evidence of special interests, particularly at the start of the year for new teachers

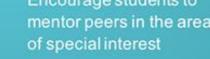
#### INCORPORATE INTERESTS

Incorporate special interests in content to foster motivation and engagement

#### **ENCOURAGE PEER MENTORING**



Encourage students to mentor peers in the area of special interest





Social and emotional wellbeing support is essential to successful inclusion. Effective schools know that social emotional competence and academic achievement are entwined and integrating instruction in both areas maximises students' potential to succeed in school and throughout their lives (Zins & Elias, 2006).

Responding to the social emotional wellbeing needs of students on the autism spectrum is critical to ensuring they can manage the social and emotional aspects of the class and school environment.

For more information on supporting the social and emotional skills of students on the spectrum in the classroom, see the other postcards in this kit at https://www.autismcrc.com.au/connect-hub/report s/australian-education-needs-analysis







# Teacher Reported Strategies Social Emotional Wellbeing: Coping with Teasing & Bullying

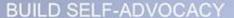


PROVIDE SAFETY STRATEGIES

Provide a safe places to play

Help to identify safe people

"Who do I go to?" in different situations



Teach preventative strategies for social situations, e.g., Buddy Bench

Encourage use of sensory selfcalming techniques



ROLE PLAY SOCIAL SCENARIOS

Role-play social interactions with a safe person or buddy

PROVIDE SOCIAL STORIES

Teach social stories for what to expect and how to react - bullying and safety scenarios

# GIVE THEM THE LANGUAGE

Give them set phrases for a variety of situations

Help them rehearse a 'script' to use in social situations

# BUILD SYSTEM-LEVEL SUPPORT

Include social competence within lessons (as per ACARA)

Ensure whole school approach











OFFER SHORTER WRITING TASKS Let students write dot points

Use mind-mapping or graphic organisers to record information



#### PROVIDE ELECTRONIC NOTES

Give electronic copies of notes or PowerPoints using

DON'T RUSH

Check in and take a break if

**PROVIDE ALTERNATIVES TO HANDWRITING** 

Use technology to support writing e.g., a word processor. voice-to-text application or a recording device

SOME SUGGESTED APPS

Claro PDF for annotating PDF

Prizmo to turn photos of documents into recognised text

Audionote combines notetaking and voice-recording software - the text and playback







## Visual Supports for Learning



# MONITOR TIMED ACTIVITIES

Provide students with a visual clue, such as a stop-watch or timer, to time activities

Use timers to enable better preparation for transitions



#### USE A KEYRING ORGANISER

Use a keyring organiser, with laminated pictures or text reminders, that can be adapted for each day or week



# GIVE THEM A VISUAL TIMETABLE

Provide a visual timetable on the desk or on the iPad

Provide a colourful version as their desktop background picture



# USE A CHECKLIST FOR TASKS

Give students a checklist with picture cues to tick off as they progress through a task





Use digital 'sticky notes' on laptop rather than a diary or electronic organiser





# Teacher Reported Strategies Using Technology



RECOMMENDED APPS

Maps.me

rizmo Google Docs

Claro PDF Google Map

Notes for iPad or Poplet ordpad/Notepad Clicker

Typo HD

Cowriter Audio Not

Read & Write Gold Story Starter

MORE RECOMMENDED

**APPS** 

http://www.bestautismtherap y.com.au/AppGuide/AppCrite ria.php

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http://autismapps.org.au/

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES

Use electronic concept maps to organize ideas

Use photographs or videos to demonstrate ideas, for projects, and for social and transition stories

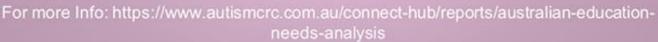
Use predictive text on the iPad

Use devices for playing music – individually or as a class

Build an electronic glossary around a topic

Email notes to students

Allow students to use online reading software







There are 7 main sensory systems for gaining and processing information through the senses, including: taste, touch, hearing, smell, visual, vestibular and proprioceptive systems

Students on the autism spectrum may be: • over-receptive (too sensitive) or

• under-receptive (not sensitive enough)

As a result, their sensory needs may influence their ability to participate in classroom environments and adjusting the environment to help support the sensory needs of students on the spectrum may need to be considered.

For more information on supporting the sensory needs of students on the spectrum in the classroom, see the other postcards in this kit at https://www.autismcrc.com.au/connect-hub/reports/australian-education-needs-analysis





## Sensory: Sitting Still



PROVIDE FLEXIBLE WORKSPACES

Allow flexible workspaces for class work, including standing up workstations and beanbags

Provide a step for their

USE REWARDS
Use reward charts
or special interests
as rewards to
reinforce sitting still
as a positive
behavior

PROVIDE NATURAL BREAKS

Provide natural resi breaks

Provide whole class movement breaks throughout the day to avoid sitting too long



USE A VISUAL TIMER

Use a visual timer – like liquid sand or a digital timer – to time seatwork activities

Help students to anticipate transitions and changes



## For more information

on supporting students on the spectrum in the classroom









