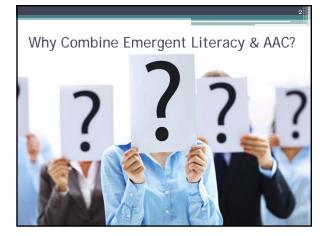
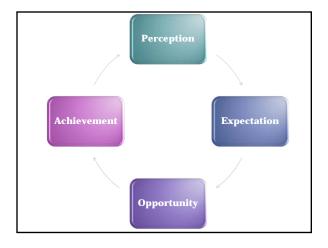
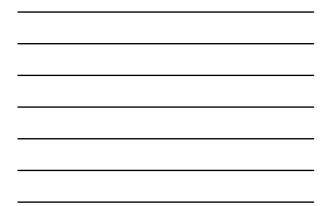
Reading to Learn

Communication Development through Literacy Experiences Jane Farrall Carole Zangari







Priority AAC Goals

• For children with early communication skills

• Affirmation

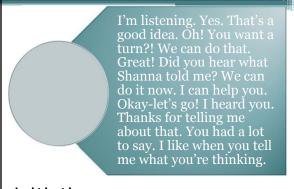
- · Choice-making
- Initiation
- Core words



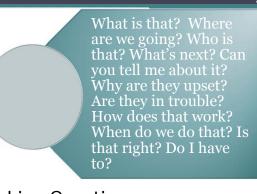
Affirmation

Pick a letter. Who should hold it? What do you want to read? What should we do next? Tell me. Which one? Where should we go? How many? Pick one to write with. Who would you like to sit with? Where should we read?

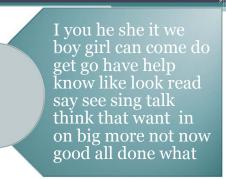
Making Choices



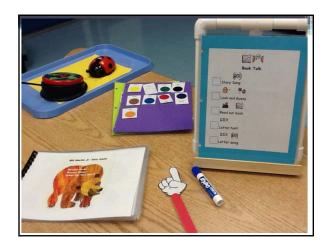
Initiation



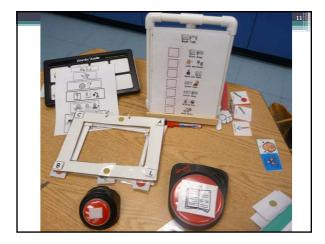
Asking Questions



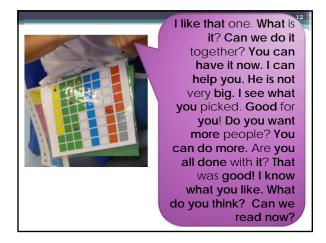
Core Words









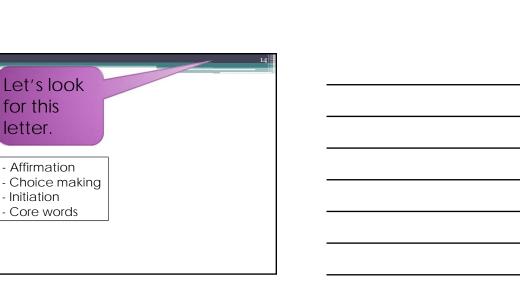


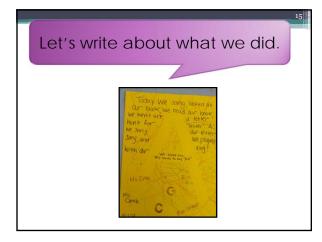
Let's read to	
- See what happened to the boy - Find out	
where he went - Talk about how he was	
feeling	

for this letter.

- Affirmation

- Initiation - Core words





Shared Reading

- Shared reading is a collaborative learning activity, based on research by Don Holdaway (1979), that emulates and builds from the child's experience with bedtime stories (Parkes, 2000)
- Can be done individually or in small groups
- Books can (and should) be read repeatedly

Shared Reading

- Rich, interaction with emergent readers over books to promote language development and concepts about print
- Use a framework, such as CAR, during shared reading

Shared Reading

- In the beginning we need to teach students how we interact around books
- We get them interested and involved
- We model, model, model
- And THEY learn how to do it 😊

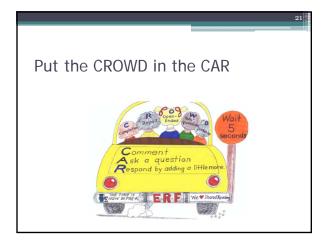
Comment, Ask, Respond (CAR)

• The CAR strategy (Notari-Syverson, Maddox, and Cole, 1999) encourages adults to support students during shared reading by 'following the car'.

CAR

- **C**omment on what the student is doing e.g. "Oooh, a dog" (then wait 5 seconds)
- **A**sk a question e.g. "Do you like the dog?" (then wait 5 seconds)
- **R**espond by adding more e.g. "I like the dog. He looks very friendly".

http://www.walearning.com/products/languageis-the-key/car-strategies/



CROWD

- Completion
- Recall
- Open Ended
- Wh- Questions
- Distancing

Completion

- Leave a blank at the end of the sentence and the learner fills it in
- This is typically used in books with rhyme or books with repetitive phrases
- Example "But he was still" letting the child fill in the blank with the word "hungry"
- Completion questions help learners being to understand the structure of language in books

Recall

- Questions about what happened in a portion of the book that has just been read
- Example "tell me what the truck did."

Open-Ended

- Questions that do not have specifically right/wrong answers
- Usually focus on the pictures in books
- E.g. "Tell me what's happening in this picture."

Wh- Questions

- Questions that begin with what, where, when, why and how
- Typically focus on the pictures in books
- Example, "what does the man have?"

Distancing

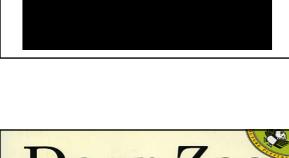
- Questions that relate what is in the book to experiences outside the book
- Form a bridge between books and the real world
- E.g. "You saw animals when we went to the farm. What animals did you see at the farm?"

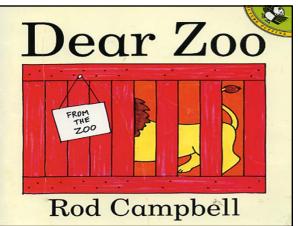
Shared reading

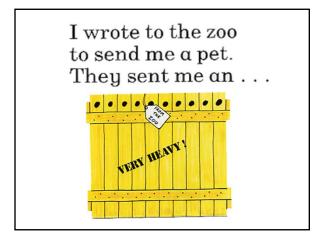
• Appropriate at any stage for a student who is emergent



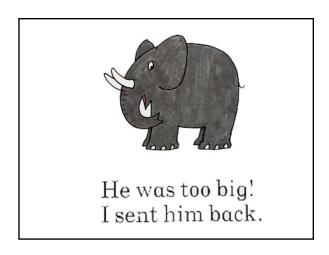
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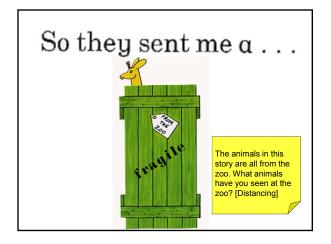


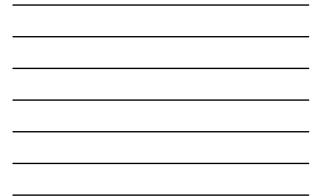


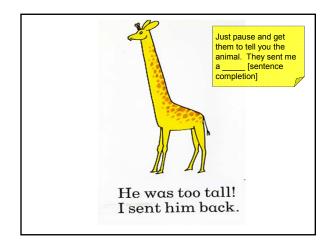








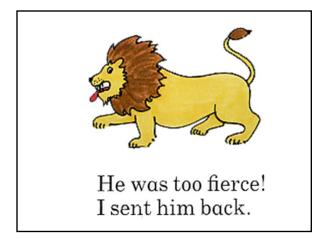


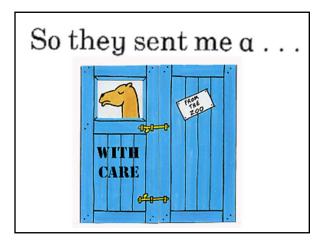




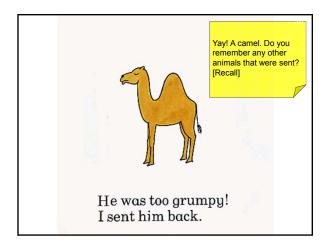


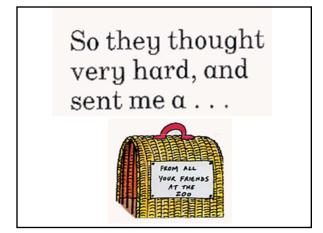


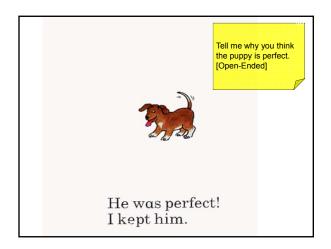




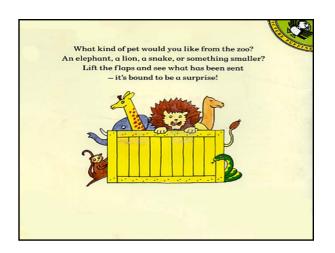










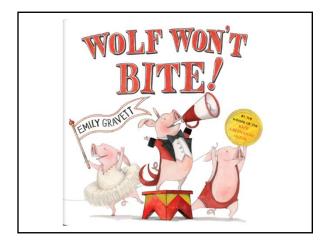


Now let's try it....

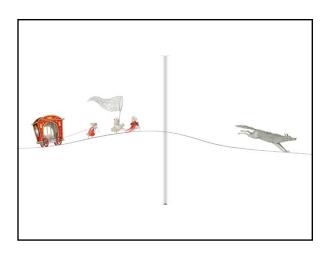
• In small groups do a mini-shared reading with the following book

42

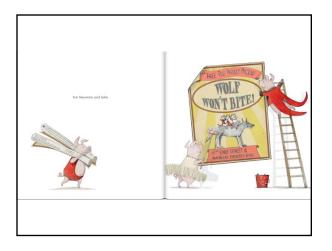
- Make sure you:
 - Comment
- Ask
- Respond
- One AAC system in each group

















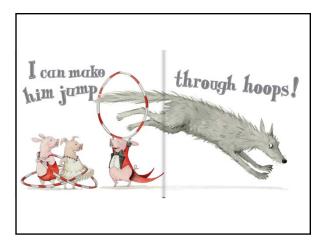


















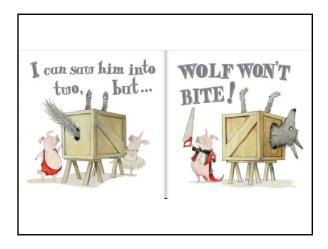








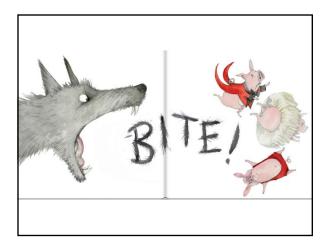


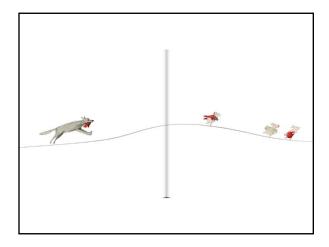














Shared Writing: Predictable Charts

 Interactive group writing experience based on the Structured Language Experience Approach (Cunningham)
 Used extensively in general



education (e.g., Hall & Williams)
Adults and children compose text together.

Predictable Chart

- Adult chooses a topic & creates a sentence stem.
- My favorite snack is ____.
- I feel happy when _____
- At the beach, I like to ____.
- Using the predictable structure, children learn:
 - That they can dictate their sentences.
 - That they can read their sentences.
 - A lot about letters, words, and conventions of print.

Beginning Communicators

Dictate responses using:

- Choice boards made specifically for the activity
- Personal SGDs
- Shared classroom communication devices
- Communication boards, books, eye gaze boards

Where We Play		
le)		
e)		
K)		

Predictable Chart Writing

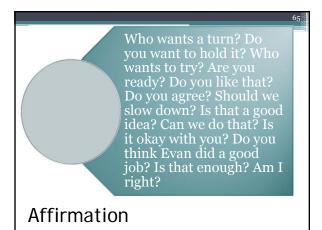
- Create the chart collaboratively
 - Adult writes a sentence stem & speaks while writing
 - Learner dictates a response to complete the sentence
 - · Adult writes it down (along with child's name)
- Re-read the chart
 - Point to particular words, look for certain words or letters
 - Recognize own work & read it back

Predictable Chart Writing

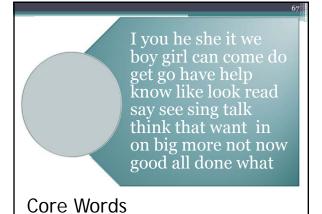
- Write each sentence on a strip and cut each one apart into words.
 - If they can't cut, we track the sentence and have the student stop us when we get to the space b/w words.
 - Teaches the concept of 'a word.'
 - If they cut wrong, teach.
 - $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Go back to the chart and count words.
 - Match the cut-out words with the ones on the chart.

Predictable Chart Writing

• Create a book from the chart. • Paper-based or electronic



What do you like to read? What's your favorite? Who should be next? Where do you like to go? What should David do? What should we write?



Now let's try it....

- In small groups, do a mini predictable chart with aided language input.
- One person is the leader. The others are AAC learners.
- One AAC system in each group (Share)
- Create choices for the learners to pick from • "I like to make _____."

What We Make

I like to make coffee. (Carole) I like to make books. (Jane) I like to make pizza. (Abbie) I like to make friends. (Robin) I like to make noise. (Emma) I like to make ____. (YourName)



More information on implementation at the Center for Literacy and Disability Studies (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

• Handout at http://bit.ly/1qTbBPa

Stephanie

- Age: 14
- Sensory impairment: Cortical vision impairment
- Other diagnoses: Scoliosis, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy
- Communication: Stephanie is able to provide a yes and no answer using the symbols on her tray. Stephanie had a one symbol per page PODD but now has a 20 cell partner assisted PODD.

Stephanie

• Literacy: Stephanie uses her PODD to answer questions about the stories and to generate ideas for free writing.

- She is working towards improved letter recognition in reading and using letters in writing with a flip chart.
- Also focusing on distinguishing initial sounds in words. Stephanie has developing concepts about print.

Group Shared Reading

Stephanie - Emergent Literacy Outcomes

- Concepts about Print
- 2012 Answered 3/13 items correctly
 2013 Answered 4/13 items correctly
- Letter Identification (modified with Braille) 2012 – Identified 24/52 letters correctly 2013 – Identified 28/52 letters correctly
- Phonological Awareness
 - 2012 No response to all items
 - 2013 Identified 11/23 items correctly
- Writing Sample
- 2012 Unable to complete writing sample
- 2013 Writing sample using flip chart; emergent writer

Stephanie Communication Outcomes

• Yes/No

- 2012 had no yes/no response
- 2013 clear yes/no response in familiar situations
- Communication
- 2012 had a one symbol per page PODD; rarely used
- 2013 20 cell PAS PODD used to initiate,
- respond, ask questions, tell stories, express opinions, etc

Steph "writing" November 2013

Questions?

Thank you!