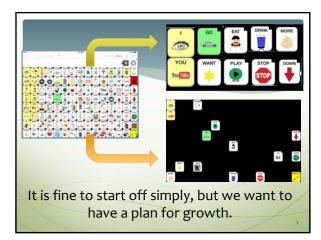
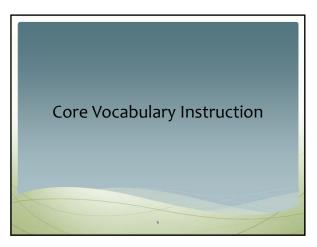


Limiting **access** to language, limits the potential for **developing** language.



Sometimes, the most powerful thing we can do for AAC learners is to change people's perceptions of them.





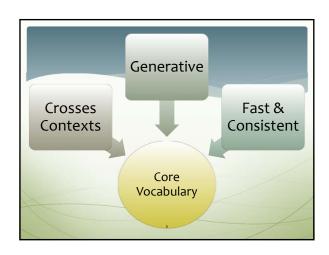
A relatively small set of words is responsible for 80% of what we say

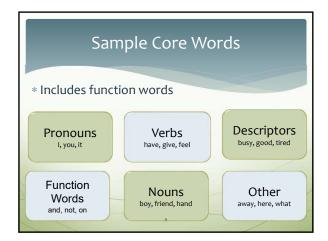
Core:
(80%)

Content words: basic nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs
Function words: determiners, articles, conjunctions, prepositions

Fringe:
(20%)

Context-specific vocabulary







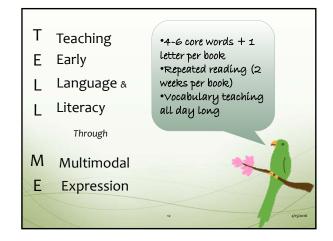
* Use discursive teaching style in interactive activities (not tasks/drill)

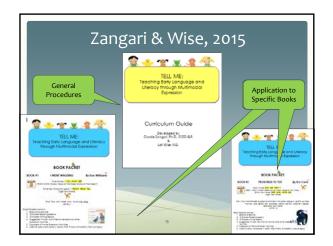
* Shared book reading, creating narratives, casual conversation, etc.

* Move BEYOND behavior regulation

* Don't teach words in isolation

* Unless the goal of the lesson is developing operational competence (e.g., where is the word? How can I access it?)





A curricular framework offers:

- * A structured means of embedding language teaching in:
 - * Shared reading & writing
 - * Typical preschool classroom routines
 - * Classroom centers
- * A systematic approach to teaching basic core vocabulary to children with little or no functional speech
- Predictability: 10-day sequence

* Available research & scholarship (e.g., Banajee; Van Tatenhove) * Developmental patterns * Supports a solid linguistic base * Different types of words (e.g., pronouns, verbs, modifiers; locatives; WH questions) * Good base for later lexical diversity (e.g., good) * Opportunities for frequent use in preschool classroom * Important for other teaching strategies (e.g., first-first/then, story sequencing, list-making)

Core Word Selection

Teacher input

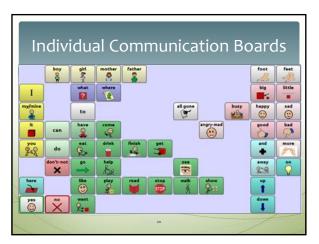
AAC Selection

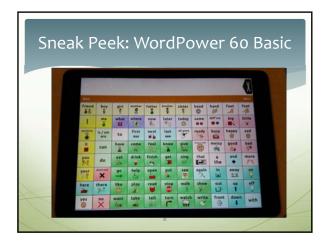
- * Often done by community service providers (not the preK staff)
- * Dynamic assessment process
- * Featuring matching
- * Trials
- * Highly individualized
- * Skills
- Needs
- Community support



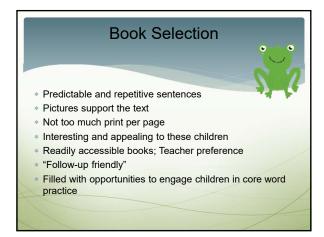


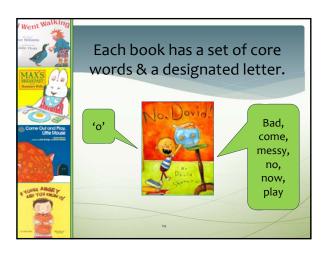


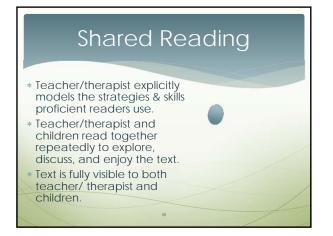






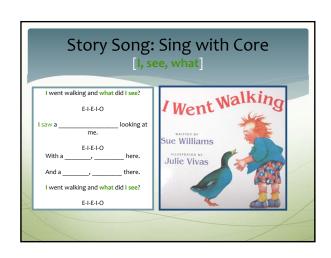




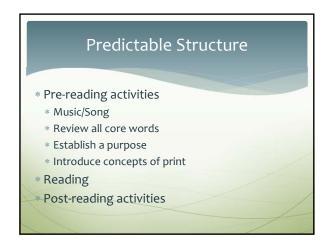


* Preview with Focused Language Stimulation * "Get ready to listen and say our special words." * Singing the Story Time Song * "Let's sing! I LIKE this song!" * Warm Up with Choral Responding * "Everyone say CAN."

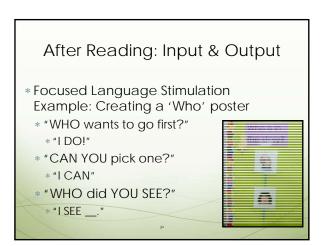
"Teaching semantics without a meaningful context??" "Why would we do that?!" * To prepare for the rest of the lesson; "warm up" Choral * To help the learner develop Responding operational competence E.g., navigating through screens; Call & locate and say the word using Response row/column scanning To provide additional practice experiences

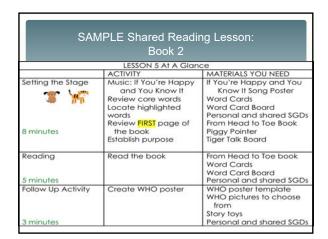


**Listen and Look **Let's find our special words in the book... Oh! Here's one of our words! Let's say IT together... CAN." **Focused Language Stimulation (Adult) **I need HELP! WHO CAN turn the page?" **WHO CAN show me the FRONT of the book?" **Let's read to find WHO was in the book." **Frequent Productions (Child) **I CAN." "I DO IT." "HELP me."

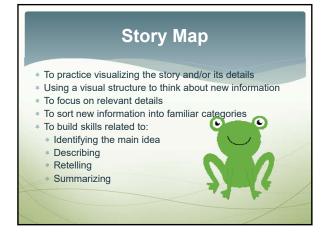


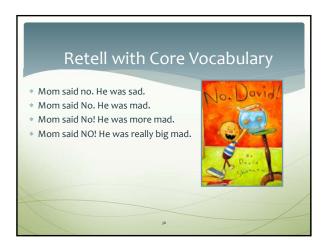
	LESSON 1	LESSON 2	LESSON 3	LESSON 4	LESSON 5
Setting the Stage	Introduce core words	Review core words Establish purpose Introduce "front of the book	Review core words Establish purpose Introduce "front of the book	Review core words Establish purpose Introduce "front of the book	Review core words Locate highlighted words Establish purpose Introduce "front of the book
Getting Ready to Read		Picture walk	Picture walk	Picture walk	Read the book
Follow Up Activity	Core word practice	Core word practice Music	Music Art	Highlight core words Music	Create WHO Poster Music

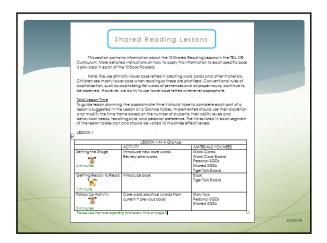




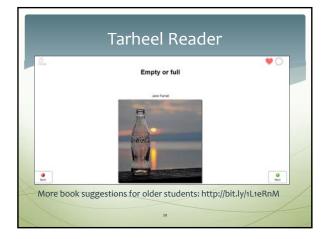


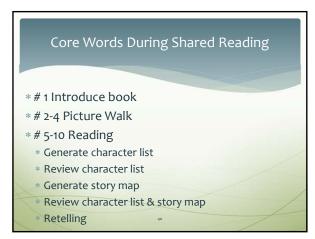






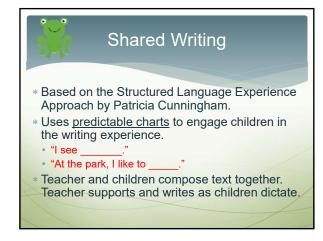


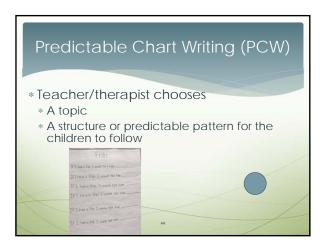


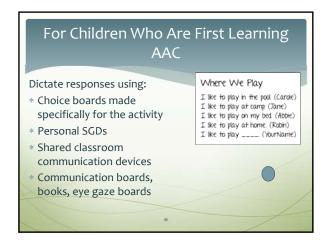


Using Shared Writing for Core Vocabulary Instruction Predictable Charts

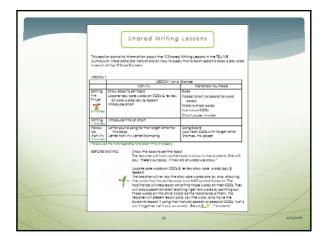
* Structured Language Experience Approach (Cunningham, 1979) * Predictable charts to engage children in the writing experience. * Teacher/therapist and children compose text together. * Teacher/therapist writes as children dictate.





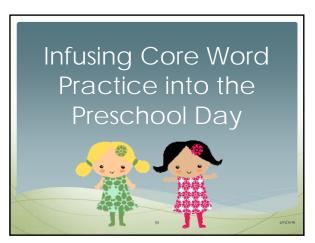


* Tchr: "Let's WRITE about how we CAN move. Ms. Amy, your turn." * Tchr reads 1st part: "I like to ____," pausing so that the child can finish the sentence with AAC. * Child dictates response: "Run," * Tchr transcribes the response. "I like to run." (Amy) * Tchr "Let's READ WHAT we wrote." * SLP reads the chart line by line pointing to each word as she reads it. She will pause at certain points when the children can read along using their SGDs. * Chart followed by related activities (e.g., Letter song & Letter Hunt) where core words are also modeled and elicited.



*#1: Introduce activity & title *#2-3: Sentence completion & chart reading *#4-5: Matching names & chart reading; Photograph chart *#5: Chart reading; Core word hunt; Letter search *#6: Full re-reading of chart *#7: PPT chart reading *#8-9: Sentence segmentation; Core word hunt; Letter search *#10: Chart reading w/ mini-books; Core word hunt; Sentence matching

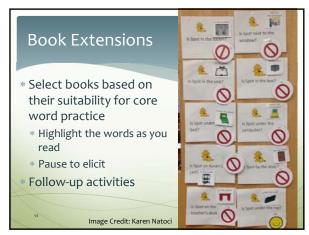


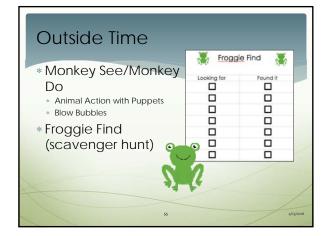


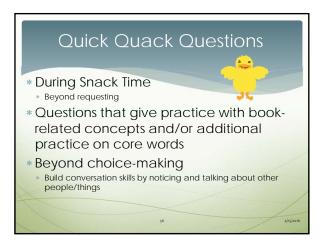


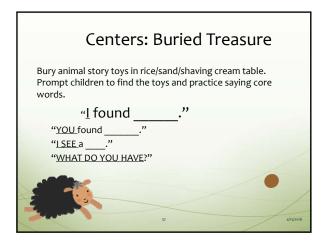


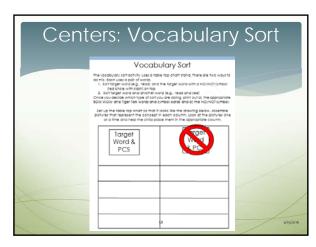




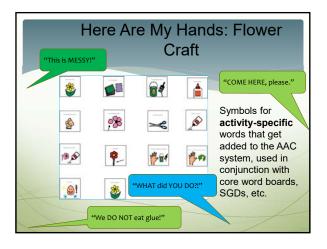


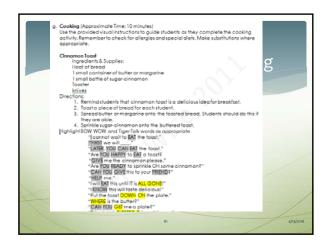


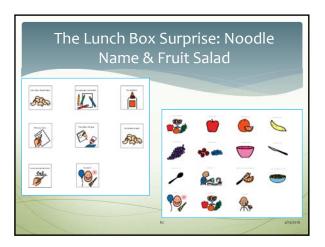


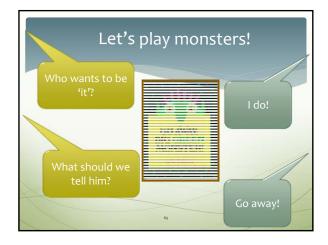


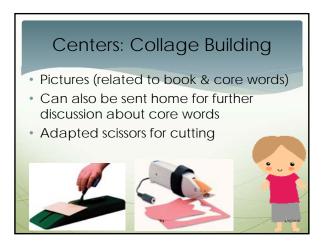




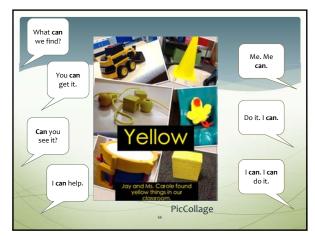










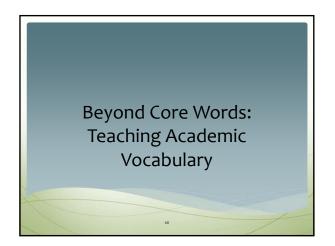


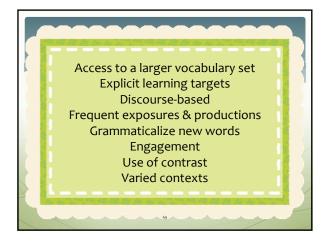
A Curricular Approach

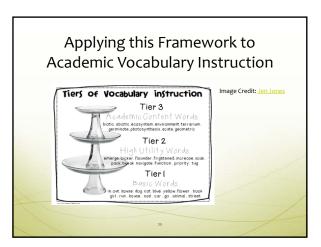
Framework can be replicated by teams to meet their own needs for core vocabulary instruction with:

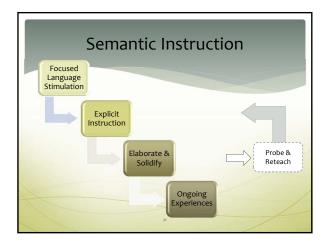
- * Their own books, set of words, types of AAC, types of learners, age group, etc.
- * Ideas for group and individual instruction that is systematic and intense
- * Their preferences for activities
- * Flexibility to work within another more comprehensive curriculum
- Strategies that go beyond the curricular approach

4/15/2016









Focused Language Stimulation An indirect method in which we: * Repeatedly use the word in context * Accompanied by a student-friendly definition * Production by the student * Brianna: Involved in selecting target words

She is learning to see vocabulary development as a means to a (desired) end.

- * "Using our high school words"
- * "What 'high school' word could you use?"

.....

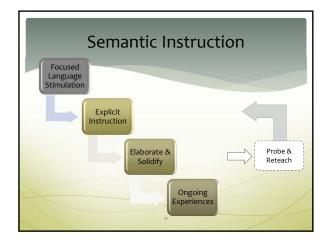
- * Jenna: The girl everyone wants as a BFF (who happens to be well-spoken, college-bound)
 - * WWJS: "What would Jenna say?"

"That's great for SOME students, but not MY clients."

- * Very hard to know definitively what some kids are understanding
- * What should we do???
- * Look for the preponderance of evidence.
 - *What evidence points toward Understanding?
 - *What evidence points away from
 - Understanding?







The need for explicit vocabulary instruction is well-documented for students with and without disabilities.

* Graphic organizers, such as semantic webs

* Sorting tasks

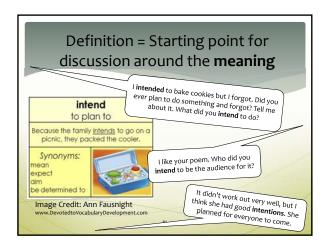
* Language experiences

* Classroom-based approaches

* e.g., Baumann, Kame'enui, & Ash, 2003; Beck, McKeown, & Kucan, 2002; Biemiller, 2004; Marzano, 2004a,b

valuable but insufficient unless supplemented with more direct teaching methods.

* Definition work * Contrastive examples * Graphic organizers * Building word consciousness * Self assessment



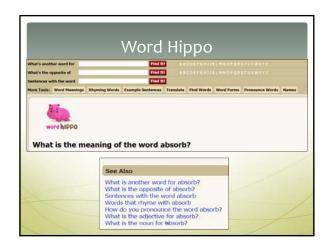


Introduce tools that teach the student how to learn new words.

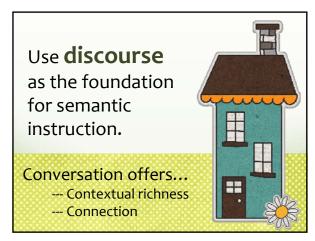
* Online student dictionaries

* Website that give additional information

* E.g., Word Hippo, Shahi





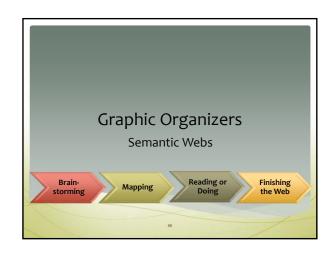


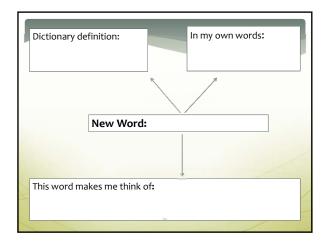
Well-chosen examples are essential.

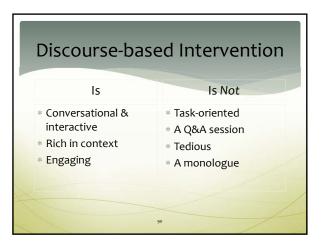
* Multiple examples of the key construct

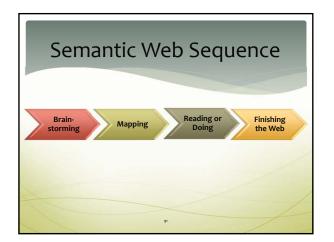
* Clear (no gray areas or ambiguity)

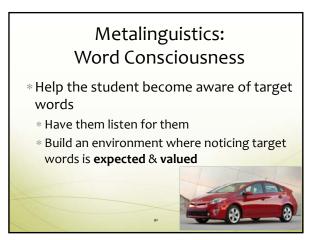
* Positive AND negative examples



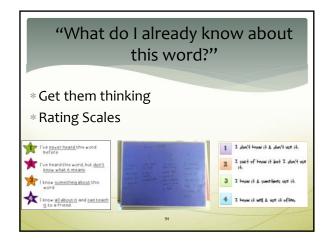


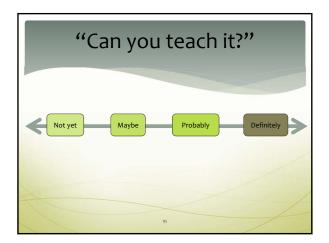


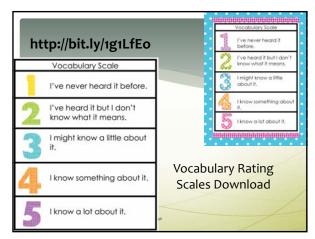


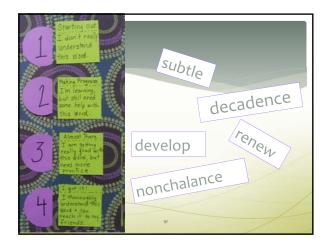


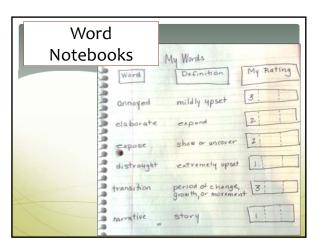
"... knowing a word is not an allor-nothing proposition; it is not the case that one either knows or does not know a word. Rather, knowledge of a word should be viewed in terms of the extent or degree of knowledge that people can possess."

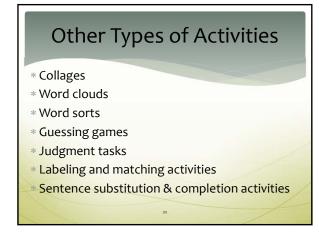










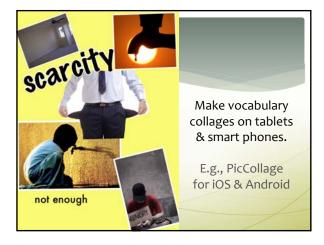


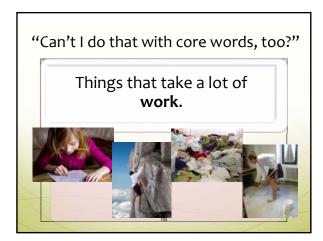


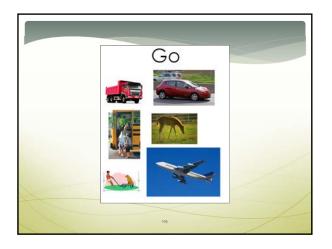
Vocabulary Collages

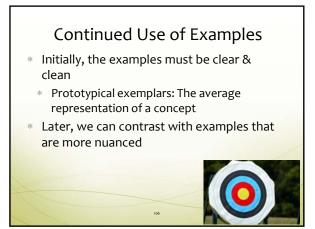
- * Interactive activity
- * Select images that depict or relate to the target word
 - * Find them on the web or take photos with the mobile device
- Show it off! Explain the collage to teachers, therapists, family, & peers.
- Provide opportunities for both parties to say the word with AAC several times



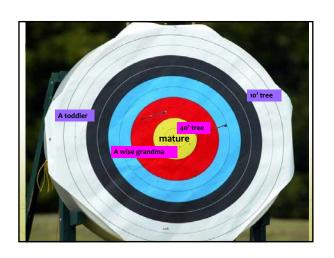


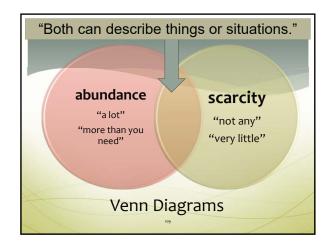


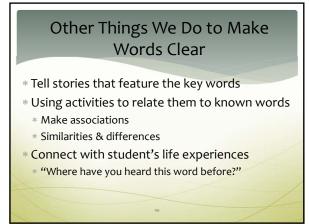


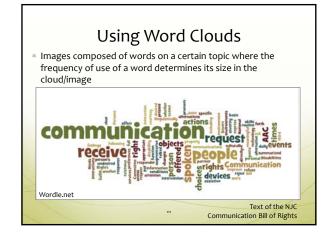








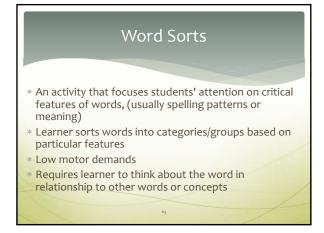


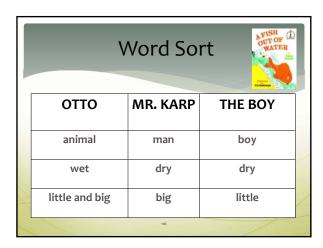


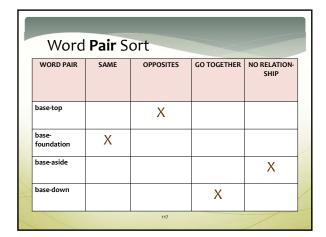


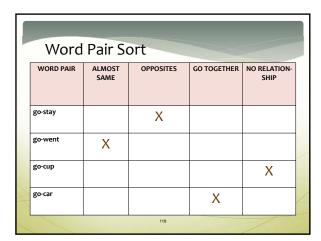












Semantic Feature Analysis

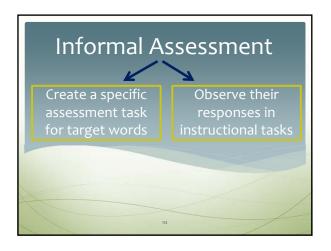
	Nutritious	Meal	Snack	Fresh		
Banana	Х		Х	Х		
Ice cream sundae			Х	Х		
Salad	Х	Х		Х		
Cookies			Х			
119						

Conversation-based

- * Ask the learner: "What do you think INTEND means?"
- * Connect it to their life: "Tell me about a time you INTENDED to do something."
- * Relate it to other known words: "Which word goes with planning?" SCARCE, INTEND, LACK, FFFORT
- * Sentence fill-in/completion: "Charles knew he had to study and that is exactly what he planned to do. Another way to say 'planned to do is ______ (INTENDED)

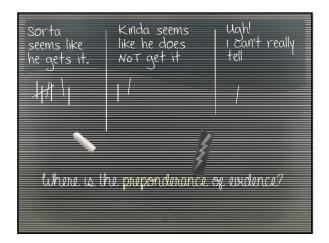
Within the activity, probe to gauge their understanding.

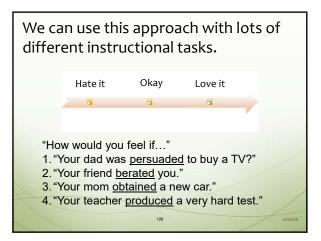
Re-teach if they are wrong or confused.

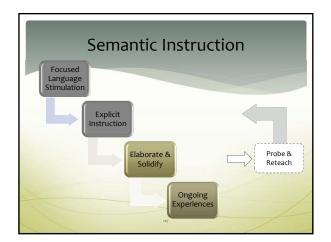




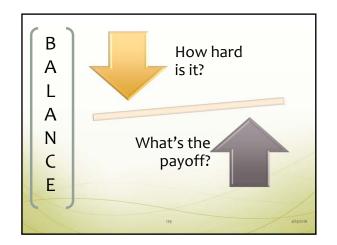


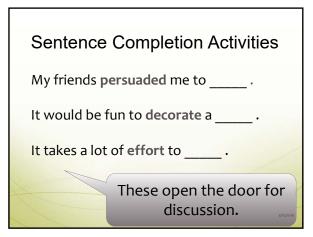


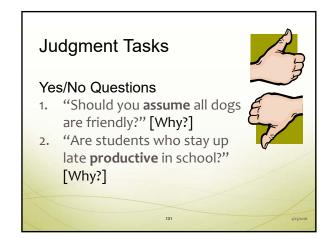




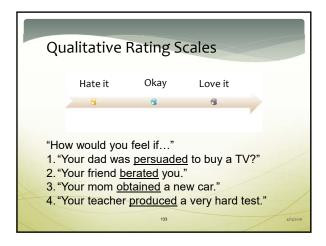


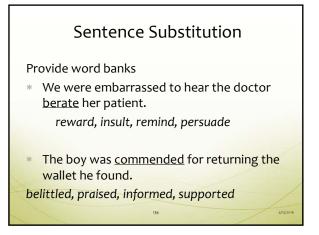












Set an Expectation for Lexical Diversity

* Introduce the concept

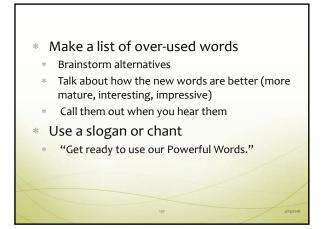
* Knowing and using a variety of different words

* Being able to say something in different ways

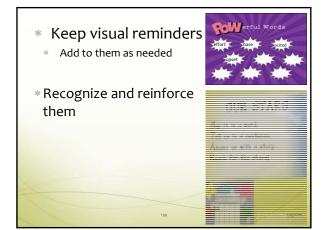
* Metaphors work well here!

* Sports: Word Catcher

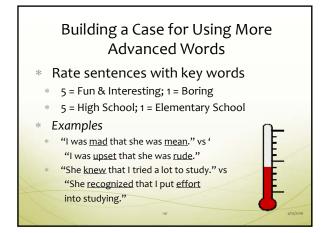


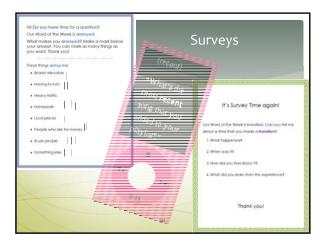


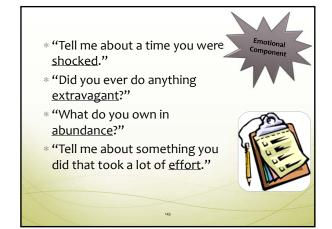


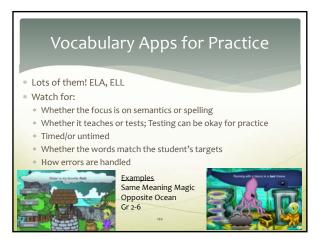








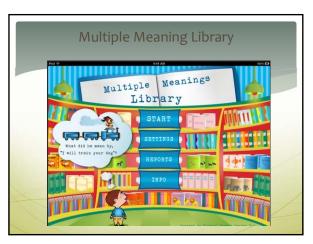




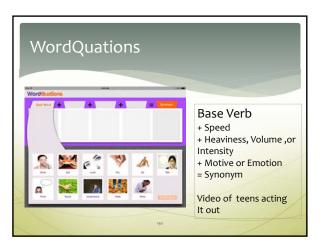




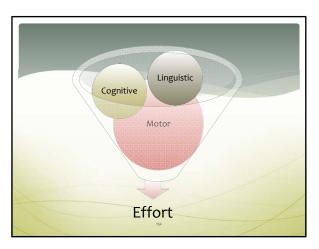


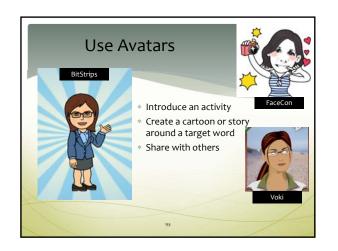


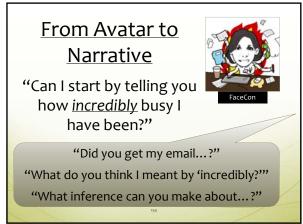




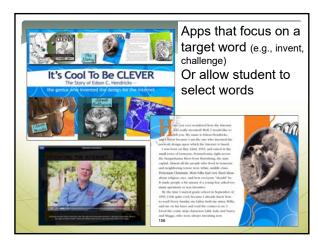




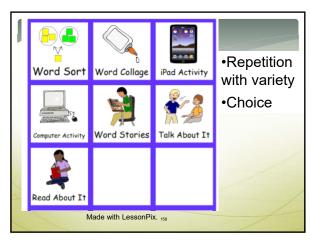












"A robust approach to vocabulary involves directly explaining the meanings of words along with thought-provoking, playful, & interactive follow-up."

