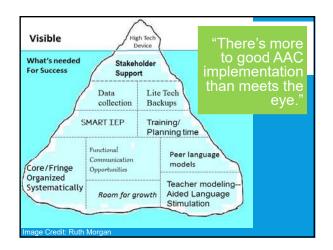


AAC Student Examples Emerging Communicators: Does not have a reliable method of expressive communication through symbolic language • Primarily non-symbolic communication; No reliable yes/no; Performance w/ AAC is still inconsistent Context-dependent Communicators: Has reliable symbolic communication but is limited to certain partners or contexts Independent Communicators: Is able to say anything to anyone in any context





Key Principle #2:

Learning outcomes improve when therapists provide strong emotional & instructional support.

Justice et al. (2014)

Key Principle #3:

The most important part of any AAC therapy session is the implementation of effective instructional strategies.

Good activities don't make good therapy.

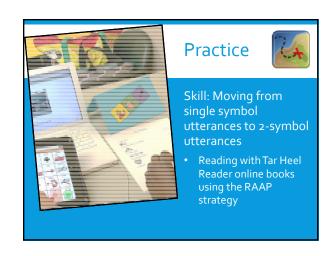
Key Principle #4:

The therapy plan should address a sequence of instructional experiences that lead to the desired AAC behavior.

Where are we in the continuum of learning? Exposure & Awareness Skill: Moving from single symbol utterances to 2-symbol utterances • Focused language stimulation & aided language input for Descriptor + Noun

App: Bitmoji/Bitstrips







Key Principle #5: Generalization is an important part of all AAC therapy sessions.



Informed practitioners want to know:

- What does the activity really accomplish?
- How well does it address the student's AAC goals?
- Where does this fall in the 'big picture' of the student's intervention?
- What's the evidence base? How can I use it effectively?

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What does the activity really accomplish?



- •It introduces a new skill.
- •It teaches a new skill.
- •It gives practice on an emerging skill.

Adapting Activities

- One activity or set of materials must meet the needs of several students
- Activity and/or materials are geared for practice, not instruction
- Little/no prep time
- Student engagement

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Adapting Activities & Materials



To adapt successfully we need to know:

- •What's the target skill?
- Where are we in the learning sequence?

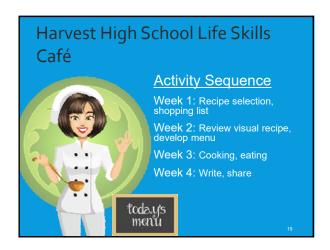
Let's look at sample adaptation.

Weekly Cooking Activity Makeover

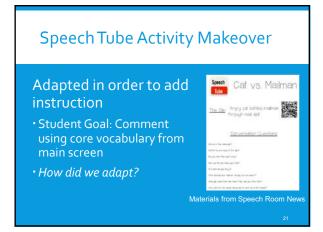
Adapted in order to differentiate instruction

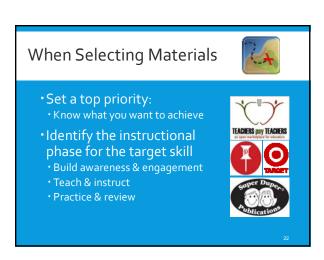
- Goal for Students A: Requesting
- •Goal for Students B & C: Expand MLU
- Goal for Student E: Tier 2 vocabulary

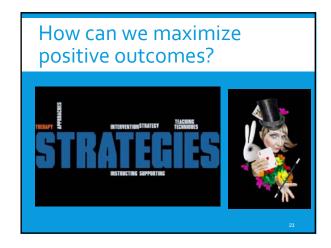
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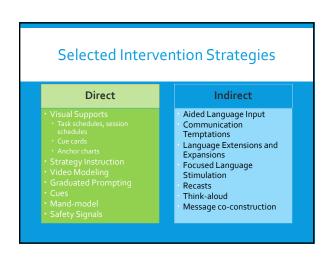


Tier 2 Vocabulary		
	Instructional Strategies	Activities
Wk 1 Pick recipe, shopping list	Focused language stimulation Dialogue	Identify Tier 2 descriptors Start semantic web Develop word bank
Wk 2 Review picture recipe, menu	Focused language stimulation Dialogue Repetition with variety	Expand semantic web Sentence substitution Vocabulary collage
Wk 3 Cooking, eating	Focused language stimulation Dialogue Repetition with variety	Expand semantic web Cloze sentence
Wk 4 Writing, sharing	Focused language stimulation Dialogue Repetition with variety Recasts	Complete semantic web Grammaticalize sentences Vocabulary collage









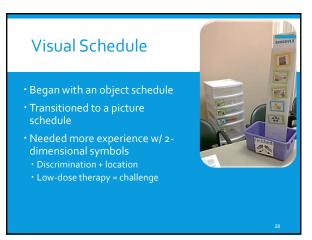
Jackson: Emergent Communicator

- Age: 21
- Disorder: Mixed expressive receptive language disorder secondary to ASD
- Educational Setting: Public HS special education classroom
- AAC: iPad with ChatAble app
- Communication
 - Strengths
 - Challenges

Therapy Goals

- Goals: Use ChatAble to communicate for different reasons
- Requesting, rejecting, and commenting
- Increase purposeful communication at home and in the community
- Lots of repetition to promote success
- Focus on carryover into real-world experiences.

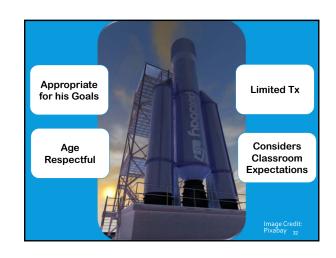


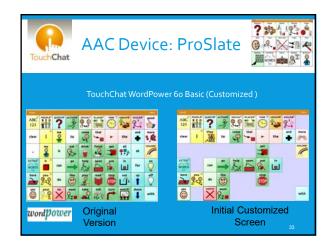




Direct • Use of visual supports • Explicit instruction • Video self-modeling • Hand-under-hand strategy (limited use) Indirect • Aided Language input • Communication temptation • Language extensions and expansions



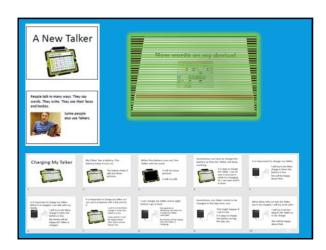












Intervention Strategies

Direct

- Visual schedules
- · Mand-model
- Prompt hierarchies
- Safety signals
- · Read, Ask, Answer, Prompt (RAAP)

Indirect

- Aided language input
- Communication temptations
- Extended pause time
- Language extensions & expansions

Veronica: Independent Communicator

- Age: 18 years old
- **Disorder:** Cerebral Palsy; Expressive/Receptive Language Disorder
- Education: Public HS General Ed with some special ed classes
- Type of AAC: Tobii Dynavox V Max & Maestro, Gateway 60, iPad w/ Verbally

Here is your summary of The Wolf Princess
Wolf Princess takes place in Russia. It is about a gif named Sofia loving her dads bedtime stories. Sofia goes to Russia on a school feld fip. Along the way. Sofia's trans stops in the middle of nonliner, and Sofia learns that sha's a princess! This book had me on the edge of my seat, and I want to read It

- Communication
 - Strengths
 - Challenges

Therapy Materials

- Anchor charts & other visual supports
- Tier 2 Word Lists
- Narratives for recounts
- Story Grammar Marker

Story Grammar Marker

Each symbol or ice on on \$50M* represents an element of a tony.

5. Chearter with or is along?

5. Chearter with or it along?

6. Soling "When or alwhol did happen?

6. Kol Of "What happend?

6. He lings "I will do the hypholytory feed?

7. Here "What do the hybrightory feed?

6. He will have been a simple hybrightory feed?

7. Chearter will be the high high hybrightory feed?

6. Restored in Nilse does high hybright feed to add.

6. Restored in Nilse does high hybright feed to add.

Complex Language: Sequencing Instructional Activities

- Break It Down
- Focus on teaching component skills
- Start with one aspect
- Build slowly over time
- End with carry-over activities (consider providing homework)

Let's look at an example

Goal: Using adverbs with -ly endings in grammatically correct sentences

- Teach the suffix meaning
- Teach the usage
- Find the errors
- Correct the errors
- Create your own in sentences
- Rate your sentences
- Create your own in narratives



Consider Their Learning Process

- Use a predictable structure
- Set up a process for approaching the language task with clear steps
- Lots of:
- Explicit Instruction
- Review

