Guidance Document

Lesson Plan Template

Accessing the Common Core for Students with Disabilities



Students with diverse needs must be challenged to excel within the general curriculum and be prepared for success in their post-school lives. The implementation of the Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS) provides an historic opportunity to improve access to rigorous academic content standards for students with diverse needs.

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Introduction

The lesson plan template and the classroom summary were developed to support educators in embedding specially designed instruction (SDI) into lessons that are aligned with the Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS). The foundation of these tools is rooted in the research around the elements of explicit instruction. This approach is "a systematic method of teaching with emphasis on proceeding in small steps, checking for student understanding, and achieving active and successful participation by all students" (Rosenshine, 1987). Over the past 20 years, research has shown that explicit instruction is the most effective evidence-based method for instructing all students and primarily those students with disabilities.

Explicit instruction is the foundation by which SDI is delivered. SDI is defined in 34 CFR section 300.39(a)(3) and section 200.1(vv) of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education to mean "adapting, as appropriate to the needs of an eligible student, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to address the unique needs that result from the student's disability; and to ensure access of the student to the general curriculum, so that he or she can meet the educational standards that apply to all students." SDI is the intentional and purposeful planning of instruction to ensure that students with disabilities can meaningfully access, participate and progress in the curriculum throughout the entire lesson.

These tools were created by the SDI Workgroup through the Regional Special Education Technical Assistance Support Center (RSE-TASC). The RSE-TASC network is one of the P-12: Office of Special Education's primary resources for school improvement in New York State. Special Education School Improvement Specialists (SESIS), Valerie Cole and Katy B. Weber were instrumental in creating these tools and delivering professional development for educators across the State to improve results for students with disabilities.

Note: These tools are a resource and may be adapted to meet varying needs of educators.

Sample Lesson Plan
Accessing the Common Core for Students with Disabilities

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Special Education Teacher:		Class:				
General Education Teacher:		Date:				
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Teaching Assistant:						
Topobor Aido(a).						
Teacher Aide(s):						
Standards to be addressed:						
Standards to be addressed:						
Common Core Learning Star	adards (CCI S):					
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Career Development and Oc	cupational Studies (CDI	7¢ŀ				
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Topic and Context:						
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Objective (Learning Target): Verb: Context:						
Calling (Leaning Fargety)						
Special Considerations (Accommodations, Modifications, Assistive Technology, Strategies):						
Student Name						
Student Name	Student Name					
Necessary prerequisite skills	S :					
Assessment of prerequisite s						
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	Explicit	Core Instruction		Specially Designed Instruction		
Introduction:	Objective (Learning Tar	get):	Accomm	odations:		
- objective	Cojective (Leathing Fair	90.,.	7 1000111111			
- learning target	Activate Prior Knowledg	ie:	Strategie	S		
- key vocabulary		, -		g and Teaching Strategies):		
, ,	Vocabulary:		, , , , , , , , ,	,		
Connect to previous learning				pgy/Equipment:		
,	Connection to previous	learning:				
		9				

Active Teaching/ Modeling/	Description of "I Do":	Accommodations:
"I Do":		
- Demonstration	Exemplary, Model or Rubric:	Strategies:
- Think Aloud		
- Provide model &/or rubric		Technology/Equipment:
Guided Practice/	Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback:	Accommodations:
"We Do":		
Provide time for:		
- Small group work	Materials:	Strategies:
- Discussion		
- Teacher/ student		
observation & feedback	Check for understanding:	Technology/Equipment:
Assess before moving to		
independent practice		
Independent Practice/	Task/Materials for independent practice:	Accommodations:
Application/ "You Do":		
		Strategies:
Multiple practice		
opportunities to ensure		Technology/Equipment:
success		
(90%)		
Lesson Closure	Summary:	Accommodations:
		Strategies:
		Technology/Equipment:

	Classroom Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) Summary Student Name Name Name Name Name					
Student	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name	
Student Strengths						
Needs						
Environment						
Materials						
How learning is measured						
Content						
Instruction						

Glossary of Terms

(These definitions are following the order of the terms in the Lesson Plan Template)

<u>SE Teacher</u> (*Special Education Teacher*): Special education teacher means an individual who is certified or licensed to teach students with disabilities who is providing special education to the student.

<u>GE Teacher</u> (*General Education Teacher*): General education teacher means a teacher who is qualified to serve nondisabled students who is providing general education instruction to the student.

<u>Teaching Assistant</u>: A *teaching assistant* can assist in the delivery of special education services but cannot serve in place of a special education teacher. (e.g., working with groups of students on instructional projects, provide teacher information about students, assist with testing accommodations, development of materials, etc.)

<u>Teacher Aides</u>: Teacher aides perform noninstructional duties. (e.g., assisting students with behavioral needs, set-up centers, or upcoming activities, make copies, manage records, materials, equipment, watching students during recess, hall transitions, etc).

<u>Class</u>: For purposes of the lesson plan document, this term means the setting in which students with disabilities are receiving instruction in the general education curriculum.

<u>Consultant Teacher Services</u> (CT): Consultant Teacher Services are defined as direct and/or indirect services provided to a school-aged student with a disability in the student's general education classes, including career and technical education classes, and/or to such students' general education teachers.

Direct Services mean specially designed instruction provided to an individual student with a disability or to a group of students with disabilities by a certified special education teacher to aid the student(s) to benefit from the general education class instruction. Direct service can be combined with indirect services.

Indirect services mean consultation provided by a certified special education teacher to a general education teacher to assist the general education teacher in adjusting the learning environment and/or modifying his/her instructional methods to meet the individual needs of a student with a disability who attends the general education class.

Resource Room Program: Resource room program is a special education program for a student with a disability who is in need of specialized supplementary instruction in an individual or small group setting for a portion of the school day.

<u>Related Services</u>: Related Service means developmental, corrective and other supportive services as are required to assist a student with a disability (e.g., speech-language pathology, interpreting services, physical therapy, occupational therapy, counseling services, etc.).

<u>Integrated Co-Teaching Services</u>: *Integrated co-teaching services* means the provision of specially designed instruction and academic instruction provided jointly by a special education teacher and a general education teacher to a group of students with disabilities and nondisabled students.

Special Class: Special class means a class consisting of students with disabilities who have been grouped together because of similarity of individual needs for purpose of receiving specially designed instruction in a self-contained setting, meaning that such students are receiving their primary instruction separate from their nondisabled peers.

<u>Objective</u> (*Learning Objective*, *Learning Target*): A *learning objective* is a statement that describes what the student will be able to do successfully and independently at the end of a specific lesson as a result of the classroom instruction. All learning objectives contain a concept (*main idea*) and a skill (*measureable student behavior*).

<u>Verb</u>: The skill is the *verb* in the learning objective. (e.g., "Write a summary of a newspaper article," *write* is the skill). The measurable skill is the verb in the learning objectives. (e.g., *solve, identify, write, compute*, and *describe*).

Context: A *context* is any specific condition under which the learning objective will be executed. Often the context describes the resources or methods to be used. (e.g., "Write a summary of a newspaper article," the *context* describes the resources to be used - *newspaper article*).

<u>Accommodations</u>: Accommodations mean adjustments to the environment, instruction or materials (e.g., instructional materials in alternative format such as large print or Braille, fewer items on each page; extra time to complete tasks) that allow a student with a disability to access the content or complete assigned tasks. Accommodations do not alter what is being taught.

<u>Modifications</u> (*Program modifications*): *Program modification* may be used to describe a change in the curriculum or measurement of learning; for example, when a student with a disability is unable to comprehend all of the content a teacher is teaching (e.g., reduced number of assignments; alternative grading system).

Assistive Technology (Assistive technology device, Assistive technology service): Assistive technology device means an item, piece of equipment or product system that is used to increase, maintain or improve the functional capabilities of a student with a disability. Assistive technology service means any service that directly assists a student with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. The term includes: the evaluation of the needs, purchasing and

leasing of the device, selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, and adapting the device, coordination of the therapy, intervention for the device, along with training and/or technical assistance for a student with a disability and the professionals who will provide the service.

<u>Strategies</u>: A plan of action designed to achieve a goal.

<u>Learning Strategies</u>: Learning strategies are techniques, steps or rules that are a fundamental part of the process to acquire, manipulate, integrate, store, and retrieve skills, and information to be applied in a variety of settings and situations. Learning strategies may be subtle or overt and simple or complex - always matched to student need. Learning strategies are student centered and designed to result in a new understanding, deeper knowledge, and generalization.

<u>Teacher Strategies</u>: *Teaching strategies* are teacher centered and require student's response or reaction. *Teaching strategies* include the structure for effective teaching provided by the teacher in order to deliver specially designed instruction. *Teacher strategies* include student's engagement and positive behavior management strategies such as Hands Up/Hands Down, Give Me Five, Look/Lean/Whisper, Elbow Partners, and Think/Pair/Share.

<u>Necessary Prerequisite Skills</u>: A *prerequisite skill* is a skill that a student has mastered. The skill needs to be mastered before the student will be able to learn a new skill. There *prerequisite skills* are reviewed during the opening of a lesson.

Assessment of Prerequisite Skills: The key principal to a good review is to verify that all students know how to perform the prerequisite skills. A review typically consists of giving students a task requiring the use of the prerequisite skill(s) and seeing whether the students can perform the task correctly. There are several different assessments of prerequisite skills. Some are direct measures, such as tests, quiz, concept maps, portfolios, and others are more indirect, such as self-reports, the student's individualized education program (IEP), etc.

Explicit Instruction: Explicit instruction is a structured, systematic approach to teaching all students. It is an unambiguous and direct method that includes instructional design and delivery. Explicit instruction guides students though the learning process through the provision of clear statements regarding the purpose and rationale for learning the new skill/content, explanations and demonstrations of the instructional target, and supported scaffold practice with embedded, specific feedback in order to achieve independent mastery.

<u>Activate Prior Knowledge</u> (APK): Activating prior knowledge is purposefully moving something connected to the new lesson from the student's long-term memories into their working memories so they can build upon existing knowledge. Activating Prior Knowledge should be limited to no more than five minutes. The bulk of the class time must be spent teaching students the new grade-level content.

<u>Vocabulary</u>: Prior to introducing *vocabulary*, a teacher must do three things: select appropriate vocabulary that will be the most useful to students both at this time and in the future; determine how each word's meaning will be conveyed to students; and develop examples to illustrate each work and, when helpful, non-examples to establish what the concept is not.

<u>Specially Designed Instruction</u> (SDI): Specially Designed Instruction means adapting, as appropriate to the needs of an eligible student, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to address the unique needs that result from the student's disability; and to ensure access of the student to the general curriculum, so that he or she can meet the educational standards that apply to all students.

<u>Career Development and Occupational Learning Standards (CDOS)</u>: The *CDOS learning standards*, which are provided at the Elementary, Intermediate and Commencement levels, include a progression of learning standards:

- 1. Career Development: Students will be knowledgeable about the world of work, explore career options, and relate personal skills, aptitudes, and abilities to future career decisions.
- 2. Integrated Learning: Students will demonstrate how academic knowledge and skills are applied in the workplace and other settings.
- 3a.Universal Foundation Skills: Students will demonstrate mastery of the foundation skills and competencies essential for success in the workplace.
- 3b.Career Majors: (Optional for this credential.) Students who choose a career major will acquire the career-specific technical knowledge/skills necessary to progress toward gainful employment, career advancement, and success in postsecondary programs.

Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS) or Common Core State Standards (CCSS): The Common Core Learning Standards provide a consistent, clear understanding of what students are expected to learn. The Standards set grade-specific standards but do not define the intervention methods or materials necessary to support students who are well below or well above grade-level expectations.

<u>Modeling</u> (I do it.): Modeling involves teaching using think-aloud to reveal to students the strategic thinking required to solve a problem. The teacher models the skill three times. The teacher demonstrates and describes the skill performance.

<u>Demonstration</u>: Teaching using physical objects to clarify the content and to support kinesthetic learning.

<u>Guided Practice</u> (We do it.): Guided practice starts with the teacher working problems together with the students. This means that the teacher is working the problem step-by-

step, usually on the board, and the students are working with the teacher at the same time. Guided practice is a dynamic component in lessons.

<u>Checking for Understanding (CFU)</u>: Checking for Understanding means checking all students' levels of understanding throughout each lesson to track learning and adapt instruction appropriately during instruction.

<u>Independent Practice</u> (You do it.): Independent practice is having students practice what has been taught while it is being taught.

<u>Lesson Closure</u>: Lesson closure **activities** are activities at the end of the lesson that reinforce what students have learned, help students organize the information into a meaningful and personally relevant context. Lesson closure activities can also serve as a brief assessment tool with which to evaluate student retention of information.

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Appendix A

Accessing the Common Core for Students with Disabilities

Class: 6th grade ELA (condensed version for training purposes) Special Education Teacher: Ms. Baxter General Education Teacher (if applicable): Mr. Whitmer Date: September 22, 2013 **Teaching Assistant:** Teacher Aide: Standards to be addressed: Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS): R.L. 6.1 I can cite text-based evidence to support an analysis of literary text. SI.6.1 I can effectively engage in discussions with diverse partners about sixth-grade topics, texts, and issues. Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS): CDOS 3a: Universal Foundational Skills: Students will demonstrate mastery of the foundation skills and competencies essential for success in the workplace. **Topic and Context:** I can get the gist of the text by identifying unfamiliar vocabulary and gaining meaning from the text. Objective: Verb: Cite with evidence & engage in Context: Mythology

Special Considerations (Accommodations, Modifications, Assistive Technology, Strategies) (see classroom summary for details about students)

Cory (only 2 students used for training purposes)

Eugene

Necessary prerequisite skills:

Getting the gist, annotating texts, chunking text and recognizing unfamiliar vocabulary; "Cite" – finding clues in the text, understanding the characteristics of the clues and how they relate to the evidence

Assessment of prerequisite skills:

First lesson of module. (Formative assessment data from this lesson will assist in filling this section out for lesson 2)

discussions

First lesson of module. (Formative assessment data from this lesson will assist in filling this section out for lesson 2)				
	Explicit Core Instruction	Specially Designed Instruction		
	Grade 6 - Module 1: Unit 1, Lesson 1	. , ,		

Introduction:

Gain Students' Attention

Determine:

- objective
- learning target
- key vocabulary

Connect to previous learning

Objective:

- I can get the gist of the text "Shrouded in Myth."
- I can identify unfamiliar vocabulary in "Shrouded in Myth."
- I can collaborate effectively with my peers.
- ** Interact with objectives. Teacher reads them aloud, re-read them as a whole group, read with partner. 1 minute to discuss with partner what you think we'll be learning today. Discuss as class.

Activate Prior Knowledge:

Post quote from "Shroud in Myth" and the image of the sculpture. "Today we are launching into a new and exciting study. Read the quote on the board. This will give you clues as to what we will be studying. Quick write (pass out forms) for 2 minutes (it is exactly what it sounds like - explain). Turn and talk to partner about "Where do you think this quote came from? Why do you think that?" Invite students to look at the image of the sculpture. Quick write to add "How is this image related to the quote you just read? What makes you think that?" Talk to partner. Invite whole class shares. Encourage specificity and details. Congratulate them on their entry into the world of mythology. The topic of mythology and the skill of using evidence when discussing reading will be the heart of the learning for the next several weeks.

Vocabulary:

Learning target, gist, annotate, reflect, prophecy, fate, imprisoned, stunning, dreaded, writhing

Connection to previous learning:

Teacher refreshes students' memories of the thinkpair-share (TPS) and fist-to-five (FTF) protocols

Will need to read quote aloud first, then as a group, then with partners, then independently to self to aid in

Just take the guessing game out of it and just ask 3 sets

of partners what we're learning today. Be sure to Check

for Understanding (CFU). (CORY)

comprehension and fluency. (CORY)

Turn and talk to partner BEFORE quick write to allow for processing and assist with writing on demand. (CORY, EUGENE)

Reveal questions one at a time to keep focus and eliminate confusion. (CORY, EUGENE)

Graphic organizer for all students in class but highlighted key words and phrases version. (CORY)

Help **CORY** to prepare an answer to the question "How does the picture relate to the quote?" and ask him during whole group share time.

CFU of TPS, FTF. (CORY, EUGENE)

Active Teaching/ Modeling/ "I Do":

- Demonstration
- Think Aloud
- Provide model &/or rubric

Description of "I Do":

Teacher reads "Shrouded in Myth." Students read in their heads while teacher reads. Let students continue to dig through this text throughout the next several days. Invite students to Think-Pair-Share: "What do you notice about this text? What do you wonder?"

Exemplar, Model, or Rubric:

Be sure to pair with complimentary partners for TPS. (CORY, EUGENE)

Put these questions on desk with scaffolded questions: What do you see on the statue? What is she holding? Why do you think she's holding it? (CORY)

Use nonlinguistic representations (pictures) to prompt in

comprehension, providing a model for students to read on their own. Show them on the document camera how to separate the text into sections to get the gist of each section. ** Now they do it in pairs/small groups. • Model for them how to read carefully, thinking aloud while annotating, demonstrating how to annotate using the first section. Have a discussion with the whole group about what the gist of the first section was and what it was mostly about. ** Now they do it in small groups. • Model the identification of unfamiliar words. Using the first section, go back and re-read to identify unfamiliar words. Circle them. Explain that names of people and places often begin with capital letters and they are unimportant to determine the meaning of them. Try their best to read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ "We Do": • Commondate using the first section. Have a discussion with highlighted key words/phrases (CORY, EUGENE) **Remind them of the strategy for finding the gist that was learned previously in the Resource Room. (CORY) Group CORY with the two other students with this need and two other students who are stronger in this area (with or without disabilities) — stay with this group to reteach and scaffold supports during the activity **Group CORY with the two other students who are stronger in this area (with or without disabilities) — stay with this group to reteach and scaffold supports during the activity. **Group CORY with the two other students who are stronger in this area (with or without disabilities) — stay with this group to reteach and scaffold supports during the activity. **Group CORY with the two other students who are stronger in this area (with or without disabilities) — stay with this group to reteach and scaffold supports during the activity. **Group CORY with the two other students who are stronger in this area (with or without disabilities) — stay with this group to reteach and scaffold supports.
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the first section, go back and re-read to identify unfamiliar words. Circle them. Explain that names of people and places often begin with capital letters and they are unimportant to determine the meaning of them. Try their best to read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ The first section, go back and re-read to identify and scaffold supports during the activity and scaffold supports during the activity Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
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names of people and places often begin with capital letters and they are unimportant to determine the meaning of them. Try their best to read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback: Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
capital letters and they are unimportant to determine the meaning of them. Try their best to read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback: Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
determine the meaning of them. Try their best to read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback: Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
read them but just move on. ** Now they do it in small groups. Guided Practice/ Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback: Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
Guided Practice/ Practice Activity with teacher corrective feedback: Stay in same groups for this activity. Continue to stay
• Students will re-read this text with a small group of with this group to reteach and support.
Provide time for: 3 or 4 with a new purpose of getting the gist. Think pair share about the gist of the assent Continue to use prochunked versions of the text and
- Small group work - Discussion Think-pair-share about the gist of the second continue to use prechunked versions of the text and highlighted key words/ideas.
- Discussion section. "What was the gist of this section? What highlighted key words/ideas Teacher/ student was it mostly about?" Bring class back together
observation & feedback as a whole group and do fist-to-five on getting the
gist. Reteach if necessary.
Assess before moving to • After re-reading each section together the
independent practice students will annotate together and discuss their
notes. Bring class back together as a whole group Remind of strategies of fist of five learned in previous
Involve Students and do fist-to-five on annotating. Reteach if lessons and Resource Room.
necessary.
After re-reading each section together, the students will circle unfamiliar words. Bring class
back together as a whole group and do fist-to-five
on identifying unfamiliar words.
Materials:
Quick write form, "Shrouded in Myth" text (full and pre-
chunked version with spots marked for where to Highlighted version of prechunked text (spots marked
annotate for select students who, upon observation, to annotate)

	appear to be struggling); document camera; writing utensil; fist-to-five chart	
	· ·	
	Check for understanding:	
	After the second section, discuss the difficulties with	
	the activity, how to overcome them, reteach to entire	
	group if necessary.	
Independent Practice/	Task/Materials for independent practice:	After checking for understanding, reteach areas
Application/ "You Do":	The last section will be used for independent practice	needed.
- -	if some students are ready to do it (get the gist,	
Multiple practice opportunities to	annotate and identify unfamiliar words) on their own.	
ensure success	Allow for some students to continue working in the	
(90%)	group if needed.	
Lesson Closure	Summary:	
Lesson Closure	<u>-</u>	
	Ask students to volunteer reading each objective.	
	Using fist-to-five protocol for self-assessment on	
	meeting the objective. Describe patterns noticed	
	since the earlier fist-to-five assessments.	
	Homework – Re-read "Shrouded in Myth" and finish	
	annotating if you did not finish in class. After reading,	
	try representing the story through a drawing or a	
	series of drawings that show your understanding.	
	Checking for Understanding:	
	Exit ticket:	
	Reflecting on the learning targets	
	Fist-to-five for self-reflection – noting level of	
	confidence to see if matches with accuracy of the exit	
	ticket	
	HONGL	

Throughout lesson: Involve students. Monitor performance. Provide feedback.

Key for Acronyms Used:

gL = grade level
CFU = check for understanding
VTT = voice to text

Appendix B				voice to text	
	Classroom Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) Summary				
Student	Cory	Randy	Molly	Jackie	Eugene
Strengths	Visual Learner Hands-on learner	 Hands-on Learner Math skills on gL Auditory Learner	Visual LearnerHands-on learnerGood verbal skills	Strong visual learner Works well w/peers	 Hands-on learner Good verbal skills Reading above gL
Needs	 Reading comp below 4 yrs gL Slow auditory processing Low verbal skills Reading comprehension skill instruction 	 Reading comp 4 yrs below gL Reading comprehension skill instruction Writing skill instruction Wheelchair 	 Reading comp 2 yrs below gL Reading comprehension skill instruction Writing is physically labored 	 Struggles with multi step directions & math problem Struggles getting ideas on paper Math 3 yrs below gL Writing skill instruction 	 Attention issues – easily distracted Disorganized writing Disorganized Reteach skills from lessons Strategy instruction on organizing himself
Environment	Minimal distractions Extended time for all activities	Navigating the room & schoolExtended time for all activities	Extended time for all activities	Extended time for all activities	 Minimal distractions Group in smaller groups Preferential seating Proximity
Materials	 Agenda for assignments Notes provided iPad for reading assignments & tests Graphic organizers Highlight key ideas 	 iPad for writing over 2 paragraphs (VTT) iPad for reading assignments & tests Graphic organizers Highlight key ideas 	 iPad for writing over 1 sentence (VTT) Slant board for writing under 1 sentence Highlight key ideas 	 iPad for writing over 1 paragraph (VTT) Graphic organizers Calculator Listening guides Highlight key ideas 	Notes providedGraphic organizers
How learning is measured	Tests & assignments read Extended time & alternate location for tests	Tests & assignments readExtended time	 Tests & assignments read Alternate location for tests 	 Tests & assignments read Alternate location for tests 	Extended time & alternate location for tests
Content	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Instruction	 Directions simplified & written Frequent CFU Preteaching skills needed in gen ed for upcoming lessons – e.g.; oral reading only done when prepared prior to lesson Chunking into smaller parts 	• Frequent CFU	 Directions simplified & written Frequent CFU 	 Directions simplified & written Frequent CFU 	 Frequent CFU Reminders to use strategies

Appendix C:

IEP and Lesson Plan Development Handbook¹

- 1. Conduct and utilize data from regular standardized achievement testing that provides specific reports on the skills students have mastered and the skills that need improvement.
- 2. Perform regular assessments in the classroom that range from formal testing to teacher observation of students as they work.
- 3. Communicate and interact with students as they work.
- 4. Gather information and use it to individualize instruction for every child.
- 5. Conduct a continuous problem identification process so that specially-designed instruction can address those targeted problems.
- 6. Believe students with disabilities can learn and help them do so by finding the right teaching materials and methods.

Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) means adapting what is taught, the methodology and/or the manner in which instruction is provided to meet the student's unique needs. **SDI** provides students with different avenues to acquire content knowledge; process information, construct meaning, and/or make sense of ideas. Through SDI, teaching methodology and materials are adapted so that each student can learn effectively, regardless of differences in ability.

SDI must include use of explicit direct instruction!

3DI must include use of explicit unect instruction:					
	NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION				
	Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS			
and Cui Gra Sys Ins Coi Mu Use	sual, written, verbal, physical, picture prompts d cues le cards laduated guidance stem of least prompts struction of American Sign Language imputer assisted instruction litiple-modality strategies le of body language lending to the speaker her ²	 □ Visual, written, tactual, verbal, physical, picture prompts and cues □ Hand-under-hand vs. hand-over-hand physical guidance/exploration □ American Sign Language □ Switch activated devices □ Augmentative communication devices □ Dynamic screens □ High technology communication devices □ Communication boards/books/ cards □ Picture-based communication □ Establishing and maintaining eye contact □ Switch accessibility □ Scan accessibility □ Educational interpreter □ Other 			

¹ Adapted from the Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives, January 2009. Revised by NYS RSE-TASC SDI workgroup 2013

LISTENING CO	MPREHENSION
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 □ Instruction in listening strategies □ Modeling □ Chunking □ Written prompts or directions □ Preview-Teach-Review □ Alternative note-taking □ Graphic organizers □ Preteach critical information and vocabulary □ Other 	□ Repeated directions □ Frequent comprehension checks □ Visual prompts □ Alternative note-taking □ Extended processing time □ Paraphrasing, rephrasing, and summarizing □ Extended time □ Previewing questions □ Preferential seating □ Advance organizer □ Focused, concrete statements □ Digital recorder □ Electronically formatted materials □ Highlighted key words □ Listening guides □ Other
EXPRESSIVE LANGUA	GE/ORAL EXPRESSION
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 □ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts □ Instruction in how to respond to cue cards □ Instruction in how to respond to visual prompts □ Guided repetitions □ Guided rehearsal; use of scripts □ Time delay strategies □ Modeling □ Instruction in conversational skills (i.e., initiating, maintaining, ending) □ Word retrieval drills: categories, attributes, functions □ Questioning techniques □ Other 	□ Verbal prompts □ Cue cards □ Visual prompts □ Extended response time □ Allowance for written tests □ Recorded material □ Preferential seating □ Directions in multiple forms (i.e., restate, rephrase, oral directions) □ Oral reading on a volunteer basis □ Rehearsal; use of scripts □ Alternative assessments in place of oral reports (i.e., displays, projects, written, etc.) □ Video self-modeling □ Questioning techniques □ Other
	DICE
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 ☐ Modeling ☐ Vocal strategies ☐ Social skills instruction ☐ Calming strategies ☐ Instruction in self-monitoring strategies ☐ Visualizing techniques ☐ Instruction in recognition of vocal abusive patterns 	 □ Self-monitoring checklists □ Calming strategies cues □ Variety of questioning techniques □ Signal system for recognizing abusive vocal patterns □ Other

☐ Oral motor intervention☐ Other				
FLUENCY				
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS			
 ☐ Modeling ☐ Starter techniques ☐ Instruction on maintaining eye contact ☐ Instruction using choral responses ☐ Instruction using reading responses ☐ Instruction of relaxation strategies ☐ Other 	 □ Extended response time □ Opportunity to speak first in oral group situations □ Individual instead of group presentations □ Relaxation strategies □ Self-monitoring □ Other 			
	LANGUAGE			
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS			
 □ Instruction in using visual, written, picture prompts and cues □ Modeling □ System of least prompts □ Simultaneous prompting □ Time delay □ Instruction in how to respond to verbal cues □ Instruction of core vocabulary with cue cards □ Instruction in using visualization □ Instruction in using verbal rehearsal □ Cloze procedures □ Direct instruction □ Auditory bombardment of language targets □ Verbal repetition □ Instruction of mnemonic strategies □ Preteach of critical information □ Instruction for understanding of sarcasm, parody, and humor □ Instruction in elements of critical thinking □ Instruction in how to make inferences and predictions □ Instruction in how to draw conclusions and make generalizations □ Other 	□ Preferential seating □ Repetition of directions □ Simple directions □ Gestures and visual cues □ Paraphrasing and rephrasing □ Visual prompts □ Concrete to abstract representations □ Picture schedules □ Picture cues □ Object to picture schedule □ Calendar/routine system □ Sentence strips □ Digital recorder □ Self-cuing strategies □ Gradual building of complexity of tasks □ Teacher wait time □ Other			
	MATICS			
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS			
 ☐ Instruction using social scripting ☐ Instruction using social stories ☐ Instruction using written prompts ☐ Modeling ☐ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompting ☐ Guided response 	 □ Role playing □ Monitoring and quick feedback □ Peer buddy/monitor □ Sensory issues addressed □ Opportunities for taking turns, initiating/ terminating conversation, commenting, and asking questions 			

 □ Instruction in environmental prompting (i.e., personal space awareness) □ Chaining □ Shaping □ Video self-monitoring □ Role playing □ Instruction in conversational turn-taking, initiating/terminating conversation, commenting, and asking questions □ Instruction in relevant emotion/feeling words □ Other 	□ Environmental prompts (i.e., personal space awareness)□ Other
BASIC	READING
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 □ Grapho-Phonic strategies (visual/auditory) including letter/sound knowledge, phonemic awareness, decoding □ Visual strategies including word recognition and visual memory for words □ Auditory strategies including language structure at the word, sentence, and text level □ Fluency strategies □ Direct Braille code instruction □ Direct instruction in functions and use of portable note-taking device (e.g., Braille Note, VoiceNote, Braille 'Speak, etc.) □ Instruction of functions and use of low vision devices (assistive technology for near and distance viewing) □ Instruction in accessing alternate formats and associated technology □ Meaning strategies including word meanings and associations and precision in word usage □ Instruction in identifying and pronouncing words and reading fluently orally including: ○ Using context clues ○ Visual word recognition strategies including environmental print ○ Word analysis strategies such as prefixes, suffixes, compound words, and word derivations ○ Text management strategies such as rereading/reading ahead, deep reading, skimming/scanning ○ Decoding strategies such as identifying word families, chunking, point and slide, looking for familiar words parts ○ Cross-check across systems (does the word make sense, does it sound like language, do the letters match the sounds) 	 □ Graphic organizers □ Prompting and cuing □ Recorded materials □ Alternate electronic/digitized materials □ Oral/visual presentation of material above independent reading level □ Extended time □ Large print (specified font size) □ Highlighted material □ Colored overlays for reading/glare reduction (specified color) □ Direct/indirect lighting □ Photocopied materials on preferred colored paper □ Tracking guides □ Braille □ Manipulatives (i.e., letter tiles, flash cards, etc.) □ Access to technology □ Limited visual clutter/stimuli □ Slant board/stand □ Use of black marker ONLY on dry erase board □ Talking books □ Screen enlargement software □ Magnifier □ Monocular/binocular □ Copy of class notes □ Regular text along with large print texts for colored illustrations and maps □ Other

☐ Other	
WRITTEN	LANGUAGE
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 □ Instruction in graphic organizers □ Modeling □ Tactile kinesthetic tracing □ Repetitive practice □ Instruction using advance organizers □ Visual and physical prompts and cues □ Small group instruction in the writing process including: prewriting activities, writing, revising, editing, and publishing □ Instruction in idea development, structural patterns, sequencing, organization, standards of correctness, awareness of audience and purpose □ Instruction in open-response writing, writing-ondemand, transactive writing, personal writing, literary writing, reflective writing, and writing-tolearn (graphic organizers, journals, note-taking) □ Instruction in mechanics and usage of slate/stylus □ Instruction in mechanics and use of Braillewriter/Note talking device □ Instruction in functions and use of magnification systems □ Sequential instruction for keyboarding skills □ Other 	 □ Scribe (specify how and when a scribe will be used) □ Paraphrasing □ Assistive technology □ Cue cards (i.e., definitions, examples, story starters, picture prompts, etc.) □ Graphic organizers □ Journals, logs, notebooks □ Rubrics/scoring guides □ Editing checklists □ Production of written pieces □ Mnemonic strategies □ Error monitoring, self-monitoring □ Modified tests and assignments □ Copies of overheads (notes, directions, organizers, etc.) □ Preferential seating □ Scribe for obscan sheets □ Highlighting □ Color-coded direction words □ Student paraphrasing of directions □ Raised line paper □ Manipulatives (i.e., sentence strips, words cards, personal and classroom work banks, etc.) □ Digital recorder to talk into and write from □ Pencil grips □ Specialized writing utensils (20/20 pen, #1 lead pencil, bold marker, slate/stylus, etc.) □ Specialized writing materials (Braillewriter, portable note taking device, signature/letter guide, typoscope, computer with screenreader/ magnification software) □ Use of high contrasting maker on dry-erase board □ Limited visual clutter/stimuli □ Slant board/stand □ Retaking of tests □ Access to technology □ Other
MATH CALULATIO	N AND REASONING
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
☐ Multi-sensory teaching strategies☐ Time delay☐ Most to least prompts	 ☐ Mnemonic strategies ☐ Cue cards with problem solving strategies, definitions, examples, models, flow charts,

 ☐ Modeling ☐ Instruction in computation and reasoning strategies, word problem strategies ☐ Instruction in functions and use of accessible graphing calculator software ☐ Instruction in functions and use of portable note-taking device ☐ Instruction in functions and use of low vision devices ☐ Guided practice ☐ Mnemonic strategies ☐ Chunking ☐ Touch five coin counting strategy ☐ Instruction in use of a calculator ☐ Other 	process steps Small group instruction Visual, nonverbal, verbal, physical, picture, and written prompts and cues Repetitive practice Accommodated tests/assignments Advance organizers Copies of overheads including notes, organizers, examples Extended time Graph paper/vertical lined paper Manipulatives/concrete representations Tactile graphs/graphics Calculator (large display/talking/graphing/audible graphing calculator software) Low vision devices Abacus Magnifier Colored overlay Number line Study guides Peer buddy/peer tutoring Oral presentation of materials/assessments Assistive technology
TASK COMPLETION	ON TASK PEHAVIOR
	ON TASK BEHAVIOR
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
William Indicate Teacher	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 ☐ Modeling ☐ Partial participation ☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk ☐ Video self-modeling ☐ Differential reinforcement ☐ Instruction in how to self-monitor/evaluate ☐ Instruction in student task analysis ☐ Instruction in using graphic organizers ☐ System of least prompts ☐ Instruction using simultaneous prompting ☐ Instruction in how to respond to cueing (verbal, nonverbal, visual, picture, photo, etc.) ☐ Other 	□ Accommodated tests and assignments □ Use of timer □ Dual set of materials for home and school □ Paraphrasing □ Extended time □ Rubrics and scoring guides □ Peer tutor/mentor □ Oral presentation of materials □ Redirection and corrective feedback □ Behavior contract □ Environmental modifications □ Assistive technology □ Graphic organizers □ Cue cards □ Previewing assignment □ Other
 ☐ Modeling ☐ Partial participation ☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk ☐ Video self-modeling ☐ Differential reinforcement ☐ Instruction in how to self-monitor/evaluate ☐ Instruction in student task analysis ☐ Instruction in using graphic organizers ☐ System of least prompts ☐ Instruction using simultaneous prompting ☐ Instruction in how to respond to cueing (verbal, nonverbal, visual, picture, photo, etc.) ☐ Other FOLLOWING	□ Accommodated tests and assignments □ Use of timer □ Dual set of materials for home and school □ Paraphrasing □ Extended time □ Rubrics and scoring guides □ Peer tutor/mentor □ Oral presentation of materials □ Redirection and corrective feedback □ Behavior contract □ Environmental modifications □ Assistive technology □ Graphic organizers □ Cue cards □ Previewing assignment □ Other
 ☐ Modeling ☐ Partial participation ☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk ☐ Video self-modeling ☐ Differential reinforcement ☐ Instruction in how to self-monitor/evaluate ☐ Instruction in student task analysis ☐ Instruction in using graphic organizers ☐ System of least prompts ☐ Instruction using simultaneous prompting ☐ Instruction in how to respond to cueing (verbal, nonverbal, visual, picture, photo, etc.) ☐ Other 	□ Accommodated tests and assignments □ Use of timer □ Dual set of materials for home and school □ Paraphrasing □ Extended time □ Rubrics and scoring guides □ Peer tutor/mentor □ Oral presentation of materials □ Redirection and corrective feedback □ Behavior contract □ Environmental modifications □ Assistive technology □ Graphic organizers □ Cue cards □ Previewing assignment □ Other

□ Differential reinforcement	□ Advance organizers
□ System of least prompts	□ Verbal prompts and cues
☐ Instruction using role playing	□ Paraphrasing
□ Modeling	☐ Preferential seating
☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk	☐ Endless loop tape
☐ Mnemonics strategies	☐ Alternate modes for directions including pictures,
☐ Instruction using advance organizers	photos, etc.
☐ Video self-modeling	□ Contracts
□ Other	□ Oral presentation of materials
	□ Visual supports
	☐ Assistive technology
	☐ Clarification of directions
	□ Other
RATE/SPEE	D OF WORK
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS)
WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts	☐ Checklists
and cues	□ Use of timer
Instruction in self-monitoring strategies	☐ Schedule
□ Differential reinforcement	□ Pictorial representation of task
□ Instruction using role playing	 Audio stimulation to support rhythmic pace
□ Modeling	(music)
□ Other	□ Repeated practice
	☐ Assistive technology
	□ Work systems
	□ Extended time
	□ Reduced/increased level of lighting
	□ Preferential seating
FOLLOWING	A SCHEDULE
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS)
WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
☐ Instruction in how to respond to verbal prompts	□ Checklists
and cues	☐ Use of timer
☐ Instruction in self-monitoring strategies	☐ Picture/tactual schedule
☐ Instruction in reading a schedule and a site	☐ Color/tactual coding
	☐ Highlighting
map ☐ Instruction using role playing	☐ Repeated practice
☐ Modeling	☐ Map (i.e., school, classroom, community, etc.)
☐ System of least prompts	☐ Object schedules
☐ Instruction using task analysis	□ Calendar/routine system□ Physical/verbal cues
☐ Graduated guidance	
☐ Instruction in how to use picture/tactual agenda	☐ Mental mapping/routes☐ Other
☐ Instruction in creating and following a personal	Li Ottiei
schedule □ Other	
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS)
WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS

☐ Multi-sensory instructional strategies	□ Contracts		
Instruction in how to use a token economy	☐ Escort to class		
Instruction in self-monitoring strategies	□ Proximity to classroom		
□ Differential reinforcement	□ Pictorial/tactual representation to task		
☐ Instruction in using verbal/visual prompts and	□ Alternate dismissal		
cues	□ Interest inventory to identify motivators		
□ Other	□ Other		
ORGANIZATION			
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS		
□ Instruction using task analysis	□ Duplicates		
Instruction using video self-monitoring	□ Extended time		
□ Differential reinforcement	☐ Shortened assignment		
Instruction in using verbal/visual prompts and	 Dual set of materials for school and home 		
cues	□ Step-by-step instructions		
Instruction in organization systems	□ Color/tactual coding		
☐ Modeling	☐ Assignment notebook		
□ Other	□ Calendar		
	□ Peer tutor/buddy		
	□ Dividers and organizers		
	□ Work systems		
WORKING INDEPENDENTLY			
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS		
□ Graduated guidance	☐ Shortened assignments		
□ Differential reinforcement	□ Study carrel		
□ Instruction in using verbal/visual prompts and	☐ Work systems		
cues	 Assignment and tasks given in segments 		
☐ Instruction using task analysis☐ Other	 □ Redirection (verbal, nonverbal, physical, visual, etc.) 		
	☐ Fading prompts		
	☐ Positive/corrective feedback		
	□ Other		
DECISIO	N MAKING		
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS		
☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk	☐ Picture/tactual cues		
☐ Mnemonic strategies	☐ Mnemonic strategies		
☐ Instruction using role playing	☐ Verbal/visual prompts and cues		
☐ Instruction in using verbal/visual prompts and	☐ Physical prompts and cues		
cues	☐ Assistive technology		
☐ Instruction in evaluating and choosing	☐ Other		
☐ Instruction using social stories			
□ Other			
SELF-EV	ALUATION		
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS)		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11		

WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
Instruction using task analysis Self-monitoring strategies Instruction in using verbal/visual prompts and cues Instruction in self-evaluation Modeling Mnemonic strategies Instruction in self-advocacy skills Other	WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS Picture cues Work systems Rubrics and scoring guides Progress graphs Checklists Peer editing Self-monitoring Other Other Other Student repeats directions Frequent, positive feedback and specific praise Daily/weekly home contact Contracts Student-created reinforcement menu Sequential directions Frequent breaks Opportunities for movement Signal, inference cues Proximity control Structured transitions Timer Reinforcement menu Peer tutor/buddy Repeated practice of learned skills in authentic, nonpervasive environments/situations Other
☐ Instruction in appropriate postural/body gestures☐ Other	
	UNCTIONING
Specially Designed Instruction (SDI) WHAT THE TEACHER TEACHES	Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS) WHAT THE STUDENT NEEDS
 □ Instruction using video self-modeling □ Differential reinforcement □ Modeling □ Instruction in using verbal, visual, written, and physical prompts and cues □ Corrective feedback with reteaching □ Hand-under-hand vs. hand-over-hand guidance □ Redirection □ Instruction in how to use self-instruction 	 □ One-on-one instruction □ Small group instruction □ Partial participation □ Modified equipment □ Modified rules □ Modified tests, activities, assignments □ Self-instruction □ Self-monitoring □ Self-talk

□ Self-monitoring strategies	□ Extended/shortened time
☐ Instruction in how to use self-talk	☐ Peer tutor
☐ System of least prompts	☐ Shorter distances
☐ Instruction in how to use visualization	□ Decreased level of difficulty
☐ Instruction using social stories	☐ Extra practice of skills
☐ Instruction of specific skills	□ Lower goal/target
□ Instruction in Orientation and Mobility skills to	☐ Alternate activities
foster safe and independent travel in	☐ Adapted play area
familiar/unfamiliar environments	□ Well-defined boundaries
☐ Mental mapping skills	☐ Human guide
□ Directionality/spatial awareness concepts	☐ Larger/auditory goal/target
☐ Human guide techniques	☐ Larger/lighter bat, racquet, etc.
☐ Other	□ Frequent rest periods
	□ Slower pace
	☐ Assistive technology
	☐ Other

Adapted from the Kentucky Special Education Cooperatives, January 2009. Revised by SDI workgroup 2013.

Appendix D Annotated Lesson Plan

Accessing the Common Core for Students with Disabilities

	Teacher:	Date:	: www.p12.nysed The current date	.gov/specialed/lawsregs/sect2006.htm of the lesson
Standards to be ad Common Core Lea		ww.engageny.org/common-core	-curriculum-asses	sments
Common Core Learning Standards (CCLS): www.engageny.org/common-core-curriculum-assessments Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS): www.p12.nysed.gov/cte/cdlearn/documents/cdoslea.pdf				ments/cdoslea.pdf
Topic and Context: "The entire lesson is carefully crafted and delivered to teach the information or procedures necessary for student to be able to successfully complete the Independent Practice" (Hollingsworth and Ybarra, 2009).				
	Target): These plicit what the lesson is elp students focus on the	Verb: The skill is the objective (e.g., identify, write, computer, describe, etc.) Context: describes what the students will be able to do successfully and independently by the end of the lesson		
Special Considerations (Accommodations, Modifications, Assistive Technology, and Strategies) In order for students with disabilities to meet high academic standards and to fully demonstrate their conceptual and procedural knowledge and skills in mathematics, reading, writing, speaking, and listening (English language arts), their instruction must incorporate supports and accommodations. Prior to developing a lesson the Special Education Teacher needs to complete the classroom SDI summary for each of the students with disabilities that will be participating in this lesson. The Individual Education Program (IEP) will contain some of the information that is needed to fill out the classroom SDI summary. The "Closing the Achievement Gap" can also be of a resource to support the completion of the classroom SDI summary.				
Student Name				
Necessary prerequisite skills: The skill needs to be mastered before the student will be able to learn a new skill. Assessment of prerequisite skills: What can the students do to prove that they have understood the skill and can apply the skill?				
	Explicit C	Core Instruction		Specially Designed Instruction

Introduction:	Objective (Learning Target):	This section of the lesson plan is pulled from the completed
Gain Students'	Today you are going to learn	Classroom SDI summary sheet.
Attention	Select a content standard.	Accommodations: changes in materials or procedures — which
- objective	Write a Learning Objective: Skill, Concept, and Context.	do not change the standards but allow students to learn within
- learning target	Deconstruct the standard, if necessary.	the framework of the Common Core.
- key vocabulary	Activate Prior Knowledge: Connecting to what students already	Some students with the most significant cognitive disabilities will
	know	require substantial supports and accommodations to have
Connect to	Vocabulary: Identify content and academic vocabulary words to	meaningful access to certain standards in both instruction and
previous learning	be taught during the lesson. Provide a student friendly	assessment, based on their communication and academic
	definition, multiple examples and nonexamples.	needs.
	Connection to previous learning: Acknowledge what the students	Strategies:are systematic plans or approaches for solving a
	know. Write the connection to the learning objective.	problem or completing a task that involves a series of sequential
	Check for Understanding:	steps.
		(Learning and Teaching Strategies): see glossary of terms for definitions and examples
		Technology/Equipment: What assistive technology devices and
		services are needed to ensure that students with disabilities can
		access the general education curriculum and the Common Core
		Learning Standards?
Active Teaching/	Description of "I Do": The teacher is showing the students how to	Accommodations: Students with disabilities need varying
Modeling/ "I Do":	perform the skill (modeling or demonstrating the skill). The	accommodations depending upon factors such as: prior
- Demonstration	teacher uses wording that is clear, consistent, and concise while	knowledge, physical concerns, IEP requirements, cognitive
- Think Aloud	involving the students to ask questions.	levels, complexity of assignment, interest level, social skills,
- Provide model	Exemplary, Model or Rubric: Modeling consists of two	social history, home support, class size, type of disability,
&/or rubric	components: Demonstrating the skill and describing what is	individual motivation and the type of presentation.
	being done. The describing component of the model is often	Strategies:
	referred to as a think aloud.	
		Technology/Equipment:
Guided Practice/	Guided practice is provided through the use of prompts.	Accommodations:
"We Do":	Prompts can be physical or verbal. Visual prompts are <i>always</i>	
Provide time for:	written and serve the same function as verbal prompts to	
- Small group work	increase student's success as they practice a new skill.	Strategies:
- Discussion	Corrective feedback: Feedback has the goal of closing the gap	
- Teacher/ student	between students' current performance and the desired performance by information students whether an answer is	Technology/Equipment:
observation &	correct or incorrect.	recimology/Equipment.
feedback	Materials: Organization is the key.	
Assess before	Check for understanding: by providing and monitoring	
	unprompted practice	
moving to independent	and an broad bradenes	
practice		
practice		

Involve Students		
Independent	Unprompted practice will determine whether students can	Accommodations:
Practice/	perform the skill without any physical, verbal or visual prompts.	
Application/ "You	Task/Materials for independent practice: If the students have	
Do":	shown that they can perform the skill with high rated of accuracy	Strategies:
Multiple practice	during the unprompted practice.	
opportunities to	Check for Understanding: Provide students with several	
ensure success	problems/tasks similar to the one presented during the model	Technology/Equipment:
(90%)	and guided practice sections on the lesson, and ask them to do	
	them on their own.	
	It is useful to have students do one item at a time, followed by	
	checking their answers and providing feedback until they	
	consistently perform accurately.	
Lesson Closure	The closing of the lesson is brief. The teacher begins with a	Accommodations:
	short review of what was learned.	
	Summary: How students reflect on the learning by asking, "What	Strategies:
	did you learn today about <u>learning objective</u> ?	
		Technology/Equipment:

<u>Throughout lesson</u>: Involve students. Monitor performance. Provide feedback