Student IEP

AREAS OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

IEP team

• (IDEA 2004)_IEP team needs to ask:

Does the student need AT to meaningfully participate and progress in general curriculum?

- What is we expect from the student to be able to do in the educational program that he is currently unable to do because of his/her disability?
- What AT can provide solution for that?

Does the student need AT to:

- 1. Navigate access to school or any environment?
- 2. Communicate
- 3. Hear
- 4. Participate socially
- 5. Physically access print materials?
- 6. Decode/comprehend print materials?
- 7. Produce written materials
- 8. Access the computer
- 9. Do math works
- 10. Organize and study
- 11. Take test
- 12. Participate in student activities
- 13. Support vocational interest, work skills

AT and classification of adaptations

- 1. Reading = Adaptations that make reading material accessible
- 2. Writing = Adapted modes to produce text
- 3. Math= Tools to assist student in basic operation of problem solving
- 4. Learning and studying = Tools that support students to organize and complete tasks
- 5. Vision = Tools that support student to participate in educational activities
- 6. Hearing = Tools that assist student on learning auditory material

AT and classification of adaptations

- 7. Communication= At that support students when communication is not effective
- 8. Access to environment = Tools that provide access to computers, to mobility, to proper sitting, positioning and to environmental control
- 9. Activities of daily living = Those are tools that enhance student independence and play, leisure, recreation and self care.
- 10. Social behaviour = Those support the individual of using sociable acceptable behaviour

Areas for AT support

1. Reading:

Adaptation to reading materials make it accessible

1. Reading

- Use appropriate positioning use book stands
- Make sure that the background of the reading material doesn't create distortions to the child – Use colour paper / color overlays if is needed (Irlen overlays)
- Change text size, colour of the letters, background
- Use appropriate symbol support to make the reading process more easy
- Use adaptable page turning

Reading







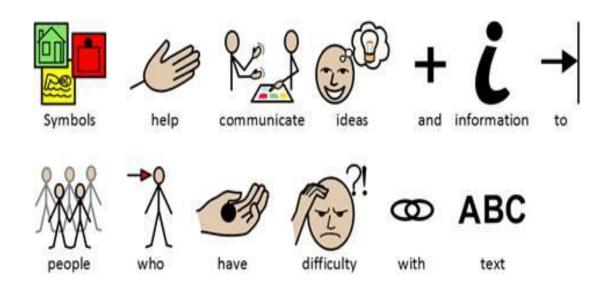
original setup many differing font faces ALL set to SIZE 30 fort

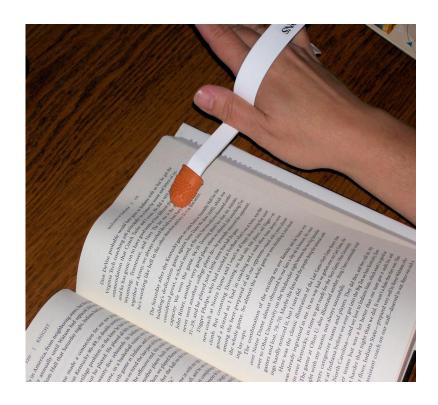
altering sizes and spacing

many differing font faces

4LL set to size 30 font (changed to "match")

Reading



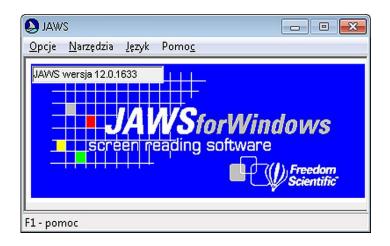


1. Reading

- Use electronic dictionary
- Use electronic text book
- Use reading software
- Use phonology software
- Use audio books (cd or mp3 format)
- Use talking word processor (ex. Text Help, Dragon, Clicker)
- Use multimedia (presentation format)
- Use pre recorded material (using talking pen)
- Use small cards for building reading

Reading













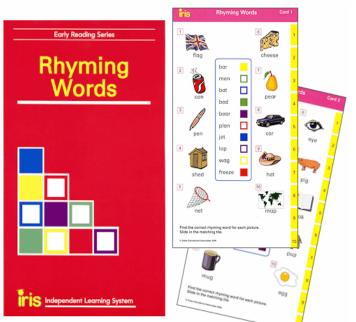


Reading

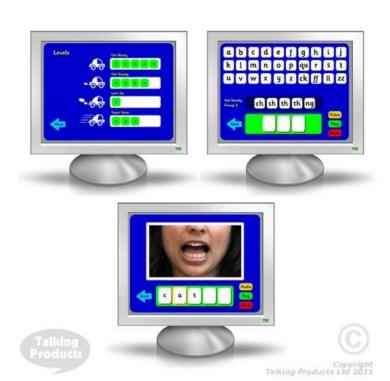












Hands On Experience IEP for - Case studies

Case studies

Omar Mohammed Osama Maryam Hussein Ahmed A

Hand's on Experience

SALAM SOFTWARE

Acquiring phonology and reading skills

Design by SE.S and WHC

2. Writing

Adopted modes to produce text material

2. Writing

- Raised line paper
- Pencil with adaptive grip that ensures proper finger position, or for students with limited grasp
- Slant board for proper positioning of the paper









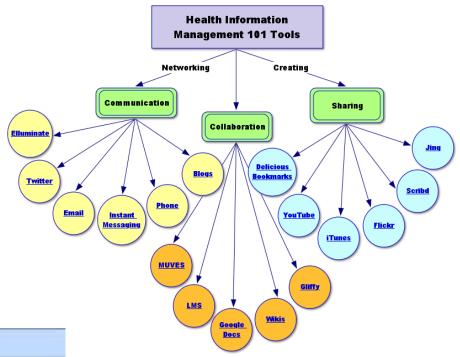
- Stand board
- Graphic organizer (Inspiration, Kidspiration soft)
- Portable word processor
- Talking word processor
- Word processor with symbol support
- Word prediction software

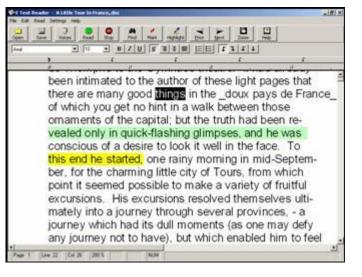












- Electronic dictionary/thesaurus
- Spell checker
- Voice recognition software
- Use big keys keyboard
- Use onscreen keyboard
- Use Braille keyboard











3. Math

Assist student in basic operation skills or problem solving including tools to make time, money and measurement accessible

Math

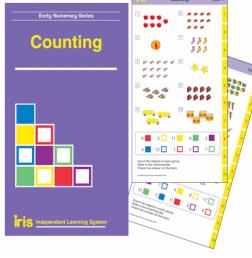
- Alternative keyboard with large numbers
- Use of robot technologies
- Math's software (Math1, 2,3, Mathwiz etc)
- Hand's on or virtual math manipulation make concepts more concrete
- Talking calculator Helping to check what you have touch is correct
- Digital/Analoque manipulate clock helps the student to compare the two types of time display
- Coin calculator makes the connection between coins and number values
- Money problem simulation software offer practice of real time skills
- A talking tape measurement make easier to measure

Math's













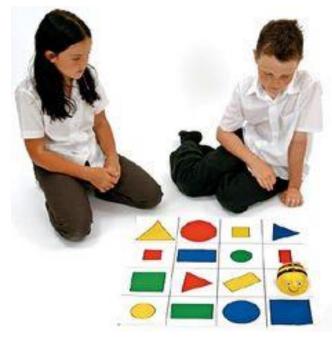




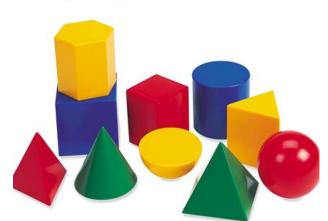
Maths







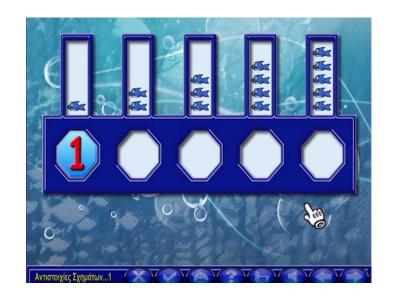


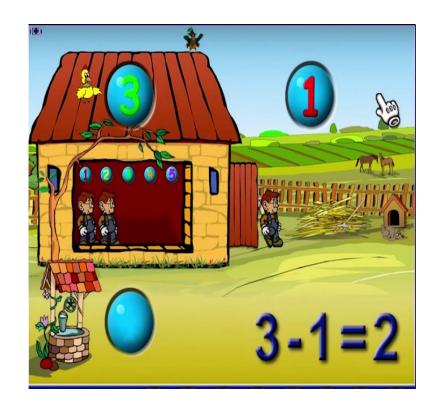


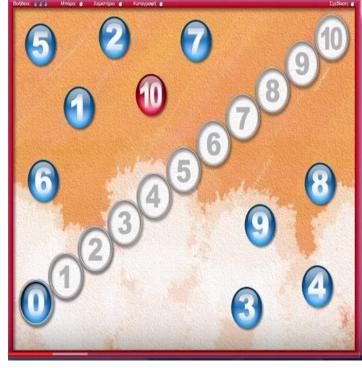




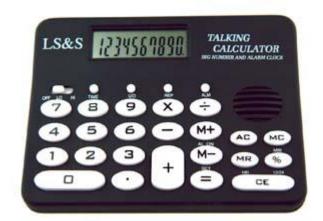
Math









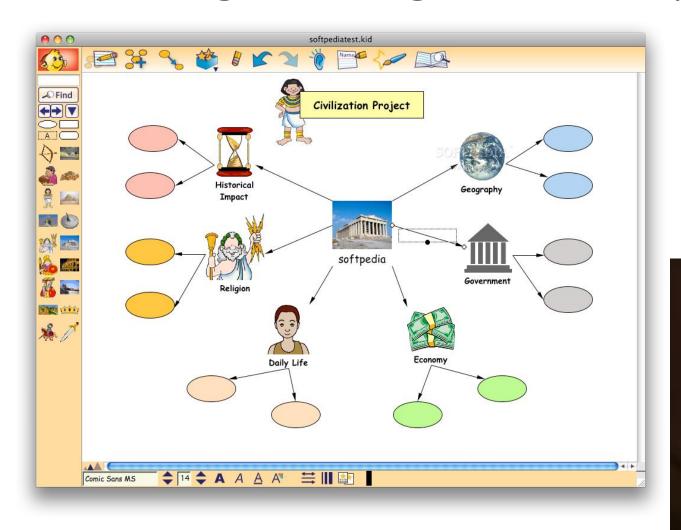




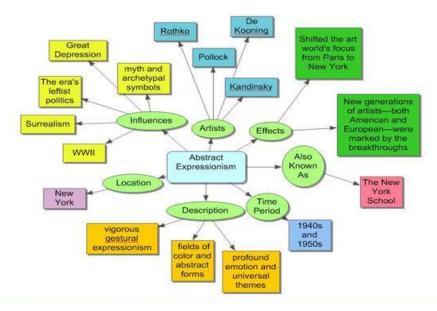
4. Learning and studying

Assist the student in organizing and completing educational tasks

- Visual schedules electronic or print
- Assignment tracking software make sure that homework is completed
- Use of templates
- Page tabs color coding helps organizing
- Voice recorder reminder
- Note takers
- Revision tools Talking pen
- Mind mapping technologies help organizing thoughts
- Visual timer for time management
- Visual support can increase understanding
- Videos of concepts or new vocabulary can increase understanding



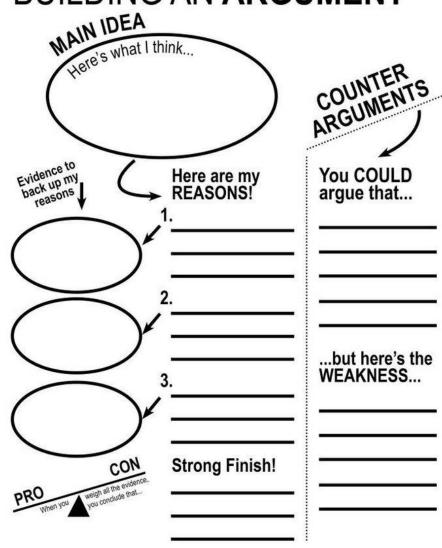


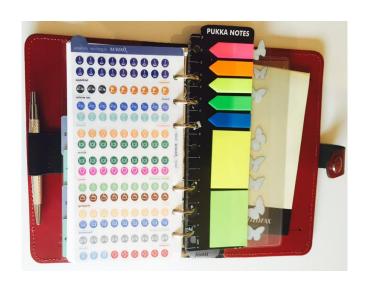


Routing, Scheduling, and Redistricting



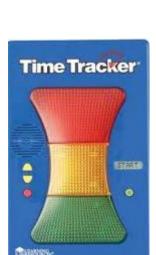
BUILDING AN ARGUMENT







































There has been extreme flooding

in Australia.











Thousands of people have fled





River banks have flooded.











was switched off

in city centres.









More than seventy people are missing.

5. Vision

Enable student's with visual impairments to gain access on educational activities

Vision

- Use of magnifiers increase size of printed or electronic material
- Large print books
- Screen magnification software can make any computer image viewable
- Portable scan and read devices can convert print to a spoken word
- Screen reader can read any element appear on the screen including drop down menus
- Closed circuit TV can magnify pretext many times

Vision

- Audio books
- Braille keyboard
- Note taker
- Braille translator software
- Braille printer/ embasser make braille dots in a heavy paper