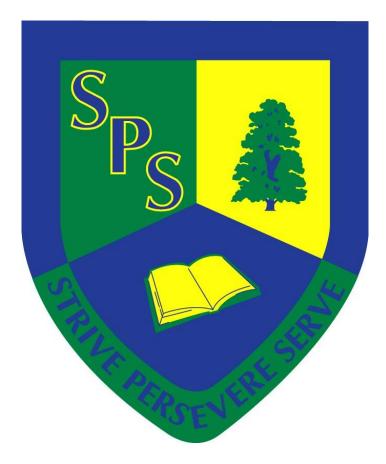
AAC and the over 16s

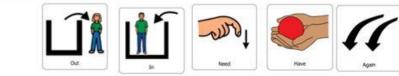
Tapping into the teen, transition and beyond

How did we get here?



How we usually do it!

May 2019



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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
				Again		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bank Holiday	Have				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Need			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



Ben Edwards

AAC targets

January 2019

Area	Target	Achieved on (date)	Possible activities/examples
Ability Level	Communicates about a broad range of topics with both familiar and unfamiliar communication partners.		Encourage child to speak to unfamiliar people in and around school about what is happening around them.
Linguistic Competency	Uses abstract descriptive concepts: quan- titative/qualitative/spatial (at least 2 in each category).		big, small, tall, short, fat, thin/far away, near, close etc
Operational Competency	Navigates by grammatical categories.		Support Ben to think about how to make the message better and where those words may be grouped
Social Competency	Demonstrates conversational turn-taking for more than 2 turns		Support child to ask a subsequent question, make a comment, pass opinion. "Hi" "Bye" plus other conven- tional openers/closers. Keep communication partner's attention. Ask a question, listen to answer. Make a comment.
Strategic Competency	Uses an introduction strategy with unfa- miliar communication partner (e.g., "I use this device to talk." or pointing to the de- vice to show they use it to communicate).		Use a new person joining the class as an opportunity for child to introduce himself.

The word of the week is...

Things to do

"I <u>need</u> to go!" "I <u>need</u> more!" "What do you <u>need</u>?" "I <u>need</u> that!" The word "need" can be used in any setting and is one of the most frequently used words by children.

The word "need" is often used to request something with an increased sense of urgency. Many children (and adults) tend to exaggerate the urgency of a desire by using this word (e.g., "I <u>need</u> candy" or "I <u>need</u> pizza").

Need

We can teach the meaning of the word "need" without depriving our students of their basic needs. Try gently sabotaging the environment by giving your child soup with no spoon to elicit "I <u>need</u> a spoon" or putting them in the bathtub with no water to elicit "I <u>need</u> water."

The word "need" can be used to comment on items that are missing or lacking. Try teaching this concept when playing with toys like Mr. Potato Head or dolls. Model phrases like "he <u>needs</u> a nose" or "she <u>needs</u> a dress."

Birthdays and Christmas: Make list of things you NEED to get, eg. "For my birthday, I need _____"; "We need to get ___". If students cannot find words in their AAC system Plan a party and make a list of food you NEED to get to serve and eat, eg. "At my party I need ____". You could also plan other party details such as: decorations, party accessories, birthday cake ideas,, etc.

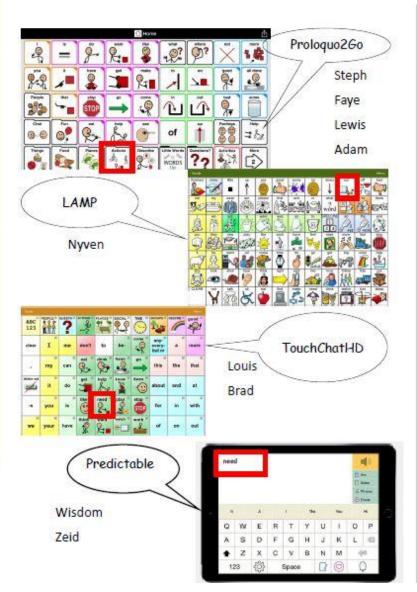
Create shopping lists from recipes you plan to cook, so you know what you NEED to buy to make it.

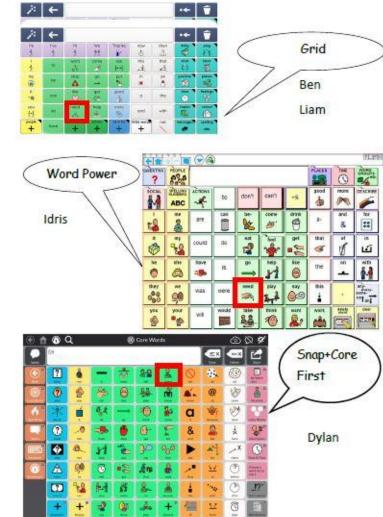
During craft/art time, you can talk about what you NEED to make the project, eg. "I need a paper bag to make that"

Create digital books for any activity - combining photos and videos with text of students messages/writing, eg. "I need to go to __", "I need to make __".

Model NEED as you discuss what you NEED to go somewhere, eg. going outside, NEED a hat; going swimming, NEED towel; going to the library, NEED your book; going home, NEED your bag, etc.

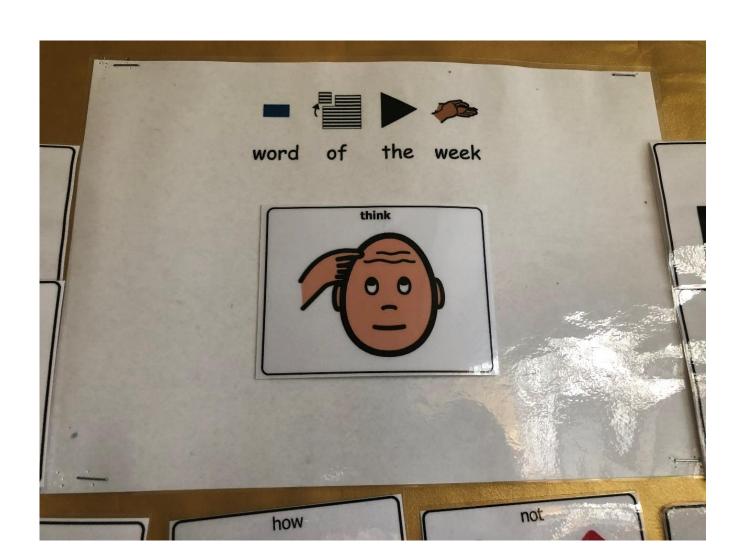
Model NEED as you discuss how you are feeling, and what you NEED to feel better, eg. feeling hungry, NEED food; feeling thirsty, NEED drink; feeling cold, NEED jumper; feeling hot, NEED take off jumper, feeling scared, NEED a hug, etc. Discuss looking after an animal or a pot plant, what does it NEED?

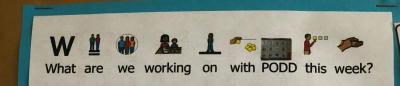












interactive This week's PODD communication focus...

Providing clear, consistent partner-assisted auditory-visual scanning

What is partner-assisted auditory-visual scanning?

Communication partners provide scanning access by pointing to and speaking the names of items to allow access to the communication book. The child responds by indicating yes and/or no to each scan to select their desired message.

Partner-assisted scanning is used for a range of reasons: When a child has not yet developed the fine motor control to directly point to symbols: the child can rely on their understanding of the spoken labels or visually recognise the symbols

When introducing a new PODD communication book with children who have sufficient understanding of spoken language: By reading aloud the labels on the symbols, a child can communicate using their PODD communication book before they have learnt what the symbols mean. By pointing to and showing the symbols as you read the labels, you assist your child to learn their meanings and the vocabulary organisation of the book. This applies both to children who are learning to use partnerassisted scanning as their primary access method, as well as children who are learning to directly point to their symbols.

When a child has cortical vision impairment: by using both auditory AND visual scanning (rather than relying solely on auditory), you provide visual stimulation towards the development of the child's visual skills

When a child has sensory processing challenges: some children are stimulated by turning or fiddling with the pages of the communication book and can become distracted from communicating their message. Using partner-assisted scanning with the book held at a distance from the child enables them to focus on their message, rather than be overwhelmed by their sensory needs, "Repeated experiences successfully communicating assists most children to learn to inhibit their desire to turn pages as they begin to focus on communicating their message." (Porter, 2007, p. 12)

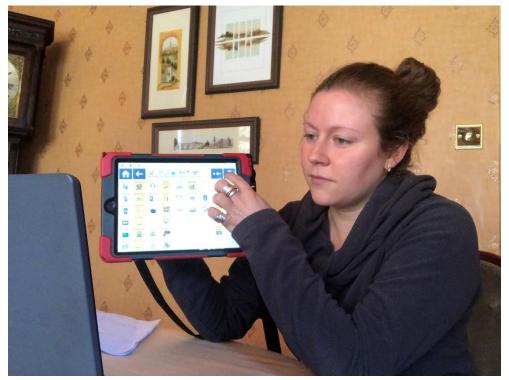
When providing partner-assisted scanning, you need to provide a distinction between your conversational speech and your speech for scanning. This means you need to "state the label for each item, or group of Items, without changing the wording or using the intonation or expression of social speech" (Porter, 2007, p. 95). Do not lead your child to what you think they want to say by emphasising certain labels, and <u>don't turn</u> each label into a question by raising your intonation at the end of the word.

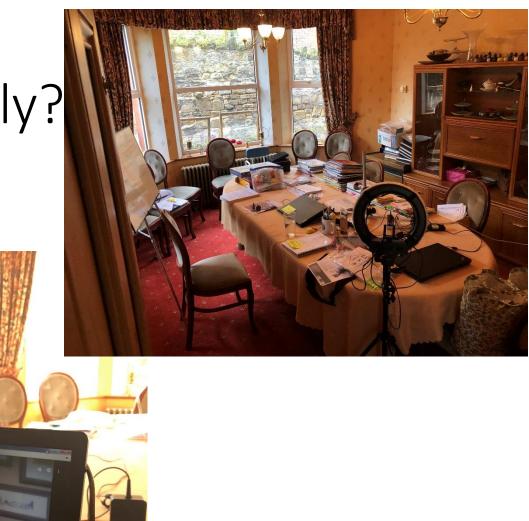
The order of the scan is very important. The symbols in PODD communication books are arranged into columns, which facilitates the visual scanning of the group of words to locate the specific word. "Visually scanning a column uses vertical (up/down) eye movements. Visually scanning across a row requires both harizontal (left/right) eye and head movements." (Porter, 2007, p. 44) Think about writing shopping lists, lists of names, jobs to do, etc - any task that requires you to find a specific word within a group of words. Left-right presentation, on the other hand, is generally used for reading a connected text. Similarly, sentences are built from left to right across the page in PODD communication books.

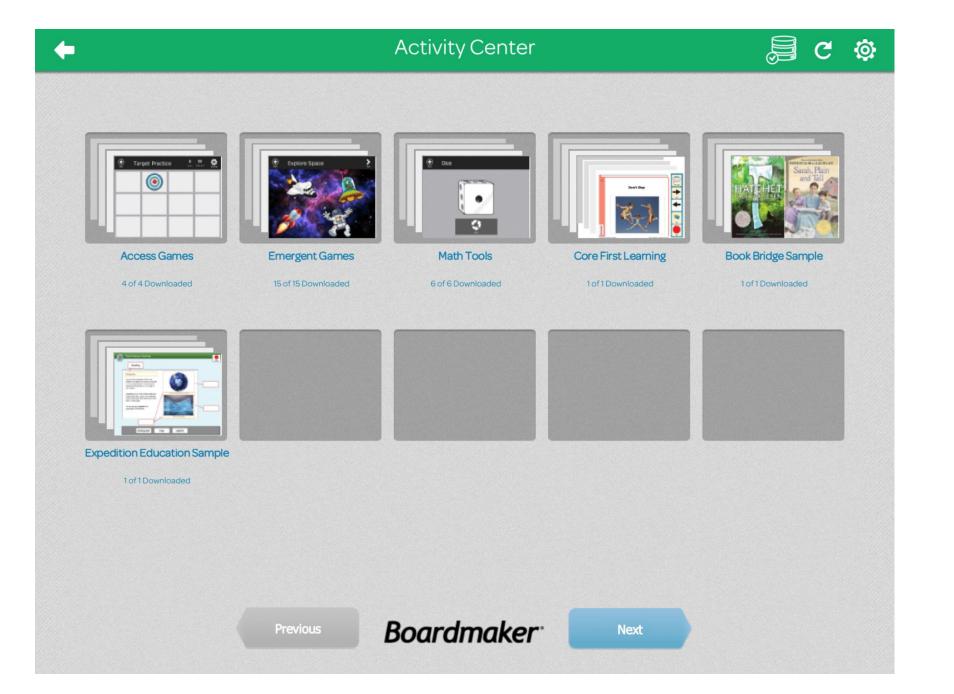
Ywette Theodorien BSc (SpHearingSc) CPSP, Interactive Speech Pathology



What are we doing currently?







For LEARNING		Admin ~
SPS A	Preview Activity	
	AAC Scavenger Hunt	
Sandfield Park School	The core words of the week this week are "when" and "where" I have devised a way for your child to lead a scavenger hunt.	
EVIDENCE	Mon Apr 27 2020	
DOCUMENTS		
TAGS		
FRAMEWORKS	Name of States	
ACTIVITIES	a state of the sta	

11 . 11



As families are at home, I am trying to find interesting and innovative ways of teaching and using core words. This week I would like your child to lead a scavenger hunt.

look at the scavenger hunt cards on the website provided

Talk to your child about what they might like to ask people to look for. Remember to use the prompt hierarchy (attached) and think about using the descriptive teaching method (attached). We do not want to be adding specific vocabulary into AAC user's systems which will only be used for this activity, they need to be able to describe what they are talking about, if they can't find it. E.g. if you don't have tyre or wheel, you could say, "it is black, it is round, it rolls, it is on vehicles". (It may be worth forwarding these documents on to the people taking part in the scavenger hunt)

Always take your child's lead, let them choose what they want to be part of the scavenger hunt, so they feel a sense of ownership over the list.

invite your family/friends

Job 4- have fun! Someone should probably be on hand to help your child, if they need it, but remember not to put words in their mouths or over-prompt, allow the awkward silences, allow them to get it wrong and see how amazingly they can sort it out for themselves- they do it in school! (perhaps pre-warn the people invited there will be some silences whilst the AAC user composes their message- this is ok)

Job 5- if you take any photos or videos, send them to me, I would love to give your child some comments or praise

Activity Links

Scavenger Hunt ideas

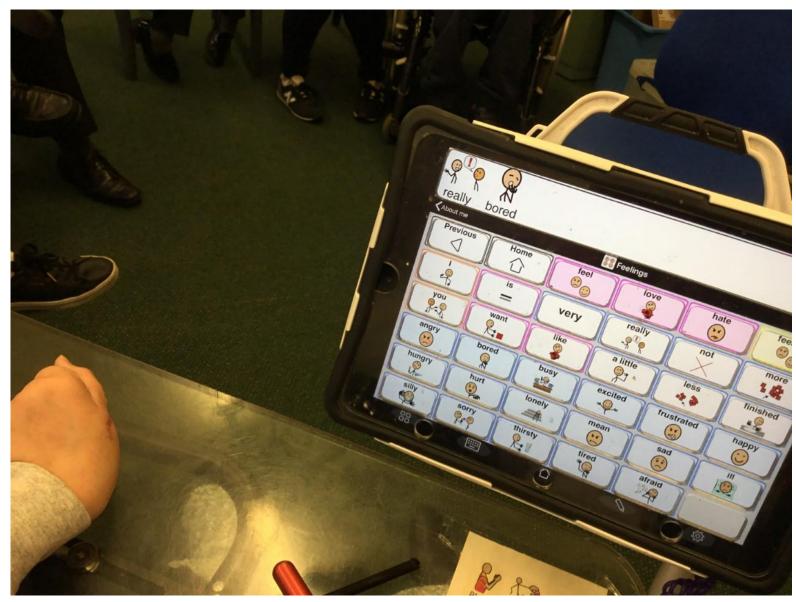
Activity PDFs

Prompt Hierchy Descriptive Teaching

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Authentic voice



19:24 Wed 17 Jun		중 56
	Edit	
Q Search		Reminders
0	0	Mind controlled robotic arm
Today	Scheduled	C Look at T&L policy
		Open awards communication
	12	O Meeting with Lynne, Helen, Marianne, dietician
All		Project core professional development
My Lists		Big plastic pledge
Reminders	12	AAC Dropbox file sort
		Quality mark assessment English
	(Alphabetically sort Dylan's swear words
		Email Lianne from Fox Green re: semi formal curriculum and assessments
		Nyven's Dropbox back up and sync sheet
		Ben's friend page for selecting multiple friends

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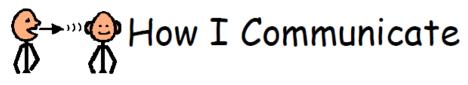
Transition

- Core Words
- Aided Language
- Support
- Procurement of AAC system
- Families
- Staff and training
- Handover
- Communication Passports
- Evidence for Learning
- Presentation for leavers

Staff and training



Communication Passports



•I can speak, I can shout, don't be surprised if I do!

•I am prone to outbursts, you don't know what is going on in my head, but the sentence I say makes total sense and is in context for me, please just try and get on my wavelength and go with it, I like it if you do that.

•I use an AAC device, which is an iPad with TouchChat software. I use this in a very unique way. I like to explore the symbols, I like looking at them and the spelling. People in my school think this might be my way of learning spellings, but they aren't entirely sure!

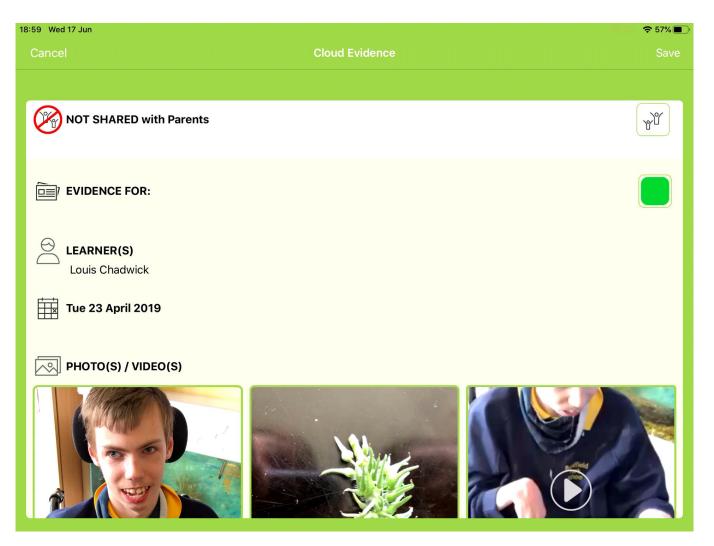
•I need lots of support to communicate.

•Most of what I say is echolalia.

•I understand sentences pitches at 2 key word level verbally, 3 with symbols or visuals.

•I like to write lists, I like to type these on my device, people around me think this is my organising my thoughts and getting my day sorted.

Evidence for Learning



Presentation for leavers

Final thoughts





References

DAGG- Dynamic Assessment Goals Grid via Tobii Dynavox Pathways app- via Tobii Dynavox Language Lab- via Saltillo Core word Classroom- via Assistiveware PODD communication focus- via interactive speech pathology Boardmaker Online and Student Centre- via Tobii Dynavox **Evidence for Learning- Via The Teacher Cloud** You Matter training package- Via Ace Centre **Communication passports- via CALL Scotland** Swearing- via Niko, to his wife, from Killing Eve!

Get in touch!



c.hynes@sandfieldpark.Liverpool.sch.uk

Sandfield Park school on:

