Educational Planning for a Continuum of Abilities

Strength-/Interest-Based Accommodations

These are instructional strategies that provide a stimulating educational environment emphasizing high-level abstract thinking, creativity, and a problem-solving approach. They build on intrinsic motivation and promote active inquiry, experimentation, and discussion. Emphasis is placed on students' readiness, interests, and learning profiles. Teachers shape instruction with multi-option assignments that enable students to use their strengths to demonstrate their knowledge.

Examples: Pre-testing and compacting the curriculum to eliminate unnecessary drill; content extensions related to some facet of the curriculum that allow students to investigate a topic in greater depth and become the class expert.

Accommodations to Access Learning

Accommodations are changes in <u>how</u> a student accesses information and demonstrates learning. Accommodations are used in classroom instruction and assessment. They do not fundamentally alter or lower the standards or expectations of the content of the curriculum. Rather, they change how the content is presented and/or how a student demonstrates mastery.

Examples: Braille and wearing glasses.

Explicit Instruction: Compensatory Strategies

These are skills explicitly taught to students that, when implemented by the students, will allow them to complete tasks independently. The goal is to teach students compensatory learning strategies so they will learn to initiate the strategies independently in order to be successful in the learning environment.

Examples: Use of spell-checker; re-read aloud when editing written work; color-coding for organization.

Explicit Instruction: Intervention/Remediation

Utilize recommended assessments to identify learning gaps and then provide explicit systematic instruction/remediation in the specific deficit area(s).

Examples: Identifying phonological core deficits and providing explicit instruction in segmenting and blending speech sounds.

Strategic Planning for Student Success

The problem-solving team begins the process of planning by identifying the student's strengths and interests. Success in the strength areas promotes the development of a strong self-concept and self-efficacy. Instruction that builds on students' interests can motivate them to persevere when learning challenges cause them to struggle in school.

Once strengths and interests are identified, the problem-solving team considers the student's challenges and concerns by examining existing data and behaviors. When needed, additional data may be gathered. Twice-exceptional students need explicit instruction in their challenge areas. Teaching students compensatory strategies helps them learn strategies they can use independently to be successful.

Use the template on the next page to:

First, identify the student's strengths and challenge areas.

Second, select accommodations to ensure learning and growth in the student's strength/interest areas.

Third, select accommodations that will help the student access learning, and identify areas where explicit instruction will be provided to teach compensatory strategies or to provide intervention or remediation.



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S - Student Strengths	C - Student Challenges	Strengths	Challenges/Concerns
Cognitive Processing/General Visual Processing — Auditory Processing — Sequential/Rational Processing Sequential Processing Speed — Attention — Memory — Executive Functioning — Organization — Other	ocessing		
Specific Academic Reading Reading Fluency Writing Writing Fluency Math Math Fluency	Science Social Studies Other		
Creativity Creative Thinking Creative Productivity Creative Problem-Solvin Risk-Taking Other	ng		
Visual, Spatial, Performing Visual Spatial Musical/Rhythmic Bodily/Kinesthetic Other	g Arts		
Physical/Psychomotor Sensory Integration Hearing Vision ADD	ADHD Bodily/Kinesthetic Athletics Other		
Interpersonal/Leadership Communicating Understanding Others Peer Relations Self-Advocacy Other			
Intrapersonal/Social/Emo Understanding Self Introspection/Reflection Perfectionism Coping Resiliency Behavioral Issues Other			
Interests/Passions			

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Strength-/Interest-Based Accommodations	Accommodations to Access Learning	Explicit Instruction: Compensatory Strategies	Explicit Instruction: Intervention/Remediation
- Accommodations	necess Bearing	dompensatory or ategies	mer veneral remediation

Educational Planning for a Continuum of Abilities: Example

S - Student Strengths	C - Student Challenges	Strengths	Challenges/Concerns
Cognitive Processing/Gen _C. Visual Processing _C. Auditory Processing _C. Sequential/Rational Pr Conceptual Holistic Pro _C. Processing Speed Attention Memory Executive Functioning Organization Other	ocessing		
Specific Academic C ReadingC Reading FluencyS WritingC Writing FluencyS MathC Math Fluency	Science Social Studies Other		
Creativity S. Creative Thinking Creative Productivity Creative Problem-Solvin C. Risk-Taking Other	ng		
Visual, Spatial, Performing Visual Spatial S Musical/Rhythmic Bodily/Kinesthetic Other	g Arts		
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Interpersonal/Leadership Communicating Understanding Others Peer Relations Self-Advocacy Other			
Intrapersonal/Social/EmoUnderstanding SelfIntrospection/Reflectio _C PerfectionismCopingResiliencyBehavioral IssuesOther			
Interests/Passions			

Educational Planning for a Continuum of Abilities: Example

Strength-/Interest-Based Accommodations	Accommodations to Access Learning	Explicit Instruction: Compensatory Strategies	Explicit Instruction: Intervention/Remediation
Use "most difficult first" strategy and pre-testing to allow student to demonstrate mastery of concepts and reduce work load	 Give student a conceptional framework or overview of new material Extended time Preferential seating Nonverbal cues Copies of overheads 	 Create self-talk to accompany visual input Use color-coding and highlighting for visual focus Incorporate organizational activities into classroom 	 Teach verbal mnemonics, rhyme for automaticity Teach organizational skills Assist student in creating a "To Do List" and help him prioritize homework Ask student to talk through the steps he will use when completing assignment
 Opportunities for developing oral and written communication High level, open-ended problem-solving like Math Olympiad 	 Copies of text for highlighting 	 Master keyboarding Use computer to increase productivity 	 Use systematic multisensory approach to word decoding/encoding Choral reading
Opportunities for brainstorming and creative thinking	 Create a safe environment where risk-taking is encouraged 		
Create a series of key elements in a rap			
 Provide opportunities to develop leadership skills 			
Seek opportunities to compliment student on effort rather than ability		 Help student view mistakes as a valued part of the learning process Encourage student to equate effort with success 	

Twice-Exceptional Strategies Plan

Name:		Grade:	
School:			
Strengths:	Interests:	Challenges:	
Strength-/Interest-Based Acc	commodations		
Accommodations to Access Lo	earning		
Explicit Instruction: Compens	satory Strategies		
Explicit Instruction: Interven	tion/Remediation		