

Quabbin Regional School District Curriculum Accommodation Plan

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Quabbin Education: A Continuum of Support Services	2
Best Practices	3
Data Gathering in General Education	5
The Instructional Support Intervention Process	5
Table 1: Instructional Support Flow Chart	6
Table 2: Student Support Team Process	7
Table 3: Questions That May Help Guide the Assessment of Student Instructional Needs	8
Involvement of Parents in the Process	9
Professional Development for Staff	9
District Resource Overview	10
Quabbin District Personnel Resources	10
District Student and Program Supports by Grade Level.	12
Professional Development/Resources for All Staff	13
Encouragement of Parental Involvement	13
District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP) Pre-K-4	14
District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP) Middle Schools 6-8	15
District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP) High School 9-12	16
Glossary of Terms	17

Introduction

The Quabbin Regional School District believes and expects that all students can learn because expectations play an important role in student success. With high expectations comes respect for different approaches to learning, recognition of cultural and linguistic considerations, and recognition of effects of disabilities and developmental variations.

- Students have different rates and styles of learning.
- Students are diverse in their cognitive, physical, linguistic, social, and emotional development.
- Students differ in their current skill level to work and study independently.
- At various times, students experience different reactions and responses to curriculum and instructional task demands.
- Students require different amounts of supervision and instruction.

Teachers in this district are continuously monitoring student progress looking for opportunities to make accommodations to facilitate learning and to foster understanding. The district is committed to the concept of early intervention and to addressing learning issues in a timely fashion based on a team approach. The district's goal in this regard is to meet the need of every child.

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 71, Section 38Q1/2 requires the adoption and implementation of a District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP). The statute also encourages teacher collaboration and parent involvement. Another statute, Chapter 71, Section 59C (Parent Councils), was amended to include involvement of the Parent Councils in the development, evaluation and continuing revision of the DCAP. The responsibilities articulated in statute include the requirement that the DCAP address direct and systematic instruction in reading and provision of services to address the needs of students whose behavior may interfere with learning. The DCAP additionally includes provisions encouraging teacher mentoring and collaboration and parental involvement.

This District Curriculum Accommodation Plan (DCAP) emphasizes the way in which the capacity of general education can be maximized to ensure that the students receive the appropriate education. The plan is intended to guide all district staff in ensuring that all possible efforts have been made to meet student needs in general education classrooms and to support instructional staff in analyzing and accommodating the wide range of student learning styles and needs that exist in any school.

Quabbin Education: A Continuum of Support Services

General education is the door to learning through which all students are expected to enter; the Quabbin Regional District schools take as their primary goal to make the general education environment the appropriate placement for all students. Adaptations to teaching and learning styles and classroom climates can and should be designed and implemented before making an assumption that a student's lack of progress can only be ameliorated by special education. Appropriate instructional support intervention strategies must be implemented, documented, and analyzed for all students. Working together, all educators provide professional support to each other to address student learning. Schools in the Quabbin Regional School District provide a rich curriculum, which utilizes instructional practices and varied programs of services geared to individual needs

To help meet the needs of diverse learners in the general education environment, the QRSD Curriculum Accommodation Plan provides for the following:

- A clear definition of best practices in the general education classroom for elementary, middle and high school classrooms
- A clear list of resources that are available to all students when their needs call for them
- A specific process for determining the needs of students that is consistent across elementary, middle, and high school levels
- The use of standardized and local, formative and benchmark data as one measure of student learning and indicator of student needs
- Multiple instructional support strategies for each level
- Strategies to address challenges related to coming to school ready to learn

Best Practices

Instructional support practices aimed at assisting all learners to achieve the learning standards contained in the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks include (but are not limited to):

Curriculum and Materials	 having available a wide variety of curricular and instructional materials including technology and taped/large print books developmentally appropriate, culturally and linguistically sensitive materials providing the student with choices in assigned reading materials
Classroom and Climate	 using contracts, e.g., student/teacher, behavioral providing a clear set of routines for class activities allowing additional time for the completion of tasks, when appropriate providing strategic seating or other room design adaptations arranging physical space/materials to minimize disruptive movement create a positive environment that promotes student effort as the key to achievement

Instruction and Learning

- clear learning objectives
- active and varied learning activities across subject areas
- providing both oral and visual directions for assignments, along with visual, auditory, and tactile prompts
- using a variety of teaching approaches, including teacher-directed instruction and practice, group discussion, problem solving, cooperative learning, and research projects
- using techniques to support the cognitive context for learning, brain based methods that support all learners including: making the learning expectations clear, daily agendas, activators, summarizers, "Do Nows," making connections to prior learning, making connections to real life, connecting the homework to the work done in class
- using a variety of formal and informal assessment procedures
- providing immediate and specific feedback about student performance
- providing positive reinforcement and clear formative feedback of desired student behaviors
- co-teaching and team teaching
- homework assignments that further student learning and reinforce it

Data Gathering in General Education

Critical to the process of offering effective instructional support is the gathering of information about the learning environment, instructional practices and the individual student. Data collection prior to making adaptations to the general education program might include analysis of performance on local benchmarking assessments, classroom curriculum tasks and materials, examples of oral and written directions for tasks, observation of classroom activities, performance on the Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System (MCAS) and consultation with teachers and other professionals. Data about the student prior to making adaptations include: information about the student's cultural and linguistic background, areas of competence, areas of need, guidance files, examples of classroom written work, and ongoing communication with student and family members.

The Instructional Support Intervention Process

A strong instructional support intervention system enables school practitioners to identify which aspects of the student's educational environment must be changed to ensure learning in general education. Table 1 provides an outline of the support process in the general education classroom. Table 2 provides an outline of the Student Support Team process, again as utilized in the general education setting. Lastly, Table 3 provides a list of possible assessment directions to assist in determining appropriate instructional support services. The instructional support system should consist of ongoing systemic efforts to accommodate all students' learning needs within the general education classroom.

TABLE 1: Instructional Support Flow Chart

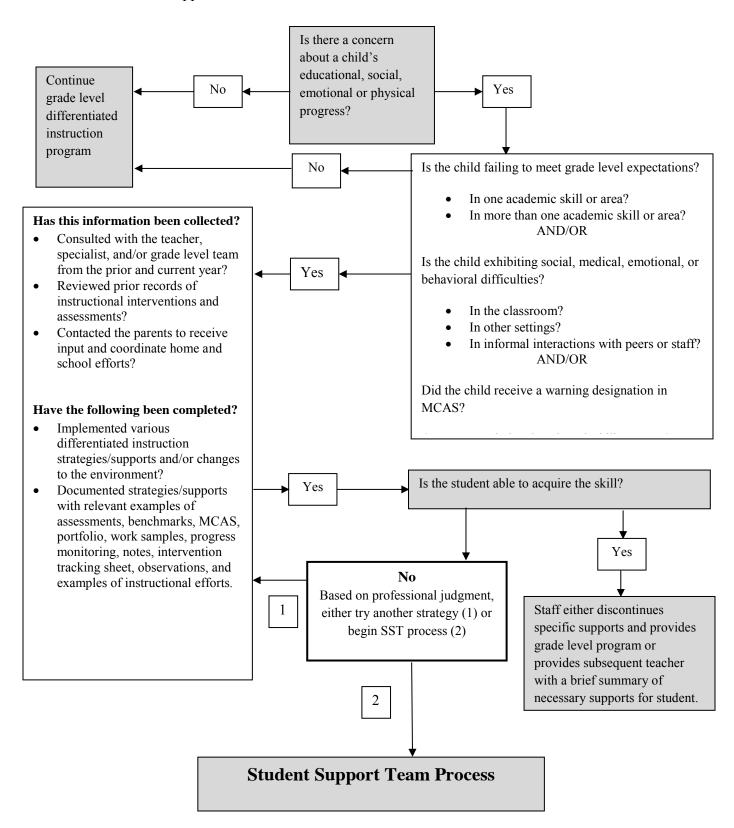
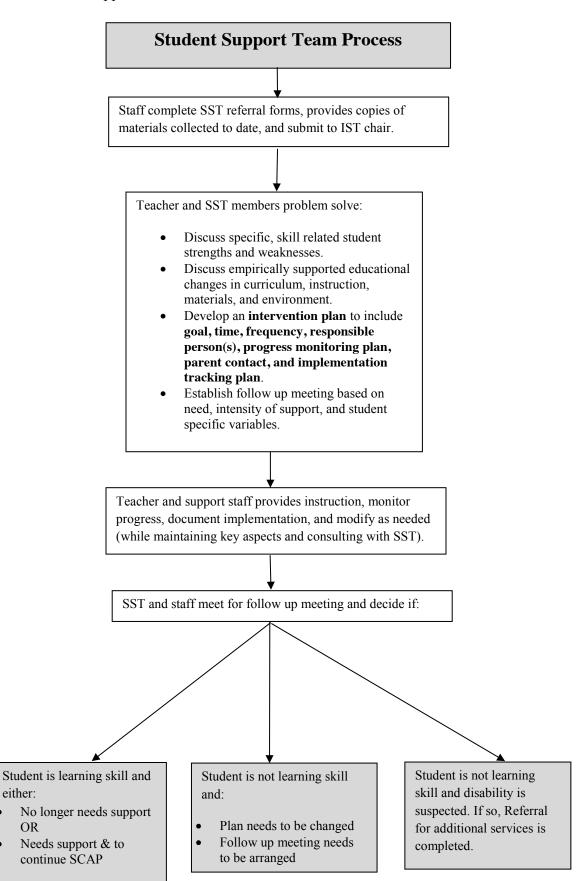


TABLE 2: Student Support Team Process



either:

TABLE 3: Questions That May Help Guide the Assessment of Student Instructional Needs

Questions	Assessment Strategies	
How does the student perform within/outside of the	• MCAS analysis	
classroom and in structured and unstructured	Benchmark assessment analysis	
activities?	Systematic observation of student	
mastery of basic academic and social skills	• Student work products	
• functioning in small group/whole class activities	• Teacher reports	
• peer relations and teacher/adult relations	Anecdotal records	
• strengths/weaknesses	Anecdotal records Curriculum-based assessment	
Sticinguis/ weakiiesses	• Interview with the student and family	
A 41		
Are there gaps in the student's school history?	• Review of the school history/record	
Frequent changes in schools? Erratic school	Family interview	
attendance?	MELLA O. TIMEDA	
Is the student from a linguistically or culturally	• MELA-O and MEPA assessments	
different background?	• Language assessment by assessor fluent in	
• proficiency in oral/written tasks in English and the	student's primary language	
primary language of the home	• English proficiency assessment	
• understands directions in English	• Family interview/home visit	
rimary language of casual conversation • Interview with student		
 experience with different types of learning tasks 	Student work products	
 child and parent attitude toward primary language 	Classroom observation	
 student comfort with school culture 	Teacher reports	
	Diagnostic teaching	
Are outside factors influencing student's performance?	Family interview/home visit	
• family trauma/crisis	• Interview with student	
• physical care	• Interview with others with assessment	
• involvement of outside agencies	information	
• employment		
What types of effective teaching strategies are used in	• Systematic observation of settings in which	
the classroom?	the student has difficulty and success	
• clear teacher expectations	• Student work products	
opportunities for multisensory input/output • Anecdotal records		
• a range of instructional materials offered	• Teacher reports	
• effective behavior management	Curriculum-based assessment	
teaching style matched to student need	Formal/informal test results	
• prompt teacher feedback	• Consultation with parents on effective ways	
• ongoing assessment	to learn or demonstrate learning	
	to learn of demonstrate learning	
• uses assessment to guide instruction	• Systematic observation	
Is the curriculum broad enough to meet the needs of	• Systematic observation	
diverse learners?	• Teacher reports	
developmentally appropriate	• Curriculum-based assessment	
• accommodates learner diversity	Formal/informal test results	
experientially based		
Do school conditions provide the learner with needed	• Systematic observation of the school	
resources and supports?	environment	
 availability of support services 	• Review of instructional materials	
• up to date instructional materials	• Student work products	
 availability of instructional technology 		

Involvement of Parents in the Process

Instructional support is most effective when parents are involved. Parental input is valuable when gathering information about the student. Parental support and reinforcement of instructional strategies in the home environment increases the effectiveness of any instructional support.

Professional Development for Staff

Changes in the certification and recertification requirements and in the requirements for the district professional development plan require that all educators, both special educators and general educators and paraprofessionals, receive training to build capacity for a more responsive general education program. The required training emphasizes analyzing and accommodating diverse learning needs of all students and methods of collaboration among teachers, paraprofessionals, and other staff to enhance the ability to be responsive to all students in the general education classroom.

The preceding Introduction is adapted in part from the DESE Technical Assistance Guide: *Is Special Education the Right Service?* March 2001.

^{*}Note: The law requires that no instructional support program nor any other intervention limits the right of a parent to refer a student for a special education evaluation. However, if a referral for a special education evaluation has been made and the district has asked for and received parental consent to evaluate, then evaluation information from any instructional support program should be made available to the special education Team to consider when determining if the student is eligible for special education.

District Resource Overview

Quabbin District Personnel Resources

Provides Specific Consulting/Support/Intervention in the General Education Setting

Academic Coaches

The district employs a Math and an ELA coach to work in grades kindergarten to eighth. The coaches assist teachers/staff with curriculum implementation, data analysis and use, interventions, and accommodations for students. They also demonstrate and coteach classes.

Adaptive Physical Education

Physical Education teachers are trained to provide Adaptive Physical Education services as needed.

Additional Counseling Services

Additional counseling services are provided within the school setting through a contract with an outside agency.

Assistive Technology

Assistive Technology services and evaluations are provided through contracts with outside agencies.

Behavior Support

The district employs a Board Certified Behavior Analyst and a Clinical Coordinator. They provide consultation and support across the district, within each school, and to the Therapeutic Programs. These individuals provide behavior consultation and behavioral assessments (Functional Behavior Assessments - FBA's).

District Autism Supports

Autism Supports are provided through collaboration with outside agencies.

District Psychologists

Psychologists are responsible for achievement, psychological, behavioral, and cognitive testing for special education referrals and reevaluations. They attend team meetings and share assessment results with parents. In addition, they may have a counseling caseload of students, provide assessments for students attending out of district schools, and provide consultation to parents, teachers, and other staff.

High School and Middle School Adjustment Counselor

The Middle-High School Adjustment Counselor is responsible for bridging the gap between home and school, consultation to staff, individual counseling, and facilitating social skills groups.

District Title I Tutors

The school district employs several tutors that work within the buildings with the Title One Program to provide support to students in reading and in mathematics.

District Tutors/Home Hospital Tutoring

When the school district must provide an education to students outside of the regular school building, tutors are needed to provide instructional assistance at the student's home or at a public site (i.e., the local public library). When this service is required building principals and or the guidance department will select a tutor that best matches the needs of the situation.

Extended Day Service Providers

The district may contract with non-district employees to provide extended day services to students.

Guidance Counselors

There is at least one guidance counselor housed in each school. Guidance counselors act as liaisons between home and school, provide parent and teacher support, consultation, and training. They can chair student support team meetings and special education team meetings. In addition, at the High School level, they support students in post-secondary and internship planning.

Media Specialists/Library Support Staff

There are media specialists or library support staff persons in each school building. They consult with teachers regarding resources, provide computer class instruction, and provide resources for student enrichment and research.

Nurses

There are nurses in each building. They provide consultation to staff, communication and consultation with parents, direct service to individual students and staff, as well as vision and hearing screenings. The nurse serves on the student support team as necessary and can attend team meetings for students who require health care plans.

Occupational Therapists/COTAs

The district employs an occupational therapist and contracts for additional services. They are responsible for delivering occupational therapy services and consultation to staff as necessary. They complete occupational therapy evaluations and progress reports on their students. The district also contracts for several certified occupational therapist assistants (COTA's) who are directly supervised by the occupational therapists from the contracting agency.

Paraprofessionals

The district employs many paraprofessionals who assist our students. Some are assigned to specific students and some are instructional assistants. They are directed by the teaching staff.

Physical Therapists

The district contracts for physical therapy services through an outside agency.

Principal and Assistant Principal

The principal articulates and models the vision and principles of the school district. In each building, they are responsible for supervising and evaluating the staff, fostering the accommodation philosophy, facilitating staffing patterns, and collaborating and communicating with the community. They provide educational leadership within each school.

Speech/Language Pathologists

The district employs four speech/language pathologists. Some are housed in buildings and some travel to more than one building. They are responsible for delivering speech services and consultation to staff as necessary. They complete speech/language evaluations and progress reports on their students.

Student Support Team

The student support team collaborates with staff, administration, and parents to support the learning, social development, and behavioral growth of all students. Their primary role is to support staff in enhancing services for students and families.

Support of English Language Learners

English Language Learners are supported as they acquire the English Language in English Language Development (ELD) classes and in Sheltered Content Immersion (SEI) classes depending upon their needs.

Team Chairpersons

The district employs team chairpersons to coordinate and facilitate mandated special education services and procedures. They foster collaboration and communication between parents, students, and staff regarding student assessment and programming. They assist with understanding the district inclusion philosophy and meeting student needs within the general education setting.

District Student and Program Supports by Grade Level

		S .	
Pre-K-12	221	☐ Bully Prevention Programs	S
☐ Guidance		☐ Flexible grouping	
I I	☐ 504 Plans ☐ Related services (occupational therapy, speech		nology
I I			☐ Technology/assistive technology ☐ Multiple entry points to frameworks
therapy)	secupational inerapy, specen	curriculum	ane works
	Development Instruction (ELE)	☐ Student Support Team pro	2290
☐ Curriculum Based		☐ Behavioral Consultation	
Cumcurum Based	Wedstrement	Benavioral Consultation	
D 17	T		1 0.12
<u>Pre-K</u>	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-8</u>	<u>9-12</u>
☐ Consultation to pre-school	☐ Behavioral specialist	☐ Reading coach	☐ In-School MCAS remediation
programs	☐ Reading Coach	☐ Math coach	☐ Summer MCAS Remedial
□ Screenings	☐ Math Coach	☐ Counseling (ind./group)	Program
☐ Reading Street Benchmark	☐ Guidance program	☐ Individual Student Success	☐ Reduced schedule/level
Tests	☐ Title I tutors	Plan (ISSP)	changes (modified schedule)
☐ Teacher Assistants	☐ MCAS prep (3-6)	☐ Advisory program	☐ Peer tutoring / Link Crew
☐ Assistive Technology	☐ Individual Student Success	☐ Tutorial Program	☐ Link Crew / Mentoring
	Plan (ISSP) (4-6)	☐ Numeracy Program	☐ Counseling (ind/group)
	☐ Social Emotional Learning	☐ Literacy Program	□ Drop Out Prevention /
	Curriculum	☐ Multi-Tier Course Offerings	Recovery Program
		☐ All-Stars Program	☐ Dual Enrollment Program
		☐ Shine Program	☐ Multi-Tier Course Offerings
			☐ Work Study Program
			☐ Internship Program
			☐ Virtual High School
			☐ Gay-Straight Alliance
			☐ Advisories
			□Credit Recovery
			☐ Educational Proficiency Plan
			(EPP)

Professional Development/Resources for Pre-K-12 Staff

- 1
- _ Induction/Mentor program for new teachers
- _ Contractual course reimbursement
- Training in special topics relevant to identified student needs
- Summer curriculum work
- _ Summer committee work
- _ Study groups

- _ Technology training
- Sabbatical opportunities
- New program adoption training
- French River Educational Collaborative affiliation
- _ Attendance at workshops and conferences
- Literacy and mathematics coaches

Encouragement of Parental Involvement

☐ School Advisory Councils
☐ K – 6 School Based Parent Organizations
☐ System-wide Special Education Parent Advisory Council (SEPAC)
☐ Call One Information System
☐ Parent information nights (orientations) – School transition meetings
☐ Parent education opportunities – Newsletters/school and classroom
□ Web site
□ Title I
□ Parent meetings
☐ Class Expectations Handouts
☐ College Preparation Workshops at High School
☐ Teacher Web Sites
☐ Progress Reports
☐ Awards Nights
☐ Coffee with the Principals, Volunteer Brunches, Student Exhibitions

Student Curriculum Accommodation Plan (SCAP) - Pre-K-6

Student Name: Grade: School: Assessment Instructional Allow buddy checks Allow extra time if needed Change of worksheet format ☐ Provide alternate forms of assessment (ex. Oral project Highlight visually and orally critical material based, performance based) Identify students' learning styles Provide reference tools Provide choice of activities based on learning styles Teach test-taking strategies and study skills ☐ Use alternate setting for assessments Provide copies of notes Provide copies of partial notes with fill-ins **Assistive Technology** Provide effective study guides Allow access to computer labs Provide mnemonic devices Allow access to low assistive technology tools (ex. Line Provide opportunities to dictate to teacher or markers, highlighter, whisper phones, alternate lined recorder/scribe paper, slant boards, alternate pencil grips) Provide reference guides (ex. Word walls, charts etc.) Incorporate appropriate software Provide wait time Offer research assistance Share and review exemplars/rubrics ☐ Provide calculators Use of graphic organizers and templates Tape record lessons ☐ Use of alphasmarts/word processing software, **Organizational** computational aides Allow additional time for organization/packing Use of books on tape Allow opportunity for various organizational structures (ex. Magazine bin, folders for each subject, binder) Utilize listening centers Break tasks into smaller chunks Provide homework/assignment agenda book and/or **Behavioral/Social Emotional** Access to the guidance counselor Provide organizational strategies (ex. Timers, verbal, ☐ Access to Board Certified Behavior Analyst and/or visual cues, transition cues) ☐ Access to social skills group (ex. Lunch bunch groups, Provide visual schedules friendship groups etc.) Use of checklists/cues Allow opportunity for an emotional break (ex. "break Use of daily agendas on board chair") Create clear, consistent limits for behavioral expectations Provide whole class and individual behavioral plans (ex. Physical/Structural ☐ Allow for sensory/movement breaks Positive reinforcement, rewards and incentives, contracts Allow for various learning positions (ex. Standing to do etc.) work instead of sitting, focus ball seat, wiggle cushion Teach self-monitoring techniques etc.) Use of transitional cues Define work and play areas in classroom (ex. Study **Health/Medical:** carrels, rest areas etc.) (Used in the event of temporary health or medical issues Provide strategic seating ☐ Provide stress-release activities and/or when a 504 is not necessary) ☐ Access to nurse's office and bathroom ☐ Reduce/minimize distractions ☐ Clearance to leave class 2-3 minutes early Use of physical/auditory aids ☐ Extra chair/pillow to elevate extremities Use study corral ☐ Permission to carry water bottle Use of various pencil grips and writing utensils Preferred seating ☐ Providing 2nd set of books Please check off those accommodations that you have ☐ Storing and allowing snacks determined are necessary for the student to access Student Escort general education instruction. Use of Elevator Wearing hat or scarf Staff Signature: ____ Date: ____

Student Curriculum Accommodation Plan (SCAP) - Middle School 7-8

Student Name: Grade: Instructional/Assistive Technology Assessment Accept computer-processed or typed assignments ☐ Allow limited oral testing Assistive technology e.g., word processor, ☐ Extended time alphasmarts, software □ Provide alternate forms of assessments. Books on tape e.g., oral, project based, performance Emphasize points within written text/material based Include study skill strategies ☐ Provide varied assignments Incorporate reading strategies ☐ Teach test taking strategies Models or examples of end products ☐ Use of alternate setting for assessments Offer before or after school support Behavioral/Social/Emotional Offer calculators when appropriate ☐ Cue student for change of behavior Offer the use of graphic organizers ☐ Develop strategies for behavior Provide assistance & direction with work modification, e.g., charts, contracts, check ☐ Provide copy of class notes lists, behavior plans incentives, rewards ☐ Provide copy of projected material ☐ Establish clear routines/expectations Provide enlarged copies of handouts ☐ Use transition cues prior to any changes in Provide manipulatives established routines ☐ Provide study guides ☐ Use diverse classroom management ☐ Provide visual and transition cues strategies ☐ Provide wait time ☐ Provide breaks as needed □ Vary teaching strategies ☐ Set clearly defined standards ☐ Access to professional personnel, i.e., **Organizational** counselor, nurse, etc. (see attached list of Design long term assignment timelines resources) ☐ Establish clear routines Health/Medical: Use cognitive context strategies: essential (Used in the event of temporary health or questions & mastery objectives, activators & medical issues and/or when a 504 is not summarizers necessary) ☐ Use time management tools, e.g., daily planner, ☐ Access to nurse's office and bathroom assignment sheet, calendar, timers and agendas ☐ Clearance to leave class 2-3 minutes early Physical/Structural ☐ Extra chair/pillow to elevate extremities ☐ Allow alternate workspace, such as study carrel or ☐ Permission to carry water bottle ☐ Preferred seating ☐ Allow for movement & sensory breaks \Box Providing 2nd set of books ☐ Experiment with use of space ☐ Storing and allowing snacks ☐ Limit distractions (auditory & visual) ☐ Student Escort ☐ Offer flexible student groupings ☐ Use of Elevator ☐ Provide strategic seating ☐ Wearing hat or scarf Use visual, auditory & transitional aides Please check off those accommodations that you Use transition cues prior to changes in physical have determined are necessary for the student to space access general education instruction. Staff Signature: Date:

Student Curriculum Accommodation Plan (SCAP) - High School 9-12 Student Name: Grade: Instructional: (Cont'd) **Assessment:** Allow students to elaborate orally on tests and quizzes Offer after school support Provide an alternate setting when needed Provide exemplars & rubrics for projects, essays, lab reports etc. Provide extended time Provide manipulatives Teach test taking strategies Provide rubrics for assignments Track progress of student's goals Provide study guides Use multiple formative assessments that lead toward Teach study skill strategies summative assessments Teacher Web sites list homework and long-term assignments with Use a variety of assessments (collaborative, independent, due dates, and dates for quizzes, tests and exams objective, authentic, etc.) Use of collaborative opportunities (structured group work) Use of a variety of instructional techniques (questioning style, wait **Behavioral/Social/Emotional:** time, randomized student selection, advanced notice) Access school specialists (counselor, nurse, admin, social Use technology resources (Eno boards, smart boards and laptop worker; psychologists) when needed carts) Complete weekly progress reports Use the library for research Meet with admin, teacher, guidance to discuss strategies Vary teaching strategies (student-centered v. teacher-centered, Provide escorts /virtual escorts inquiry-based, constructivist and reflective approaches) Schedule daily check-in **Organizational:** Set goals Clearly post (in student friendly language) and refer to a detailed Use effective classroom management strategies (verbal and agenda, homework assignment, essential questions and mastery non-verbal cueing), ... objectives Use routines – class rules; expectations (to parents and kids) consistency Establish clear classroom routines Maintain up-to-date teacher Web sites **Communication:** Monitor student use of an agenda book Communicate expectations/syllabi to parents and students Provide teacher notes - how to write notes Complete weekly progress reports Use activators, transition activities and summarizers Discuss concerns with guidance counselors and Use graphic organizers administrators Maintain teacher web sites with up-to-date information **Physical/Structural:** Phone calls to parents Limit distractions Schedule a daily check – in Movement during 87 min class – transitions (2-3/lesson) Offer flexible grouping Health/Medical: Organize room – grouping; variety of settings; tables v. desks (Used in the event of temporary health or medical issues and/or Provide strategic seating when a 504 is not necessary) Use visual, auditory and transitional aides Access to nurse's office and bathroom Visual aides – white boards, smart boards Clearance to leave class 2-3 minutes early (Only after a meeting with administration and building specialists) Extra chair/pillow to elevate extremities Alpha smart Parking close to building – HS only Books on tape, CD ROM, mp3 format Permission to carry water bottle Calculators where appropriate Preferred seating Carbon notebooks Providing 2nd set of books CD ROM assistive software Storing and allowing snacks ☐ Color overlays i.e.: screens Student Escort ☐ Graphic organizers Use of Elevator Hearing aid tool (FM trainers) Wearing hat or scarf Magnifiers **Instructional:** Optilec Build on prior knowledge Scanner Checklists for long-term assignments Scribes Graphic organizers Slantboards Notes – power point, skeleton format or guided notes Visual aids

Whiteboards with contrasting markers

Date:

Staff Signature:

Glossary of Terms:

Accommodation: An accommodation is an adjustment to instruction or the environment that allows the student to access the curriculum as delivered in the general education environment. The assumption is that the student can participate in the general education curriculum with these adjustments to allow him or her to access the instruction.

Strategy: A strategy is a way of providing instruction and support used for any student as part of the general education program. A strategy is assumed to be available to all students as part of the process of presenting instruction that meets the varying needs of students within the classroom. It is the various instructional approaches used by all educators to support all students in the classroom.

Modification: A modification is a change in the instruction or environment that will allow a student who otherwise could not participate in the classroom to access the curriculum. The assumption is that the student's educational needs are such that he or she can not access the curriculum without individualized, substantial changes in the instruction, expectations, or environment.