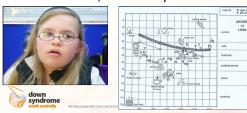
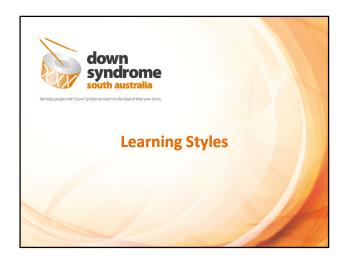


Medical

Before beginning the programs and during the programs, have a medical check up.

- Hearing impairment glue ear, wax build up
- Visual impairment
- Blood test –iron ,zinc and thyroid deficiencies





Failure avoidance

The student will avoid skills/tasks where they feel they may be unsuccessful.

They may refuse to attempt the task

Implications

Inappropriate behaviours may occur when:

- An unfamiliar task is presented
- The task appears to be too long
- · The task appears difficult



ndrome

Failure avoidance

Strategies:

- · Use novelty
- It feels like this. do it together using hand over hand.
- You start the task my turn, your turn
- Give only small sections of the task at a time
- Breakdown each new skill into small steps using task analysis



We help people with Down Syndrome march to the best of their own drum.

Errorless Learning

The student does not learn from their mistakes. They continue to make the same mistake.

- The student needs to be presented with tasks that will give immediate success.
- Consistancy across staff essential

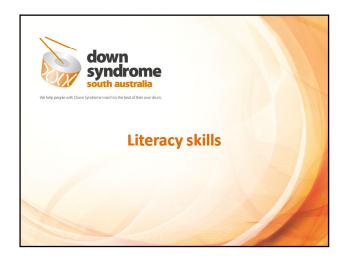
Implications

 Unless explicit teaching is used an incorrect method will be internalised.



We help reporte with Drawn Syndrome march to the heat of their own dram

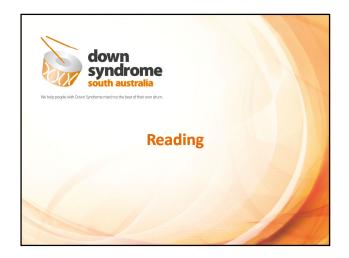
Strategies: Teach the skill until it is learnt before free practice. Do not let the child make a mistake, correct immediately *Teach the child how to write letters hand over hand, until it has been internalised. *Give the correct word when they make a reading mistake.



Literary Skills Literacy is the ability to read and use written information and to write appropriately in a range of contexts. It also involves the integration of speaking and listening and critical thinking with reading and writing. (DEET Australia's Language, 1991)

Children with Down syndrome are not simply delayed in their development but are affected by a number of specific learning difficulties which lead to asynchrony across different pathways, within some areas such as language.





Reading Research

The normal child has mastered an enormous range of language skills by the age of 5 years and is speaking sentences of near adult complexity. When he learns to read he is simply learning an alternative written code for the spoken language he has already mastered. The Down syndrome child is learning to read as if it were a first language. He has to learn the sound and meaning of each word as he progresses through the flashcard vocabulary. He is learning to speak and read side by side.

Reading Research

- The spoken word is a transient event passing through the listeners ears quickly. A written word allows for stable processing over a longer period of time.
- Children can learn to read when they have very little spoken language and they can learn to read words they cannot speak.
- The words first seen in print seem to transfer more readily to use in the child's everyday speech than the words they just hear.



Reading Research

- Practicing two-word and three-word sentences in reading accelerated their emergence in the child's speech.
- Practicing proper sentences in reading leads to the use of syntax in speech.
- Reading practice improves phonology and articulation.
- The children who read early achieve higher levels of literacy and linguistic competence than has been expected.

down syndrome

Reading Research

Students who had learnt to read had significantly better language and memory scores than those who had not learnt to read.

(Adapted from Dr Glenve Lawe)

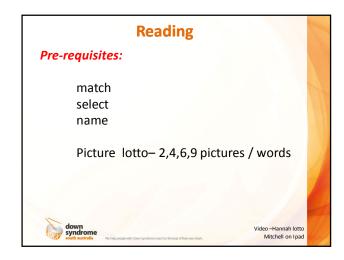


Summary

- Learning to read is not the same process for children with Down syndrome as it is for normal children.
- Children with Down syndrome learn to read as if it were a first language.
- Their range of language skills is built up in a different order and using different strategies from those of normal children.



We help reporte with Down Syndrome much to the heat of their own down







NECIC 2012 26/06/2012

Reading-a Whole Word Approach

Selecting Vocabulary:

- Nouns (10-15) that are specific to the child family names, toys, food, pets, TV shows
- Verbs related to the nouns. eat, play, hug, kick
- Combine nouns with verbs(eat chips, hug mum, kick ball, Tom play)
- Carrier phrases (I, can, see, here, is, look at, my)
- Add letters & numerals as the child shows interest

Do not change words to make grammatical sense.

If you do, you will need to teach them as new words.

(mum drink - Mum drinks)



syndrome

Reading Flashcards must all be the same size and font Take matching photos Sam Dath D

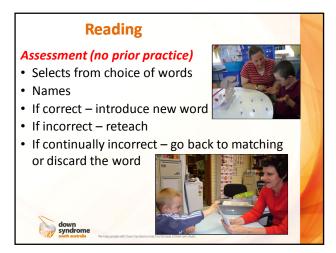
Reading

Teaching Single Words

- use own name or high interest word
- use a sign to support the word (expect sound)
- · Match word to person, object or photo



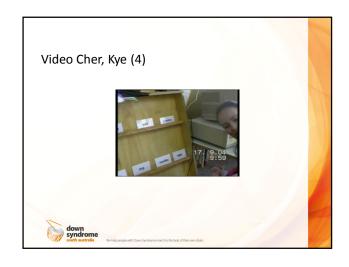








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Practice Children as learners... need to have opportunities to practise, practise and practise too! It takes an adult, on average, nine full weeks to learn something new and have the new learning assimilated into the human brain. The Brain that Changes Itself Norm Doidge We need to hear a word 2,000 times in context to be able to use it with meaning.