

Accommodations

Changes how the content is: taught, made accessible, and/or assessed.
****Accommodations DO NOT change what the student is expected to master. The objectives of the course/activity remain intact.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Passed by Congress in 1991, this act banned discrimination against the disabled in employment and mandated easy access to all public and commercial buildings. Protects people with disabilities against discrimination in both the private and public sectors. **reasonable accommodations, physical accessibility, comparable facilities, and discrimination.

Applied Behavior Analysis

The science in which the principles of the analysis of behavior are applied systematically to improve socially significant behavior, and in which experimentation is used to identify the variables responsible for change in behavior. The steps include defining the target behavior operationally, identifying antecedents and consequences related to the behavior, and finally developing and carrying out a plan to alter the antecedents and consequences so that the desired behavior will occur.

Behaviorism

an approach to psychology that emphasizes observable measurable behavior.

the Board of Education of Hendrick Hudson Central School District v. Rowley.

The ruling provided children with disabilities access to public schools that also provided a basic floor of opportunity. Not the best education but one where the child has passing grades in classes and is advancing to higher grades.

Brown v. Board of Education	Supreme court case which led to the eventual desegregation of schools in 1954.
Burlington School Committee v. Massachusetts Department of Education	If the School District's offer didn't meet the definition of FAPE and the parent's private school placement did give FAPE then they could get reimbursed.
Chaining	Each step of a sequence must be learned and must lead to the next until the final action is achieved- task analysis
Characteristics of a lesson plan:	Aligned with standards, culturally responsive, curriculum and content based, developmentally appropriate, and matching students needs.
Characteristics of successful inclusion programs:	differentiated instruction accommodations supports modifications

Cognitivism	the belief that much of human behavior can be understood in terms of how people think
Common strategies teachers can use to help students with disabilities succeed in the GenEd setting:	Use resources: special ed. teachers, student's IEP, encouragement, talk to parents, and allow student choice.
Developmental Delay	A term used to describe children who are not reaching typical developmental milestones at the expected age.
Developmental disability	A disability ,generally lifelong, occurring before 22 years of age; May be a physical impairment, intellectual impairment, or both.
Ecological	when learning takes place in a dynamically evolving learning space that is formed not only by the individual learner, but also to a great extent bythe wider community of learners and teachers.

Elements of a lesson plan:	Goals/objectives pre-requisites materials procedures assessment guided practice independent practice summarizing reflection
The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)	Protects the privacy of student education records.
FAPE	Free and Appropriate Public Education- provide children with services that are: -provided at public expense without charge - meets standards of SEA. -include appropriate level education. -provided in conform withv the student's IEP.
Formative Assessments	give students feedback and the chance to revise work. Allows teachers to djust instructional pace to ensure student's success. - Examples include rubrics, observations, anecdotal notes, self/peer assessments, checklists, portfolios, journals, conferencing, and graphic organizers
Functional Behavior Assessment	Trying to determine what the function or cause of behavior is. *ABC- Antedcedent, Behavior, Consequence (reinforcement + & -) 1. Gather information. 2. interpret the information and form a hypothesis 3. test the hypothesis using functional analysis 4. Develop an intervention based on the function of the behavior

Honig v. Doe	Prohibited SPED students from being suspended for more than 10 days. Required manifestation determination. Ensures parental rights with safeguards such as "stay put"
I.D.E.A	This act is an update to PL-94-142 which guarantee many rights and services to those children with disabilities including a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) in the LRE
IDEA	-litigation that ensures all children with disabilities have access to FAPE. Includes IEP, Manifestation determination, etc.
Irving Independent School District v. Tatro	School districts must provide related services that allow the child to remain in school during the day (ex. intermittent catheterization)
Learned Helplessness	Condition in which repeated attempts to control a situation fail, resulting in the belief that the situation is uncontrollable and passive behavior.

LRE- Least Restrictive Environment	Concept that a child with a disability must be educated in a setting that is as similar as possible to the one in which children who do not have a disability are educated.
Measureable goal	annual, academic and functional, individualized, observable, attainable, specific grade level/age performance standard, includes rate/frequency. " Candace ____ 3/4 times during a reading period, 80% of any 15 min obs. "
Mills v. Board of Education of District of Columbia	1972 - extended the right to special education to all children with disabilities. Reinforced the rights of all children with disabilities to a free public education.
Modifications	Also changes how the content is taught, made accessible, and/or assessed. ****Modifications DO change what the student is expected to master. Course/activity objectives are modified to meet the needs of the learner.
NCLB	No Child Left Behind: Required all schoolchildren participate in state and district testing including students w/disabilities (alternate assessments). Also calls for highly qualified teachers and scientific based instruction.

Negative- Classification	Lifelong Stigma, misdiagnosis, labels are meaningless (disabilities do not need to be labeled bc instruction uses the same principles).
Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children (PARC) v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Court ruled that children were entitled to receive free public education; parents had the right to be notified before any change in educational program or placement.
PL 94-142	Education of All handicapped children act of 1975 (EAHCA) : the local school is required to assist in teaching those who need it at no charge in the least restrictive environment possible (reasonable)
Positives- Classification	rallying point for advocates, passage of litigation, and basis for educational services (\$)
Provisions of nondiscriminatory testing Procedures under IDEA.	Testing and evaluation procedures must not discriminate on the basis of race, culture, or native language. All tests must be administered in the child's native language, and identification and placement decisions cannot be made on the basis of a single test score. These provisions of IDEA are known as protection in evaluation procedures.

Purpose of including the PLAAFP in a student's IEP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Understand how the child's disability affects involvement in the GenEd Curr. -Determined by assessments, observations, and evals. -defines student's (+) and (-) so app. goals can be addressed.
Section 504	Civil rights law to guarantee access to a school building, and to a school's curriculum. This law is managed under office of civil rights, not department of education. Law governing the rights of handicapped people. - hearing, vision problems, ADHD, etc.
Shaping	technique in which the desired behavior is "MOLDED" by first rewarding any act similar to that behavior and then requiring closer approximations to the desired behavior before giving the reward
Social/Moral	moral judgment and reasoning regarding justice and fairness.
special education process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-referral 2. Screening 3. Referral 4. Evaluation and Identification 5. Instructional program planning 6. Placement 7. Review and Evaluation

Summative Assessment

Evaluation at the conclusion of a unit or units of instruction or an activity or plan to determine or judge student skills and knowledge or effectiveness of a plan or activity.

- state assessments, district benchmarks, end-of unit test, semester exams, AYP, and report cards.

What conditions/disabilities may co-exist within one individual?

Learning Disabilities with other disabilities
