Preparing Our Students For In-Person Learning

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# Same, but different

This is new for all of us.

So, like all things new, we have to learn how to adapt. Remember, this looks different for everyone and that's okay.

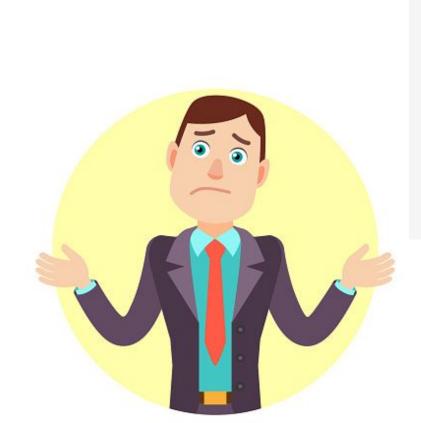


## Imagine going to a new country...



# How do you know?











# WHO? WHAT DO I DO? WHEN? WHEre? WHY?

## We learn from others!

We all imitate from one another. That's how we learn how to behave in various situations.





# Be Specific on What You Want Them to Do











# Wearing a Mask

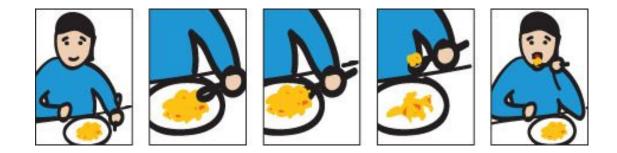
Sometimes wearing a mask doesn't happen overnight, but that's okay.

Teaching something new can be fun!



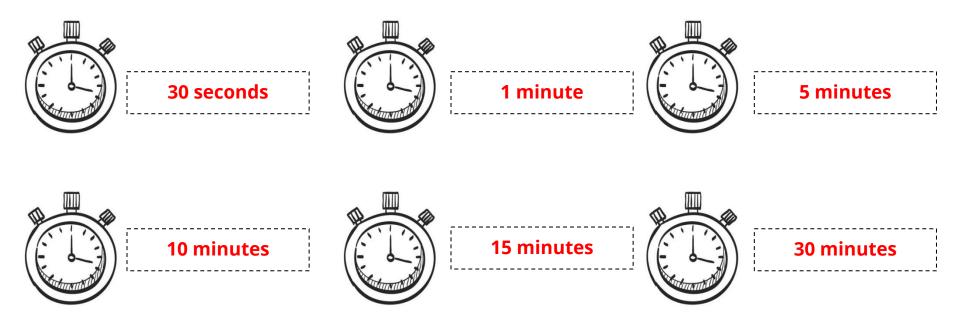
## Shaping

a process used in teaching in which a behavior or skill is gradually taught by differentially reinforcing successive approximations to the behavior that the teacher wants to create



## Differential Reinforcement of Higher Rates of Behavior (DRH)

**Definition:** Differential Reinforcement of High Rates of Behavior (**DRH**) is "reinforcing only after several responses occur at or above a pre-established rate".



## Chaining

Chaining breaks a task down into small steps and then teaches each step within the sequence by itself

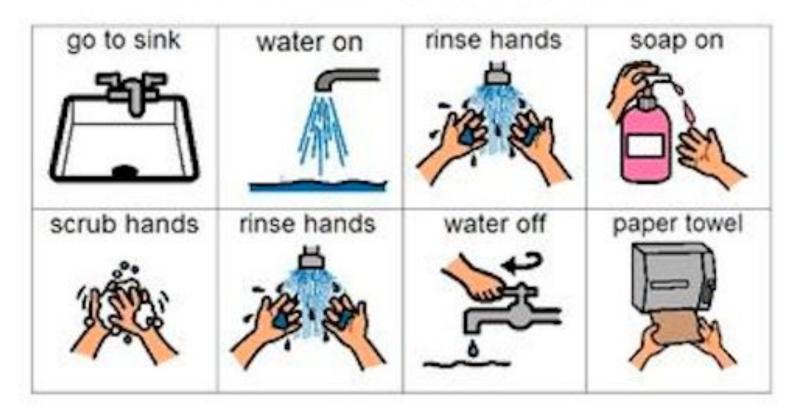




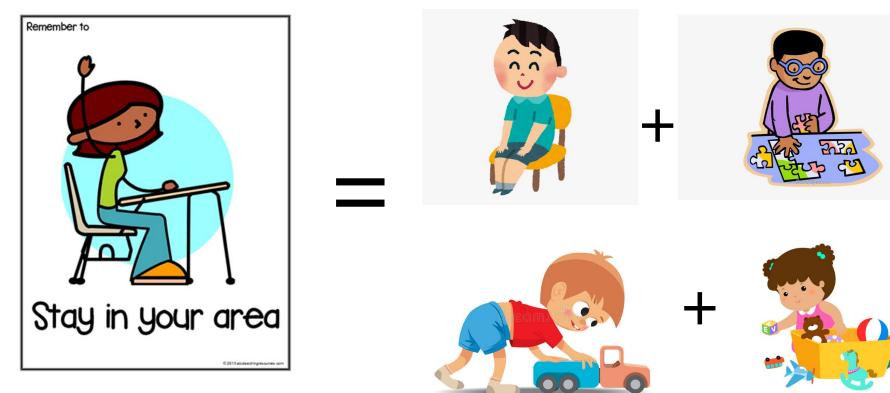
#### <u>Reinforce each step of the way!</u>

*Remember, reinforcement looks different for everyone, so utilize what's most effective for your kiddo!* 

#### Washing Hands - Within Task Schedule



# Some steps may not look related...

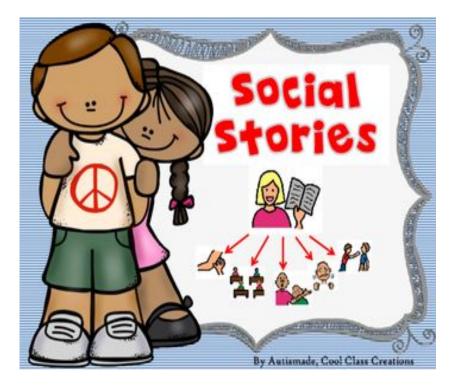


## Make it Fun!





# **Social Stories**



Social stories are individualized short stories that depict a social situation. These social stories are used to teach communal skills through the use of precise and sequential information about everyday events.

# Social Stories- When and How To Use Them!!!

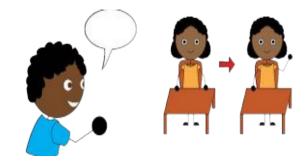
- Social stories can be a great tool to teach developmentally appropriate behaviors associated with various social situations.
- Typically, they are paired with visuals.
- Social stories are typically written to clarify social expectations
- They are also used to promote self-awareness, self-management and as a calming tool(lessens anxiety when they know what to do and how to do do them)
- One can read it before going to bed, school or a session

# Sample Social Stories To Model!!

When I have something to say, I will try to raise my hand and wait my turn. This is what I need to do.

- 1. Raise my hand
- 2.Wait quietly
- 3. Speak when the teacher calls on me.
- 4. That makes the teacher happy.

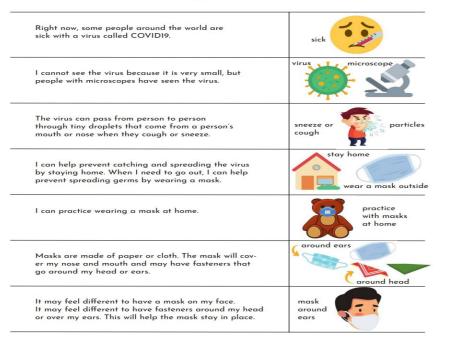




# Social Story On Wearing A Mask!!

#### I Can Wear a Mask Social Story

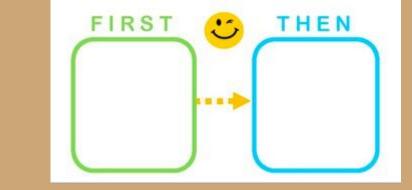
Courtesy of the Autism Research Institute www.autism.org

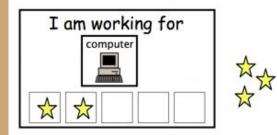


# Utilizing Visual Supports

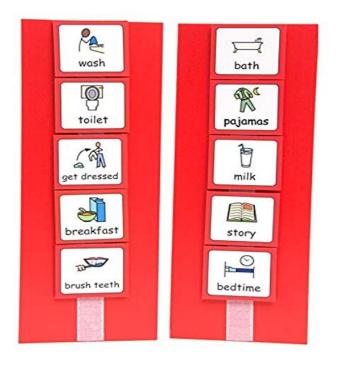
Essential supplemental tools in delivering instructions and reinforcers







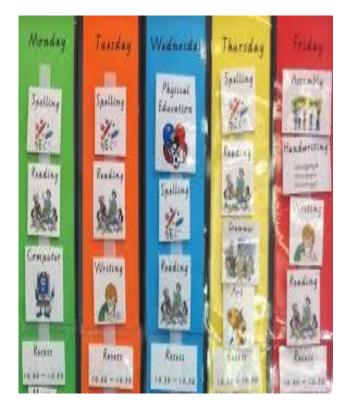
# **Visual Schedules-Utilizing Visual Directions**



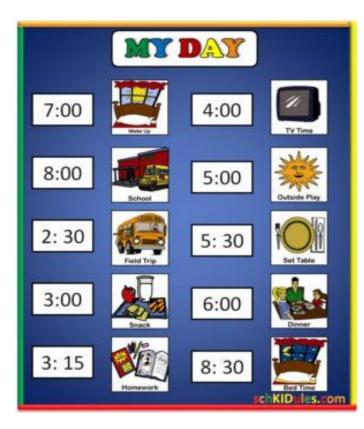
A visual schedule is a graphic representation of scheduled tasks and activities. They are very useful for breaking down tasks that have multiple steps, it can be used to teach a specific routine or teach a sequence of steps.

# What makes VS relevant at home or in a CR setting

- Help identify/clarify expected behaviors
  Rules and Sequences
- Primes for transitions
- *Provides students with predictability*
- Decreases the need for more intrusive prompts
- Increases independence
- Decrease challenging behaviors
- Identify boundaries within a classroom



# Visual Schedule To Teach Home Routines







# **Visual Indications**

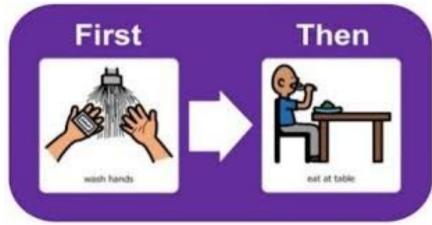


- Enable the kids to focus on the message
- Promote predictability
- Make abstract concepts more concrete

# First/Then Boards

First	Then





# Setting Students Up for Success

# Focus on positive praises towards expected behaviors.



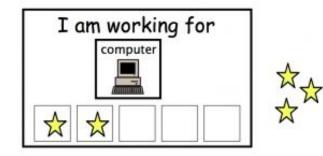
# Prompting

- Prompts are a teaching tool
- Prompts are something we add to a situation
- This increases the likelihood of our student responding correctly.



# Reinforcement

- **REINFORCEMENT** is contingent on the occurrence of appropriate and expected behaviors
- 4 Components of Positive Reinforcement
  - Make it personal (concise and descriptive)
  - Make it contingent (expected behavior)
  - Make it immediate (do not wait too long)
  - Make it frequent (every time)





"Way to go!"

"Love the way you're staying safe!"

"Amazing work!"

"Nicely done!"

### Differential Reinforcement of Lower Rates of Behavior (DRL)

a procedure helps to decrease the behavior that the individual displays too frequently E.g. reducing the amount of times your child touches/plays with the mask



# **Alternative Functional Social Interactions**









# **Utilizing Songs to Teach Social Interactions**





Don't be afraid to ask us!