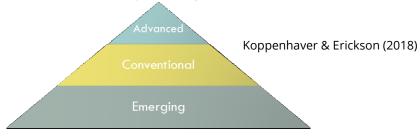


Outline - Resources - Notes

Local Consultant:		Cell:			
Em	nail:	Facebook:			
	 Additional handouts available at: http://bit.ly/F 	FosteringEmergentLiteracy -			
LIT	LITERACY DEFINED				
•	"Teaching <u>literacy</u> is the single most <u>empowering</u> thing we can do individuals who use AAC" (Lindsay, 1989)	o for			
•	90% of people using AAC enter adulthood without acquiring functional literacy skills (Foley & Wolter, 2010)				
EMERGENT LITERACY: DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE					
•	Reading, Writing, Speaking, & Listening happen concurrently and interrelatedly, not sequentially (Koppenhaver et. al, 1991).	E			
•	Literacy is a continuum that starts at birth (Koppenhaver et. al, 1	991).			
•	Chall's Six Stages of Reading Development https://www.theliteracybug.com/stages-of-literacy/				
•	Emergent literacy may not look like typical reading and writing.				
•	Literacy is learned through observation and interaction with other and reading materials.	ers			
•	It is fostered through positive, meaningful, and functional activiti (Koppenhaver et. al, 1991).	ies			

FOSTERING EMERGENT LITERACY WITH AAC

Continuum of Literacy Learning



- A person is in the emergent category if you answer "no" to one or more of the following:
 - Does he/she know all the letters?
 - o Is he/she actively engaged in shared reading?
 - Does he/she have a consistent means of communication and/or interaction?
 - Does he/she understand that writing involves letters/words?

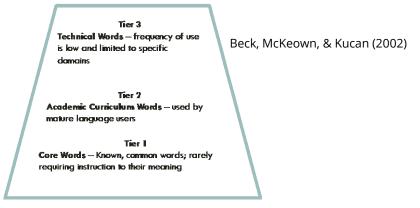


Outline - Resources - Notes

1) Provide Access to an AAC System with Core

What is core vocabulary and why is it important to literacy development?

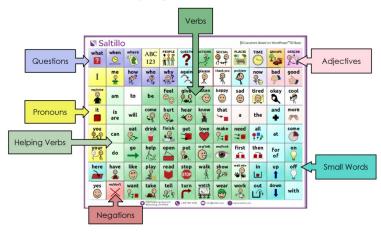
- It makes up 80% of our spoken language. Banajee, DiCarlo, & Buras-Stricklin (2003) found that there were 26 words that composed 96% of what children in an early childhood setting were saying.
- It lays the foundation for later learning
 - 3-Tier Model for Choosing Vocabulary



It has a large overlap with sight words.



How is core vocabulary represented in WordPower?





Outline - Resources - Notes

2) Engage in Shared Reading

- Shared Reading is the interaction that occurs when a child and adult look at or read a book together (Ezell & Justice, 2005).
- Benefits of shared reading:

Actively participate in reading

Learn to predict how a story will progress

Understand that illustrations can help construct meaning

Increase and develop new vocabulary

Discover and implement reading strategies

Recognize letters and sounds in the context of the words of the story

Understand concepts of the printed word

Use structural and visual cues to aid them in the reading process

Sequence story events

- Video Examples with AAC
 http.bit.ly/ReadingWP60
 http://bit.ly/kimrankin
 https://youtu.be/qTuRjwXGCj8
- Modeling without Expectation (Aided Language Input)











Gayle Porter, 2004

Purpose of modeling without expectation during shared reading:

expose child to vocabulary have a positive interaction

learn how to model build confidence

- Create visual supports using Chat Editor Emulation software www.saltillo.com/oh-the-things-you-can-do
- Repetition with Variety. Read DIFFERENT books, with DIFFERENT people, for different reasons.
- Selecting/Creating books

http://tarheelreader.org

http://bit.ly/kimrankin

http://bit.ly/RepetitveBooks

https://www.goodreads.com/shelf/show/repetitive

https://aaclanguagelab.com/

https://saltillo.com/chatcorner



Outline - Resources - Notes

 Strategies for Shared Reading with AAC; Table 12.1 (Light & McNaughton, 2009) cited in Beukelman & Mirenda (2013)

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION	
Select appropriate books	Motivating & Age appropriate	
Introduce book topic	Think aloud; Relate to their experiences	
Introduce new vocabulary	Explain new concepts using visuals and AAC	
Read the book	Point to words as you read	
Wait expectantly	Pause regularly and look to provide opportunities	
Ask appropriate questions	Open-ended; predictions; opinions; "What think"?"	
Model use of speech + AAC	Read and point to symbols on AAC system	
Respond to communicative attempts	Shape, expand, acknowledge	
Encourage learner to retell story	Through repeated readings; cloze procedures ; visual sequences	

- Evidence-based techniques to implement shared reading
 - Read-Ask-Answer Prompt (Binger, Kent-Walsh, Ewing, & Taylor, 2010)

 http://www.kansasasd.com/webinar_attach/1360809011_RAA_RAAPExample.pdf
 - Anchor-Read-Apply (Erickson & Hatch)
 https://www.dlmpd.com/teaching-text-comprehension-anchor-read-apply/
 - Comment-Ask-Respond (Notari-Syverson, Maddox, & Cole, 1999)
 http://www.janefarrall.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Shared-reading1.pdf
- Tell Me: AAC in the Preschool Classroom (Zangari & Wise, 2017) https://www.attainmentcompany.com/tell-me-program

3) Make Reading Available

- Prioritize Reading:
 - Create a reading space
 - Build in time for reading
 - o Teach child how to request to read or be read to
- Create Accessible, Meaningful Books





Outline - Resources - Notes

- Provide or create interesting books
- Remnant books

https://www.med.unc.edu/ahs/clds/files/how-to-handouts/RemnantBooks 000.pdf

Squishy books

http://community.fpg.unc.edu/sites/community.fpg.unc.edu/files/resources/Activity/CONNECT-Activity-5-5a.pdf

4) Engage in Early Writing

What is early writing?

Exploring writing tools (e.g., mouthing, holding)

Random scribbling

Scribbling with letter like forms.

Drawing simple pictures that have meaning to the child.

Using print to make signs, labels, etc.

Using many letter-like forms

Using Written words

Spelling phonetically

Spelling conventionally

https://ldaamerica.org/early-writing-why-squiggles-are-important/

- · Benefits of early writing
- Getting Started: something to write on, write with, write about
- Use an Alternative Pencil: "anything that provides a person with access to all 26 letters of the alphabet (Hanser, 2009)
 - Learn more: http://alternativepencils.weebly.com/
 http://alternativepencils.weebly.com/
 http://alternativepencils.weebly.com/
 - Watch in action: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNhGRRq8TpM&t=107s
- Use Save Message on Stories & Scripts as a writing tool https://youtu.be/L6YWLIEXwug
- Create a button to take a photo via "Take Photo" button action <u>https://youtu.be/wo2tDuLHmsc</u>
- Create opportunities to write

Sign in/out of school Make Classroom signs

Write a journal entry in Write Books response to a daily question

Make Grocery/To Do lists

Make Christmas/Birthday list Write text for remnant book

Sign name on thank you Cards Write comic strip captions

Compose Emails/Text messages Sign up for daily jobs

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Outline - Resources - Notes

- Provide instructional Feedback (Hanser, 2014), e.g., "You wrote a lot of letters. This is how I write letters too."
- Predictable Chart Writing:
 "a fun, easy, shared writing activity that supports emergent and conventional writers and readers" (Hanser, 2005).



5) Letter Sounds & Phonological Awareness

- People who use AAC can learn letter-sound correspondence. The time to acquire will vary based on internal and external factors.
- Suggestions for considerations Light & McNaughton (2009) cited in Beukelman & Mirenda (2013)
 - Teach one letter sound at a time
 - o Teach letter sounds first, letter names later.
 - $\circ \quad \text{Suggested order for introduction:} \\ \text{a, m, t, p, o, n, c, d, u, s, g, h, i, f, b, l, e, r, w, k, x, v, y, z, j, q}$
- Phonics Page/Keyboard on AAC System



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Product & Implementation Webinars: https://saltillo.com/webinars
- Video Tutorials: https://saltillo.com/videos/
- Implementation Ideas and Supports: https://saltillo.com/implementation









Outline - Resources - Notes

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