

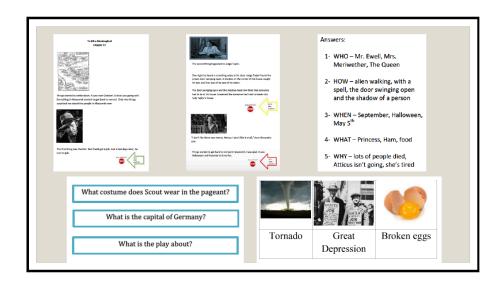
Background



- More likely to have access to the general education curriculum when in a general education classroom (e.g., Wehneyer, Lattin Lapp-Rholer & Agran 200; Bowderet d., 2008 Browder et d., 2006;)
- About half of students with Intellectual Disability (ID) and multiple disabilities have access to a general education classroom more than 40% of the day (Office of Spedal Education Rogams (OEF), 20 (s)
- Students with significant disabilities who have access to the general curriculum display:
 - Greater academic and socioemotional outcomes (Rymax et al. 2010)
 - · Less challenging behavior (Les, Wermeyer, Soukup, & Pamer, 2010)
- Less than 25% of students with an ID will acquire "minimal literacy" skills (Katlms, 2001)

Previous work

- Ask Yourself strategy (Ruppar, Knight, McQueston & Jeglum underreview)
- Positive academic and social impact
- 4 high school students with significant disabilities



Literacy Strategies



Adapted Texts (Apriz et.a., 2017; Huston & Browder, 2014; Huston et al., 2013; Spooner et al.,

- Texts at adjusted levels
- Summaries of book chapters
- Texts with eliminated pages
- Key words paired with pictures
- · Repeated lines to emphasize man points
- Texts with embedded pictures or objects

Shared Reading

- Interactive reading experience that occurs when students share the reading of a text while guided and supported by a teacher
- May utilize adapted texts
- Improves text comprehension of students with significant disabilities (Huston & Test, 2011)
- o Increase comprehensions cores (Mins et al. 2009; Mucchetti 2013)

Literacy



- Answering comprehension questions is **not** a reading strategy
- Proficient readers stop and ask questions while they are reading
- Self-questioning
- Increased comprehension of text for all students (Roue, Aber-Morgan, Oliver, &Sawyer, 2014, students with learning disabilities (Mastropler) & Scruggs, 1997), and students with significant disabilities (Wood et. ol., 2009)
- Wood et al. (2005) was the only study with elementary students
 - Social studies texts
 - Special education classroom

Research Questions

- 1: Is there a functional relationship between the use of the Ask Yourself strategy and correctly asking wh- questions?
- 2: Is there a functional relationship between the use of the Ask Yourself strategy and correctly answering wh- questions?

Research Design



- Multiple baseline across behaviors
- Inclusion criterion:
- o Diagnosis of autism, intellectual disability, or developmental disability
- Literacy instruction in an elementary school general education class
- Eligibility for the alternate assessment

Jared

- 2nd grader
- Diagnosis of autism
- Hindi and English at home
- Included with general education peers for more than 80% of his day
- Communication
- One-to-two word phrases
- Proloquo2go
- PECS
- Limited amount of basic signlanguage

• Behavior

- Needed redirection every few seconds during an academic task
- Utilized sensory breaks after 2-3 tasks
- 1:1 paraprofessional
- Tore materials (especially books)

Academics

- Engaged in parallel tasks
- Read level B texts (beginning-to-middle kindergarten level) for one week
- Answered who and what questions
- 1;1 instruction from the special education teacher
- · Able to answerquestions with two choices

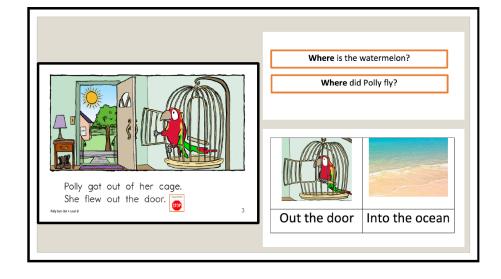
Setting

- General education classroom (18 sessions)
 - 19 students
 - Special education teacher in the classroom
 - · Literacy intervention block
 - Other students were engaged with literacy tasks
 - Some times not literacy tasks (e.g., War) or very loud
- Special education classroom (6 sessions)



Materials

- Texts Level D (end-of-kindergarten to beginning-first-grade reading level)
- 20 of 24 from Reading A to Z
- Hags
- Colorcoded
- · Embedded within the text
- Worksheets (Questions and Answers)
- Color coded
- Used pictures from the text, but not the same page
- · Who, what, and where questions



Pause 4-7 seconds at a stop sign
Open to questions. Pause 4-7 seconds.
Open to questions. Pause 4-7 seconds.
Open to answers. Pause 4-7 seconds. Do not say correct answer.

If he stops (pointing, verballysaying stop, etc.) at thestop sign, say" Yau said STOP. Good jobliat's also a wire question."
Follow Bapping of the stop sign as a wire question. Pause 4-7 seconds. "It's time to stop.Let's ask a wire question."
Follow Bapping protocol above.
Open to questions. Read both question pottons. "Whichquestion doyou choose" Pause 4-7 seconds.
Open to questions. Read both question pottons. "Whichquestion doyou choose" Pause 4-7 seconds.
If still incorrect, say "We should ask (apported the question):
For Correction: Reread the page in the text. Reread the questions. "Which one is about the story?"
Follow Bapping and Question Asking protocol above.
Open to answers. Say answer choices (ex frag or fly), Pause 47 seconds.
If still incorrect, say the answer and then ina sentence. Ex "The boy, The boyfed the fag."

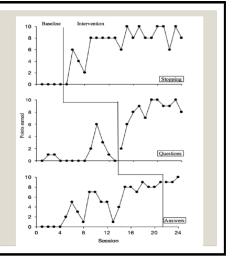
Results

Procedural fidelity

- Collected for 37.5% of sessions (9 of the 24 sessions)
- 99.4%

IOA

- Collected for 37.5% of sessions (9 of the 24 sessions)
- 100% agreement



Social Validity

• Special education teacher

the hall independently

- "Blown away" with Jared's success with the increased academicdemands.
- Try different question stems, such as when and why
- Continue the intervention (decrease to
- new text twice perweek)
- Increased difficulty of annual IEP goalDeveloped a plan to have Jared walk in
- . Paront
- Nervous with the increased demands, but agreed to continue
- · Could not believe teacher report
- · Watched video of Jared reading

- Jared
- · Increased engagement
 - Fewer signs of aggression towards texts (i.e., attempting to tear pages)
 - Less redirections
- Read higher level texts
- Show his true comprehension abilities
- Communication
- Verbally said "stop" on several occasions
- Answered the question before being presented the answer pictures at times
- Increased level of independence
- Turning the pages, following the text with his finger, and maintaining focus on the task
- Generalized to other settings and tasks

	Pre	Post	
Questions	Participant 1	Participant 1	Participant
I think that increasing engagement in reading is/was an important goal for my child/student.	5	4	5
I think that asking wh- questions during reading is/was an important goal for my child/student.	4	4	5
I think that answering wh-questions during reading is/was an important goal for my child/student.	5	5	4
I think that adapting grade-level text is/was an appropriate way to include my child/student in the general education curriculum.	4	4	4
I think the shared reading strategy is/was an appropriate way for my child/student to engage in literacy.	4	4	4
I think that the comprehension teaching strategy will help/has helped my child/student increase his engagement in reading.	4	4	4
I think that the comprehension teaching strategy will help/has helped this student learn to ask and answer wb- questions.	4	4	4

Next steps

- NEXT STEPS
- Multiple probe design
- 4 Students
- Inclusive Setting
- Students with extensive support needs/significant disabilities
- Culturally and linguistally diverse backgrounds
- Adding probes to measure participation during discussion groups
- Reading groups versus 1:1

Discussion

How do you measure and/or define participation in discussion groups for students who use AAC?

Discussion

How do you find and recruit participants who are in inclusive settings?

Discussion

If time: How do you balance predetermined messages, answers, and comments versus independent responses in a discussion group where the topic can be unpredictable?