

Classroom Accommodations Reference Sheet

Reading & Presenting

Provide audio versions of textbooks and chapter books through Learning Ally, Audible, Play-Away or other format.

Have high-low books available for independent reading.

Use computer, iPad, or other technology so papers and web information can be read out-loud to the student.

Allow student to pre-rehearse oral reading before giving a presentation or doing reader's theatre.

Use a voice recorder to work on fluency.

Use a voice recorder to pre-record a speech to play to the audience.

Provide cover sheets or EZ readers to track text while reading.

Give hands on options (diorama, model, movie, etc) for presenting.

Writing

Use a dictation program instead of writing everything by hand. There are built in systems on Google Chrome and free apps that can be used.

Enlarge writing space.

Provide lines.

Use highlighters to define writing space

Provide graphic organizers.

Scribe for lengthy assignments or keyboard.

Copy notes from paper or book instead of the board. Near point copying is easier.

Provide a copy of notes.

Assist student with the writing process – provide a checklist.

Provide guided outlines or writing frames so students can fill in the main points.

Allow print or cursive.

Give hands on options for writing projects (Power Point presentations, diagrams, posters, flyers, etc).

Math

Provide grid paper for math problems.

Flip lined paper on its side to line up math problems in columns.

Use a multiplication chart.

Use a 100's chart.

Use a number line.

Use manipulatives whenever possible – base ten blocks, fraction cubes, etc.

Provide memory triggers to aid retention of math facts and order of operations.

Pair words with visuals. Show the student instead of telling the student.

Allow a calculator to check work.

Make sure students have space to show their work. Enlarge the page or add a blank work page.

Get away from worksheets and try project based learning to be more hands-on.

Setting

Provide a consistent location to work with no distractions on the workspace.

Minimize noise distractions (background TV, conversations, etc.)

Fidgets can enhance focus – choose a fidget that can be used to help the student focus (exercise band on chair legs, stress ball, tangle toy, koosh ball or anything that is not a distraction but a focusing fidget).

Time

Allow extra time or set time limits for projects.

Define time by using a visual timer.

Use an alarm.

Create an AM schedule and a PM schedule that students can look at and check off.

Create daily goals together.

Allow for longer processing time (think time).

Give brain breaks or movement breaks.

Testing & Questions

Ask two questions instead of open-ended questions. This helps focus student thoughts.

Create memory triggers – visual images to trigger learning.

Allow the use of reference sheets to be used while working and testing.

Limit the amount of choices in multiple choice and matching questions.

Shorten the number of questions – quality over quantity.

Use a cover sheet to reduce visual stimuli.

Use study guides.

Read tests aloud.

Allow for verbal answers.

Don't downgrade for poor spelling if it's not a spelling test – focus on content.

Test during an optimal time of the day.

Break tests into chunks to be completed at different times.

Give movement breaks.

Lighting

Use neutral colored paper instead of bright white.

Use colored light filters or colored overlays.

Fluorescent lights can cause headaches and glare on white paper. Use natural light.

Organization

Mark important points with a highlighter

Use post-it notes

Use a color-coded folder system.

Use a daily planner and monthly calendar

Choose a specific time every day to organize materials.

Create a step-by-step list detailing how to organize materials daily.