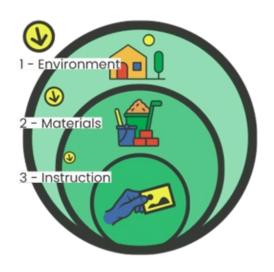


Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child. The child's therapist can give you more ideas.

Are you interested in helping your child learn about STEM? Are you looking for ways to help your child participate in STEM?

Use this guide to adapt activities for your child. Every child is different, and these are only suggestions. Do what works best for your young child or children you are working with. You might also work with the child's speech or occupational therapist to adapt activities.



INCLUSION FRAMEWORK

The inclusion framework is informed by evidence-based inclusive practices (e.g., Milbourne & Campbell, 2007; DEC, 2014) and helps adults support all children in STEM.

ADAPTATIONS FRAMEWORK

Adaptations to the environment and materials align with the Division for Early Childhood (DEC) Recommended Practices on environment while instructional adaptations align with the Recommended Practices on instruction.

1. ENVIRONMENT - Environmental, activity, and/or routine adaptations are broad changes and/or accommodations in the setting and/or activity that support learning for all children (e.g., room set-up, equipment, how an activity is done, length of time).



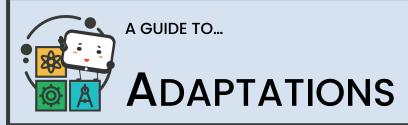
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

ADAPTATIONS FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

- 2. MATERIALS Materials adaptations are changes and/or accommodations to materials that support full participation in learning for all children(e.g., adaptations to toys, materials, assistive technology devices).
- 3. INSTRUCTION Instructional adaptations are changes and/or accommodations to the instruction or teaching that support full participation in learning for all children (e.g., add information, reduce steps).

The parameters of the framework are that :

- 1) adaptations are not disability-specific,
- 2) adaptations can be used across all settings and be embedded in children's everyday routines and activities, and
- 3) adults should start with children's interests and preferences, and work to maximize children's strengths to promote positive and active learning experiences.

ADAPTATIONS

Adaptations are practices adults can use (e.g., family members, practitioners) to Support STEM learning and experiences in routines and environments. Specifically, they are changes to the environment, materials, and/or instruction that support child engagement and learning (Campbell, Milbourne, & Kennedy, 2012).

ENVIRONMENT

Area & Space
Within Reach

MATERIALS

 <u>Assistive</u> <u>Technology</u>
<u>Grasping Supports</u>
<u>Variety of Materials</u>
Visual Supports



Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



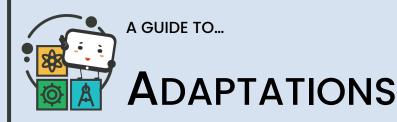
Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.

INSTRUCTION

- Communication Supports
- Visual Cues
- Visual Schedules
- Teaching Practices







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child. The child's therapist can give you more ideas.

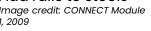
ENVIRONMENT:

Area & Space: Arrange the environment and/or materials to meet the activity needs





Add rails to stools Image credit: CONNECT Module 1, 2009



Larkin P Plate Bowl

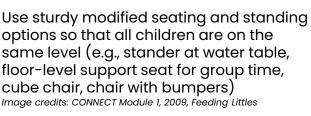
Tape placemats for mealtime routines Image credit: CONNECT Module 1. 2009



Arrange the room to allow for in/out and turning for wheelchairs and walkers (at least 3 ft width) Image credit: Creative Commons









Cover materials not needed for an activity Image credit: Creative Commons



Limit background noise & distractions (have a auiet area) Imaae credit. Creative Commons



Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

ENVIRONMENT:

Within Reach: Arrange materials in the space for easier access





Make items longer so that children can reach (i.e., extend faucet handle with pliers or tubing) Image credit, CONNECT Module 1, 2009



Place toys and materials at eye level in open containers with labels Image credit: Parma Preschool



Use low, open shelves and tables that are at comfortable heights Image credit: Creative Commons





Use trays, cookie sheets, or short bins for manipulatives, games, and/or puzzles Image credit: Creative Commons, BRIDGES Activities, 2021



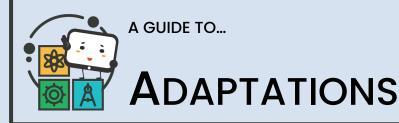
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

MATERIALS:

Assistive Technology: Use of "any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities" (Sandall et al., 2005)





Use big button switch to make an object do something specific (e.g., make gears spin on a toy, turn on a radio) Image credit: CONNECT Module 1, 2009



Use technology (e.g., toys/computers with switches, powered wheelchairs)



Use voice output to 'say' a simple phrase like 'more, please' Image credit: CONNECT Module 1, 2009



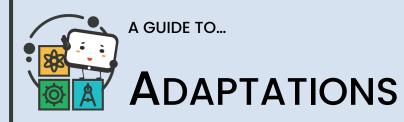
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

MATERIALS:

Grasping Supports: Add additional material(s) to an object to make it easier to grasp, lift, or turn





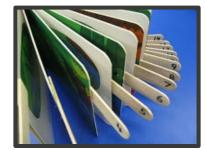


Add a Styrofoam ball to pencils, crayons, and or paintbrushes for easier grasping or use wide handles Image credit. Pinterest, BLICK Art Supplies





Add grip tape or silicone bands to handles or use wide utensils for easier grasping Image credit: Creative Commons, EazyHold Store





Add page fluffers to book pages for easier turning (Refer to <u>A How-To Guide</u> <u>for Book Adaptations</u> and/or <u>A Guide to</u> <u>Book Adaptations</u> for more information & ideas)

Image Credit: Paths to Literacy, 2018



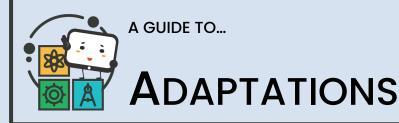
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

MATERIALS:

Grasping Supports: Add additional material(s) to an object to make it easier to grasp, lift, or turn (continued)





Use cups with handles Image credit: Creative Commons



Glue empty thread spools, knobs, or tplumbing pipes to blocks and/or puzzles pieces for easier grasping Image credit. Simmons-Martinez, 2007



Add Velcro or magnets to toys and materials and use a Velcro wrist band or a magnet grasper to make it easier to pick up materials and toys Image credit: Creative Commons, BRIDGES Activities, 2021



Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.



Encourage your child to participate in the activity as much as possible. Praise your child's efforts and successes.



for easier scooping Image credit: Creative Commons

Use deep bowls/plates



Use non-skid mats (i.e., Velcro, rubber shelf liners) to keep toys and materials in place and within reach Image credit. Creative Commons



Use alternative materials (e.g., soft, squeezable) to support grasping Image credit. Creative Commons





Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

MATERIALS:

Variety of Materials: Provide a variety of materials of different sizes, shapes, colors, and/or textures to increase interest and access





Use materials or toys that stack or interlock easily (magnetic tiles, bristle blocks) Image credit: Creative Commons



Use alternative materials to support grasping (e.g., soft, squeezable; visit **Grasping Supports** for more examples) Image credit: Creative Commons



Use high contrast materials (e.g., puzzles, shapes) for visual discrimination Image credit. Creative Commons



Create prop/story boxes (e.g., items/objects related to the books or theme) for books to increase engagement and understanding Image Credit: Paths to Literacy, 2018



Use materials or toys that are a mix of different sizes, colors and/or textures Image credit. Creative Commons



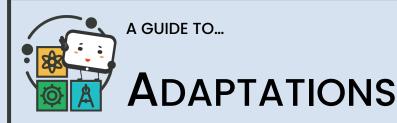
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child. The child's therapist can give you more ideas.

MATERIALS:

Visual Supports: Add to and/or visually modify an object or material to increase interest







Went Walki

Sue Williams

Julie Vivas

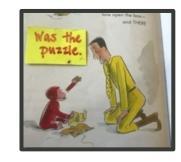
Add child's name and/or picture of the child Image credit: **<u>A How-To</u>** Guide for Book **Adaptations**

Add colored

borders to point

something out

Image credit. Infopeople





Create prop/story boxes (e.g., items/objects related to the books or theme) for books to increase engagement and understanding Image Credit: Paths to Literacy, 2018

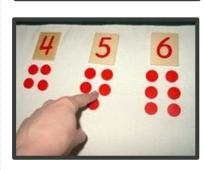


Add tactile outlines to book pictures Image credit: PACER Simons Center on Technology

Create picture cards of key words/ideas for

Image credit: CONNECT Module 1, 2009

books



Use concrete objects or visuals in activities (e.g., a number chart or small objects a child and/or teacher can point to while counting Image credit. Creative Commons





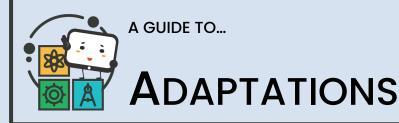
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

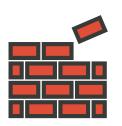
INSTRUCTION:

Communication Supports: Use a variety of communication types (e.g., sign language, gestures) so all children can engage





Support use of a communication book Image credit. Creative Commons



Build vocabulary by using and defining words (e.g., you chose a red block; you put that on top)



Support use of communication devices (visit <u>Assistive</u> <u>Technology</u> for more examples) Image credit: Creative Commons



Desctibe children's actions (e.g., counting, building, waterplay)



Use First/Then board or a choice board Image credit: CONNECT Module 1, 2009



Repeat and build upon interactions, activities, and children's words



Use sign language and/or gestures with spoken words Image credit: Creative Commons



Speak slowly and clearly and make sure the child can see you during activities and songs



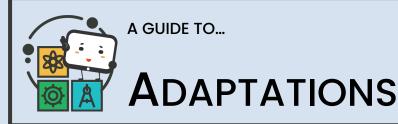
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

INSTRUCTION:

Visual Cues: Use pictures and/or icons to signal next steps



Use prompt cards (e.g., pictures of activities and centers) Image credit: Creative Commons



Use First/Then board Image credit. Creative Commons



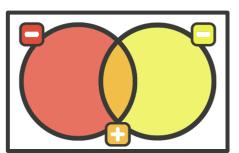
Create a visual schedule with predictable daily routines & activities Image credit: Creative Commons



Use a choice board Image credit: Creative Commons



Use concrete objects to represent schedule (Refer to <u>Visual</u> <u>Schedules</u>) Image credit. SimplifyTheChaos.com



Add a graphic organizer to aid comprehension Image credit: STEMIE



Use visuals that clearly illustrate the activity Image credit: Creative Commons



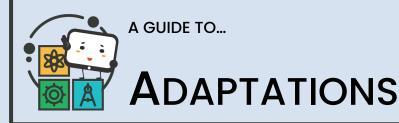
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







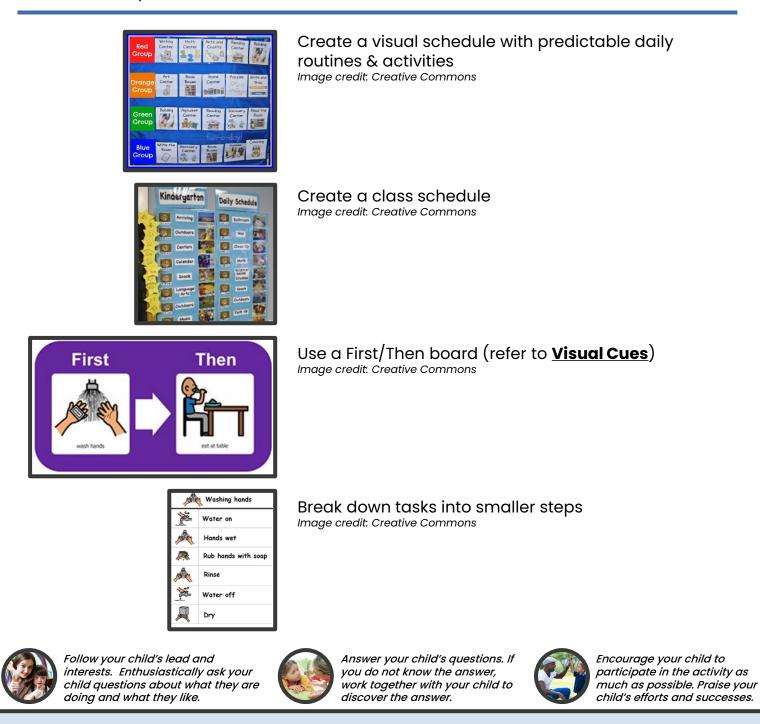
Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

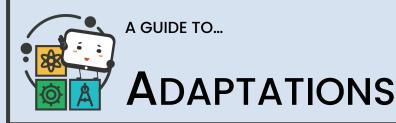
INSTRUCTION:

Visual Schedules: Use a picture and/or icon list with words for transitions and routines to provide structure and routine



STEMEE





Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child. The child's therapist can give you more ideas.

INSTRUCTION:

Teaching Strategy: Used by adults or other children to help a child participate in everyday experiences, and activities.



Some young children may require additional instructional support, such as teaching strategies/practices, from adults and/or peers to successfully engage in STEM learning. For more information about teaching practices listed below, refer to <u>A</u> <u>Guide to Teaching Practices</u>.

- Allow time for child response
- Support and encourage children
- Give reinforcement
- Limit the number of children in an activity
- Model exploration and play
- Modify an activity (shorten, extend, break into steps, add movement)
- Pair children together
- Provide prompts (visual cues, hand-over-hand/physical, gestural, model, verbal, scaffold)
- Take turns with children
- Use descriptive talking/verbal guidance
- Wait for children to initiate interactions and activities and follow their lead and interests



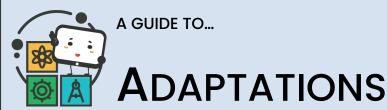
Follow your child's lead and interests. Enthusiastically ask your child questions about what they are doing and what they like.



Answer your child's questions. If you do not know the answer, work together with your child to discover the answer.







Every child is different, and these are only suggested adaptations. Do what works best for the child's therapist can give you more ideas.

REFERENCES

- Campbell P., Milbourne S., & Kennedy A. (2012). CARA's Kit for Toddlers: Creating Adaptations for Routines and Activities. Baltimore, MD: Brookes Publishing Co., Inc.
- Division for Early Childhood. (2014). DEC recommended practices in early intervention/early childhood special education 2014. <u>http://www.dec-sped.org/dec-recommended-practices</u>
- Sandall, S., Hemmeter, M. L., Smith, B. J., & McLean, M. E. (2005). The Division for Early Childhood [DEC]-Recommended practices: A comprehensive guide for practical application in early intervention/early childhood special education. Longmont, CO: Sopris West, 307.
- Milbourne, S., & Campbell, P. H. (2007). CARA's Kit: Creating adaptations for routines and activities. Philadelphia: Thomas Jefferson University, Child and Family Studies Research Programs. Distributed by DEC (<u>www.dec-sped.org</u>).
- Pedonti, S. (2021). A How-To Guide for Adaptations to Storybooks [PDF]. STEMIE. <u>https://stemie.fpg.unc.edu/how-guide-adaptations-storybooks</u>
- STEMIE. (2023). A Guide to Book Adaptations [PDF]. STEMIE. <u>https://stemie.fpg.unc.edu/guide-book-adaptations</u>
- Waters, V., West, T., Lim, C., Campbell, P., & Pedonti, S., (2022). A Guide to Teaching Practices [PDF]. STEMIE. <u>https://stemie.fpg.unc.edu/guide-teaching-practices</u>
- Waters, V., West, T., Lim, C., & Vinh, M. (2022). A Guide to Adaptations [PDF]. STEMIE. <u>https://stemie.fpg.unc.edu/guide-adaptations</u>



The contents of this resource were developed under a Cooperative Agreement between the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. #H327G180006. These contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the U.S. Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.