



How to help all children learn and feel successful

Strategies that Support Second Language Students

- Provide modifications for worksheets, tests, and other class materials.
- Help students make connections across languages in both content (e.g., by activating prior knowledge) and in vocabulary (e.g., through cognates).
- Engage students in authentic, high-interest reading material and in writing tasks that draw on their background experiences.
- Provide students with visual support for oral presentations.
- Paraphrase and keep oral instructions at the student's level of language proficiency.
- Provide opportunities for oral expression, particularly in pairs or small groups.
- Encourage students to ask for help and explanations.
- Provide reading material in the student's native language so that he/she can continue learning and developing literacy skills in that language.

Strategies that Support Children with Learning Disabilities

- Recognize and use students' multiple intelligences.
- Use a multi-sensory approach (e.g., have students talk, write, draw, move).
- Allow for alternative responses for tests and classroom tasks (e.g., oral responses instead of writing)
- Teach memory strategies (e.g., chunking of information, making visual images, constructing mnemonics).
- Use manipulatives to help children transfer from concrete to abstract levels of thinking.
- Teach metacognitive skills (e.g., have students evaluate and monitor their own work).
- Use behavior charts.
- Provide visual calendars or a plan of the day.
- Provide organizational support, such as daily planners, homework checklists, etc.

Strategies that Support Both Groups

- Provide extra time for task completion.
- Use instructional strategies such as cooperative learning and hands-on learning.
- Use performance-based assessment to determine mastery of a concept or skill.
- Minimize distractions in the environment (e.g., organize materials, use predictable routines)
- Present new information in context.
- Use graphic organizers.
- Teach pre-reading strategies.
- Allow extra time for processing and thinking.
- Provide instruction in small groups for greater individual attention.
- Inform students of learning objectives both orally and in writing.