

# Literacy in the Inclusion Classroom

Literacy Summit  
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## Session Goals

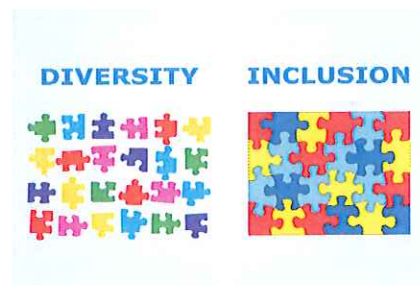
- Define inclusion
- Explore planning and preparing inclusion literacy lessons implementing the five components of reading plus writing
- Examine co-teaching approaches



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# What is Inclusion?



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## Table Talk – What is Inclusion?



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## Inclusion Defined

Inclusion is a belief system that **all** students are members of a learning community and make **valuable** contributions, even if their abilities differ.

- Inclusion is a single, unified, educational system in which all students are entitled to the same quality of education and held to high expectations.
- Inclusion gives all students access to the general education curriculum.
- Inclusion is NOT referring to where a student sits.



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## Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

- IDEA ensures students with a disability are provided with free appropriate public education that is tailored to their individual needs.
- The overall goal is to provide children with disabilities the same opportunity for education as other children.



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## Every Student Succeeds Act

- Signed on December 10, 2015 and serves as the new version of the No Child Left Behind Act
- Includes provisions that help ensure success for students and schools including upholding critical protections for America's disadvantaged and high-needs students



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## IDEA and ESSA

IDEA and ESSA both require:

- Research-Based Methods
- High Expectations
- Access to General Education Curriculum

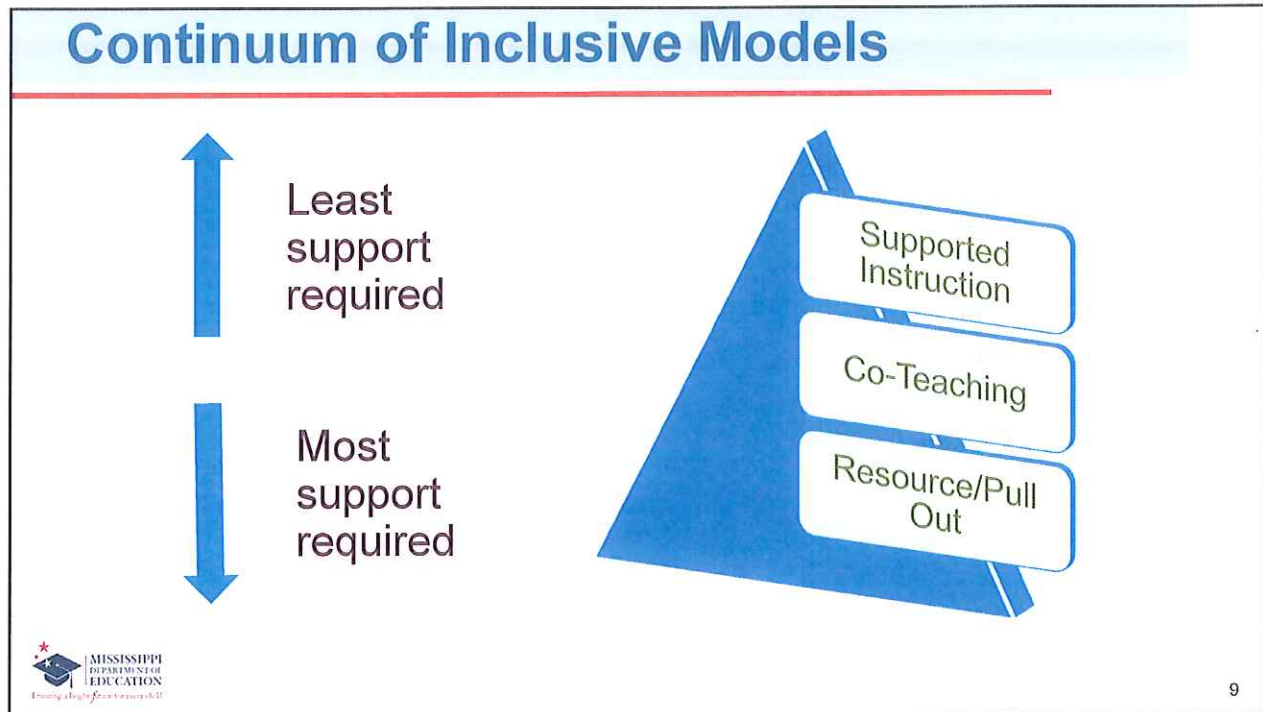
Inclusion is NOT required in IDEA. IDEA mandates instruction of students with disabilities with their non-disabled peers to the **maximum extent appropriate**.

Educators must consider the continuum of services, starting with general education.



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## Supported Instruction

- Special education instructor provides modifications and accommodations, behavioral supports, and proximity control as needed
- Does not involve co-planning or co-assessing
- Special education educator may support several classes during one class period
- Often confused with co-teaching

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## Co-Teaching

- Shared classroom
- Shared instruction
- Heterogeneous group
- Actively engaged in the teaching process
- Provide purposeful instruction
- Share joint accountability



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## Co-Teaching

- Co-planning, co-instruction, and co-assessment
- Flexible and based on needs of the students
- Access to general curriculum and special instruction
- Least restrictive environment



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## Co-Teaching is NOT...

- Teaching alternate subjects
- Observing without a predetermined purpose
- Performing clerical duties
- Tutoring
- Remediating weak teachers
- An assistant teacher

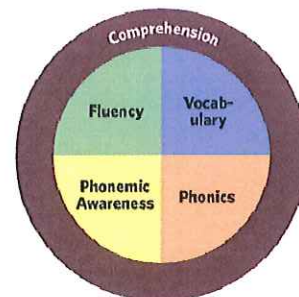


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## Planning and Preparing

In the Inclusion Classroom

**Essential Components of Reading**



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## Getting Started in Inclusion

- Define roles and responsibilities of each teacher
- Establish guidelines for conflict resolution
- Schedule collaborative planning time
- Determine methods for delivery of instruction
- Dissect yearly scope and sequence, divide duties, and determine co-teaching methods to be utilized
- Plan grading, assessment, and progress monitoring procedures



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## Inclusion Roles & Responsibilities

### Phase I: Curriculum Outline

General education teacher prepares outline of upcoming curriculum.



### Phase II: Instructional Delivery

General educator and special educator plan instruction, determine roles, establish priorities.



### Phase III: Individual Adjustments

Special educator makes accommodations for students with disabilities.



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## Literacy Inclusion Planning

Instruction in the Five Components of Reading:

1. Phonemic Awareness
2. Phonics
3. Fluency
4. Vocabulary
5. Comprehension

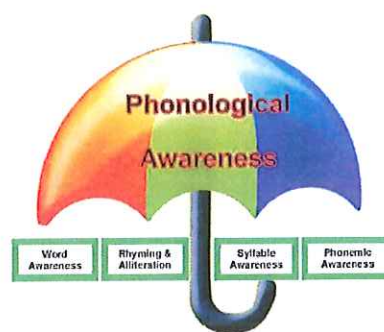
**+ WRITING**



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## Phonemic Awareness

- Subset of phonological awareness
- Involves individual phonemes (sounds)
- Most complex of the phonological awareness skills



***Strongest indicator of a child's success at learning to read***



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## Tips for Teaching Phonemic Awareness

- Make teaching times like a game.
- Do a little bit each day.
- Stop when your child is getting frustrated.
- Repeat sounds and words as many times as needed.
- Look for creative ways to play with sounds.



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## Phonics

- Relationship between the letters of written language and the sounds of spoken language
- Goal is to teach students the most common sound-spelling relationships so that they can decode words
- Explicit instruction is the most effective type of phonics instruction



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## Tips for Teaching Phonics

- Explicit explanation
- Guided opportunities for blending words
- Guided and independent reading practice in text

**Phonics instruction should focus on applying learned sound-spelling relationships to actual reading.**



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## Fluency

- Ability to read “like you speak”
- Made up of 3 key elements: accurate reading of connected text at a conversational rate with appropriate prosody
- Critical building block of reading
- Bridges word recognition and comprehension



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## Teaching Fluency

- Practice reading new or difficult words prior to reading
- Provide many opportunities to read the same passage orally
  1. Read on their own
  2. Partner reading
  3. Choral reading
- Model fluent reading



## Vocabulary

- Set of words within a person's language
- Includes the definition of word and how it fits into the world
- Most important factor in reading comprehension (LaFlamme, 1997)
- Necessary to understand what is read (National Institute for Literacy, 2001)



## Teaching Vocabulary

### Direct Strategies:

- Promote “word consciousness”
- Provide explicit, systematic instruction
- Analyze word structure
- Teach use of context
- Teach dictionary skills

### Indirect Strategies:

- Discussing unfamiliar vocabulary during read alouds
- Independent reading
- Engaging students in conversations to increase oral language



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## Comprehension

- The reason for reading
- Understanding and interpretation of what is read
- Prerequisite for acquiring content knowledge and expressing ideas and opinions through discussion and writing
- Three requirements:
  1. Decode text
  2. Make connections between text and prior knowledge
  3. Think deeply about text



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## General Comprehension Strategies

- Using prior knowledge/Previewing
- Predicting
- Identifying the Main Idea and Summarization
- Questioning
- Making Inferences
- Visualizing



## Writing

- Important part of communication
- Allows feelings and ideas to be put on paper
- Linear process
- Correct grammar, punctuation and spelling are key



## Tips for Teaching Writing

- Provide numerous opportunities for writing
- Establish real purposes and real audiences for writing
- Allow choices for writing
- Guide students and model writing
- Teach grammar and mechanics in the context of writing
- Expose students to both fiction and nonfiction writing



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## Approaches to Co-Teaching

ONE TEACH, ONE OBSERVE



ONE TEACH, ONE ASSIST



PARALLEL TEACHING



STATION TEACHING



ALTERNATIVE TEACHING



TEAMING



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## One Teach, One Observe

- One teacher instructs while the other collects observational data.
- Data collection criteria is determined prior to observation.
- Data is analyzed by both teachers to drive instruction.
- Roles should be reversed periodically.
- Should be utilized five to ten percent of the time.



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## One Teach, One Observe

- Use to build trust among teachers and students in new co-teaching situations.
- Use to collect anecdotal data about student behavior.
- Use to monitor student progress.
- Use to provide feedback on instructional practices.



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## Station Teaching

- Each teacher plans and delivers content within a station.
- Students rotate from one station to another.
- Appropriate timing is essential.
- Provides intense instruction and high levels of engagement.
- Recommended for use 30% of the time.



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## Station Teaching

- Use when content is complex but doesn't need to be taught in sequential order.
- Utilize when students understand procedures for station rotations.
- Use for reviewing material and accessing higher order thinking activities.



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## Parallel Teaching

- Students are divided into two groups and the same lesson is taught simultaneously to both groups.
- Allows for more supervision and interaction during instruction.
- Provides greater opportunities for student participation and peer interaction.
- Recommended to be utilized 30 to 40% of the time.



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## Parallel Teaching

- Use to provide lower student/teacher ratio
- Utilize to increase student participation
- Used for activities to reteach and review for tests, additional practice, and application.



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## Alternative (Differentiated) Teaching

- One teacher provides large group instruction. The other provides small group data-driven specialized instruction.
- Small group instruction designed for remediation or enrichment.
- Purpose and group members vary regularly.
- Teachers should exchange roles periodically.
- Recommended for use 20 to 30% of the time.



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## Alternative (Differentiated) Instruction

- Use for remediation, enrichment, and/or pre-teaching.
- Utilize when student's content mastery varies.
- Use when high levels of mastery are expected from all students.
- Use when students are working on parallel curriculum.



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## Team Teaching

- Shared responsibility for planning and delivering instruction
- Results in fast-paced, engaging large group instruction
- Teachers equally monitor and facilitate students
- Requires the highest level of commitment, trust, communication, and planning
- Recommended for use 30% of the time.



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## Team Teaching

- Utilize during whole group instruction
- Use when teachers have strong mutual respect and an open, collaborative work relationship
- Use to more deeply teach content, providing on the spot remediation



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## One Teach, One Assist

- One teacher instructs and the other monitors students' work, addresses behavior, and provides clarification.
- Most commonly used method of co-teaching, but least preferred.
- Teachers should periodically exchange roles.
- Supporting role teacher is listening and actively engaged with students.



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## One Teach, One Assist

- Use when the lesson lends itself to delivery by one teacher
- Utilize when one teacher has expertise on the topic
- Use when teachers are unfamiliar with each other and collaborative relationships are still being formed
- Use when lesson necessitates monitoring of student work



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# Questions



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