

## Twice-Exceptional Learners & Remote Learning Tips

Envi	iro	nmental Structure:
Ţ		Reduce visual & auditory distractions
Ţ		Visual Schedule (with or without pictures) Why use a Visual Schedule?
Ţ		Build in breaks so the student knows when they're coming - (have a list of break options)
Ţ		Use a timer (visual such as sand or digital with a beep notification) for breaks
Ţ		Allow for flexible seating & monitor effectiveness (standing, sitting on a ball,
		inside, outside, upside down). Use Examples of Flexible Seating
Eng	ag	ement & Motivation:
Ţ		Structure learning so that a non-preferred task is followed by a preferred task
Ţ		Choices, choices! What they do first, what they do on their break, etc.
		Ways to Boost Student Engagement for Learning
Ţ		Ensure that gum or crunchy snacks are on-hand to aide alertness &
		proprioceptive input
Ţ		Built in breaks - *Ensure that breaks will increase or decrease a student's arousal
		level depending on their need & will aide them with transitioning back to learning
		Sensory Modulation (Seeking vs Avoiding)
Ţ		If the amount of work is an issue, allow differentiation, as agreed upon with the
		classroom teacher to reduce the workload - Example: complete every-other math
		problem, answer less written questions, etc.
Posi	itiv	ve Reinforcement:
Ţ		Individualize positive reinforcement for what motivates an individual learner. How
		Positive Reinforcement Improves Student Behavior & Positive Reinforcement for
		Students with ASD
Ţ		Types of positive reinforcement may include:
		Sensory Reinforcement
		Gamification Reinforcement
		Privilege Reinforcement

• Classroom Economy Reinforcement (this can be adapted at home)

**Types of Positive Reinforcement Explained** 

If a child can't learn the way we teach, maybe we should teach the way they learn.

Material ReinforcementSocial Reinforcement

Ignacio Estrada