

Tri-State Autism Spectrum Disorder Webinar Series



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Presenter Information



Mary Woodworth Ed.S.
Mary is a School Psychologist and the
Transition and Training Coordinator for
TASN-Autism and Tertiary Behavior
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Mary Flory, M. Ed.
Mary is the Southeast ASD Coordinator with the
Nebraska ASD Network.

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Learner Objectives

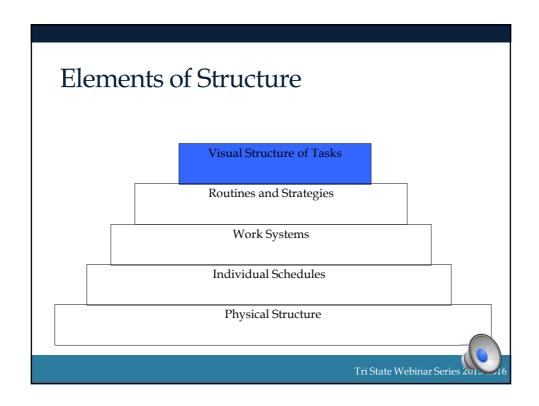
- Understand that visual structure of tasks is a key element of structured teaching
- Understand visual instructions
- Understand visual organization
- · Understand visual clarity
- Understand how adding visual structure to tasks and systems supports generalization of skills



Presentation Summary

This presentation will focus on the use of visual structure of tasks in order to capitalize on the visual strengths of the learners. The three components of visual structure will be presented: visual instructions, visual organization, and visual clarity.





IV. Visual Structure of Tasks

- Definition: Use of visual cues to provide the organization, clarification, and instruction necessary for completing tasks independently.
- Purpose: To capitalize on a student's visual strengths, while minimizing reliance on weaker auditory processing skills.



Three Key Elements

- 1. Visual instructions
- 2. Visual organization
- 3. Visual clarity



Polling Question 1:	
The three key elements needed for as structured task are visual, visual	

1. Visual Instructions

- Show how to combine and organize a series of parts to obtain the desired outcome
- Provide the necessary information to put parts or details of a task together in a systematic and meaningful way;
- Promote the use of the student's strong visual skills in a functional way.



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Concrete Learner Level

- Materials define the task
- Jigs
- Photograph Dictionary



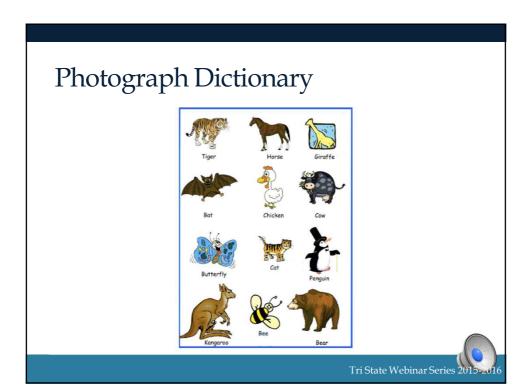








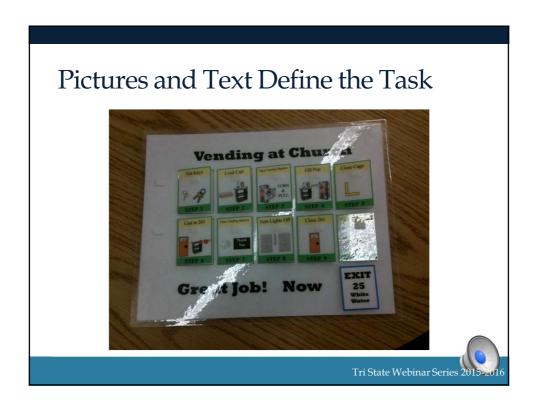




Moving towards Abstract Learners

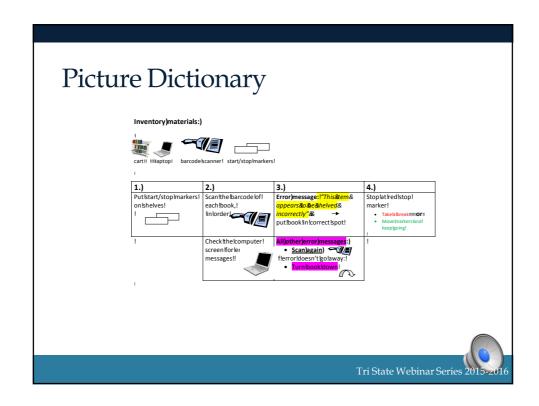
- Pictures and text descriptions define the task
- Jigs
- Picture Dictionary
- Written Instructions
- Product Sample

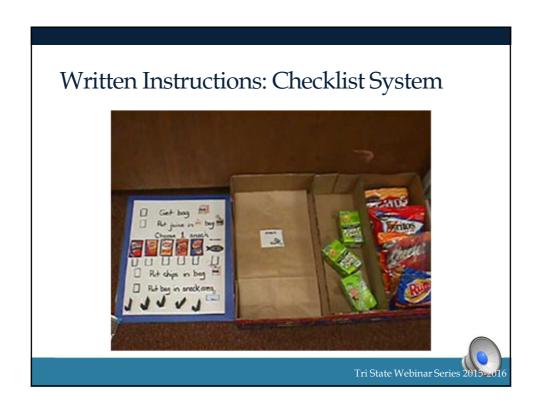


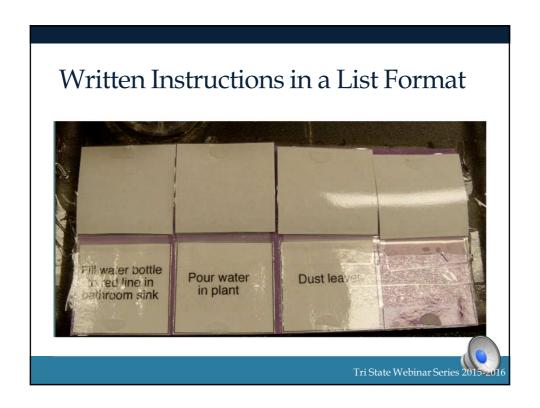










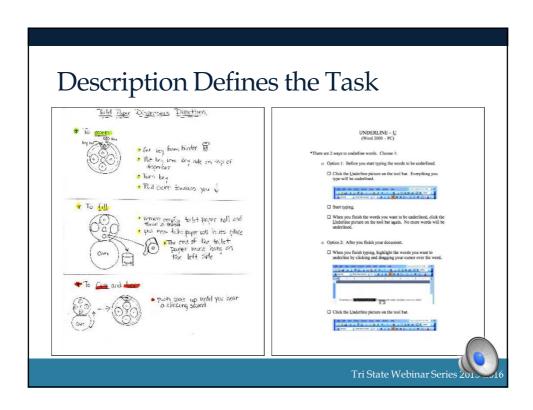


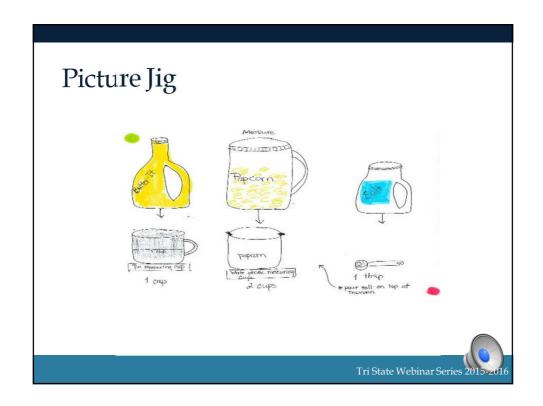


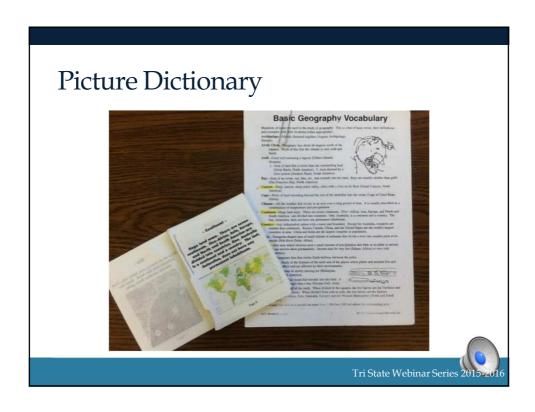
Abstract Learners

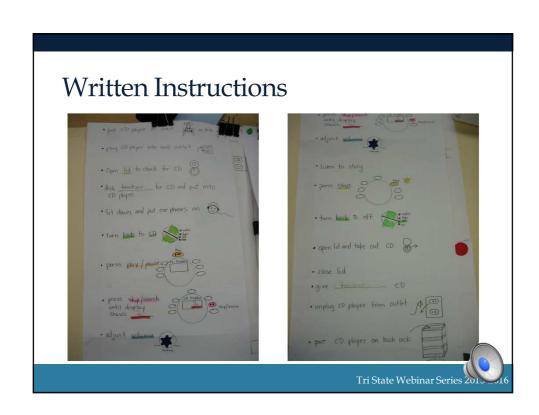
- Written description defines the task
- Jigs
- Picture Dictionary
- Written Instruction
- Product Sample



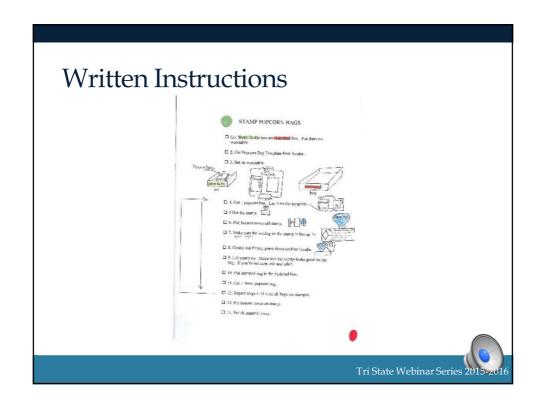


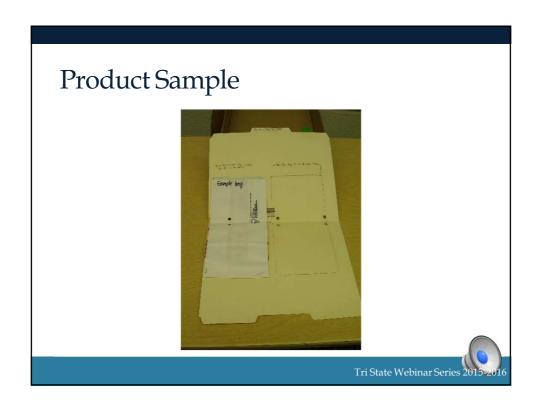












Polling Question 2:

What strength or characteristic is capitalized on when developing a structured task?





2. Visual Organization

- Modulates sensory input
- · Controls extra stimulation
- · Assists in understanding the objective of a task



Concrete Learner Level

- Organizing materials
- Organizing space
- Self-contained tasks





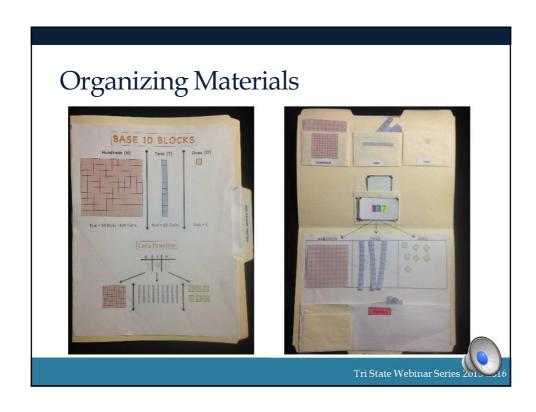




Moving towards Abstract Level

- Organizing Materials
- Organizing Space
- Single Unit Tasks





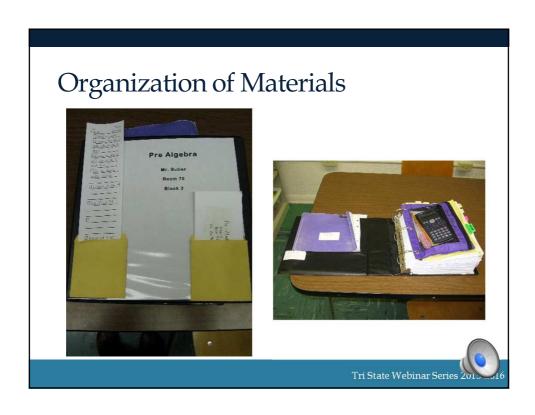


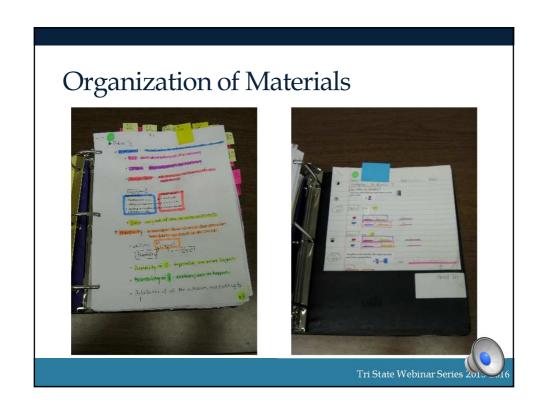


Abstract Learner Level

- Organization of materials
- Organizations of space
- Organization of single unit systems

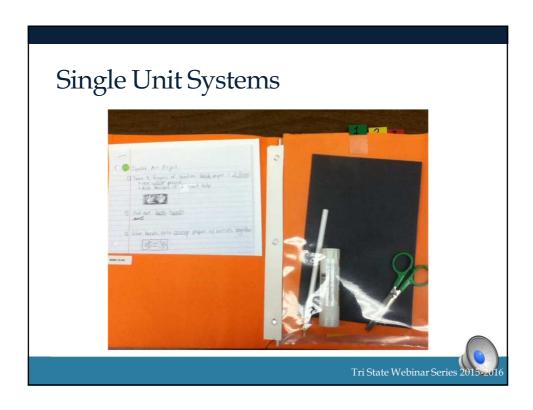












Polling Question 3:

Visual organization modulates sensory input by organizing _____ and space within the work environment:

- A. interests
- B. materials
- C. activities
- D. none of the above



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3. Visual Clarity

- Further clarification of relevant information
- Emphasizes significant parts of visual instructions
- Shifts focus to relevant details
- Supports understanding significant parts of visual instructions

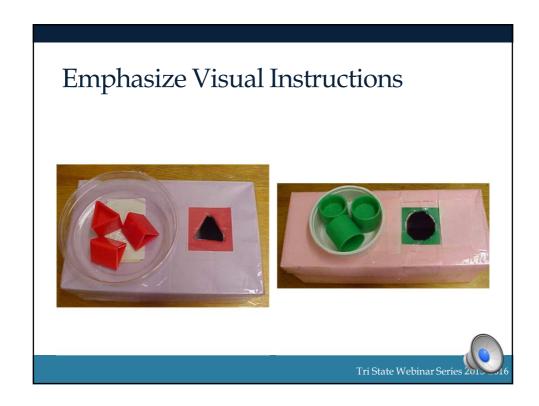


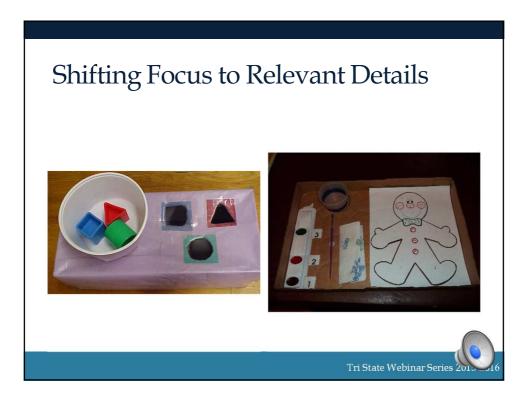
Concrete Learner Level

- Materials
- Emphasizing basic components of Visual Instructions
- Shifting focus to relevant details





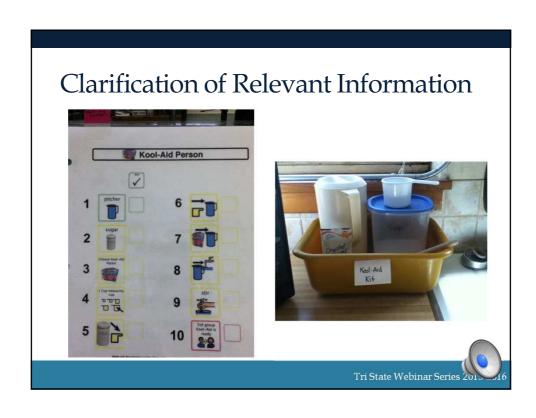


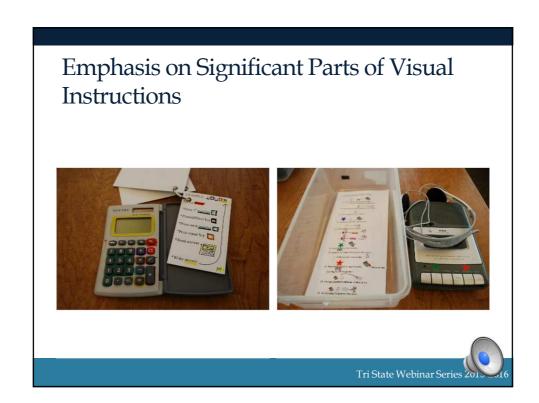


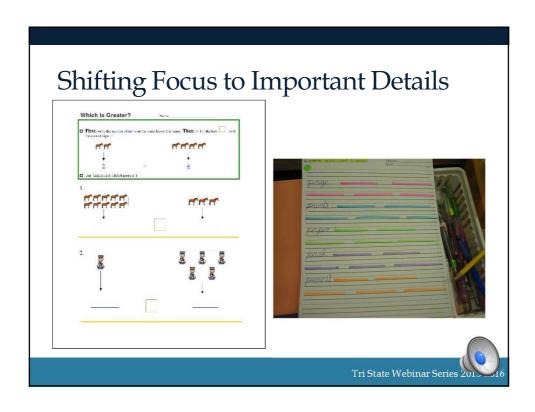
Moving Towards Abstract Level

- Clarification of relevant information
- Emphasis on significant parts of Visual Instructions
- · Shift focus to important details





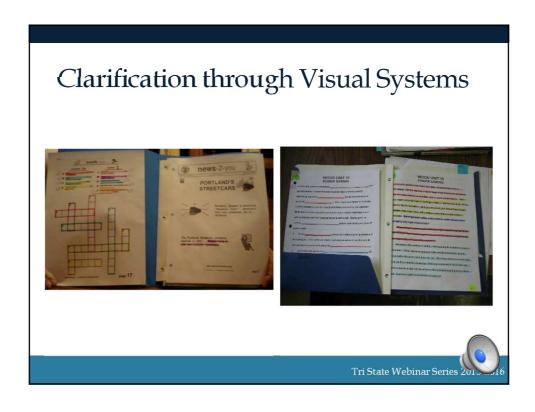


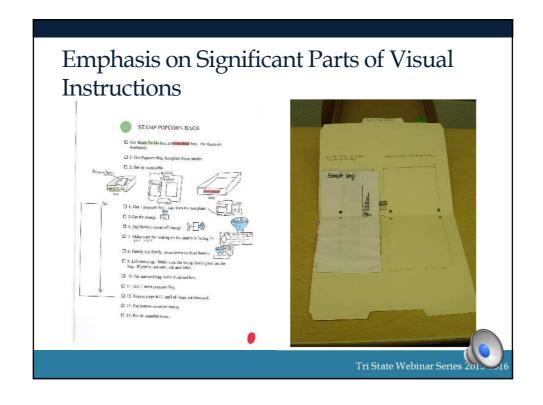


Abstract Learner Level

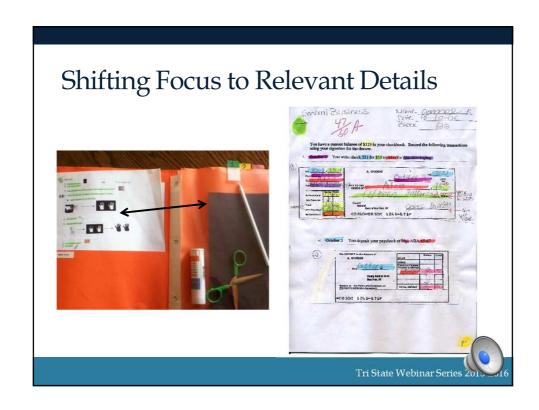
- · Clarification through systems
- Emphasizes significant parts of Visual Instructions
- · Shifts focus to relevant details











Considerations

- Creating a "dependence on things"
- Visual structure promotes independence
- Can be incorporated into any living or working environment
- Important for the development of self-efficacy
- Generalization
- Directives from a person often leads to a lack of independence



Polling Question 4:

True or False

As individuals with autism age, their need for structure and visual supports decreases.



References

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