| TOP TIPS FOR ASC PRACTICE IN THE                           | BECAUSE  |    |
|--|--|----|
| SECONDARY CLASSROOM  |  |    |
| Keep learning concrete (where possible) and VISUAL         | Enhances ASC visual learning style and supports weak auditory processing   |    |
| Chunk tasks into a manageable size                         | Executive functioning problems can include poor impulse control, working memory,   |    |
|  | organisational and problem-solving skills  |    |
|  | Development is delayed and often weak  |    |
|  | Outreach Service   |    |
|  |  |    |
| Clear visual lesson structure advised to students at the   | Student knows what they will be expected to do   |    |
| beginning of each lesson                                   | Makes the world more understandable and predictable, avoiding anxiety  |    |
| Clear, visual and predictable classroom routines           | Builds routine through tick sheets or visual maps  |    |
| Use visual supports (Mind Maps, Graphic Organisers) to     | Helps student to 'shift and sift' information  |    |
| support learning and tasks: e.g. www.worksheetworks.com    | Helps students to record, sequence, sort, organise and prioritise information  |    |
| Keep teacher talk to a minimum                             | Slow auditory processing   |    |
|  | Mono-channel processing style - trouble processing multiple input  |    |
| Be aware of individual learning preferences and styles:    | Can have difficulty focussing but then become hyper-focussed on an activity of interest  |    |
| movement breaks, VAK, sensory, calm boxes                  | May have sensory issues in the classroom   |    |
| Keep commands simple – use language to invite a response   | Declarative rather than imperative language – not directing a specific response but rather invite a response                       | e  |
|  | in sharing information   |    |
| Use the same language, and word glossaries, to reinforce   | Don't assume that student knows what to do, or has taken the knowledge in: clarify and verify                                      |    |
| learning understanding                                     |  |    |
| Teach by 'showing and doing' – think and 'ponder' out loud | Teach by 'showing and doing' rather than 'telling and instructing'   |    |
|  | Model how you <b>think</b> , as well as how you <b>do</b>  |    |
|  | Ponder over the options, giving clues  |    |
| Be aware of student overload – "I'll come back later"      | Sensory overload can lead to shut down   |    |
| Allow time to process (10 second rule)                     | Slow down take a breath and share the moment – the world moves too fast for students with ASC                                      |    |
| Make time for student to get ready for learning – cue into | Organisational and planning difficulties   |    |
| learning   |  |    |
| Plan and Prepare for any changes                           | Need consistency and routine to feel safe and ready to learn   |    |
| Use student's name to get attention, or ask questions      | Constantly trying to guess what is needed, trying to fit in, trouble reading what is expected, out of sync wit                     | .h |
|  | the world around them: their coping systems become drained   |    |
| Create opportunities to develop student use of choice,     | Have weak neurological connections between the different brain centres: weakens communication and                                  |    |
| emotive response and sharing of ideas                      | interrupts functioning   |    |
|  | Issues with integrating left brain (logical, analytical, detail, factual) with right brain (intuitive, creative, social emotional) | al |
| Mixture of individual, group and paired work               | Describe what is happening as students work together: make student aware of the invisible rules, and soci                          | al |
|  | contexts, in school  |    |
|  | Note appropriate social and communication (listening/talking/eye contact/staying on topic)   |    |

| Create opportunities to build resilience            | Anxiety is the most common feature of ASC, due to the constant stress on the nervous system resulting from sensory, cognitive, social and emotional vulnerabilities experienced |
|---|---|
|   | The nervous system is often on 'high alert', leaving student feeling anxious and 'on-guard', even in a resting  |
|   | state   |
|   | Such anxiety can be expressed in OCD, Oppositional Defiance, rigid or inflexible thinking, rituals and routines,  |
|   | mood swings, shut downs, etc.   |
| Use of praise                                       | Needs to be targeted and specific, using student's name   |
| Be aware of student's triggers and sensory overload | Encourage student to recognise what their nervous system needs in order to stay regulated and then teach  |
|   | effective coping skills, offering a personalised range of tools in a Toolbox  |
| Further advice or support                           | Debbie Walford - Secondary ASC Outreach Team 01883 713928 Ext 120   |
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