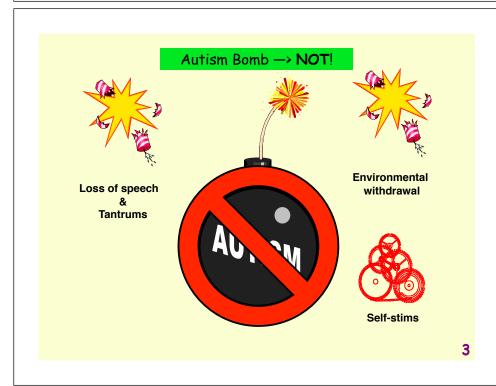
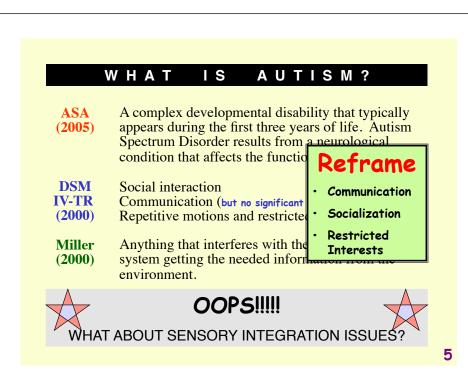
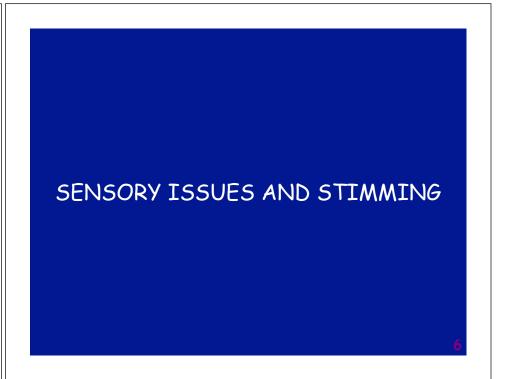


DESCRIBING AUTISM
• AN INSIDE VIEW •

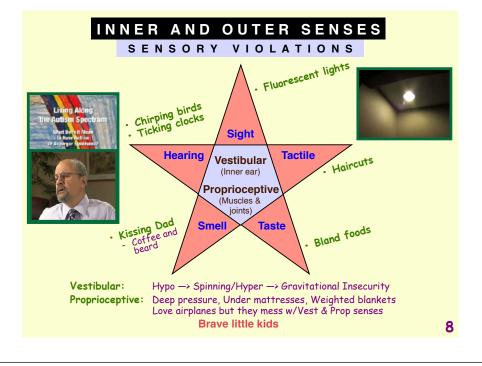


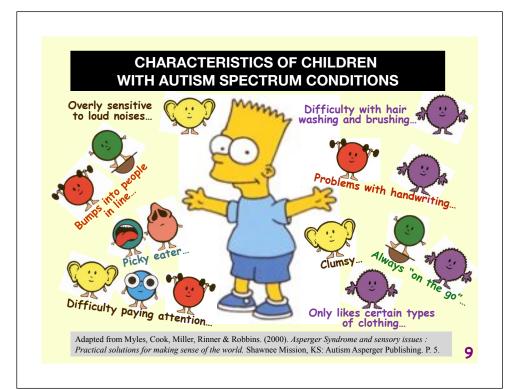
WHERE DOES AUTISM COME FROM? Where oh where did this Autism come from? There is Oh where oh where no conclusive can it be? evidence as to the cause(s) of autism (Rapin, 1997). With mysteries cut long and eye contact cut short? Oh where oh where can it be from? Rapin, I. (1997). Classification and causal issues in autism. In J. Cohen and F. Volkmar (eds.) Handbook of autism and pervasive developmental disorders, (2nd ed). P. New York: John Wiley.

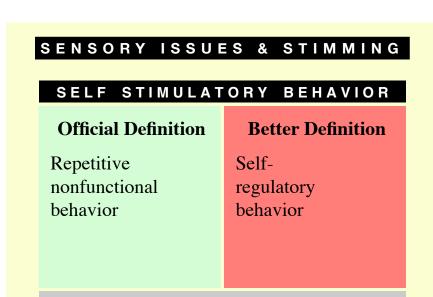








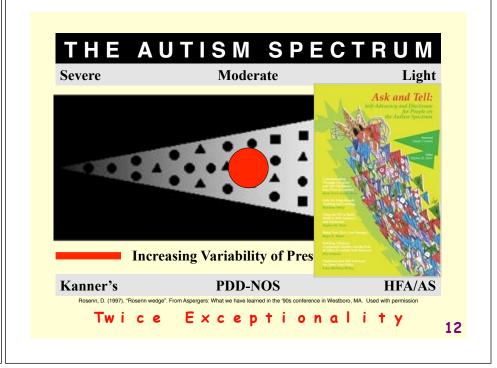


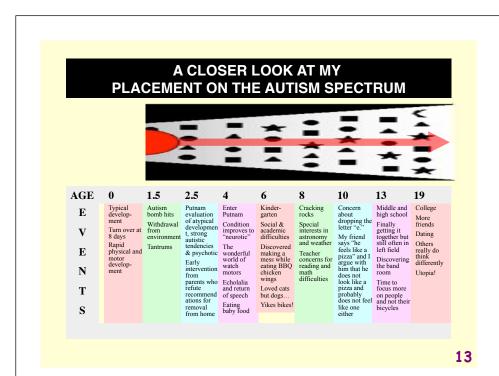


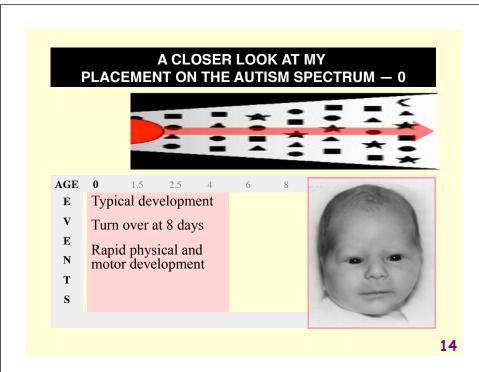
Most adults have learned socially acceptable stims

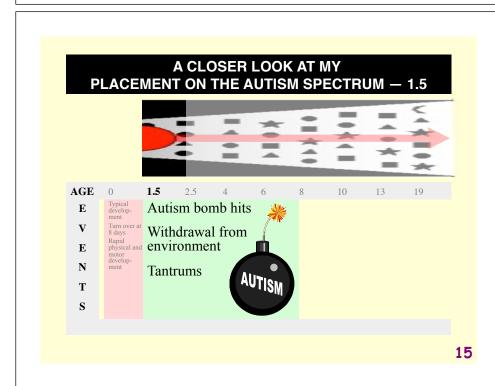
10

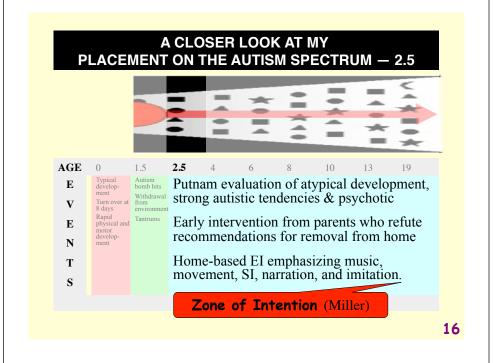
TRAVELING THE AUTISM SPECTRUM











COMPARING APPROACHES & SOCIALLY-BASED ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS

SOME PROMISING INTERVENTIONS

Lovaas (ABA): Watson, Skinner, Operant conditioning, Shaping

behaviors, Antecedent-behavior-consequence

TEACCH: Employs approaches based on the needs of a person's needs and emerging capabilities (Trehin, 1999).

Daily Life Therapy: Kito Kitihara, Platonic, Order of the physical, emotional

and intellectual.

Miller, Developmental-Cognitive Systems, Elevation,

Piaget, Vygotsky, Luria, Werner, Bertalanffy.

DIR (Floortime): Greenspan, Developmental-Affective, Circles of

communication.

Relational Development Intervention: Gutstein, Experience sharing rather t

relationships.

SCERTS: Prizant, Social-Communication, Emo

Transactional Support.

Biomedical: Medical-Chemical, Diet (GFCF), Ad

imbalances, Persistent measles, Heav

Other: Sensory integration, PECS, Inclusion

Power cards, **CCT**

COLLABORATION MODEL FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION IN THE UNITED STATES

Nine Educational Domains of Accommodation

Size

Adapt the number of items that the learner is expected to learn or complete.

Example

Reduce the number of **social studies**, or **science** terms, or **words to spell** a learner must learn at any one time.

Common Goal

Meaningful involvement of the person with a disability in school, in the community, and in their residences.

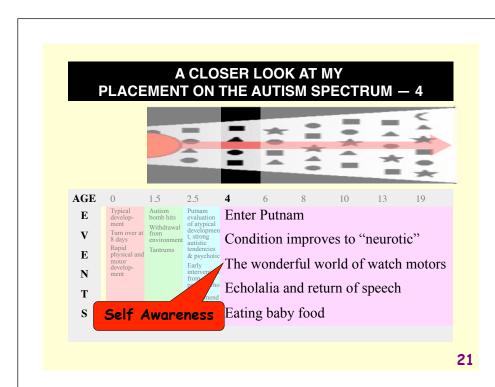


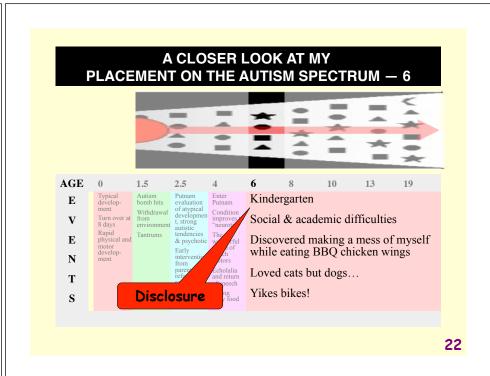
Inclusion is a Spectrum

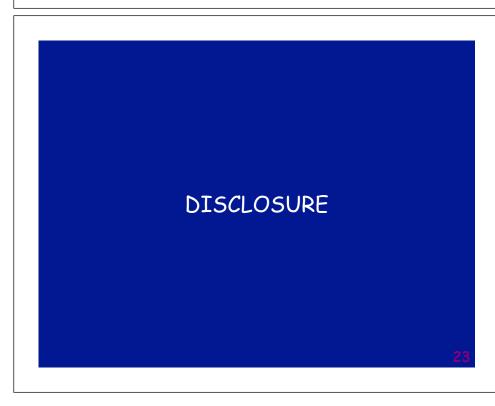
How can this be engineered to benefit the entire class?

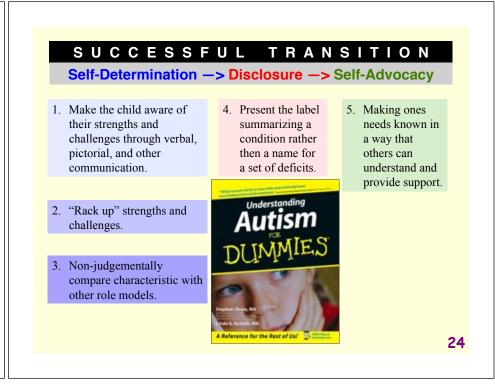
Adapted from Adapting Curriculum and Instruction in Inclusive Classrooms: A Teacher's Desk Reference, by Deschenes, C., Ebeling, D., and Sprague, J., 1994.

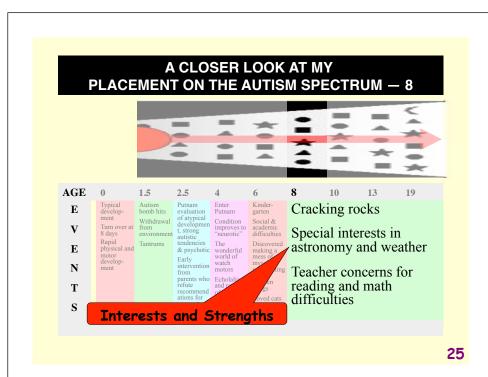












SPECIAL INTERESTS

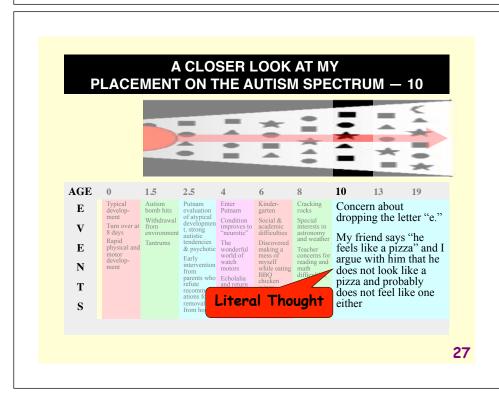
An interest of such great intensity that it interferes with daily functioning¹.

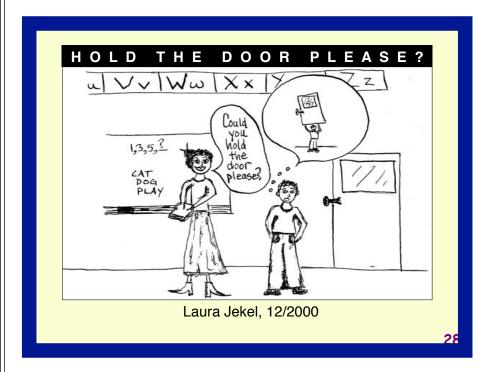
SOME SPECIAL INTERESTS2

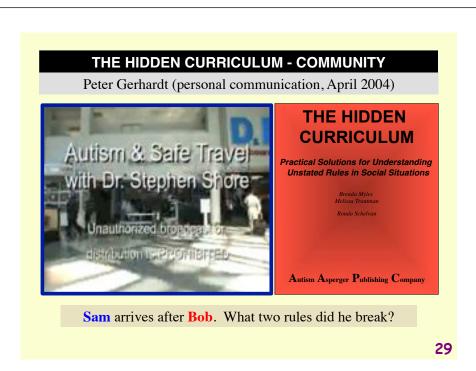
airplanes astronomy bicycles earthquakes medicine chemistry mechanics electricity electronics hardware tools computers psychology music rocks geology geography locks dinosaurs cats watches shiatsu yoga autism

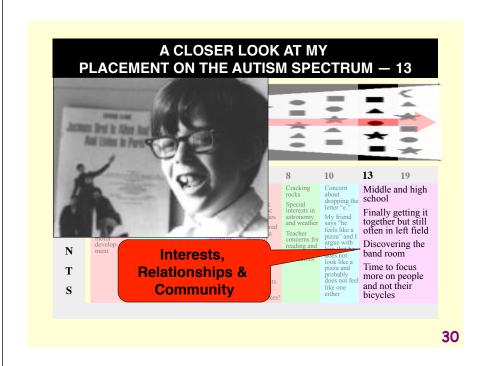
- 1. Attwood, A. (1998). Aspergers Syndrome. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
- 2. Shore, S. (2001). Beyond the wall: Personal experiences with autism and Asperger Syndrome. Shawnee Mission, KS: Autism Asperger Publishing Company.

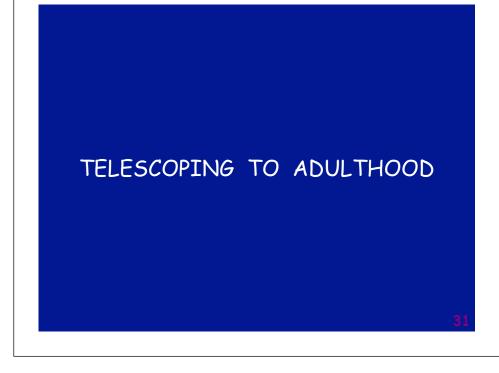
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WHAT MIGHT BE LIKE TO HAVE A U T I S M?

Let us find out...

DISABILITY IN THE CLASSROOM

Now... Let's tell a story in a round-robin fashion

Instructions:

All you need to do is relate your sentence to the previous person's sentence.

Adapted from: Lavoie, R. (1989). *Understanding Learning Disabilities: How difficult can this be?* (Videotape) Greenwich, CT: Peter Rosen Productions.

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DISABILITY IN THE CLASSROOM

Now... Let's tell a story in a round-robin fashion again EXCEPT

- This time... no words can contain the letter "n"
 - No "n" at the beginning, middle, or end

Adapted from: Lavoie, R. (1989). *Understanding Learning Disabilities: How difficult can this be?* (Videotape) Greenwich, CT: Peter Rosen Productions.



