SPE 3000

Education of Individuals with Exceptional Learning Needs

Fall 2016

Instructor:	Dr. Christy M. Hooser
E-Mail:	<u>cmhooser@eiu.edu</u>

\

Office/Phone:	1212 Buzzard Hall; 217-581-5315
Appointments:	Sign up in " <mark>red</mark> " book, 1212 Buzzard Hall. Sign up at least 24 hours in advance.
Location/Time:	Tuesday and Thursday 4:30-5:45 p.m. Buzzard 1501 Auditorium

SPE 3000

EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EXCEPTIONAL LEARNING NEEDS

SPE 3000 - Education of Individuals with Exceptional Learning Needs.

(3-1-3) This course examines the exceptional learning needs of individuals across levels of severity, and the laws, policies, and ethical principles governing the education of individuals with exceptional learning needs. Strategies that support student learning in the general and specialized curricula, and the educational programs designed to meet their needs in a range of instructional environments are addressed. **Prerequisites & Notes:** SPE 2000. Credits: 3

Learning Model:

Ecological theory (Henley, Ramsey, & Algozzine, 1993; Kirk, Gallagher, & Anastasiow, 2003) advocates that individuals are products of their environment. Consequently, for an individual who is experiencing learning/behavioral problems, the problem does not lie within the individual but within the environment itself. SPE 3000 is taught using various methods (lecture, readings, power point, simulation/group activities, philosophy paper). The belief is that students may acquire more knowledge about students with exceptional learning needs if they can tie their own experiences into the concept with varying opportunities to demonstrate knowledge.

The Unit theme is: Educator as Creator of Effective Education Environments

- Knowledge of Diverse Students
- Knowledge of Diverse Societies/Communities
- Knowledge of Diverse Subject Areas and Levels
- Knowledge of Diverse Strategies
- Knowledge of Diverse Technologies

Textbook: Smith, D.D. & Tyler, N. C (2014). *Introduction to Contemporary Special Education: New Horizons.* Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson

SPE 3000

Textbook Readings

University student learning goals:

The mission of the general education program at Eastern Illinois University includes:

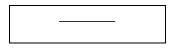
- To enhance student writing, critical reading, speaking, and listening
- To encourage students to think critically and reflectively
- To introduce students to knowledge central to responsible citizenship

In this content-specific course literacy, including speaking, listening, critical reading, and written communication is addressed through varied written and spoken activities and assignments. Your skills of critical and reflective thinking will be assessed through tests and quizzes and you will be expected to demonstrate these skills through participation in class and in your written work. Your knowledge central to responsible citizenship will be enhanced through lectures, particularly topics related to diversity, and reading of your textbooks and supplemental materials.

SPE 3000 Modules

Module I (A)	Theoretical Perspectives on Special Education and Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs		
	 Learning Model Contributions to Special Education Mental Measurement and Categorization Labeling Pluralistic Perspective The Family 		
Module I (B) Process, and & Module II	Legislation, Special Education Process, and Delivery Systems for Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs		
Module III	Learners with Visual and Auditory Exceptional Learning Needs		
	A. VisionB. Hearing		
Module IV	Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Across Severity Levels		
Module V	Roles and Responsibilities Of Teachers of All Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs		
Module I.A-D:	Theoretical Perspectives on Special Education and Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Chapter 1 (p. 1-15) and Chapter 3		
	TEST		
Module I.E-F & II:	Legislation, Special Education Process and Delivery Systems for Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Chapter 1 (p. 16-26) and Chapter 4		





Module III: Learners with Visual and Auditory Exceptional Learning Needs Chapter 11 and Chapter 12



Module IV: Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Across Severity Levels Chapter 6, Chapter 7 (p. 168-174), Chapter 8, and Chapter 9



Module V:

Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers of All Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Chapter 2



The Education of Individuals with Exceptional Learning Needs

Course Requirements/Assignments

Each module will indicate total number of points possible at the end of that module. Points will be assigned for:

- 1. Group Activities. Group activities will be conducted throughout the semester. These activities will focus on applying knowledge about learners with exceptional learning needs. Because these activities will occur during class, group activities may not be made up if you are not present at the time the activities were conducted. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standards 1.2, 2.2, 5.0, 6.0, & 7.0; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5; and IPT Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9.*
- 2. Exams. Five multiple-choice tests will be given throughout the semester, and will increase in value. Tests will cover lecture material as well as reading material. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5,6.2, & 6 3; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5; and IPT Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, & 9.*
- 3. Class Attendance. Although non-attendance will not negatively affect your grade, you can accumulate points to help your grade by attending class. (Bonus points)
- 4. Resource Notebook: All students will be required to purchase a three ring binder notebook. This notebook will be used to develop a special education resource notebook that will contain course handouts, lecture notes, and book notes. In addition, the instructor will call for additional research/ application materials to be added as appropriate to the module/topic being addressed in the course. The notebook will be submitted on the day of the final exam to be evaluated. Failure to submit your notebook will result in your grade for the course being lowered by one letter grade. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standard 6.0; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1 & 2; and IPT Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, & 9.*
- 5. Philosophy Paper: Each candidate will write a paper that examines his/her philosophy specific to teaching students with disabilities. The paper will include a discussion of overall attitudes toward individuals with disabilities followed by views on the provision of instruction to students with disabilities and the value of students with disabilities in integrated settings. *CEC*, *CC*, *IGC*, and *IIC Standard* 6.1, 6,4, & 6.5; and *IPT Standards* 2 & 6.
- 6. Sensory Case Study: In a team approach, candidates are provided a case study that requires the integration of knowledge from the course packet, readings, and lecture specific to a learner with a vision and hearing loss. Candidates must utilize identification criteria and various sources of

information to make recommendations specific to environmental and instructional accommodations inclusive of assistive technology. Recommendations are required to have a rationale supported in the literature. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standards 2.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.3, 6.0, 6.1, 6.4*; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1 &2;; IPT Standard 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8.

- 7. Assessment/Planning Case Study: Across the semester, candidates will serve on a team with the purpose to complete an assessment and planning case study on learners with various types of exceptional learning needs. Through the case study, candidates will be expected to interpret formal and summative data to make instructional decisions for adaptations and accommodations. Assessment components within the case study will include interpreting an IEP, designing an instructional assessment, designing a lesson plan inclusive of instructional materials and recommended adaptations. *CEC, IGC, and IIC Standards* 1.1, 1.2, 2.1,2.2, 3.1, 3.3,4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 6.0, 6.3, 6.4, 7.1, & 7.2; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 2, 3, 4, 7, & 8; IPTS Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
- 8. Performance Record and Reflection: Although points and attendance will be maintained by the instructor for the purpose of formally assigning candidates a grade for the course, each candidate will be required to maintain a performance record that will be submitted at the midpoint and conclusion of the semester. The performance record will include the points earned to present as well as the number of absences. If at the end of the semester, a candidate is within one percentage point of a higher grade, the candidate must provide a reflection narrative that demonstrates what the candidate has tried to do to remediate areas of concern (test performance, attendance, performance on the case study team). The reflective narrative will be used as a variable to determine whether the candidate will be awarded the higher grade.

Grading Scale:

A = 90% of total points or better

B = 80% of total points or better

C = 70% of total points or better

- D = 60% of total points or better
- F = 50% of total points or less

Department Attendance Policy

Students are expected to attend all classes. The Department of Special Education endorses the notion that attendance in classes is essential. The student is responsible for initiating all interaction with the instructor relative to absences, related assignments, and/or exams. Failure to call the Department of Special Education prior to the class period being missed will result in an unexcused absence. By definition, an *unexcused* absence is any absence that: 1) occurs without properly notifying the instructor/graduate assistant prior to the class period being missed; 2) an absence where prior notification is given, but the reason for not attending class is inappropriate; or 3) no attempt was made to contact the instructor/graduate assistant prior to class. Assignments, exams, and/or group activities missed or not submitted

due to an *unexcused* absence can not be made up!

If you are ill or experience an emergency and will not be attending class, contact the Department of Special Education (581-5315) prior to the class period you will be missing. Leave a message with the departmental secretary stating your name, the class for which you are enrolled, and the reason for missing class. Following the notification procedures, given that the reason is acceptable, will result in an excused absence. While an excused absence will not permit you to make up group activity points, it will allow you to make up an exam or possibly submit an assignment without penalty.

Academic Integrity

Students are expected to maintain principles of academic integrity and conduct as defined in EIU's Code of Conduct (<u>http://www.eiu.edu/judicial/studentconductcode.php</u>). Violations will be reported to the Office of Student Standards.

<u>Plagiarism</u>

Plagiarism is copying someone else's work as if it is your own without providing proper acknowledgement. Eastern Illinois University considers plagiarism a serious offense under its <u>student conduct code</u>, and the penalty can be as serious as expulsion from school. <u>Turnitin</u>, a Web-based plagiarism detection service, is available to EIU faculty, staff and students.

Written Assignments

All written assignments will follow American Psychological Association (APA) style and format. <u>Non-labeling language</u> is expected in all written materials. As prospective teachers, all candidates will be expected to meet performance criteria associated with grammar, spelling, and sentence structure. Consult SPE 3000 information for specific details on these areas.

Writing/Oral Language Policy

The Department of Special Education strongly supports the use of "non-labeling" language. It is expected that all written work submitted and oral communication will contain nonlabeling language as delineated in the TASH guidelines. Students who are experiencing writing difficulties will be referred to the Writing Center.

Assistance

Each student is encouraged to contact the course instructor for assistance with any classrelated problem. The instructor is interested in you. If you are having problems with coursework, it is your responsibility to initiate contact to solve the problem. The instructor may refer you to other sources of assistance on campus if these other resources would be of greater assistance in solving a particular problem. If a referral is made, it is highly recommended that you seek assistance to remediate the problem prior to entering other major course sequences.

Eastern Illinois University is committed to the learning process and academic integrity that is defined in the Student Conduct Code (1.1). To encourage original and authentic written work, any written assignment created in this course may be submitted for review to

Turnitin.com and will become a searchable document with the Turnitin-protected and restricted use database.

Cell Phone Policy

All cellular phones, pagers, and messaging devices must be turned off upon entering classroom or practicum site. If special circumstances warrant the necessity of accessibility via cell phone, permission must be given be instructor and at no time should this means of communication interrupt teaching or learning. Abovementioned devices are not allowed in the testing setting during tests or exams. If discovered, it will be assumed they are being used inappropriately and will result in a grade of "zero". At no time during class, teaching on site, or tests is text messaging allowed! Anyone in violation of this policy will be asked to leave the class and the absence will be considered unexcused.

Email/Electronic Communication

Students are encouraged to use email as a means of communicating with the instructor(s); however not all questions and issues can be addressed using this forum. As in all interactions, students are expected to be respectful and professional. In addition, students must realize that email is asynchronous and therefore should allow ample time for a response from the instructor(s). Further, it is the student's responsibility to follow up on contact made via email if no response is received. Remember there are times when technology fails and thus messages are not always received when sent. Do NOT simply assume that the information reached the intended recipient(s).

Student Success Center

Students who are having difficulty achieving their academic goals are encouraged to contact the Student Success Center (<u>www.eiu.edu/~success</u>) for assistance with time management, test taking, note taking, avoiding procrastination, setting goals, and other skills to support academic achievement. The Student Success Center provides individualized consultations. To make an appointment, call 217-581-6696, or go to 9th Street Hall, Room 1302.

Students with disabilities

If you are a student with a documented disability in need of accommodations to fully participate in this class, please contact the Office of Student Disability Services (OSDS). All accommodations must be approved through OSDS. Please stop by Ninth Street Hall, Room 2006, or call 217-581-6583 to make an appointment.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EXCEPTIONAL LEARNING NEEDS

An asterisk (*) denotes a Core Experience Reference

- Module I: Theoretical and Legal Perspectives on Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs (4.5 weeks)
 - A. Learning Model Perspective: Contributions to Special Education (*Bloom, 1956; Costa,1985; (*Dewey, 1916; Erikson, 1982; Guilford,1967; McCarthy,1987; *Piaget, 1952; Poplin, 1988; *Skinner, 1968; Sternberg, 1985)
 - 1. Developmental Model
 - 2. Psychological Model
 - a. Assessment and Categorization
 (*Plato and Aristotle; Binet, A., 1902; Terman, L., 1916, 1921)
 - 1. Intelligence Tests
 - 2. Achievement Tests
 - 3. Progress Monitoring
 - a. Curriculum-Based Measurement
 - b. Response to Intervention
 - b. Status of Labeling and Sociological Ramifications (Biklen & Foster, 1985; Bogdan, 1986; Bogdan & Bilken, 1977; Bogdan & Knoll, 1988; Gallagher, 1976; Purkey, W., 1970; Rosenthal and Jacobson, 1968)
 - 3. Behavioral Model
 - 4. Information Processing Model
 - 5. Ecological Model (Anastasiow & Kauffman, 2012; Kirk, Gallagher, & Anastasiow, 2003)
 - a. Impact of Families on Learners
 - 1. Family characteristics
 - 2. Family interactions
 - 3. Family functions
 - b. Impact of a learner with exceptional learning needs on the family
 - c. Pluralistic Perspective (Amos & Landers, 1987; *Banks, J., & Banks, C., 1989; *Bennett, C., 1990; Cummins, 1991; Gollnick & Chinn, 2009; *Hernandez, H., 1989; *Hilliard, E., 1991; Lieberman, 1987; McCormick, 1987; Norton, 1988; Ramirez, 1988; *Tiedt & Tiedt, 1990, 1992;)

- 6. Cultural factors that may be mistaken for exceptional learning needs
- 7. Overcoming language and cultural barriers
- 8. Accommodating cultural diversity
- B. Legislation Affecting Special Education, Related Terminology, and Provisions and Programs for Students with Exceptional Learning Needs (inc. L.D., B.D., and I.D.) (Smith, 2002; Yell, 2006)
 - 1. Legislation
 - a. Section 504 (Rehabilitation Act of 1973)
 - b. PL 94-142 (Education of All Handicapped Children Act)
 - c. PL 99-457
 - d. PL 101-476 (IDEA)
 - e. PL 101-336 (ADA)
 - f. PL 105-17 (Reauthorization of IDEA)
 - g. PL 107-110 (No Child Left Behind Act)
 - h. PL 108-446 (Individuals with Disabilities Educational Improvement Act)
 - 2. Legal Mandates and Related Terminology
 - a. Least Restrictive Environment and FAPE (PL 94-142, 1975; PL 101-476, IDEA, 1990; PL 105-17, 1997, PL 108-446, 2004)
 - b. Parent Involvement (PL 94-142, 1975; PL 101-476, IDEA, 1990; PL 105-17, 1997, PL 108-446, 2004)
 - c. Diagnosis and Assessment, Placement Planning and the IEP (PL 94-142, 1975; PL 101-476, IDEA, 1990; PL
 - 105-17, 1997, PL 108-446, 2004)
 d. Due Process

 (Illinois School Code, 1987; PL 94-142, 1975; PL 101-476, IDEA, 1990; PL 105-17, 1997, PL 108-446, 2004)
 - e. Transition/Transition Planning (PL 101-476, IDEA, 1990; PL 105-17, PL 108-446, 2004)
 - f. Discipline and Behavioral Intervention Plans (SB 141; PL 105-17, 1997; Yell & Shriner, 1998, PL 108-446, 2004)
 - g. Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) –(PL 107-110, 2001, PL 108-446, 2004)

Module II:	Exce	Special Education Process and Delivery Systems for Learners with Exceptionalities (2 weeks) (Lewis & Doorlag, 1995; Lilly, M.S., 1986; Reynolds, M., & Wang, M.,			
		(Lewis & Doonag, 1995, Enry, M.S., 1980, Reynolds, M., & Wang, M., 1983; Reynolds, et al., 1987)			
	A.	 Prereferral and Response to Intervention (RTI) - The Process (Bradley, Danielson, & Doolitle, 2007; Buck, Polloway, Smith- Thomas, & Cook, 2003; Chalfant, Pysh, & Moultrie, 1979; Fuchs & Fuchs, 1989; Fuchs & Fuchs, 2005; Fuchs, Fuchs, Bahr, Fernstein, & Stecker, 1990; Johnson, L, Pugach, M., & Hammittee, 1988) 			
	B.	The	Process of Special Education and the Referral Process		
	C.	for le	cational Environments (Deno, 1970; Lewis & Doorlag, 1991) earners with disabilities (with emphasis on L.D., B.D., and		
	 I.D.) D. Inclusion (Reynolds, Wang, G., & Walberg, 1987; Semmel, Abernathy, Butera, & Lesar, 1991; Stainback & Stainback, 1984 Will, 1986 and 1987; Wang, Reynolds, & Walberg, 1989;; Waldron & McLeskey, 1998; Wood, 1998) 				
Module III:	Learners with Visual and Auditory Exceptional Learning Needs (2.5 weeks)				
	А.	Visio			
		1.	Terminology		
			a. Near sight/Near visionb. Far sight/Far vision		
		2.	Definitions		
		2.	a. Partially sighted		
			b. Legally blind		
		3.	Visual Screening		
			a. Michigan Junior Screener		
			b. Snellen and after Snellen		
			c. Titmus		
	-		d. Keystone		
	В.	Hear	•		
		1.	Terminology		
			a. Decibelb. Hertz		
			 c. Prelingual Loss (emphasis importance of age of onset) 		
			d. Postlingual Loss		
			e. Types of Loss		

- 2. Definitions
 - a. Hard of hearing
 - b. Deaf
- 3. Auditory Screening- Auditory pure tone audiometer
- C. Specialists related with receptive problems
- E. Effective Instruction/Adaptations for Learners with Visual and/or Auditory Exceptional Learning Needs
 - 1. Classroom adaptation immediately following referral for help for a receptive problem
 - 2. Special Education Adaptations

Module IV: Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Across Severity Levels (4 weeks)

- Measures of Intellectual Functioning and the Normal Curve (Binet, 1902; Hastings, Bloom, & Madaus, 1981; Jensen, 1980; Terman, 1916 and 1921; Wechsler, 1949)
- B. Dysfunctions Affecting Processing and/or Output
 - 1. Intellectual Disabilities (Dunn, 1968)
 - 2. Learning Disabilities (Brulle, A., & Ivarie, J. 1990)
 - 3. Behavior Disorders
 - 4. Neurological Disabilities
 - a. Epilepsy
 - b. Traumatic Brain Injury
 - c. Spina Bifida
 - 5. Chronic Health Problems
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Aids
 - 6. Orthopedic Disabilities
 - a. Multiple Sclerosis
 - b. Muscular Dystrophy
 - 7. Autism
 - 8. Attention Deficit Disorder (TED, 1992, unpublished statement)
 - 9. Communication Disorders
 - 10. Language Differences (*Hall, E. 1981/Smith, 2007)
 - a. Non-standard English
 - 1.) Regional speech patterns
 - 2.) Cultural issues
 - b. English Language Learners
 - 1.) Equal Educational Opportunities
 - 2.) Assessment
 - 3.) Language Supports and Validated Practices

Module V:Roles and Responsibilities of Teachers of All Learners with Exceptional
Learning Needs (2 weeks)

- A. Disposition
 - 1. Willingness (Cook, 2001; Semmel, Abernathy, Butera, & Lesar, 1991)
 - 2. Expectations
- B. Mandatory Reporting
- C. Use of Evidence-Based Practices
 - 1. Effective Instructional Planning for Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Across Severity Levels (Hunter, 1982, 1993)
 - Effective Instruction/Adaptations for Learners with Exceptional Learning Needs Across Severity Levels (Bender, 1987; Berliner, D., 1979; *Brophy, 1979; *Brophy, 1982; Englert, 1983 & 1984; Englert, Gargiulo & Metcalf, 2010; Hamlett, Phillips, & King-Sears & Cummings, 1996;; Karns, 1995; McCarthy, B., 1987; Morsink, Soar, Soar, & Thomas, 1986; Rosenshine, 1983; Rosenshine & Stevens, 1981; Tarrant, & Mariage 1992; Tomlinson, 1999; Tralli, Colombo, Deshler, & Schumaker, 1996;)
 - 3. Behavior Management Strategies (*Canter, 1976; Carpenter & McKee-Higgins, 1996; *Pavlov, 1927; Scheuermann & Hall, 2008; *Skinner, 1968; Sugai & Horner, 2005)

Evaluation Method

A notebook including materials providing an overview of the field of Special Education and various types of organizational structures providing services and information relative to identification and educational programming for learners with exceptionalities across severity levels will be kept and organized in a manner such as to be readily useable five years from the time the course was taken. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standards 6.0; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1 & 2; and IPT Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, & 9.*

Knowledge, awareness, and understanding of perspectives on Special Education and learners with exceptionalities; principles of various learning theories; terminology, federal and state legislation impacting the education of learners with exceptionalities; service delivery systems; cultural, family, and social perspectives; the identification, behaviors, and educational programming for learners with exceptionalities across severity levels; and roles and responsibilities of teachers in the Special Education and daily instructional process will be demonstrated by obtaining 70% of the points or better, cumulatively, on objective tests (4 or more) designed to test student's levels of knowledge, understanding, and awareness on materials disseminated, lectures, and textbook assigned material. *CEC CC, IGC, & IIC Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 5.1,5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 6.2, &6.3; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 1,2, 3, 4, & 5; and IPT Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9.*

Students will participate in group activities, sensory case studies (vision/auditory) and semester long assessment/planning case study designed to enhance their understanding of course material related to Special Education and learners with exceptionalities; principles of various learning theories; terminology, federal and state legislation impacting the education of learners with exceptionalities; service delivery systems; cultural, family, and social perspectives; the identification, behaviors, and educational programming for learners with exceptionalities across severity levels; and roles and responsibilities of teachers in the Special Education and daily instructional process. Students must demonstrate professional writing skills and use non-labeling language. (**It is the department philosophy that a first step in reflecting the affective stature of a person who will be an advocate for all learners is to discuss, in written and spoken format, "person first" language. E.g., the child identified as Learning disabled). CEC, IGC, and IIC Standard 1.1, 1.2,2.1,2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 5.6, 6.0, 6.1,6.3, 6.4, 7.1, & 7.2; Illinois CC and LBS1 Standards 2, 3, 4, 7, & 8; IPTS Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Special Education SPE 3000 Knowledge Base (relative to EIU, College of Education and Professional Studies) Curriculum: Bloom, B., 1956; Dewey, J., 1916; Mager, R., 1962; Popham, J.W., 1973; Effective Schooling: Berliner, D., 1979; Bloom, B., 1956; Good & Brophy, 1984; Hunter, M., 1982; Rosenshine, B., 1983; Rosenthal & Jacobson, 1968; Psychology and Learning: Binet, A., 1902; Bruner, J., 1960; Gallagher, J., 1976; Guilford, J.P., 1967; Kirk, S., & Gallagher, J., 1989; Piaget, J., 1952; Skinner, B.F., 1968; Terman, L., 1916, 1921; History and Philosophy: Aristotle, @400 B.C.; Dewey, J., 1916; Plato, @400 B.C.; Observers, Critics, and Reconceptualists: Lilly, M.S., 1986, 1988; Reynolds, M., & Wang, M., 1983; Reynolds, M., Wang, M., & Walberg, H., 1987; **Developmental Psychology:** Gesell, A., 1925; Havinghurst, R., 1953; Piaget, J., 1952; Behavioral Psychology: Canter, L., 1976; Pavlov, I., 1927; Purkey, W., 1970; Skinner, B.F., 1968;

Instructional Strategies and Methods: Berliner, D., 1979; Thinking/Reasoning/Problem Solving: Costa, A., 1985; Research: Berliner, D., 1979; Bloom, B., 1956; Brophy, J., 1984; Bruner, J., 1960; Rosenthal & Jacobson, 1968; Multicultural: Banks, J., & Banks, C., 1989; Bennett, C., 1990; Tiedt, P., & Tiedt, I., 1990; Hernandez, H., 1989; **Exceptionalities:** Bloom, B.S., 1956; Dewey, J., 1916; Good & Brophy, J., 1984; Kirk & Gallagher, 1989; Pavlov, I., 1927; Brophy, J., 1979, 1982, and 1984; Piaget, J., 1952; Skinner, B.F., 1968; Canter, C., 1976; Aristotle, @400 B.C.; Plato, @400 B.C..

- Anastasiow, D. & Kauffman, J.M. (2012). Disability as cultural difference: Implications for special education. *Remedial and Special Education*, *33*, 139-149.
- Aristotle, (1927). *Metaphysica. In W.D. Ross (Trans.) The works of Aristotle (Vol. 8).* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Banks, J.A., & Banks, C.A. (1989). *Multicultural education: Issues and perspectives*. MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Bender, W. (1987). Effective educational practices in the mainstream setting: Recommended model for evaluation of mainstream teacher classes. *Journal of Special Education*, 20, 475-487.
- Bennett, C. (1990). *Comprehensive multicultural education: Theory and practice* (2nd ed.). MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Berliner, D. (1979). The beginning teacher evaluation study: Research to inform policy. *The Generator*, *9*, 7-8, 15.
- Binet, A. (1902). *Cetude experimentale de l'intelligence*. (An experimental study of intelligence).Paris: Ancienne Librarie Schleicher.
- Blatt, R.J.R. (1988). Prenatal tests. NY: Random Press.
- Bloom, B.S. (Ed.). (1956). Taxonomy of educational objectives: Cognitive domain. New York: David McKay.
- Bradley, R., Danielson, L., & Doolittle, J. (2007). Response to intervention: 1997-2007. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, *39*(5), 8-12.
- Brophy, J.E. (1979). Teacher behavior and its effects. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *71*, 733-750.

Brophy, J.E. (1982). Classroom management and learning. American Educator, 18, 20-23.

- Brophy, J.E. (1984). Classroom organization and management. *Elementary School Journal*, *83*, 265-286.
- Brulle, A., & Ivarie, J. (1990). Learning disabilities and dicrepancy formulae: A data-based analysis. *Illinois Council for Exceptional Children Quarterly*, *39*, 7-12.

Bruner, J.S. (1960). The process of education. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

- Buck, G., Polloway, E., Smith-Thomas, A., & Cook, K. (2003). Prereferral intervention processes: A survey of state practices. *Exceptional Children*, 69(3), 349-360.
- Canter, L., & Canter, M. (1976). *Assertive discipline: A take charge approach for today's educator*. Seal Beach, CA: Canter and Associates.
- Carpenter, S.L., & McKee-Higgins, E. (1996). Behavior management in inclusive classrooms. *Remedial and Special Education*, *17*(4), 195-203.
- Chalfant, J., Psych, M., & Moultrie, R. (1979). Teacher assistance teams: A model for within building problem solving. *Learning Disability Quarterly*, *2*, 85-96.
- Cook, B. (2001). A comparison of teachers' attitudes toward their included students with mild and severe disabilities. *Journal of Special Education*, *34*(4), 203-213.
- Costa, A. (Ed.). (1985). *Developing minds: A resource book for teaching thinking*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Deno, E. (1970). Special education as development capital. Exceptional Children, 37, 229-237.

Dewey, J. (1916). Democracy and education. New York: Macmillan.

Dunn, L.M. (1968). Special education for the mildly retarded - Is much of it justifiable? *Exceptional Children*, *35*, 5-22.

- Ehrenberg, S.D. (1981). Concept learning: How to make it happen in the classroom. *Educational Leadership*, *39*, 36-43.
- Englert, C.S. (1983). Measuring special education teacher effectiveness. *Exceptional Children*, 50, 247-254.
- Englert, C.S. (1984). Measuring teacher effectiveness from a teacher's point of view. *Focus on Exceptional Children*, 17, 1-15.
- Englert, C.S., Tarrant, K.L., & Mariage, T.V. (1992). Defining and redefining instructional practice in special education: Perspectives on good teaching. *Teacher Education and Special Education*, *15*(2), 62-86.
- Epstein, H. (1974). *Phrenoblysis: Special brain and mind growth periods: II Human mental development*, Developmental Psychobiology.
- Erickson, F. (1982). Classroom discourse as improvisation: Relationships between academic task structure and social participation structure in lessons. In L.C. Wilkinson (Ed.), *Communicating in classrooms* (p. 153-181). New York: Academic Press.
- Fuchs, D., & Fuchs, L.S. (1989). Exploring effective and efficient prereferral interventions: A component analysis of behavioral consultation. *School Psychology Review*, 18, 260-281.
- Fuchs, D., & Fuchs, L.S. (2005). Responsiveness-to-intervention: A blueprint for practitioners, policymakers, and parents. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, *38*(1), 57-59.
- Fuchs, D., Fuchs, L.S., Bahr, M.W., Fernstrom, P., & Stecker, P.M. (1990). Prereferral intervention: A prescriptive approach. *Exceptional Children*, 56, 493-513.
- Fuchs, L.S., Fuchs, D., Hamlett, C.L., Phillips, N.B., & Karns, K. (1995). General educators' specialized adaptation for students with learning disabilities. *Exceptional Children*, 61(5), 440-459.

Gargiulo, R.M., & Metcalf, D. (2010). *Teaching in today's inclusive classrooms: A universal design for learning approach*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Gallagher, J. (1976). The sacred and profane uses of labeling. Mental Retardation, 141, 3-7.

Gesell, A. (1925). The mental growth of the preschool child. New York: MacMillan.

- Goldstein, K. (1948). Language and language disturbances: Aphasic symptom complexes and their significance for medicine and theory of language. New York: Grune and Stratton.
- Gollnick, D., & Chinn, P. (2009). *Multicultural education in a pluralistic society* (8th ed). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
- Good, T.L., & Brophy, J.E. (1984). Looking in classrooms (3rd ed.). New York: Harper & Row.
- Grady, M.P. (1984). *Teaching and brain research: Guidelines for the classroom*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Guilford, J.P. (1967). The nature of human intelligence. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hall, E.T. (1981). Beyond culture. New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday.
- Hart, L.A. (1983). Human brain and human learning. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Hastings, J.T., Bloom, B.S., & Madaus, G.F. (1981). *Evaluation to improve learning*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Havinghurst, R. (1953). Human development and education. New York: Longman, Green.
- Hernandez, H. (1989). *Multicultural education: A teacher's guide to content and process*. Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Hilliard, A. (1991). Do we have the will to educate all children? *Educational Leadership*, 49(1), 31-36.
- Hilliard, A. (1992). The pitfalls and promises of special education. *Exceptional Children*, 59, 168-172.

Hunter, M. (1982). Mastery teaching. El Segundo, CA: TIP Publications.

- Hunter, M. (1993), Enhancing teaching. Englewood, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Jackson, J.H. (1932). *Selected writing of John Hughlings Jackson*. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Jenson, A. (1980). Bias in mental testing. New York: Free Press.

Johnson, L.J., Pugach, N.C., & Hammittee, D.J. (1988). Barriers to effective special education consultation. *Remedial and Special Education*, *9*, 41-47.

Kirk, S., Gallagher, J., & Anastasiow, D. (2003). *Educating exceptional children (10th ed.)*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.

Lenneberg, E.H. (1967). Biological foundations of language. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

- Lewis, R.B., & Doorlag, D.H. (1995). *Teaching special students in the mainstream*. (4th ed.). New York: Merrill.
- Lilly, M.S. (1986). The relationship between general and special education: A new face on an old issue. *Counterpoint*, 6(1), 10.
- Luria, A.R. (1974). Brain and language. Publisher unknown.
- Mager, R. (1962). Preparing instructional objectives. San Francisco: Fearon Publishers.
- McCarthy, B. (1987). The 4Mat system: Teaching to learning styles with right/left mode techniques. Barrington, IL: EXCELL, Inc.
- Morsink, C.V., Soar, R.S., Soar, R.M., & Thomas, R. (1986). Research on teaching: Opening the door to special education classrooms. *Exceptional Children*, *53*, 32-40.
- National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (1986). *Standards, procedures, policies* for the accreditation of professional teacher education units. Washington, D.C.: Author.

Orton, S.T. (1937). *Reading, writing, and speech problems in children*. New York: Norton.

Pavlov, I.P. (1927). Conditioned reflexes. London: Oxford University Press.

- Piaget, J. (1952). *The origin of intelligence in children*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Plato (1936). The works of Plato (B. Jowett, Trans.). New York: Tudor Publishing.
- Popham, J.W. (1973). The uses of instructional objectives. Belmont, CA: Fearon Publishing.
- Purkey, W.W. (1970). Self-concept and school achievement. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Ravitch, D. (1991-1992). A culture in common. Educational Leadership, 49(4), 8-11.
- Reynolds, M., & Wang, M.C. (1983). Restructuring "special" school programs: A position paper. Policy Studies Review, 2, 189-212.
- Reynolds, M.C., Wang, M.C., & Walberg, H. (1987). The necessary restructuring of special and regular education. *Exceptional Children*, *53*, 391-398.
- Rosenshine, B. (1983). Teaching functions in instructional programs. *Elementary School Journal*, 83, 335-352.
- Rosenshine, B., & Stevens, R. (1981). Advances in research on teaching. *Exceptional Education Quarterly*, 2, 1-9.
- Rosenthal, R., & Jacobson, L. (1968). *Pygmalion in the classroom*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Scheuermann, B.K., & Hall, J.A. (2008). *Positive behavioral supports for the classroom*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
- Semmel, M.I., Abernathy, T.V., Butera, G., & Lesar, S. (1991). Teacher perceptions of the Regular Education Initiative. *Exceptional Children*, *58*, 9-23.

Skinner, B.F. (1968). Technology of teaching. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

- Smith, T. (2002). Section 504: What teachers need to know. *Intervention in School Clinic*, *37*(5), 259-266.
- Stainback, W., & Stainback, S. (1984). A rationale for the merger of special and regular education. *Exceptional Children*, *51*, 102-111.
- SugaiG., & Horner, R.H. (2005). School-wide positive behavior supports: Achieving and sustaining effective learning environments for all students. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
- Terman, L. (1916). Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Terman, L. (1921). Intelligence and its measurement. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *12*, 127-133.
- Tiedt, I., & Tiedt, P. (1990). Multicultural teaching: A handbook of activities, information, and resources (3rd ed.). MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Tomlinson, C.A. (1999). The differentiated classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners (1st ed.). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Tralli, R., Colombo, B., Deshler, D.D., & Schumaker, J.B. (1996). The strategies intervention model: A model for supported inclusion at the secondary level. *Remedial and Special Education*, 17(4), 204-216.
- Waldron, N.L., & McLeskey, J. (1998). The effects of an inclusive school program on students with mild and severe learning disabilities. *Exceptional Children*, *64*(3), 395-405.
- Wang, M.C., Reynolds, M.C., & Walberg, H.J. (1989). Who benefits from segregation and murky water? *Phi Delta Kappan*, *71*, 64-67.
- Wechsler, D. (1949). Manual for the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. New York:Psychological Corporation.

- Will, M.C. (1986). Educating children with learning problems: A shared responsibility. A report to the secretary. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education.
- Will, M.C. (1987). The Regular Education Initiative. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 20, 289-293.
- Wood, M. (1998). Whose job is it anyway? Educational roles in inclusion. *Exceptional Children*, 64(2), 181-195.
- World-Class Instructional Design and Assessment (WIDA). The WIDA English language proficiency standards for English language learners, prekindergarten through grade 12.
 (2007ed). Retrieved from: <u>http://www.wida.us/standards/elp.aspx</u>
- Yell, M.L., & Shriner, J.G. (1998). The discipline of students with disabilities: Requirements of the IDEA amendments of 1997. *Education and Treatment of Children*, 21(3), 246-257.

Yell, M.L. (2006). The law and special education (2nd ed.). Columbus, OH: Merrill.

SAFETY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

If there is an emergency such as fire, tornado, bombs, earthquake or other emergencies, 911 will notify the Dean's Office of the College of Education and Professional Studies (Doug Bower) who will in turn notify each Department. Medical or health emergencies should be reported directly to the Department of Special Education. EIU has closed only once in its history, SPE closes only when EIU does. Eastern Illinois Special Education is EIASE and is not the Special Education Dept.

Evacuation Procedures:

Clear the building as rapidly and orderly as possible.

Move to the designated areas as directed by the Police Departments or Fire Departments.

Do not return to the building until you are given the all clear signal.

Fire Alarms:

When the fire alarm sounds, everyone in the first floor north wing of Buzzard Hall is to leave the building by way of the 9th Street Circle doors. Everyone is to leave the building; just because you can't see or smell the fire/smoke does not mean there is not a fire. You are to move at least 50 feet away from the building. You are to wait until the Fire Chief gives the all-clear sound.

Tornadoes:

The Department of Special Education, after receiving warning, will contact each classroom on the north, first floor of Buzzard Hall. Opening windows allows damaging winds to enter the structure. Leave the windows along; instead, immediately go to a safe place. Most tornadoes are likely to occur between 3 and 9 p.m., but have been known to occur at all hours of the day or night. If you have been told that there is a tornado warning you should move to your pre-designated place of safety. There are designated areas marked by the "Severe Weather Shelter" signs. There will not be an all clear siren. The tornado warning will be over when the weather has improved. Stay away from windows and automobiles. Eastern Illinois University has a website for Tornadoes at http://www.eiu.edu/~environ/welcome.htm that you can access for more information about tornadoes and what to do.

Bombs:

The University Police will respond to a bomb threat to your building. The University Police will assist with the search and/or evacuation. You will be directed by the University Police as to how, when, and where to evacuate the building.

Earthquakes:

desk.

Earthquakes occur without warning. At best, a person may move under his/her

Violence in the Workplace:

In the event an individual displays aggressive behavior, use extreme caution. If a firearm is suspected or evident, leave the building. Move to safety, and call 911 and the Building Coordinator (Doug Bower (7972). If building residents express a "cause to feel uncomfortable", call the Human Resources Department (3514) or University Police (3213). Do not try to become involved with the violent person. Let the University Police handle the situation as they are trained to handle such behavior.

Medical or Health Emergencies:

If a person becomes injured or ill and can make decisions regarding transportation and/or treatment, assistance should be given in making those arrangements. Call 911 and 3213. If the person cannot make decisions regarding transportation and/or treatment, an ambulance will be called. Call 911 and 3213. The Safety Officer is Gary Hanebrink (7068).

<u>Under no circumstances will the University provide transportation, despite the extent of the injury or illness.</u>

An appropriate accident report must be filed. Forms may be found on the web page, <u>http://www.eiu.edu/~environ/safmanl/accdform.htm</u>.

Emergency Notification System

Eastern Illinois University has installed additional emergency notification system devices. When there is a warning for weather or an emergency, the exterior horn will sound and the message will be played across the emergency notification speakers inside Coleman Hall, Klehm Hall, Buzzard Hall, and Lantz Building. Blair Hall, Booth Library, and Doudna Fine Arts Center will receive the message through the fire alarm speakers. There are also flashing lights that have different colors for certain emergencies. An amber light means that there is an emergency. A white light means that there is a fire. If the alarm is sounded, take immediate action as directed by the emergency notification system. Check your campus email for further instructions.

Gary Hanebrink, Environmental Health and Safety Posted Aug 03, 2011

School Safety Drill Act

As required by the School Safety Drill Act (105 ILCS 128/1) at each field experience site be sure to acquaint yourself with school safety and crisis intervention protocol and initial response actions.