

Principles of inclusive language teaching task design

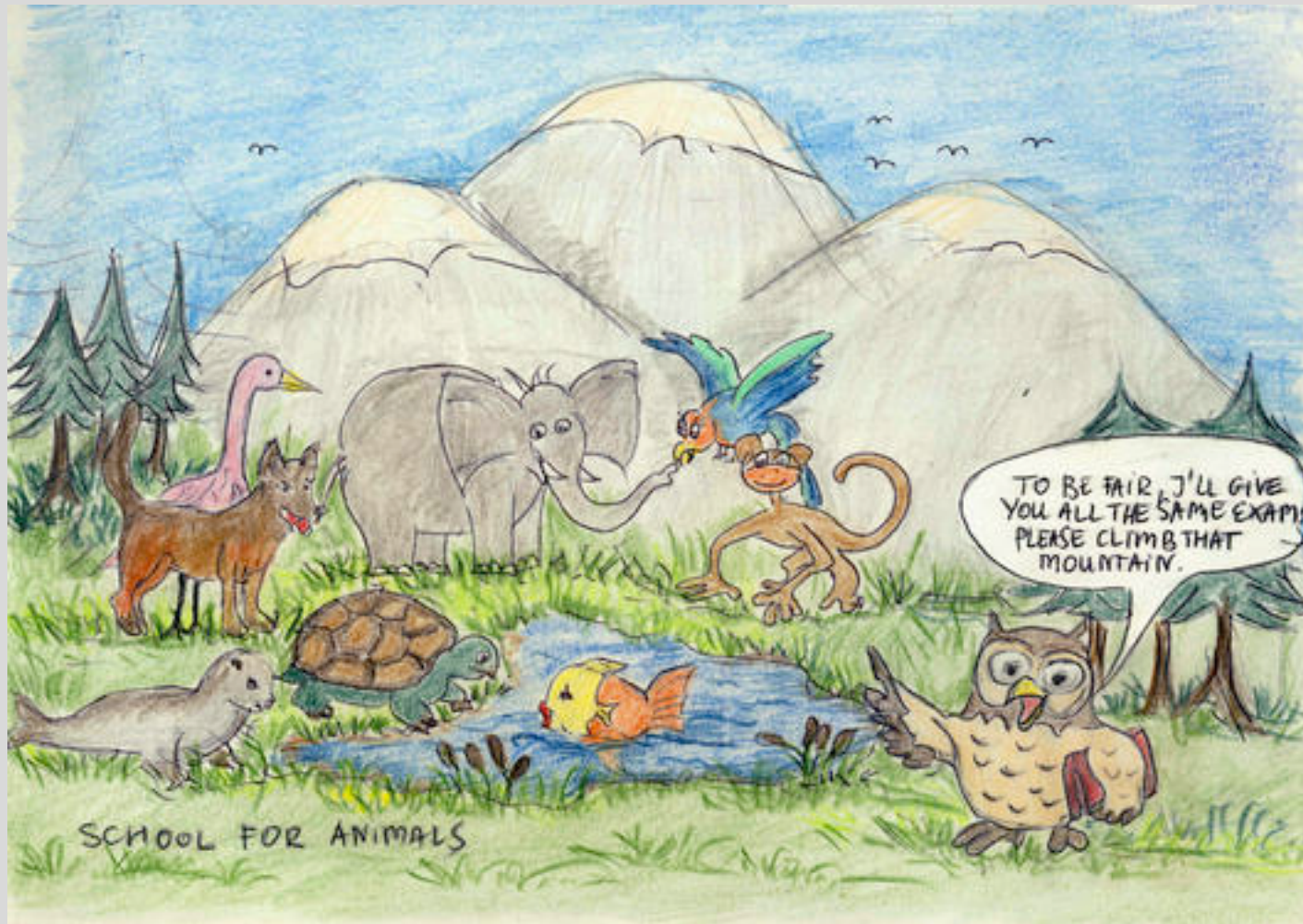


ENGAGE

Digital English and German task bank for 4th to 8th class dyslexic learners

Professor Judit Kormos
Lancaster University

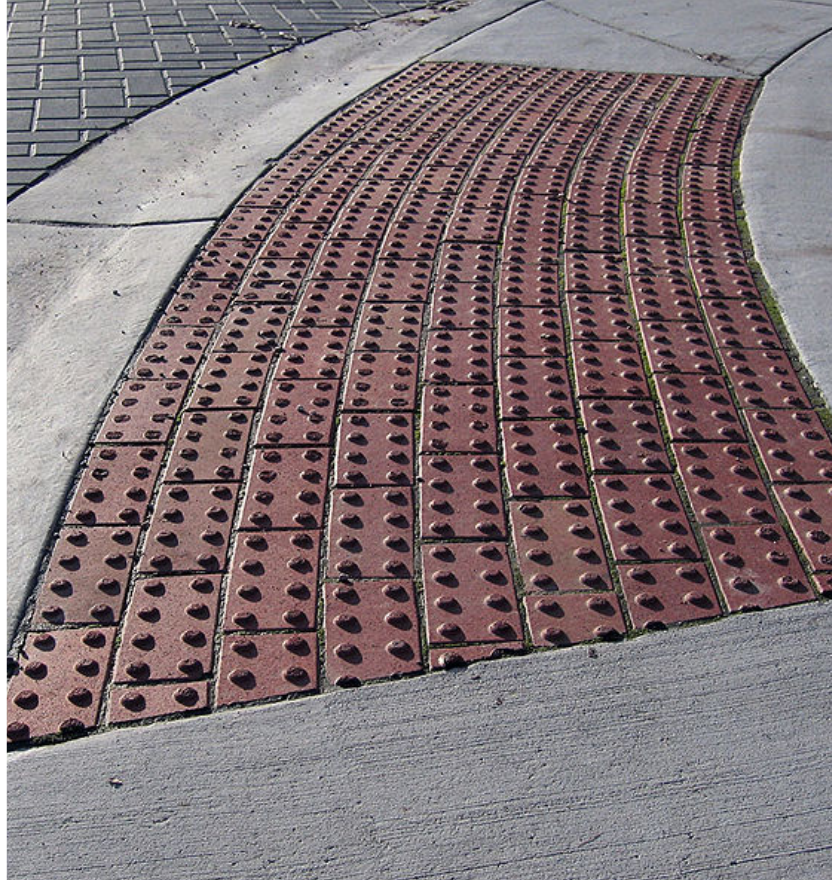




‘Everyone is a genius. But if you judge a fish on its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid’ (Kelly, 2004: 82).


What is inclusive education?

- **Integration:** it is the individual's task to accommodate to the characteristics and demands of the institution
- **Inclusion:** it is the institution's responsibility to adapt to the students' needs
- Student is able to share the same physical space and facilities with other students, follow the same curriculum and participate in the same extra-curricular activities



Universal design

Outline of the talk

- 
- Principles of universal design and multi-sensory language teaching
 - Differentiation and accommodations
 - Tips for task design
 - Evaluating task design
 - Obstacles

Universal design: Overview of 9 principles

Provide Multiple Means of Representation

- Provide options for **perception**
- Provide options for **language**
- Provide options for **comprehension**

Provide Multiple Means of Action and Expression

- Provide options for **physical action**
- Provide options for **expression and communication**
- Provide options for **executive functions**

Provide Multiple Means of Engagement

- Provide options for recruiting **interest**
- Provide options for sustaining **effort and persistence**
- Provide options for **self-regulation**

Principles of Universal Design

1. Provide options for perception

- Offer ways of customizing the display of information
- Offer alternatives for auditory information
- Offer alternatives for visual information

2: Provide options for language

- Clarify vocabulary and symbols
- Clarify syntax and structure
- Support decoding of text,
- Illustrate through multiple media

3. Provide options for comprehension

- Activate or supply background knowledge
- Highlight patterns, critical features, big ideas, and relationships
- Guide information processing, visualization, and manipulation
- Maximize transfer and generalization

4. Provide options for physical action

- Vary the methods for response and navigation
- Optimize access to tools and assistive technologies

Illustration of UD principles 1-4

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
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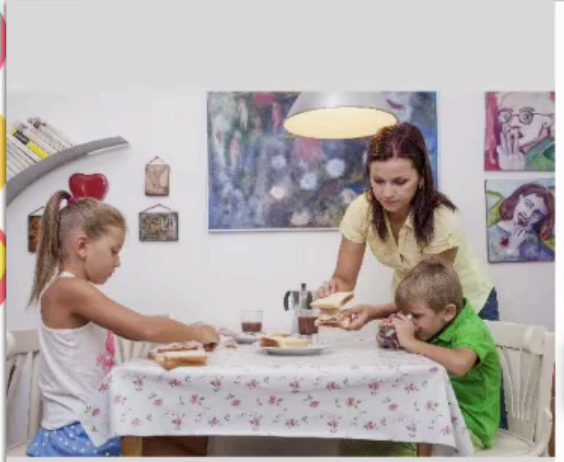
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LESSON 2: What's the time?


TASK 1. What is your school day like?

 Look at the events of the day in the pictures.
Read/ listen to the phrases, and repeat them.  VOCABULARY



have breakfast 

We have breakfast together in the kitchen. 

BACK **NEXT**

Übersetzen mit Google Übersetzen mit Google Übersetzen mit Google




Illustration of UD principles 1-4

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 TASK 1/C. Write or choose the right phrase in each gap.

I get up at seven every moning.

I before I have breakfast.


We together in the kitchen.


I with my brother every morning.

I usually from school at 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon I .

In the evenings I with my family.





Self-check

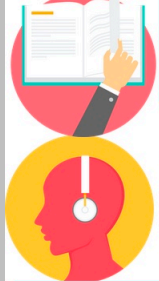
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Illustration of UD principles 1-4



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Digital English and German task bank for 4th to 8th class dyslexic learners



Listen to/Read the short text about a typical day in the life of Taylor Swift.
Do you think she is a hard-working person?

0:00 / 1:55



A day in the life of Taylor Swift

Taylor Swift, a famous American singer, songwriter and music producer, is a real morning person and **never** wakes up late. She **usually** gets up at 7 in her New York apartment. She **always** has breakfast. She **usually** eats pancakes, toasts or cereal and drinks a glass of fresh orange juice. Before she leaves home, she **always** finds time to play with her two lovely chubby cats, Meredith and Olivia.

Taylor goes to the gym around 8.30 in the morning. She does exercise **every day**, because it makes her feel healthy and beautiful. At 11.00, she **sometimes** has brunch with her friends. She also **often** spends time talking to her family over the phone. She **usually** calls her parents at noon.



In The Life Of Taylor Swift, From Hang-Outs With Tr
Ca
(<https://www.bustle.com/articles/99844-a-day-in-the-life-of-taylor-swift-with-the-cats>)

In the afternoon, Taylor **always** works hard on her new songs: she composes, sings and plays the piano or the guitar. She **often** talks to music composers, including her boyfriend Calvin Harris, and gets ready for her concerts.

Taylor is a very busy person and **rarely** spends time in the kitchen. However, when she does, she bakes her own cinnamon cookies and drinks her favourite espresso.

In the evening, she **often** performs on stage or appears on television. Her concerts and shows **usually** start around 8 or 9 pm. After the shows, at around 11.00 pm, she meets her fans.

After a long day, she finally goes to bed. She **usually** falls asleep shortly after midnight.

Universal Design principles cont.

5: Provide options for expression and communication

5.1 Use multiple media for communication

5.2 Use multiple tools for construction and composition

5.3 Build fluencies with graduated levels of support for practice and performance

Illustration of Principle 5



TASK 1/C. HELP! I'm in a hurry! You promised to help your mum with four of the tasks mentioned in task 1/A. You have forgotten that you are going to the cinema with your friends this afternoon.

Write a message to your sister/brother/ father or friend and ask for help. List the things that she/he should do, and offer to do something for him/her in return.

Alternatively, leave a phone message. **Record** it with your phone.



News Feed

Top News · Most Recent ▾

Update Status

Add Photo

Ask Question

Friends ▾

Post



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Illustration of Principle 5



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TASK 1/B. Listen to/Read the post published by Sophie, who organizes a charity event. Match parts of the phrases that you can find in the text.



close	to my heart
drop	a comment
raise	money
make	a bake sale
hold	a message
donate	cakes

Self-check

Sophie M.
23 February at 10:53

My "Bake for Bliss" bake sale now has a date and venue!! Rachel Leadbetter has kindly allowed me to hold my charity bake sale at her dance schools, dance show! 28th April selling from 12pm!

Anyone interested in donating cakes, biscuits or anything to my bake sale, please comment or drop me a message! All money raised from the bake sale will be going to Bliss, a charity so close to my heart!



2 Comments 4 Shares



TASK 1/C. Emily, one of Sophie's friends, decided to help her and share information about the event on her profile. Read Sophie's Facebook post again and fill the right word in the gaps in the text below.

Create a Post

Photo/Video Album

Use the following words:

money, close, comment, drop, hold, donate

My friend @Sophie is a supporter of Bliss, the UK's leading charity. Because the organization is really _____ to her heart, she decided to _____ a bake sale to raise _____ and donate it to the organization.

The event takes place on 28th April and starts at 12 p.m. Sophie organises the event at one of Rachel Leadbetter's dancing schools.

If you are interested in supporting Sophie's event and would like to _____ cakes or other sweets, please make a _____ under her post or simply _____ her a message.

Self-check



Check in



Tag Friends

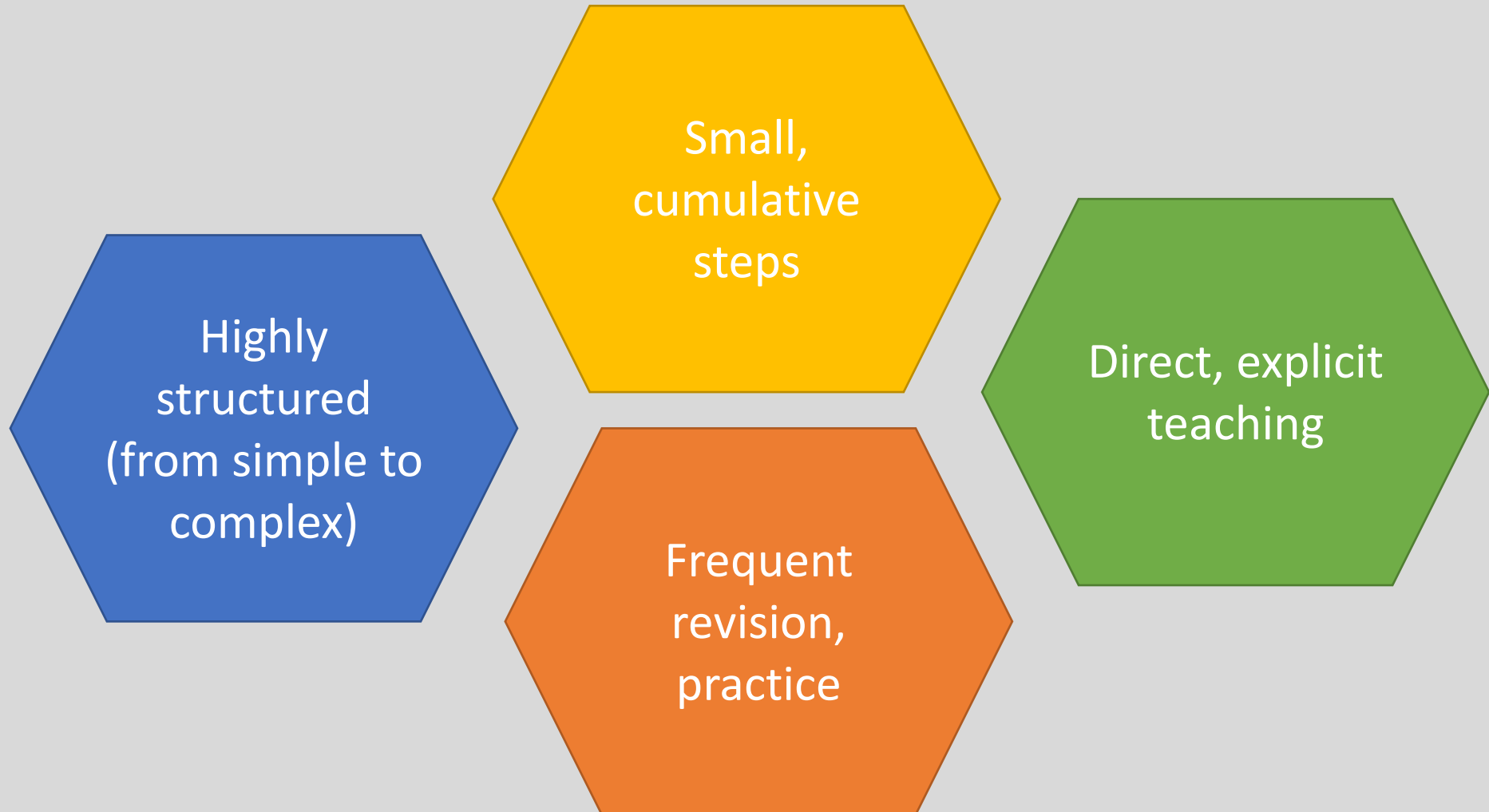
Multi-sensory teaching methods



Using multiple
sensory
channels



Components of multi-sensory teaching



Multi-modality

aids comprehension
(Liu & Todd, 2014)

helps remember
more information
(Kozan, et. al, 2015)

beneficial for L2
speakers with
dyslexia – if text is
difficult (Kosak-
Babuder et al., 2017)

assists vocabulary
acquisition
(Brown et al., 2008)

- facilitates accurate word recognition and the retrieval of lexical information,
- frees up working memory resources for text comprehension,
- text is processed both through visual and auditory channels

- Read-aloud
- Sub-titles
- Text-to-speech software
- Visualization
- Avoiding sensory overload

Explicit teaching and awareness raising

Incidental learning is slow and requires a lot of exposure

Attentional resources are strongly linked to working memory capacity (Indrarathne & Kormos, 2017)

Dyslexic students have difficulties with implicit learning especially if the material is complex

Important role of guided attention and discovery (Indrarathne et al., 2018)

- Phonological and orthographic awareness training
 - Morphological awareness
 - Syntactic awareness
 - Textual awareness (macro & micro-structure)
- both in L1 and L2 if possible

Illustration

1
2
3



TASK 1/A. Listen to/Read the text again. Focus on the words in green. They answer the question: How often?
Order them according to frequency: from never to always.

She **usually** gets up at 7

She **always** has breakfast.

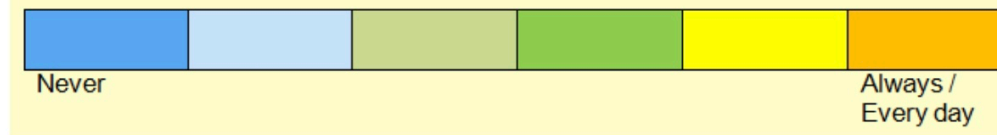
Before she leaves home, she **always** finds time to play with her cats,...

She does exercise **every day**,

At 11.00 , she **sometimes** has brunch with her friends.

She also **often** spends time talking to her family over the phone.

Taylor is a very busy person and **rarely** spends time in the kitchen.



Self-check

Illustration



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TASK 1. Listen the phrases and match the right phrase to the picture.

1/10

Click on the right picture.

TAP TO START!

Oldalainkon HTTP-sütiket használunk a jobb működésért.

Remaining Principles of Universal Design

6: Provide options for executive functions

- 6.1 Guide appropriate goal-setting
- 6.2 Support planning and strategy development
- 6.3 Facilitate managing information and resources
- 6.4 Enhance capacity for monitoring progress

7: Provide options for recruiting interest

- 7.1 Optimize individual choice and autonomy
- 7.2 Optimize relevance, value, and authenticity
- 7.3 Minimize threats and distractions

8: Provide options for sustaining effort and persistence

- 8.1 Heighten salience of goals and objectives
- 8.2 Vary demands and resources to optimize challenge
- 8.3 Foster collaboration and community
- 8.4 Increase mastery-oriented feedback

9: Provide options for self-regulation

- 9.1 Promote expectations and beliefs that optimize motivation
- 9.2 Facilitate personal coping skills and strategies
- 9.3 Develop self-assessment and reflection

Based on Timpe-Laughlin and Laughlin (2018)

Illustration



GROUP PROJECT *Messy Friday* board game



What is the aim of the project?



Design a *Messy Friday* board game.
It is Friday. The kids at Green Valley Primary School have a busy day. They have their regular classes in the morning, but the fancy dress ball is in the evening. They have a lot to do, but things always seem to go wrong somehow. Help them finish all their tasks and have a good time at the party. Play the game.



What will you need?



Cardboard paper, coloured post-it, stickers, permanent markers, scissors, pictures related to school life, boardgame pieces, dice



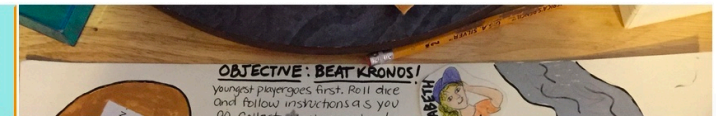
Madrona Independent School Board Game Project:
<https://madronaschool.com/board-game-project/>



How should you go about it?



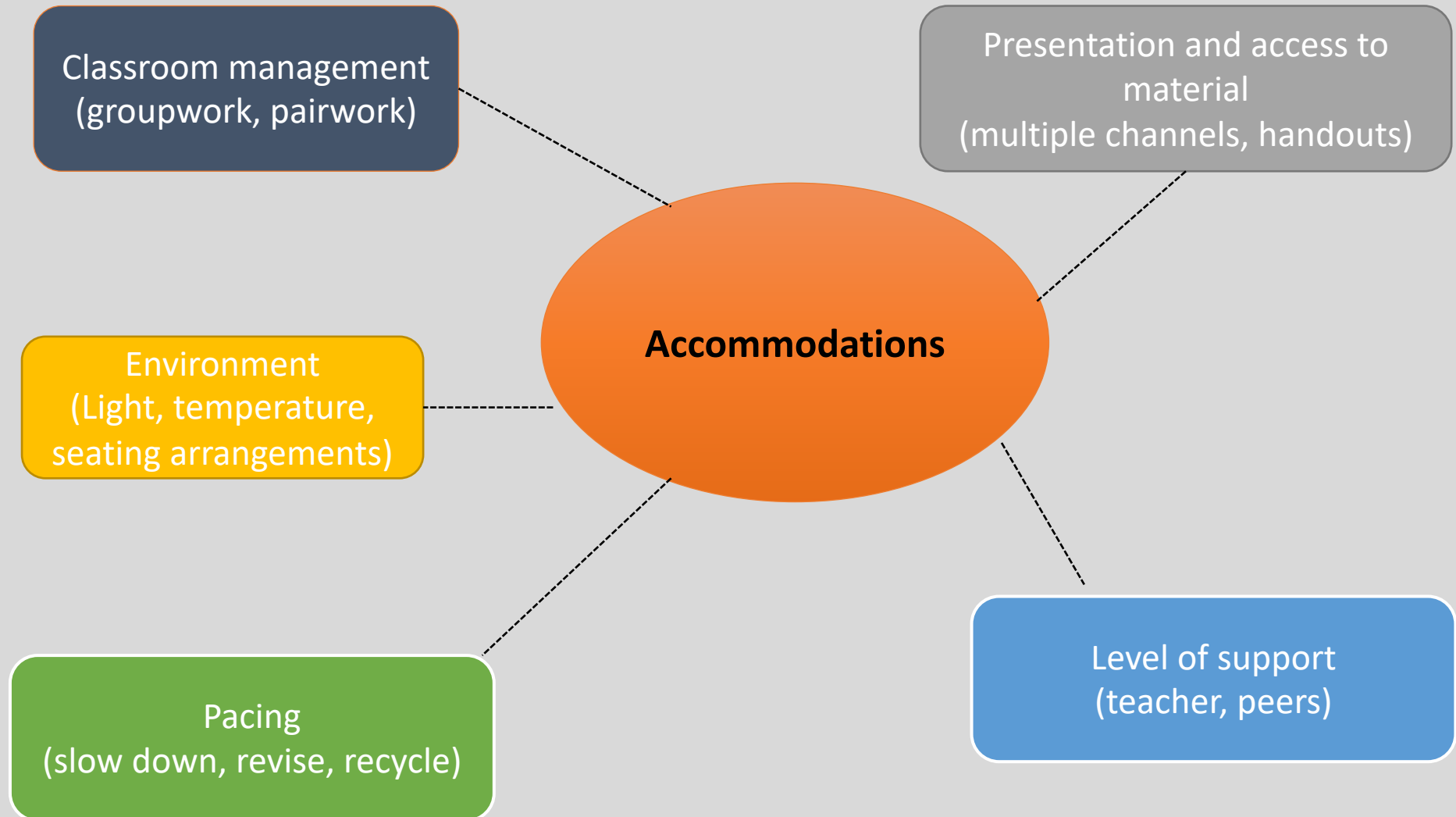
1. Design the format of the game board. It can be a round shaped clock with the hours indicating the fields. Or it can be square shaped regular game board.

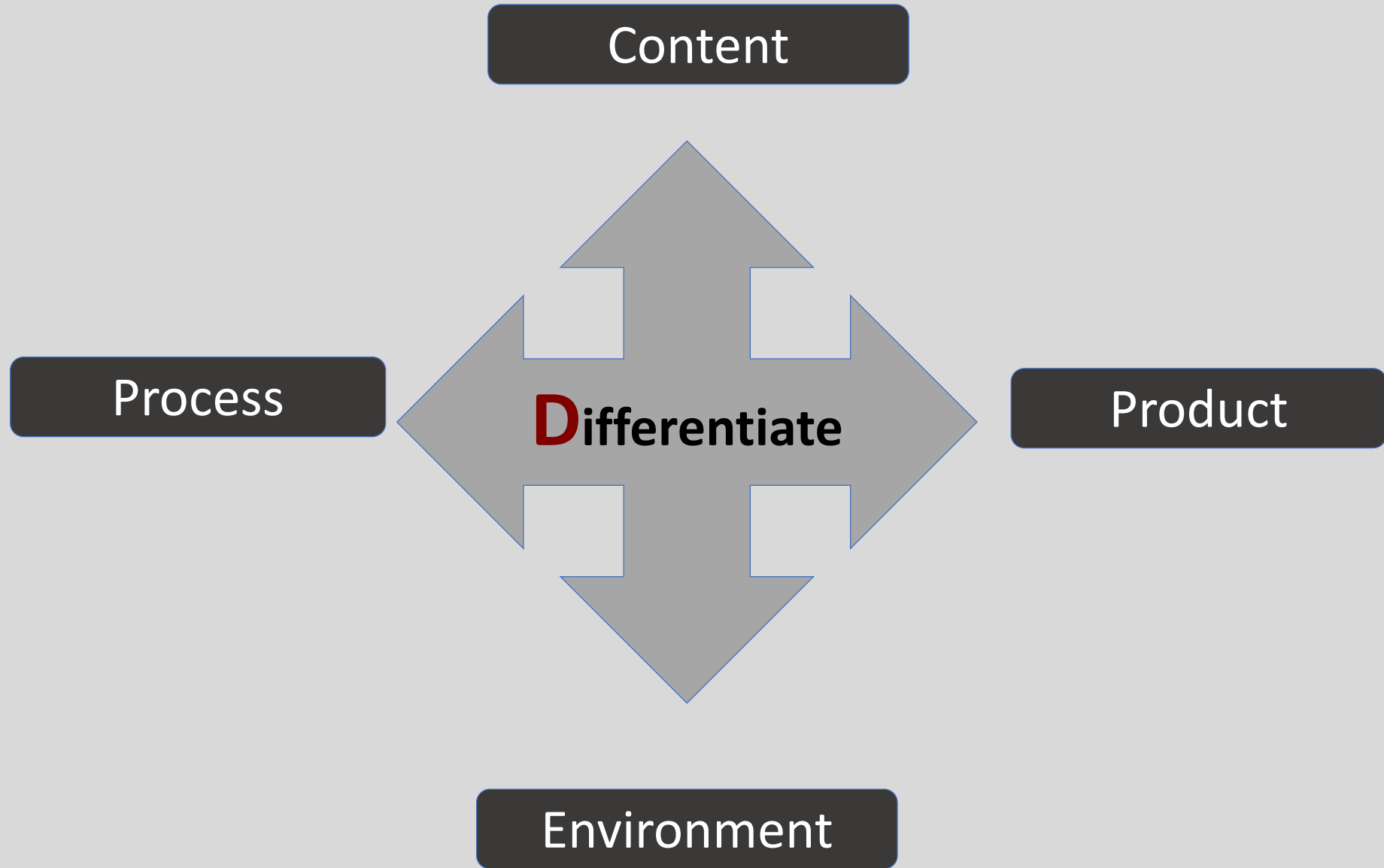


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What can we accommodate?



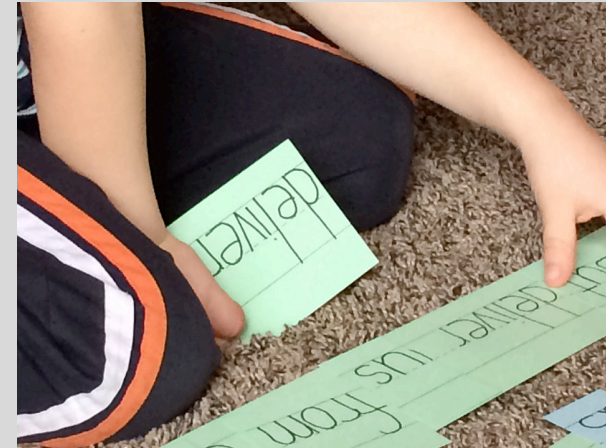


Differentiation within tasks

- Students complete only odd-numbered questions or specifically selected items
- Teacher provides responses to several items and the student completes the rest.
- Divide a worksheet into sections and student does a specific section only

Differentiation across tasks or task types

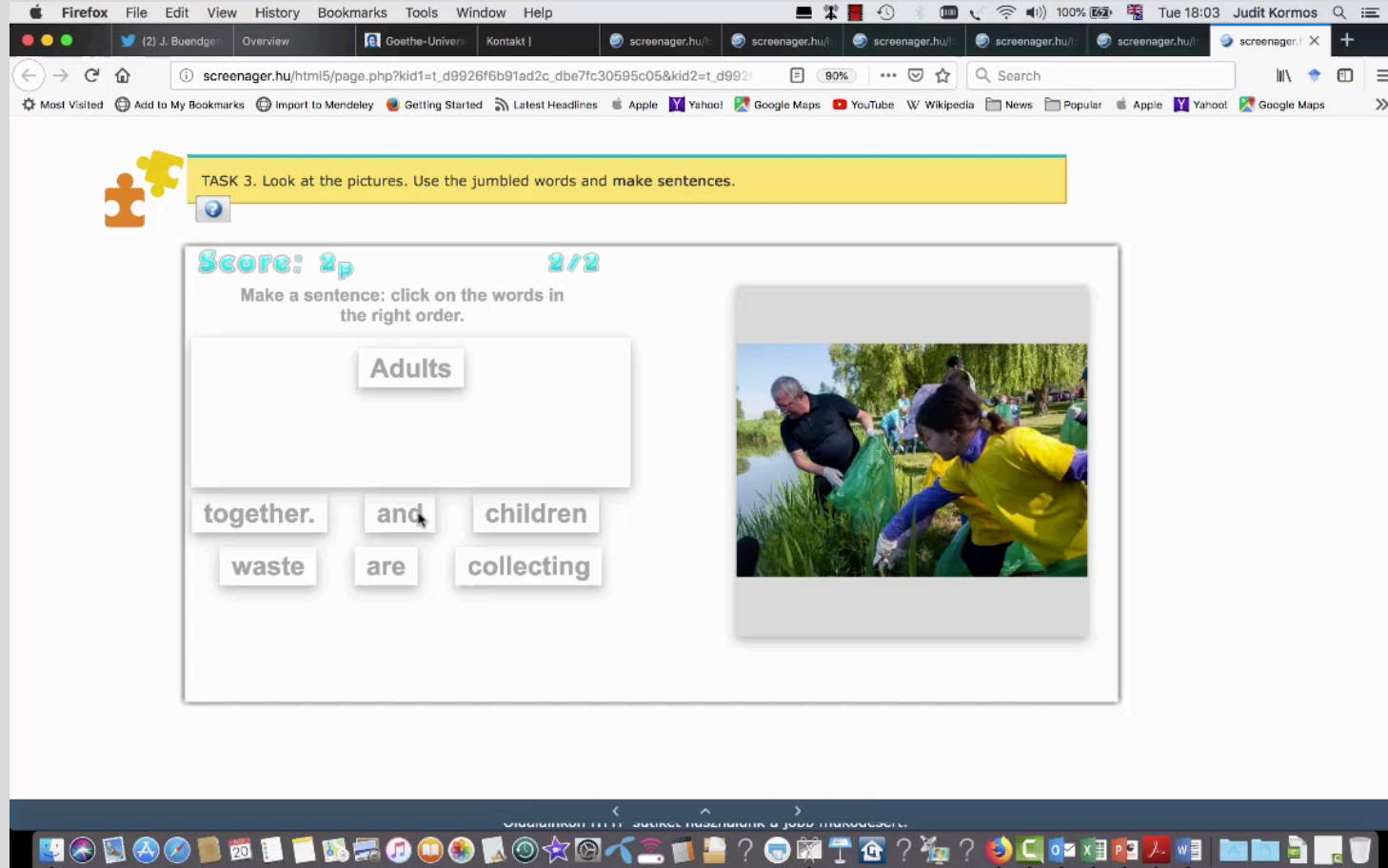
- Students listen to a text instead of/while reading it
- Students underline, match, select possible answers rather than writing down the answer
- Choice of presentation mode (e.g. spoken, written)



General tips for grammar and vocabulary task design

- Start by demonstrating meaning, use visual tools and auditory information
- Use colour coding
- Always move from recognition to production
- Initially use matching, underlining tasks, complement these by visualization, movement
- Then move on to production: production can start with arranging things in order (e.g. letters of a word, word order in grammar)

Illustration



Vocabulary teaching tasks

- Start by teaching meaning, then pronunciation and spelling
- Teach irregularities systematically but avoid teaching all the irregular forms in one block
- Break up longer words into smaller units
- Avoid teaching similar sounding words and words that can be easily confused together
- Consider how many words students can remember at a time and how much practice is needed. Concrete words, nouns, shorter words are easier to learn remember than abstract words, verbs, adjectives and longer words
- Approx. 10 exposures to remember meaning, and another 5-7 exposures to learn additional information



Vocabulary teaching tasks cont.

- Teach core meaning first, secondary and additional meaning should be taught once core meaning is acquired
- Use miming, tracing words in the air, on paper, use drawings, pictures
- Give students opportunity to create memory aids (e.g. similar sounding words in their first language, a story to aid recall etc.)

Grammar teaching tasks

- Present grammatical constructions in context and focus on what they mean first
- Use visual aids such as timelines, diagrams, highlighting, colour coding
- Use guided discovery and follow it up with explicit explanation and clarification.
- Need for practice: some traditional drills but vary them
- Spaced repetition, with interval between practice sessions
- Start with controlled practice such as matching, filling in words and then move on to free practice and creative use.
- Revise regularly

Illustration



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1
2
3



TASK 1/A. Listen to/Read the text again. Focus on the words in green. They answer the question: How often?
Order them according to frequency: from never to always.

She **usually** gets up at 7

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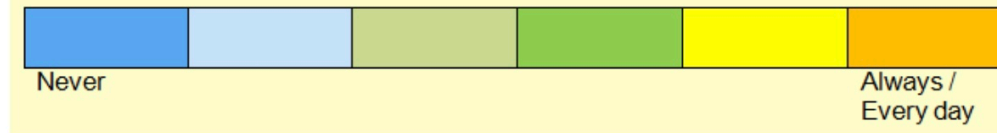
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Taylor is a very busy person and **rarely** spends time in the kitchen.



Self-check

Recommendations for reading and listening task design

- Few unfamiliar words and grammar structures in the text
- Pre-teach some unfamiliar words; provide a gloss (either translation, picture illustration, definition in English)
- Increase the length of the text gradually
- Break down input texts into smaller sections and consider a follow-up task after each section
- Create a need for reading/listening by setting some meaningful task that students will do with what they heard or listened to
- Follow up tasks should be simple: e.g. short answers, underlining, filling in charts, diagrams
- Use multi-sensory tasks for follow up such as drawing



Tips for reading task design

- Pay attention the appropriate layout of the texts (font size, spacing, paragraphing) colours, add illustrations, pictures, diagrams
- Include pre-reading tasks (e.g. guessing from title; skimming or scanning to get main ideas)
- Include tasks that develop reading/listening strategies (e.g. predicting, finding/getting main idea, working out the meaning of unfamiliar words, inferring hidden meaning)
- Allow students to listen while they read



Illustration



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Digital English and German task bank for 4th to 8th class dyslexic learners



TASK 3. How much time do you spend at school? What time do you think students from other countries start school every day? **Listen to/read** the text. **Choose** the names of the countries for each question!

0:00 / 1:08

Do you think sometimes that your school starts too early? Do you wonder if students in other countries spend so much time at school? Or maybe if they have more freedom? Well, let me try to comfort you. In many countries, the school day starts at 8 a.m. every day, for example in the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and in many schools in the United States. One of the exceptions is the United Kingdom, where students start school one hour later. Lucky ones! So, let's see how many hours students spend at school in these countries. Students leave quite early in the USA. When the clock strikes 2, they are free to go home and enjoy the long afternoon. Similarly, students in Poland and the Czech Republic leave school between 2 and 3 p.m. In the UK, classes usually end between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m. It often depends on the specific school and the day of the week. What about our friends from Hungary then? Well, it turns out that at most Hungarian schools, students finish their lessons at around 4 p.m. Poor things!



ovřesky, Králova, ZŠ Sirotkova, Brno, Czech Republic
Wikipedia



School starts at 8 in

- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ United Kindgom
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☐ USA



School starts at 9 in

- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☐ United Kindgom
- ☐ USA
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Hungary

Tips for listening task design

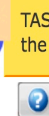
- Add visual information
- Gradual increase in the speed and length of texts
- Give enough time to read tasks that check comprehension
- Don't do a while-listening task on first listening.
- Set listening tasks for the second listening
- Make note-taking while listening optional



Illustration



Do you know the word "responsibility"? Watch the following video to see how teens describe it.



TASK 1/A. Choose the tasks that the teens in the video are responsible for. Click on the first circle, if they mentioned the task, and on the second circle if they didn't.



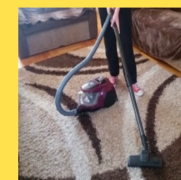
☐ ☐ take care of animals around the house

Self-check



☐ ☐ make the bed

Self-check



☐ ☐ Hoover the carpet

Self-check



☐ ☐ do the washing up

Self-check



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Digital English and German task bank for 4th to 8th class dyslexic learners

Tips for speaking and writing task design

- Gradual development of response
- Build up confidence by allowing short responses at lower levels
- Give explicit and clear explanation of how to carry out tasks
- Provide a model of task (use colour coding in the model).
- Review vocabulary and syntactic structures before the task
- Use multimedia tools
- Include opportunities for sharing/showcasing
- Consider peer feedback or self-assessment



Tips for speaking task design

- Allow time to formulate response
- Allow students to rehearse in pairs/small groups
- Allow learners to use aids (e.g. note cards/vocabulary cards) while speaking



Illustration



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TASK 1/C. Send a video message about your family to a Czech exchange student who is coming to stay with you.

Listen to Tom again. **Stop** the recording after each sentence. **Say** a sentence about your family. Then **record** the full video message at one go. **Upload** your video to the online class platform. The sample sentences can help you.



Hi, I am Tom. I am 11 now.
Hi, I am and I am now.

This is my family.
My father is years old. His
name is My mother is
..... Her name is
I've got a sister and a brother.
I've got a sister.
I've got a brother.
I haven't got a brother or a sister.

My sister, is
..... years old.
My brother, is
.....
And they are my grandparents.
Grandpa's name is
He is my father's father.
He is
My grandmother's name is
.....
She is



Tips for writing task design

- Gradual introduction of writing
- Include planning activities such as brainstorming, creating mind-maps, outlines
- Make planning multi-sensory e.g. organize ideas by manipulation of shapes and colours
- Enough time for writing
- Break up the task into smaller sub-tasks
- Allow students to use aids for writing
- Set a specific linguistic focus in the writing task (e.g. ask students to pay attention to the use of past tense)
- Consider the use of check-lists to guide learners and assist in self-evaluation



Materials design and evaluation

Learning and cultural principles:

Do the task develop targeted language, intercultural skills and social skills?

Do the targeted skills/knowledge match the level of proficiency of the students?

Topic content and activities

Comprehensibility of input texts

Enjoyability/interest

Age-relevance of tasks

Authenticity of the tasks

Motivating power

Are the tasks achievable and suitable for students with SpLDs?

Are the tasks flexible so that they can be adapted to the given context?

Are tasks sequenced logically?

Are tasks doable within the given time-frame?

Is there sufficient opportunity for revision?

Materials design and evaluation cont.



INSTRUCTIONS



**CLARITY OF
INSTRUCTIONS**



DESIGN AND LAYOUT



CLARITY OF LAYOUT



**QUALITY OF VISUAL
INTERFACE/VISUAL
APPEAL OF MATERIALS**



EASE OF NAVIGATION

Universal design: Overview of 9 principles

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- Provide options for **expression and communication**
- Provide options for **executive functions**

Provide Multiple Means of Engagement

- Provide options for recruiting **interest**
- Provide options for sustaining **effort and persistence**
- Provide options for **self-regulation**

Obstacles

- **Practicalities:** issues with software, printing, projection, sound etc.
- **Resources:** financial and time
- **Large number of considerations** to take into account
- **Beliefs** about teaching
- **Lack of training** and practice
- Lack of opportunities for **collaboration**





Partners

Institutions:



University of Miskolc (coordinator), Miskolc, Hungary

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Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

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Lingua-Met General Partnership

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Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

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Navigates Unlimited Partnership

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University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

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University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

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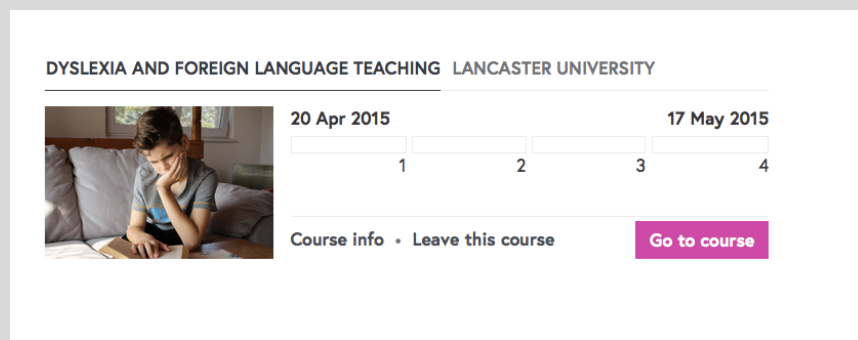
Thank you for your attention



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More resources



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