

COMMUNICATION CHECKLIST

(Complete through observation and learning walks, reference to checklist of object cues, AAC and PECS, reference to communication plans and discussion with teaching/support staff)

ADULT STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT STUDENTSS COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	GOOD	OUTSTANDING
ATTENTION and LISTENING			
Activities are designed to hold students attention	 No personalization of activities Limited multi-sensory opportunities No clear expectations given to students regarding attention at beginning of activity 	 □ Activities are personalized according to interests of majority of students in class □ Activities are multi-sensory □ Expectations of students needing to attend are made explicit at the beginning of each activity 	 □ Activities are personalized according to individual interests of students □ Activities are multi- sensory □ Expectations of students needing to attend are made explicit at the beginning of each activity □ Adult is aware of each student's level of attention and knows how to support it/develop it further. Using strategies such as calling out names to refocus, having activities of shorter intervals
Adult gets down to students level when interacting with them	 No attempt made to get down to students level Adult speaks to a student when student is obviously distracted (i.e. looking away) 	 Adult is at students level when communicating with them Adult gets students attention before communicating with them 	 Adult is at students level when communicating when them (at eye level) Adult uses range of strategies to get students attention before communicating with them (e.g. Makaton, verbal prompt, physical prompt)
Adult gives students choice within adult-led activities	☐ No opportunity given for students to make a choice	 Students given one or two opportunities to make a choice in an activity using correct level (e.g photographs, symbol, object) 	☐ Students given three or more opportunities to make a choice in an activity using correct level (e.g photographs, symbol, object)
Use of reward system for attention and listening	☐ No or inconsistent use of reinforcement systems	 □ Use of a visual reinforcement system on a 1:1 basis (if needed) □ Adult gives group of students general praise for 'good looking', 'good listening' and 'good waiting' in group environment. 	 Use of visual reinforcement system for individual students in group environment (if needed) Adult gives individual students specific praise for 'good looking', 'good listening' and 'good waiting' in group environment



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UNDERSTANDING			
Visual supports are used by adults to support students understanding	 Adult only uses visual timetable and/or now/next board when teaching Pictorial visual supports too abstract for students or too small Students attention not drawn to visual supports Very limited Makaton signing is used and/or Makaton signs from Stages 1-4 vocabulary is signed inaccurately 	 □ A range of visual supports used, including videos, real life objects, photos, symbols. Refer to object cues procedure □ Adult aware of each student's level of symbolic understanding (refer to object cues document) □ Students attention drawn to visual supports using physical, Makaton sign and/or verbal prompts □ Key words are signed in Makaton. Ratio of signs/words is +25% 	 □ Visual supports are differentiated for specific students (i.e. some students shown objects, others shown symbols) (refer to object cues document). Refer to object cues procedure □ Adult aware of each student's level of symbolic understanding and knows how to support it/develop it further □ Students attention drawn to visual supports using physical, Makaton sign and/or verbal prompts □ Key words, specific topic vocabulary and structure words are accurately signed in Makaton or with appropriate visuals. Ratio of signs/words is +40%
Verbal instructions are at the appropriate keyword level for each student	 Instructions too simple or difficult When students don't follow instruction, adult 'takes over' Adult unaware of individual students key word levels 	 Instructions differentiated for each student. Language is limited where possible Students supported by adult but with incorrect prompting level Adult aware of individual students key word levels 	 Instructions differentiated for each student Students supported to follow verbal instructions using appropriate level of prompting Adult and support staff aware of individual students key word levels Adults know how to step up/down instructions
Adults ask genuine questions at the right Blank's Level that extend students thinking, without overquestioning	 □ Questions too simple or difficult □ Adult unaware of individual students Blank's levels 	 □ Questions differentiated for each student □ Adult aware of individual students Blank's levels 	 Questions differentiated for each student Questions aimed at testing students understanding of a word/concept allow students to answer by pointing to symbol/object, rather than having to give an expressive response Adult and support staff aware of individual students Blank's levels Adults know how to step up/down questions



	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	GOOD	OUTSTANDING
EXPRESSION			
Vocabulary explicitly taught at beginning of lesson	□ No explicit discussion of targeted vocabulary at beginning of lesson □ Inconsistent vocabulary used (i.e. different word to represent same concept for example interchange 'take away' and 'subtract') □ Adults teach new vocabulary and new concept at the same time (e.g. using zoo animal names when teaching counting, if student cannot name animals and is learning to count)	 Explicit discussion of vocabulary at beginning of lesson, including reference to Makaton and/or visual symbols for new vocabulary Consistent vocabulary used (e.g. same word used all the time when teaching new concepts for example 'take away' is used but not 'minus' or 'subtract') Adults teach either new vocabulary or a new concept in a lesson, but not both 	 Explicit discussion of vocabulary at beginning of lesson, including reference to Makaton and/or visual symbols - with reference made to word wall and previous teaching Consistent vocabulary used (e.g. same word used all the time when teaching new concepts for example 'take away' is used but not 'minus' or 'subtract'): if inconsistent vocabulary used, students attention is drawn to words being synonyms Vocabulary is taught using colour coded methods (e.g. Colourful Semantics).
Students AAC needs are provided for within lesson	Adult unaware of how student expressively communicates (Objects of Reference, PECS, Makaton, using a high tech AAC device, verbally) No or limited opportunities (<1 per 20 mins) provided for student to practise/use their AAC in the lesson	Adult aware of how student expressively communicates (Objects cues, PECS, Makaton, high tech AAC device, verbally) Adult supports student using PECS/high tech device at the right level (incl. use of attributes and/or different sentence starters) Requests or comments that students make using AAC are responded to appropriately (i.e. honoured or given social reinforcement) Adult supports student to imitate/produce/combine Makaton signs, as appropriate Some opportunities (2-3 per 20 mins) provided for student to practise/use AAC in the lesson	 □ Adult aware of how student expressively communicates (Objects of Reference, PECS, Makaton, using a high tech AAC device, verbally) □ Adult supports students using PECS at the right level, including use of correct prompting strategies and Error Correct Procedures, and gives students opportunities to extend skills □ Requests or comments that students make using AAC are responded to appropriately (i.e. honoured or given social reinforcement) □ Adult supports students to imitate/produce/combine Makaton signs, as appropriate □ Frequent opportunities (>4 per 20 mins) provided for student to practise/use their AAC in the lesson



Adult models and encourages verbal language appropriate to the students' needs	 □ Language modelled is too simple to extend students language □ Language modelled is too complex for students to imitate 	□ Language modelled extends students vocabulary by adding one word to what he/she has said (e.g. student says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'more ball') □ Language modelled back to students corrects grammar (e.g. student says 'Jo read', adult says 'yes, Jo is reading') □ Adult supports students to combine words, if appropriate, using Makaton sign and sentence completion prompts □ Adult knows students expressive communication targets and gives students opportunities to achieve target in lesson □ Language modelled extends students vocabulary by adding one word to what he/she has said (e.g. student says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled extends student says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled extends students says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled extends students says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled extends students says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled extends student says 'ball', adult says 'throwing ball' or 'I want ball') □ Language modelled back to students corrects grammar (e.g. student says 'yes, Jo is grading') □ Adult supports students to combine words, if appropriate, using more complex resources to prompt (e.g. Colourful Semantics or Shape Coding) □ Adult knows students expressive communication targets, giving students many opportunities to achieve target in lesson and stepping up/down demands in response to student. (refer to prompting sheet)
Adults support students to answer questions	 □ Students given no time and/or support to answer questions independently □ No awareness of processing speed 	 □ Students given time to reply to question and supported by sentence completion/meaning or sound prompts to answer a question they find difficult □ Some awareness of processing speed □ Students given time and supported by a range of prompts to answer questions they find difficult □ Students given opportunity to request help before prompts given □ Specific praise given for language students used in answering questions ('I like the way you put 2 words together' or 'I like the way you told me who is in the picture') □ Full awareness of processing speed
COMMUNICATION ENVIRO		Only Widgit/CIP symbols used (i.e. no Sparklebox, Boardmaker or Makaton symbols)
□ Not too many visual dis□ Minimise unnecessary i	-	ul positioning of students Clearly defined work areas cation plans displayed in class