

Special Education Math Lesson Plans

Comprehension- Monday March 17, 2014								
Groups	SWBAT identify how Yoon is feeling at different points of the book by discussing with peers.							
XII: AP, CB, TP 3:00-3:30 UMD: DP, SA, TD 2:30-3:00	Mini-Modeling Lesson	Key Questions						
	Slide 1: NWEA Warm-Up Today our new book is called My Name is Yoon. Does this book look literary or informational? How do you know? Do you think this is fiction or nonfiction? How do you know? Begin reading, stop at page 2 where you see Yoon's name. Ask: Where is Yoon from? How do you know? Model how to underline the sentence that is evidence for the answer. Ask: What do we do with important information or an answer to a question in a text? (Yes, we underline the sentence or part in the text)	Does this book look literary or informational? How do you know? Do you think this is fiction or nonfiction? How do you know? Where is Yoon from? How do you know? What do we do with important information or an answer to a question in a text? How does Yoon feel about America? How do you know? Ask: Infer how Yoon is feeling in class this first day. Underline the sentence or sentences that you used as evidence. Example answers: Yoon felt sad because she couldn't understand the words that her teacher were saying. She felt mad because she didn't want to want her name Yoon. The evidence says she wrote cat on every line.						
Instruction Delivery: XII: parallel teaching UMD: small group								
Vocabulary	Guided Practice	Show What You Know (IP/Assessment)						
Winds of Change Feelings	Ask: Infer how Yoon feels about her name written in English. How do you know? Script: Let's practice together finding the evidence. The author doesn't tell us how she is feeling, but we can look for clues that tell us how she is feeling. Underline the part that says I wrinkled my nose. This tells me that she doesn't like it. Continue reading on page 5 (Yoon is sitting at the table with her father and mother.) Ask: How does Yoon feel about America? How do you know? Reread the first paragraph slowly and have students touch their head when they hear or see evidence. (Students should touch their head when they hear the sentences I did not want to learn the new way. I wanted to go back home to Korea. I did not like America.) Underline the sections above. Read page 7 with the CAT on the board. Ask: Infer how Yoon is feeling in class this first day. Underline the sentence or sentences that you used as evidence.	Infer how Yoon is feeling in class this first day. Underline the sentence or sentences that you used as evidence.						
IEP Objective: By ____, when given grade-level literary text, student will ask and answer questions about key details in the text for an accuracy of at least 80%.		<table><tr><td>2</td><td>Student identifies that Yoon is upset using evidence.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Student identifies that Yoon is upset, but doesn't underline the evidence.</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Student does not identify that Yoon is upset.</td></tr></table> Potential Misunderstandings: If students can't identify how Yoon is feeling identify a piece of evidence, such as she couldn't understand the words her teacher was saying and ask: How would she feel if she couldn't understand?	2	Student identifies that Yoon is upset using evidence.	1	Student identifies that Yoon is upset, but doesn't underline the evidence.	0	Student does not identify that Yoon is upset.
2	Student identifies that Yoon is upset using evidence.							
1	Student identifies that Yoon is upset, but doesn't underline the evidence.							
0	Student does not identify that Yoon is upset.							

Special education math lesson plans are essential tools for educators working with students who have diverse learning needs. These plans help create structured, engaging, and effective learning experiences tailored to individual student requirements. Developing special education math lesson plans requires careful consideration of various factors, including the students' specific disabilities, their learning styles, and the curriculum standards.

Understanding the Needs of Special Education Students

Before creating a math lesson plan, it is crucial to understand the unique needs of special education students. This understanding helps educators design lessons that are both accessible and challenging. Here are some key considerations:

1. Individualized Learning Plans (IEPs)

Every student in a special education setting typically has an Individualized Education Plan (IEP). An IEP includes specific goals tailored to the student's needs, which can guide the development of lesson plans. Key components include:

- Present levels of performance: Understanding where the student currently stands in their math skills.
- Goals and objectives: Setting measurable goals to be achieved within a specific time frame.

- Accommodations and modifications: Identifying the necessary adjustments to support the student's learning.

2. Learning Styles

Different students have different learning preferences. Some may excel with visual aids, while others benefit from auditory or kinesthetic experiences. Understanding these learning styles can help in designing lesson plans that engage all students effectively.

Creating Special Education Math Lesson Plans

When developing lesson plans, the following structure can provide a comprehensive framework that caters to the diverse needs of special education students.

1. Set Clear Objectives

Clearly defined objectives help both teachers and students understand the expected outcomes of the lesson. Objectives should be SMART:

- Specific: Clearly define what students will learn.
- Measurable: Specify how learning will be assessed.
- Achievable: Ensure objectives are realistic considering the students' abilities.
- Relevant: Align objectives with students' IEP goals.
- Time-bound: Set a timeframe for achieving the objectives.

2. Choose Appropriate Materials

Selecting the right materials is critical in special education math lesson plans. Materials should be engaging and suitable for the students' developmental levels. Possible resources include:

- Manipulatives: Tools such as blocks, counters, or number lines that help students visualize mathematical concepts.
- Visual aids: Posters, charts, and diagrams that reinforce learning.
- Technology: Interactive applications or software designed for special education that cater to various learning styles.

3. Design Engaging Activities

Engagement is vital for effective learning, especially for students with disabilities. Here are some ideas for activities:

- **Hands-on activities:** Use manipulatives for addition, subtraction, and geometry to allow students to physically interact with the concepts.
- **Games:** Incorporate math games that promote social interaction while practicing skills, such as bingo or math board games.
- **Real-life applications:** Use scenarios from everyday life, such as shopping or cooking, to teach math concepts in context.

4. Incorporate Various Teaching Strategies

Different strategies can enhance learning for students with diverse needs. Consider the following approaches:

- Direct instruction: Explicitly teach new concepts using clear and straightforward language.
- Scaffolding: Break down tasks into smaller, manageable steps, providing support as needed.
- Peer tutoring: Pair students with peers who can model skills and provide encouragement.
- Differentiation: Adjust the complexity of tasks to match each student's level of understanding.

5. Assess Understanding

Assessment is an integral part of any lesson plan. For special education students, assessments should be varied and flexible. Consider the following methods:

- Formative assessments: Use informal assessments, such as observation and questioning, throughout the lesson to gauge understanding.
- Summative assessments: Implement tests or projects at the end of a unit to assess mastery of concepts.
- Alternative assessments: Consider portfolios or performance tasks that allow students to demonstrate their understanding in various ways.

Sample Special Education Math Lesson Plan

To illustrate how to implement these strategies, here's a sample lesson plan on basic addition for a classroom of special education students.

Lesson Title:

Introduction to Addition with Manipulatives

Grade Level:

2nd Grade

Objectives:

- Students will understand the concept of addition.
- Students will be able to solve simple addition problems using manipulatives.

Materials:

- Counting blocks
- Addition flashcards
- Visual aids (charts showing addition concepts)
- Whiteboard and markers

Procedure:

1. **Introduction (10 minutes):** Begin with a discussion about what addition means. Use visual aids to explain.
2. **Direct Instruction (15 minutes):** Demonstrate addition using counting blocks. Show how to combine groups of blocks to find the total.
3. **Guided Practice (15 minutes):** Have students work with a partner to solve addition problems using blocks.
4. **Independent Practice (15 minutes):** Provide students with addition flashcards and have them solve problems individually with blocks.
5. **Closure (5 minutes):** Recap what was learned and ask students to share one thing they enjoyed about the lesson.

Assessment:

- Observe students during guided and independent practice to assess their understanding.
- Collect completed flashcards to evaluate individual progress.

Conclusion

Creating effective **special education math lesson plans** is essential for meeting the unique needs of students with disabilities. By understanding individual student requirements, setting clear

objectives, selecting appropriate materials, designing engaging activities, and assessing understanding, educators can facilitate meaningful learning experiences. With the right approach, special education students can develop essential math skills and build confidence in their abilities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are some effective strategies for adapting math lesson plans for students with learning disabilities?

Effective strategies include using manipulatives to provide hands-on experiences, breaking down tasks into smaller steps, incorporating visual aids, utilizing technology such as educational apps, and providing additional time for tasks.

How can I integrate real-world applications into special education math lesson plans?

Integrating real-world applications can be done by using everyday scenarios, such as shopping or cooking, to teach concepts like addition, subtraction, and measurement. This makes learning relevant and helps students understand the practical use of math.

What resources are available for creating engaging math lesson plans for special education?

Resources include websites like Teachers Pay Teachers for downloadable materials, educational apps that focus on math skills, special education blogs for lesson ideas, and professional development courses focusing on differentiated instruction in math.

How can I assess the progress of students with disabilities in math effectively?

Progress can be assessed through a variety of means such as informal observations, portfolio assessments showcasing student work over time, one-on-one interviews to gauge understanding, and using modified standardized tests that accommodate specific needs.

What role does collaboration with other professionals play in developing special education math lesson plans?

Collaboration with special education teachers, speech therapists, and occupational therapists can enhance lesson plans by incorporating diverse strategies and insights. This teamwork ensures that lesson plans are holistic, addressing various aspects of learning and development.

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