

Strategies for Teaching

based-on Autism Research

CEC 2019











Six Curriculum Areas

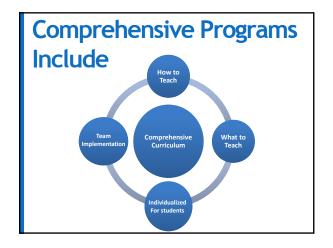
- · Expressive language
- Receptive language
- · Spontaneous language
- · Functional routines
- · Pre-academic skills
- · Play and social interaction concepts

11 Established Treatments

FROM THE NATIONAL STANDARDS PROJECT

- Comprehensive treatment packages
 -Comprehensive behavioral treatment for young children (Discrete Trial Training)
- 2. Antecedent package (ABA, positive behavior supports)
- 3. Behavioral package (ABA, positive behavior supports, token systems)
- 4. Pivotal Response Training
- Schedules
- 6. Self-management (promoting independence)

- 7. Peer training package
- **8.** Joint attention intervention (respond or initiate joint attention)
- 9. Modeling (imitation of target behavior)
- 10. Naturalistic teaching strategies (child-directed to teach functional skills)
- 11. Story-based Intervention Package



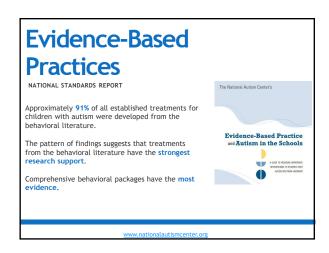


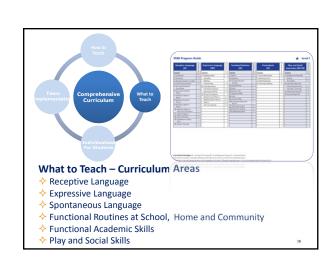
Research in the last four decades has shown that students with ASD can learn to communicate using behavioral principles.

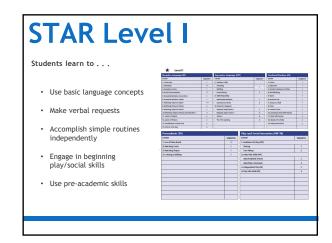
Parents, school district administrators, and leading voices in the literature have increasingly called for more intensive programs for students with ASD.

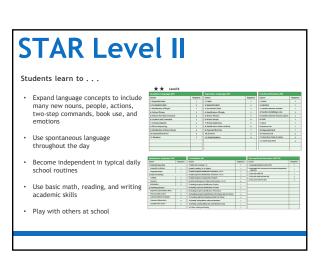
Current experts in the field consistently document the need for a behaviorally-based educational program for students with autism.

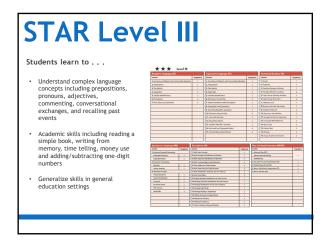
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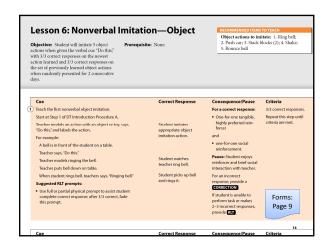












Discrete Trial Training

Helps Students Learn . . .

- · Receptive language and academic skills
- To connect words to objects, people, and activities
- Discriminate between visual stimuli and auditory stimuli



Pivotal Response Training

Helps Students Learn . . .

- Expressive language, and play and social interaction skills
- To use language in naturalistic settings
- · Joint play activities
- To understand the relationship between people and objects
- · How to interact with others

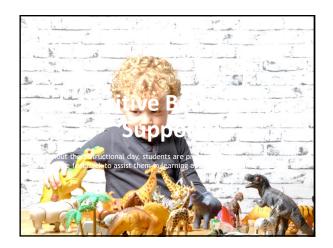


Functional Routines

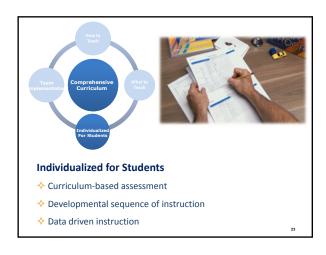
Help Students Learn . . .

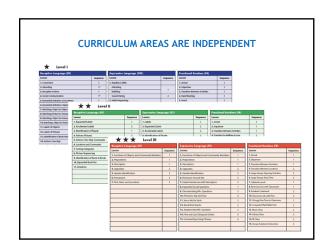
- To generalize skills taught using Discrete Trial Training and Pivotal Response Training
- Independence
- Activities that have a beginning, middle, and end
 - Examples: arrival, individual seatwork, eating lunch, etc.
- That the functional outcome of the routine serves as the reinforcer (i.e. obtains lunch during the "Eating Lunch" routine)

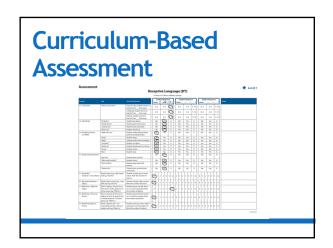


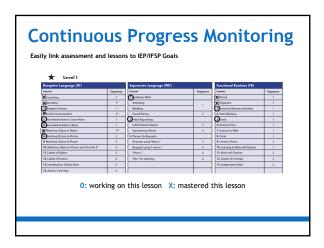


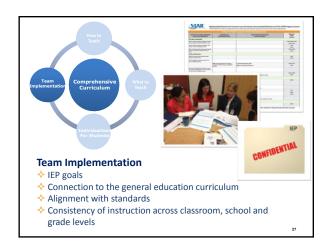


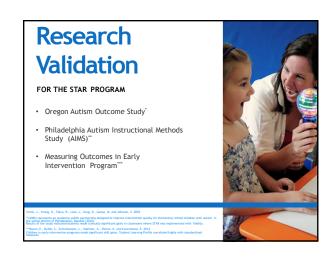


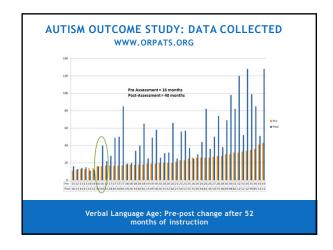








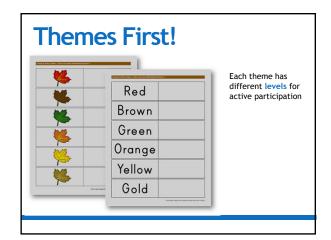


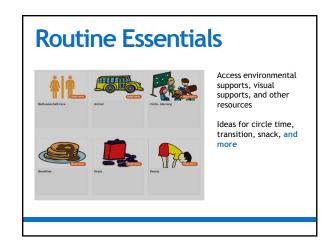




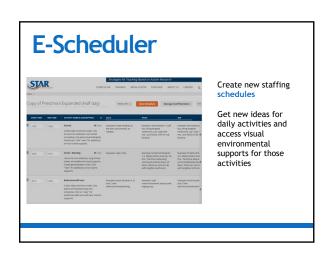








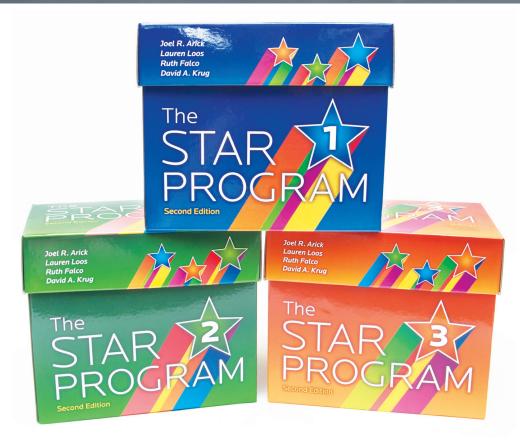






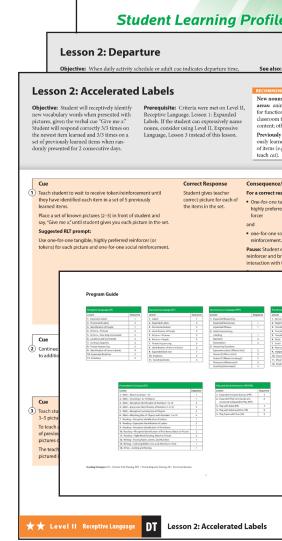


The STAR Program



The STAR Program is a comprehensive, three level program based on Applied Behavioral Analysis, using Discrete Trial (DT), Pivotal Response (PRT), and Functional Routine (FR) training strategies. The STAR Program has been shown to help students with autism and other developmental disabilities master receptive, expressive, and spontaneous language, functional skills, pre-academic concepts, and play and social interaction concepts.

Now in the second edition, The STAR Program, has been improved and enhanced based on the latest research on the evidence-based practices, feedback from professionals' implementation and training on the program, and the authors' knowledge gained from experiences over the last ten years.



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"Following the STAR curriculum has made a positive difference in every one of my students' lives. Students who started the year needing full assistance to transition between activities are now able to independently check their schedule and move to the next activity. These are students who fell to the floor, cried, ran away or hid under tables in their previous classrooms. For the first time in my career as a special education teacher all of my students have either met IEP goals or are making adequate progress to meet them."