

Individual Schedule Level: Concrete Learner

Schedule: A visual representation of planned activities in the order in which they will occur, using symbols, words, pictures, photographs icons or actual objects.

Schedule Type	Looks Like	What to do
Adult is the schedule	Adult brings the schedule cue to the individual for every transition.	Approach the individual. Present the check schedule cue to the individual. Wait for the individual to shift mental focus. Individual stops what he/she is doing to take the cue.
Initiation	Individual extends hand or reaches to accept cue.	Adult keeps presenting cue until individual takes it. No verbal prompting.
Identifies own schedule	Individual independently accepts cue.	
Follows Sequence / Identify the next cue	N/A because individual is given one cue at a time.	
Understands Meaning of Cue	Cue could be: Object Representational True Object Based Icon (TOBI) Photo Line Drawing	Follow individual to see if they go to the correct area. If needed, use body blocking to help guide the individual to the correct place. Record data to analyze whether individual understands the area the cue is intended to represent.









Stays on Track



Individual carries the cue during transition.

Individual places the cue in a container with a matching cue at the intended destination.

Shadow the individual to correct area.

Provide no verbalizations.

Use body positioning to visually block distractions.



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Individual Schedule Level: Moving Towards Abstract

Schedule: A visual representation of planned activities in the order in which they will occur, using symbols, words, pictures, photographs icons or actual objects.

Schedule Type	Looks Like	What to do
Matching	 Cues are in a top to bottom or left to right sequence Can have anywhere from one cue up to entire day Can be mobile or stationary Check schedule cue is a color-coded card with the individual's name on it.	Adult approaches individual at the time of transition and hands them the check schedule cue.
Carrie		
First Then board games		

Initiation	Individual extends hand or reaches to accept cue.	Adult waits for individual to shift focus from activity they are engaged in to upcoming transition. Adult keeps presenting cue visually until individual takes it, No verbal prompting.
Identifies own schedule Charley Charley	Individual independently accepts cue and moves toward his/her mobile or stationary scheduled. Individual places the check schedule cue in a container or pocket at the schedule location.	Take data.
Follows Sequence / Identify the next cue	Individual takes first cue in the sequence (2 to full day).	Observe the individual at the schedule and take data on whether the individual takes the correct cue. If individual is a "shopper" may need to reduce the number of cues on scheduled down to 1.
Understands Meaning of Cue	Cue could be: Representational True Object Based Icon (TOBI) Photo Line Drawing Text	Follow individual to see if they go to the correct area. If needed, use body blocking to help guide the individual to the correct place. Record data to analyze whether individual understands the area. the cue is intended to represent.
Mary Woodworth Doggy Lawrence	0 W. d. Cl	10.20.14

first than		
Stays on Track	Individual carries the cue during transition.	Shadow the individual to correct area.
Facous -	Individual places the cue in a container with a matching cue at the intended destination.	Provide no verbalizations. Use body positioning to visually block distractions.
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Individual Schedule Level: Abstract Learner

Schedule: A visual representation of planned activities in the order in which they will occur, using symbols, words, pictures, photographs icons or actual objects.

Schedule Type	Looks Like	What the teacher / staff does
Text list	A written list of planned activities/transitions for the day, in the order in which they will occur. Can include single words, words supported by small pictures, or short phrases with key words highlighted.	Prepare schedule before individual arrives, highlighting any changes. Review list with individual, pointing out changes.
Schedule		
Initiation	Individual receives cue from an adult. This could be direction by adult, school bell, or other indicator that class is over.	No additional prompting once instruction is given.

Identifies own schedule	Individual locates stationary or mobile schedule.	Record data to determine if individual does this independently.
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Follows Sequence	Individual marks off or checks off at the beginning of the transition.	Record data to ensure individual is checking boxes at the time of each
Carre (C		transition.
John Themselventhal		
Understands Meaning of Cue	Individual demonstrates understanding by traveling to intended location.	Follow individual to see if they go to the correct area if needed. Record data to analyze whether individual understands the area the written word(s) is intended to represent.

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Work System Level: Concrete Learner

Work System: A systematic means of presenting information in a way that is received and understood by the individual. Following the system allows the individual to work independently.

Work System Type	Looks Like	What to do
Identification of What Work?	Tasks are presented in a left to right order, with finished on the right. • Tasks in single units with no label or card system • May be working on in-seat behavior • May need to put item that will hold individual's attention in task	Begin by teaching and modeling the work system in direct instruction and other instructional activities (i.e., group).
Identification of How Much Work?	Tasks are on immediate left of seat.	Observe and record data if individual takes each task. Individual should select task, one at a time and complete in any order.
Movement while working.	Tasks are on immediate left of seat.	Take data on whether individual independently reaches for tasks.
Stays on Track /	Finished is incorporated within each task.	Take data on whether individual places task in finished area/basket.

Concept of Finished	Finished area/basket is located on the right, just below the table (object permanence).	Take data on whether individual leaves tasks in finished area.
Movement after each task.	Individual remains seated after placing work in finished basket. Individual reaches for next task.	Record data to reflect if individual remains seated after placing work in finished, and reaches for next task in the work system.
Understand of What Comes Next?	Working for last item on work system, which should be choice, reinforcement item, schedule cue, etc.).	As individual is finishing last work bin, staff put last box (reinforcer, choice, schedule cue) on individuals left.
20 10 B	Last item should indicate to the individual what to do with their time when they are finished.	Record data on whether individual engages in choice activity, reinforcer, etc.

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Work System Level: Matching

Work System: A systematic means of presenting information in a way that is received and understood by the individual. Following the system allows the individual to work independently.

Work System Type	Looks Like	What to do
Identification of What Work?	Tasks in single units with one-to-one matching system identifying them. Matching may be: • Shapes • Colors • Numerals • Letters • Other symbols meaningful to individual • Any combination of the above	Teach/model in Direct Instruction and other instructional activities (i.e., group).
Identification of How Much Work?	Tasks located to individual's immediate left, with matching cards from the system, one at a time in correct sequence, moving from left to right or top to bottom. Assigned numbers of tasks are indicated by the cue cards on the work system.	Place system cards in non-numerical or non-alphabetic order (to reinforce concept of matching). Record data on whether individual is following intended sequence (left to right or top to bottom).
Movement while working.	Individual independently reaches for tasks, which are within easy reach on his/her left, to match the system card without leaving seat.	Record data on whether individual stays in their seat.

Stays on Track /	Finished is included in each task, pulls card from system and	Record data on individual's independence in following the work
Concept of Finished	matches to a bin. All tasks put in large finished basket.	system by matching cue to bins.
	Individual monitors progress by independently pulling the card from work system and matching it to the task.	
Movement after each task.	Finished basket located on immediate right, either at table	Record data on whether the individual can stretch to right to place
	level or just below.	tasks in finished, and then reaches for the next cue.
Understand of	Bin with reinforcer, check schedule cue, or choice is last item	Record data on whether individual engages in choice activity,
What Comes Next?	on work system.	reinforcer, etc.

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Work System Level: Abstract Learner

Work System: A systematic means of presenting information in a way that is received and understood by the individual. Following the system allows the individual to work independently.

Work System Type	Looks Like	What to do
Identification of What Work? Taide Taide	Written list system to identify the tasks (relevant or key instructional words highlighted).	Highlight key phrases and instructions on all materials that are part of the task. Teach the highlighting system in Direct Instruction. Present task analysis/visual instructions within those activities and modified materials. Record data on individual progressing through system independently, assess and restructure as needed.
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Identification of How Much Work?	Individual follows written list of key highlighted information.	Record data on individual following the list, in order.
T Aide Mr. Outer PROM 37 Room 37 Rook 4 Oblination Oblination		
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Movement while working.	Assigned tasks are waiting on a shelf or table three or four steps to his/her left. Individual independently retrieves assigned tasks.	Record data on whether individual independently retrieves the task and returns to work station.
Stays on Track / Concept of Finished	Individual is provided written list before work session. Individual marks progress by independently marking (either at the beginning or at the end of the assignment): • Crosses out. Either: Beginning or End • Check boxes. Either: Beginning or End	Record data on whether individual marks off item as it is started or completed.



Understand of What Comes Next?



Working for last item on work system, which should be choice, reinforcement item, schedule cue, etc.).

Last item should indicate to the individual what to do with their time when they are finished.

Record data on whether individual engages in choice activity, reinforcer, etc.



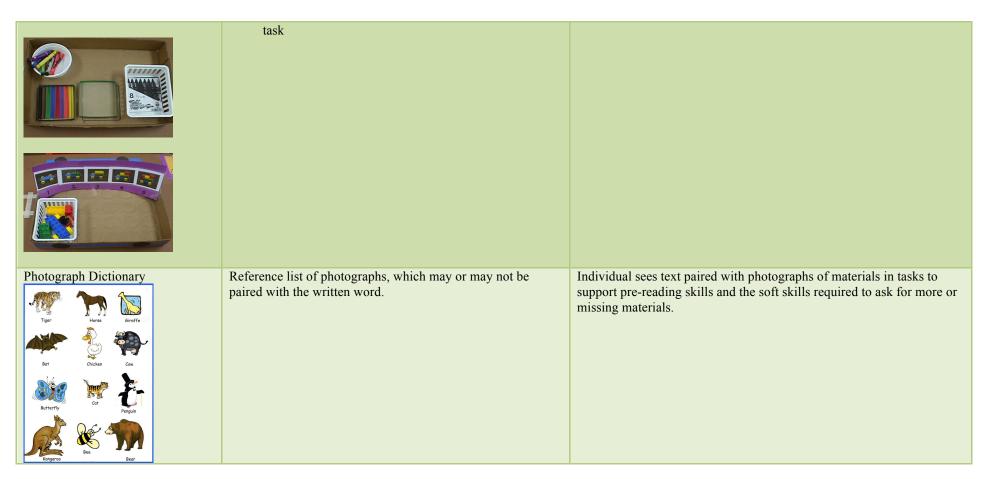
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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Instruction Level: Concrete Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Show how to combine and organize a series of parts to obtain the desired outcome.
- Provide the necessary information to put parts or details of a task together in a systematic and meaningful way.
- Promote the use of the individual's strong visual skills in a functional way.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: simplify the environment by providing visual instructions.

Visual Instructions	Looks Like	What to do
Materials define the task	Necessary materials presented in a simple, organized manner.	Individual sees what to do simply by looking at materials.
Jigs Replica incorporating	Cut Out: The jig instructs the individual as to which materials are needed to assemble or package a product.	Cut Out Jig: Trace the shape of each piece, then cut along the traced outline to make a cut out jig.
represented por acing	Inset puzzle	Individual inserts specific pieces of a task into their identical shapes,
The state of the s	Pictures: Provides visual instruction necessary to assemble or package a product.	which have been cut into thick cardboard or Styrofoam.
	Full-size photographs	Picture Jig: Individual can either place materials directly on a jig
	 Referral jig - smaller, representational photographs of components 	consisting of life-sized drawings, pictures, drawings, and outlines; or simply refer to smaller representational pictures of the necessary
	 Repetitive jig – same jig used over and over Photograph list - shows correct sequence to complete 	components (referral jig). Individual repetitively uses the jig until all materials are depleted (repetitive jig).



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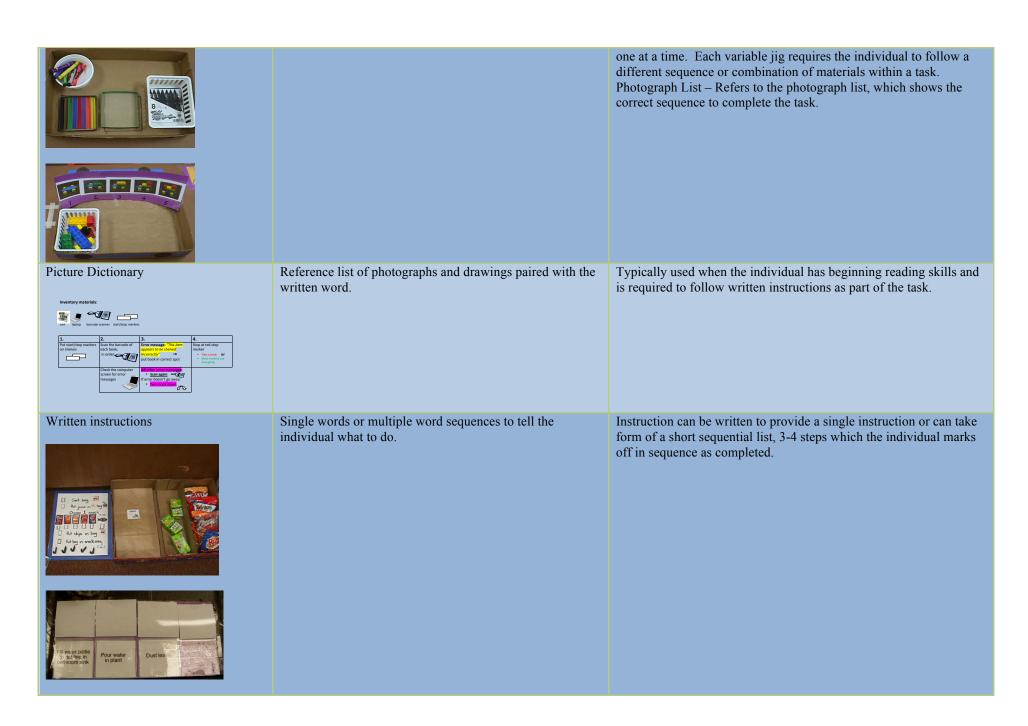


Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Instruction Level: Moving Towards Abstract

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Show how to combine and organize a series of parts to obtain the desired outcome.
- Provide the necessary information to put parts or details of a task together in a systematic and meaningful way.
- Promote the use of the individual's strong visual skills in a functional way.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: simplify the environment by providing visual instructions.

Visual Instructions	Looks Like	What to do
Pictures and text descriptions define the task Vending at Church Greek Job! Now Exit 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Necessary materials presented in a simple, organized manner.	Individual sees what to do simply by looking at pictures and simple text directions.
Jigs	Cut Out • Inset puzzle Picture Jigs • Full-size photographs, drawings, outlines • Referral jig - smaller, representational drawings or outlines of components • Repetitive jig- same jig used over and over • Variable jig - different jigs show same materials, 2-3 combinations • Photograph list - shows correct sequence to complete task	Cut Out Jig: Individual inserts specific pieces of a task into their identical shapes, which have been cut into thick cardboard or Styrofoam. Picture Jigs: Full-size Jig - Individual can place materials directly on a jig consisting of life-sized drawings, pictures, drawings, and outlines to complete a task. Referral Jig – Individual simply refers to smaller representational pictures of the necessary components to complete a task. Repetitive Jig - Individual repetitively uses a single jig until all materials are depleted. Variable Jig - Helps individual generalize the skill of following visual instructions by using several different jigs for one task, taking



Product sample	A previously prepared example of the finished product.	Individual refers to the product sample while completing the task.
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Cleans William Windows Wind		

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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Instruction Level: Abstract Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Show how to combine and organize a series of parts to obtain the desired outcome.
- · Provide the necessary information to put parts or details of a task together in a systematic and meaningful way.
- Promote the use of the individual's strong visual skills in a functional way.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: simplify the environment by providing visual instructions.

Visual Instructions	Looks Like	What to do
Description defines the task. Tight Reper Dispenses Directions. To the Part of the key from birder of the task o	Procedural task analysis, text list format with small drawings to support understanding.	Individual sees what to do simply by looking at text directions that range from a single word list to a sentence list.



Jigs





Picture Jigs:

- Referral jig smaller, representational drawings or outlines of components
- Repetitive jig— use same jig over and over for selfcorrection
- Variable jig different jigs for same materials, variety of combinations
- Picture list shows correct sequence to complete task

Picture Jigs:

Referral Jig – Individual simply refers to smaller representational pictures of the necessary components to complete a task.

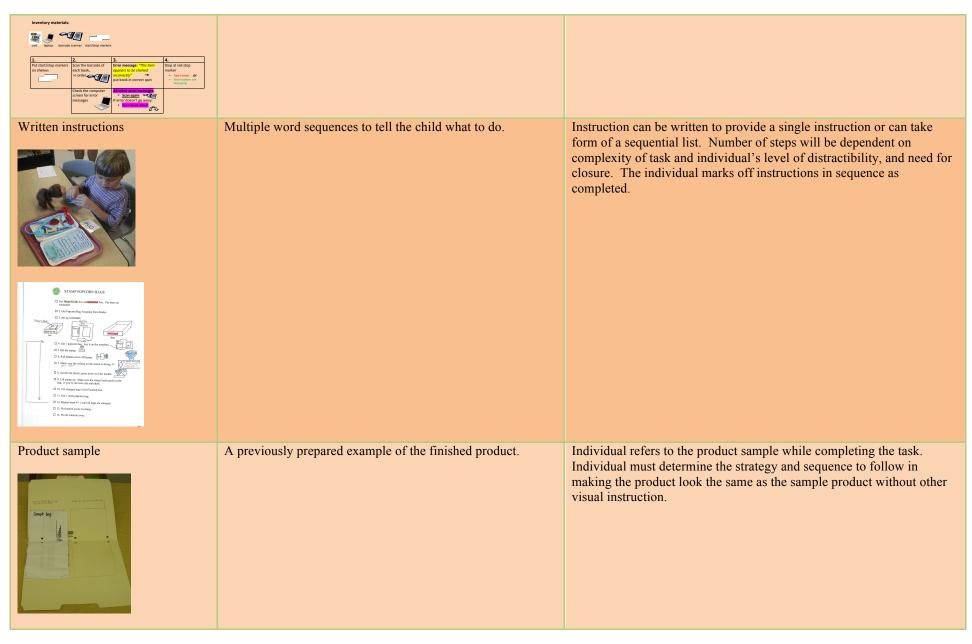
Repetitive Jig - Individual repetitively uses a single jig until all materials are depleted.

Variable Jig - Requires individual to generalize the skill of following visual instructions by using several different jigs for one task, taking one at a time. Each variable jig requires the individual to follow a different sequence or combination of materials within a task. Picture List – Refers to a picture (icons, line drawings, photographs) list, which shows the correct sequence to complete the task.



Reference list of pictures (icons, line drawings, photographs) paired with written descriptions.

Used when the individual has reading skills and can access resources to find information that will assist in following written instructions as part of a task.



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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Organization Level: Concrete Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Modulates sensory input by organizing the materials and space in the work environment.
- Controls extra stimulation, making it easier for individual to understand the task before them.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: organizing the materials into separate containers.

Visual Organization	Looks Like	What to do
Organizing of materials	Modulates sensory input. Separate containers help to organize and simplify the individual items used in the task.	Distinct materials are placed into separate containers to help reduce distractions.
Organization of space	Limiting the space helps reduce stimulation and draws focus to relevant details by creating physical and visual boundaries to limit the size of the work area.	Define the work area space to help direct focus to relevant details.

Self-contained Tasks



Most structured way to organize materials.

Single containers and loose materials are stabilized and fastened onto a base container such as a tray, box lid, tub, or basket

Activity made into one unit prior to presenting to the individual.

Glue or Velcro containers (small plastic food containers, plastic cups, Styrofoam meat trays, ice cube trays, muffin tins, cans, boxes, etc.) onto a base container.

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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Organization Level: Moving Towards Abstract

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Modulates sensory input by organizing the materials and space in the work environment.
- Controls extra stimulation, making it easier for individual to understand the task before them.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: organizing the materials into separate containers.

Visual Organization	Looks Like	What to do
Organizing of materials BASE 10 BLOCKS Test 10 BLOCKS Test 10 Doc	Modulates sensory input. Containers (library pockets, envelopes, Velcro, file folders, sectioned boxes with lids, pencil box/pouch, zip lock bags, etc.) help to organize and store the individual items used in the task.	Loose materials are placed into separate containers to help reduce distractions.
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Organization of space JOPEN J Ship I Sort world into close and peaks Ship I Remove cards Ship I Sort world into close and peaks NOUNS Cand blde when residence.	Limiting the space helps reduce stimulation and draws focus to relevant details by creating physical and visual boundaries to limit the size of the work area.	Limiting the work area space helps direct focus to relevant details.
Single Unit Tasks	A structured way to organize task materials. Task framework and loose materials are organized and stored together in a container such as a bin, basket, box, folder or binder.	Activity made into a single unit prior to presenting to the individual. Task components are affixed (glued, taped, contact paper or laminated) to create the framework for the task. Loose materials are organized and stored using Velcro, library pockets/envelopes, zip lock bags, sectioned boxes, pencil boxes/pouches, etc. Present task framework and components to the individual in a bin, basket, box, folder or binder.

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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Organization Level: Abstract Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Modulates sensory input by organizing the materials and space in the work environment.
- Controls extra stimulation, making it easier for individual to understand the task before them.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: organizing the materials into separate containers.

Visual Organization	Looks Like	What to do
Organizing of materials Pre Algebra W. Buller Block 3 Block 3	Modulates sensory input. Containers (library pockets, envelopes, pocket folders, page protectors, sectioned boxes with lids, pencil pouch, tabbed binder dividers, binder rings, binder clips, etc.) help to organize and structure the items used in the task.	Relevant task components (daily class schedule, schedule cards, class notes, calculators, social stories, graded work, task analysis, etc.) are placed into designated containers/locations in the system to help reduce distractions.
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Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Clarity Level: Concrete Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Provides clarification of relevant information through materials.
- Emphasizes basic components of visual instructions.
- · Shifts individual's focus to important task details.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: accentuate the relevant details.

Visual Clarity	Looks Like	What to do
Clarification through materials	Limiting task materials.	Remove unnecessary, irrelevant, or extra materials from self-contained tasks. Provide exactly what is needed to complete the task.
Emphasizes basic components of visual instructions	Cut Out Jigs: The jig instructs the individual as to which materials are needed to assemble or package a product. • Inset puzzle • Pictures Jigs: Provides visual instruction necessary to assemble or package a product. • Full-size photographs • Referral jig - smaller, representational photographs of components • Repetitive jig – same jig used over and over • Photograph list - shows correct sequence to complete task	Cut Out Jigs: Use contrasting colors or textures to differentiate between the jig's frame and likeness. Picture Jigs: Raise the borders of each of the components depicted on the jig. Visually simplify complex jigs by adding in additional blank space between components of the jig.

Shifts child's focus to relevant details	Incorporate the following to draw the individual's attention to relevant details: • Colors • Shapes	Use green to indicate where to start and red to indicate finished. Highlight container openings to make them more obvious. Incorporate color matching when creating tasks. Duplicate the shape of sorting items in container openings. Incorporate shape matching when creating tasks.
	• Pictures	Incorporate, picture matching when creating tasks.
3	• Numbers	Use numbering to introduce basic sequencing.

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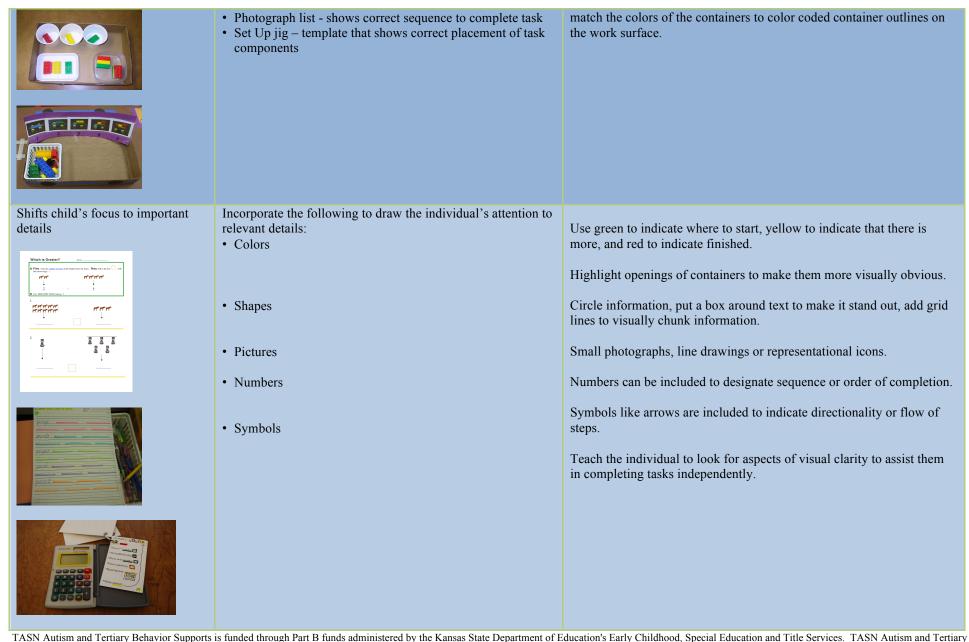


Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Clarity Level: Moving Towards Abstract

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Provides additional clarification of relevant information and key materials.
- Emphasizes significant parts of visual instructions for more subtle (less concrete) activities.
- Shifts individual's focus to important details.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: making critical details more noticeable.

Visual Clarity	Looks Like	What to do
Clarification of relevant information and key materials Kool-Aid Person 1	Limiting materials to only those needed in the task. Label process steps (start to finish) as part of the task.	Remove unnecessary, irrelevant, or extra materials. Provide exactly what is needed to complete the task. Label procedural components of tasks (start, turn the page, finished).
Emphasis on significant parts of visual instructions for more subtle activities	Pictures Jigs: Provides visual instruction necessary to assemble or package a product. Provides information to the individual about what materials are being used and in what quantity. • Referral jig - smaller, representational photographs of components • Repetitive jig – same jig used over and over	Move from more concrete tasks to less concrete by changing the format of the task, moving from self-contained tasks to folder tasks that resemble more traditional schoolwork. Create jigs that designate how components of the task go together. Task materials can be housed in colored containers. Individuals can



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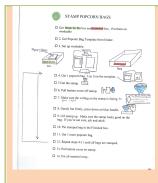


Visual Structure of Tasks Visual Clarity Level: Abstract Learner

VISUAL STRUCTURE OF TASKS:

- Provides further clarification of relevant information and key materials through defined systems.
- Emphasizes significant parts of visual instructions: drawing attention to instructions.
- Shifts child's focus to necessary details for independent task completion.
- Assists an individual in understanding the objective of a task: calls attention to the fine points of following a visual system.

Visual Clarity	Looks Like	What to do
Clarifies through visually defined systems	Labeling procedural elements.	Label procedural elements of tasks (start, turn the page, finished).
PRINCE OF THE PR	Layer in supplementary information.	Layer in supplementary information such as references to supports, materials, or tools, etc.: Page numbers in texts Maps Notes Calculator Text books Diagrams Office supply items
AND THE RESIDENCE OF TH	Layout of Procedural task analysis.	Develop procedural task analysis and list steps in an outline format. Teach individual to look for these visual cues imbedded in their systems.
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Emphasizes significant parts of visual instructions	A picture reference for task components (setting up work space, self correction, putting materials away) that is included in the procedural task analysis for task completion.	Label task components to correspond with references included in the procedural task analysis. Teach the individual to focus on necessary details for independent task completion.







Shifts individual's focus to relevant details



Incorporate the following to draw the individual's attention to relevant details:

• Colors

• Shapes

Pictures

• Numbers

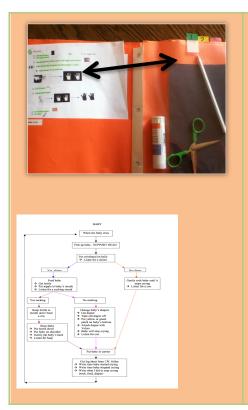
Highlighting, color matching, and color coding using colored pencils, markers, index tabs, post-it flags, etc.; and imbedding a color system (green to indicate start, yellow means there's more, and red to indicate finished).

Circle information, put a box around text to make it stand out, add grid lines to chunk information, use thought bubbles for information that the individual needs to think about or consider.

Line drawings or representational icons.

Page numbers for the system itself, numbers used to indicate sequence of the steps in the task.

Include symbols to indicate directionality or flow of steps.



- Symbols
- Text formatting

Text formatting such as bold, italics, bullets, check boxes, underlining, all caps, different font and text styles, etc. included to call attention to relevant details.

Teach the individual to look for aspects of visual clarity to assist them in completing tasks independently.

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