

Overview • What is See and Learn? -some common design features and developmental benefits - how See and Learn programs fit together • What is See and Learn Number? • Why is it needed? • How have we designed it? • How do you use it?

What is See and Learn? See and Learn provides practical, targeted and evidence-based approaches to promote the development of language, reading, speech, memory and number skills for children with Down syndrome and similar learning difficulties www.seeandlearn.org

See and Learn – program design features • An evidence based developmental approach (draws on the latest research on how children learn and develop) • Adapted for the learning profile of children with Down syndrome (draws on the research on how children with Down syndrome learn and develop) • Small steps, structure, repetition and practice • Builds on visual learning strengths – clear pictures, print • Supports verbal learning weaknesses – simple language • Encourages listening, attention and concentration • Adapts to individual child's needs and progress

See and Learn – program design features • Teaches 'pivotal' behaviours which children use to learn – following directions, responding to questions, imitating, taking turns, initiating, playing with a partner • In ways that support success, encourage problem solving, persistence and feelings of competence • Provides graded teaching activities, in printed kit or app format, with easy to follow instructions and record sheets to chart progress • Include suggestions for consolidating and extending learning during play and everyday activities at home or at preschool

See and Learn programs See and Learn Speech – to improve speech skills and improve speech clarity See and Learn Language and Reading – to develop language by teaching vocabulary and sentences (grammar) to improve children's ability to talk and join in conversations, to develop early reading skills See and Learn Number – to teach the basics of counting See and Learn Memory – to improve memory Will be used alongside each other – for short periods daily

See and Learn Numbers

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- See and Learn Numbers is designed to help parents and educators teach children basic number skills and concepts.
- To ensure children really do understand the fundamental number





Learning early number skills

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- Learning to count and to calculate is a challenge for many children, not just those with identified learning difficulties
- To master early maths skills, children must learn a number of basic procedures and concepts – what are they?



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Learning early number skills

- learning number words learning to say the number word list a list of words that must be kept in the correct order
- learning numerals learning to link spoken number words to written
- linking quantities to numbers learning that number words and numerals represent quantities
- learning to count using number words in the correct order to count objects
- learning "how many" that we count to find out how many items we have and that when we count all of the items the last number word we say tells us "how many?"

Learning early number skills • learning the cardinal principle - learning to give a smaller quantity from a bigger set • understanding equivalence - that if we share items evenly into two sets and then count the items in one set, this also tells us how many items are in the second set • learning ordinality - that each number's position in the counting sequence is fixed and that each next number is one more equal unit • understanding the uniqueness of numbers - that each number always represents a specific quantity • recognizing the relative sizes of numbers - for example, that 9 is bigger than 5 and that 4 is twice as big as 2

Learning early number skills • learning quantity words and concepts and applying them to numbers - understanding the words used for the comparisons of sets - for example, same/different, more/less, bigger/smaller • adding items using a 'count all' strategy - for example, if calculating 5 + 2, counting out 5 blocks, counting out 2 blocks, and then 'counting all' 7 blocks starting from 1 • adding items using a 'count on' strategy - for example, if calculating 5 + 2, counting out 5 blocks, counting out 2 blocks, and then 'counting on' from 5 - "5, 6, 7" • learning the inversion principle - that adding is the inverse of subtraction - for example, if you take away 2 and then add 2 back, then you have the same number of items you started with

Factors influencing progress • parents' number talk involving counting sets of objects with their children including sets larger than the child can count • children's language, phonological awareness (ability to hear sounds in words), working memory, attention and motor skills • number and color words are learned faster when they are the last word spoken - for example, children learn the new concepts faster if we say "balls, there are two" rather than "there are two balls" and "the ball is red' rather than "it is a red ball" • teaching counting using identical counters - at first using counters that are all the same size, shape and colour - in a line

Factors influencing progress

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- systematic daily teaching in small steps with repetition and practice can accelerate progress for children who are finding learning number difficult
- computer games designed to teach children counting and cardinality can accelerate progress



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Number learning for children with Down syndrome

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- many (but not all) children with Down syndrome find counting and calculating difficult
- children included in inclusive education tend to progress further than children in segregated education settings
- children in segregated education settings

 number learning is often more difficult than reading
- some evidence to suggest that at the early stages of number development, children with Down syndrome can acquire similar skills to typically developing children at the same non-verbal mental age level
- also that children with Down syndrome had mastered a shorter number word list than the typically developing children with similar counting and cardinality abilities (Nye)

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Learning early concepts

- Attributes
 size big, little, tall, short
- **shape** circle, square, triangle
- color red, blue, green, yellow

Categories

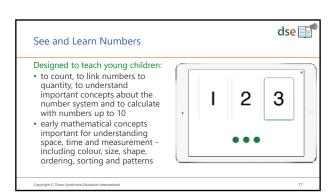
- size, color and shape are category words
- you can classify (sort or group) items based on an attribute such as color, shape or size
- more complex classification sorting by 2 or more attributes (for example, big red, small red, big blue, small blue items)

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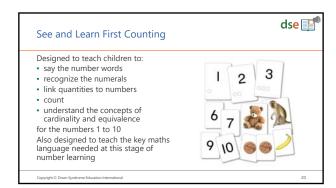
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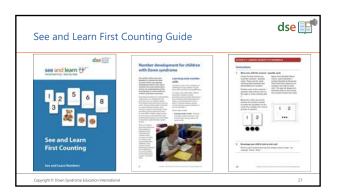
Learning early concepts Sequences and patterns • red, blue, red, blue, red, blue • red, blue, red, blue, blue Comparisons • quantity - same, more, less • size - big, bigger, biggest, bigger than, smaller than • order - first, second, third ...last, before, after • position - in, on, under, in front, behind, next to • important for understanding numbers and calculations

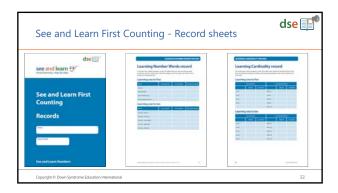


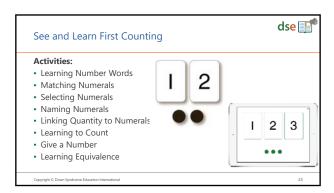
Adaptations and design features	dse 📑
small developmental steps - starting with learning the nu and proceeding through early number skills and concepts clearly-defined progression - keeping records of progress	mber words s to determine
 clearly-defined progression - keeping records of progress when to move on and progressing when the prerequisite sk next step have been learned 	dills for the
 practice and repetition - activities that can hold attention regularly repeated 	and be
 clear and consistent visual representations - early use of numerals, large black counters (kits) and simple black coun distraction-free screens (apps), consistent horizontal 1-5 co 	written ters with unter
arrangement - simplified language - minimal, clear spoken prompts with	
last, explicit vocabulary teaching	
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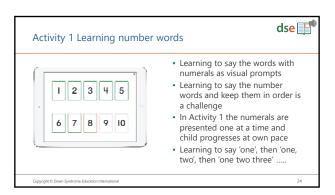
See and Learn Numbers Steps See and Learn First Counting See and Learn First Concepts* See and Learn First Sums* When to start Suitable for children who understand and can say (or sign) at least 100 words. For many children with Down syndrome, this will be at around 3 or 4 years of age Also suitable for older children who are still learning early number concepts, learning to count up to 10, and learning to add, subtract, multiply and divide with numbers and quantities from 1 to 10

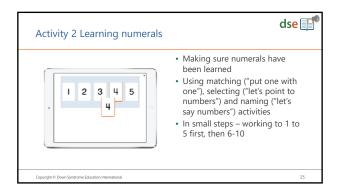


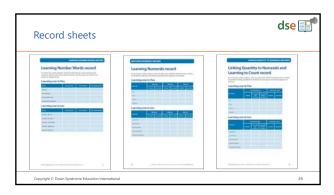


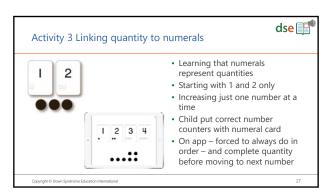


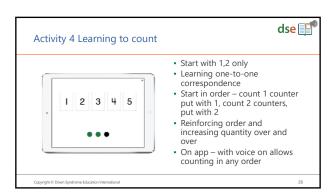


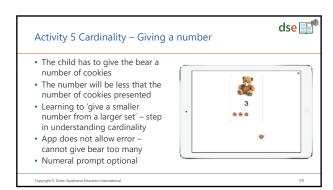


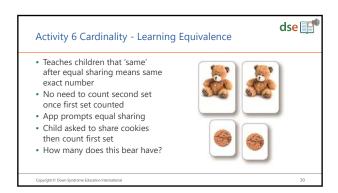




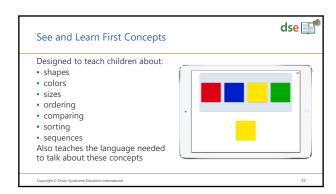


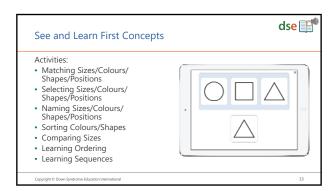












See and Learn First Sums Designed to teach children to add, subtract, multiply and divide with numbers and quantities from 1 to 10 Also designed to teach children more about the number system, including the relative sizes of these numbers, ordinality and inversion Teaches the language needed at this stage of number learning

See and Learn First Sums	dse 📑
Activities: Adding One Taking Away One Race Game Counting Forwards Counting Back Learning Relative Number Size Learning Addition Learning Subtraction Learning Number Bonds Learning Multiplication Learning Division	
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See and Learn First Counting • Kit contents • Guide book, introducing number teaching for children with Down syndrome and step-by-step instructions for each teaching activity • Record forms • 60 plastic counters • 10 laminated quantity + numeral cards • 20 (2 x 1-10) laminated numeral cards • 4 animal cards (2 x Bear and 2 x Monkey) • 40 animal food counter cards (20 x Cookie + 20 x Banana)

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Further information dse	
See and Learn web site: http://www.seeandlearn.org/	
 Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/seeandlearn 	
 Facebook group: http://www.facebook.com/groups/seeandlearn 	
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