

The Adapted Curriculum for SEND.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Science</u>
General Provision/ Adaptations	Subject specific Provision / Adaptations
 Aim for all those with SEND to be included, learning towards the same objectives as peers and making good progress. Use clear, unambiguous language and keep unnecessary information to a minimum. Give response time for aural questions. Repeat back teaching using, "My turn, your turn." Use the full sentence symbol to encourage all children to speak in full sentences. Be aware that challenging behaviour is often communicating a need or difficulty. Seek strategies to remove barriers and be aware that these may be variable and need to be changed over time. Use visual timetable and now and next boards throughout the day. Provided brain break activities, funky fingers, calming sessions, scooter board for re-regulation. Make learning multi-sensory. Use visual aids, apparatus and equipment. Use symbols with LO to show children what type of lesson it is and what skills they will be using. Use props to demonstrate the type of learner they are for the session. Use a mixture of open and closed questions and target them at appropriate learners. Mind map and explicitly teach new vocabulary. I pads available to photograph the board. Careful positioning of children away from distraction, near to information. Teacher proximity to focus children for instructions to be repeated back. All sessions to be taught with pace, changing activity regularly. Set routines for transitions between activities. Use, "I do, we do, you do" to scaffold. Provide space, resources in the room for children to use if needed (fiddle toys, weighted blankets, ear defenders). 	 Allow specific children to have their own equipment to avoid dysregulation. Breaks from class if there are unusual smells, textures, sounds during the session for children to self-regulate. Use of magnifying glasses to make careful observations. Information shared in a variety of forms: diagrams, tables, charts and graphs as well as written reports. Sentence starters used for some to complete following an investigation. Scaffolded charts, graphs and diagrams for children to add information to. Colour coded labelling: blue deoxygenated blood and red oxygenated blood. Use of anecdotes to explain difficult concepts: blood cells as different vehicles. Use of technology to bring abstract ideas to life. Wearing of a white coat by the teacher to visually show that we are now being scientists. Key questions for research to allow for independence and focus. Audio podcasts and interviews used for research as well as written reports. Decluttered worksheets used to avoid sensory overload. During busy investigation lessons: brain breaks used during the transition from planning, investigating and concluding.

