#### **Individualized Education Program (I.E.P.)**

E-book named "Individualized Education Program" (I.E.P) presents the I.E.P. of adapted physical education, that is, a written statement - document designed to help the PE teacher to meet the unique educational needs of the child with disabilities.

The I.E.P. included is different compared to I.E.Ps in other countries that have a form of a document signed by everyone involved to specify the educational environment and provisions given to students with disabilities. As mentioned in introduction, an obvious gap is still noticed between theory and real application of inclusion in practice in Greek educational settings. Furthermore, the specialty of adapted physical education is relatively new in Greece and most PE teachers working in typical schools assigned to teach students with disabilities in inclusion classes simply don't know were to start. The fact that inclusion classes are increasing without, at the moment, recruitment of adapted physical education personnel, leads to great difficulties in truly accomplishing the inclusion of children with disabilities in typical environments through play and sports that are crucial for the psychomotor development of every child with and without disabilities.

Thus, this I.E.P. represents the first attempt in Greece to help PE teachers to develop goals and objectives and monitor progress of each child with disabilities throughout the whole education year. The overall purpose of this I.E.P. through its specific form is to provide a general picture to PE teachers who are not necessarily familiar with disability issues of how they can set their thoughts and actions in a logical order.

# Individualized Education Program (I.E.P.) of Adapted Physical Education

#### **Dimitrios Kokaridas**

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Your Name:

Date of Completion:// Location:
Instructions: The present Individualized Education Program (I.E.P.) of adapted physical education is a written document created to help you cope with the teaching of the student with disability you are responsible for instructing and supporting within your PE class. The I.E.P. provides a clear description of the student's current level of educational achievement and helps you develop an adapted PE program with short-term, middle-term and long-term goals and objectives identified. When you answer each question / section please indicate the response which most closely reflects your assessment regarding student's abilities. You are the person who knows best how to answer these questions. If you would like someone to help you in filling out this report, please
Indicate who helped:
Relationship to you (e.g. fellow teacher, current position, specialty etc.):
© Copyright 2010 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kokaridas, D. (2010). Exercise and Disability: Individualization, Adaptations and Inclusion Issues. Thessaloniki: Christodoulidis Publications.

#### I.E.P. EVALUATION PHASE

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Name/Surname of student:	
Gender: Male □ Female □	
Gender: Male   Female	
<b>Date of Birth:</b> /	
Nationality: Hellenic $\Box$ Other $\Box$ (pleas	e specify)
Name of Parent/ Guardian:	
Student's Address:	
Instructional placement in physical education: (tick or	a of the following)
Regular Class	
Regular class with suplementary assistance	
Inclusion class	
Special class in: a) primary school education	
: b) secondary school education	
Treatment centers or home	
For students 15 years and older (please complete)	
Student's post-school desired goals:	
Present levels of performance (work experience, reconstruction, post-secondary training):  Transition services to be provided (i.e., instruction, construction, construction, construction)	
	3, 1 3 , <u>——————————————————————————————————</u>
Socioeconomic status of student's family (tick one of the	e following)
Low	
Middle	
High □	
DISABILITY - HEALTH ISSUES	
Please tick the box that refers to student's disability:	
ricase tick the box that refers to student's disability.	
D'	1.2124
	bility
Specific learning disability	Deafness
Speech disorders	Partial sight
Wester Tetardation	Billidiess —
Tuusiii	Deaf/Blindness
Emotional disturbance	Orthopedic Impairment
Other health impairment	Traumatic Brain Injury
Hard of hearing	Multiple disability
Please provide more information regarding student's disa	bility:

Other health problems: No □ Yes □ (if 'yes', please specify)
Health problems during exercise: No □ Yes □ (if 'yes', please specify)
Ocular conditions (e.g. strabismus): No   Yes   (if 'yes', please specify)
Medication: No □ Yes □ (If yes, please specify medication provided and possible side effects):
Brief medical record:
Body Measures  Head perimeter:
Overweight Obese Obese
INTELLIGENCE
According to information you have gathered from various sources (e.g. from student's parents, doctor, school file, Diagnostic Center evaluation, your personal conduct with the student or the other educators of the school), please specify the following:
The student has: (tick one of the following)
Mental retardation  Typical Intelligence  Intellectual Giftedness  □
In case of mental retardation, please specify student's:
a) Intelligence Quotient (IQ):
b) Mental retardation level (mild, moderate, severe, profound): c) Educational classification: (educable, trainable or dependent)
d) Syndrome existence (e.g. Down, Turner etc.): No □ Yes □ (if yes, please specify)

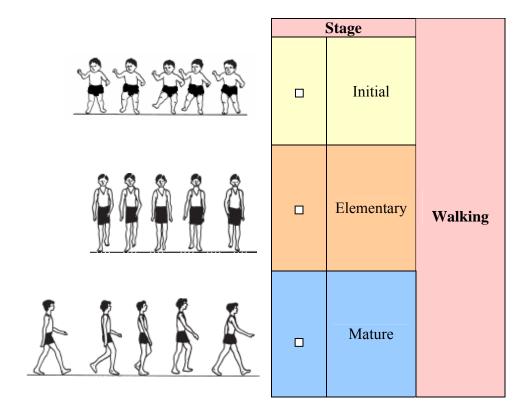
**BEHAVIOR** 

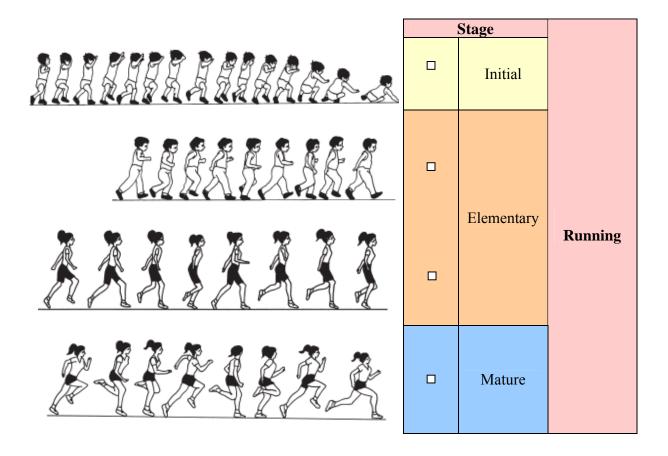
	student exhibits:							
	tention (poor concentration, short at out thinking).	ttention s	pan, apa	thy, tendency to answer	Ye	es 🗆	No	
Нур	eractivity – Impulsivity (difficulty to	relax and	l remain s	seated as expected).	Ye	es 🗆	No	
Anti	social Behavior (aggressiveness, irrita	ability, vi	olation).		Ye	es 🗆	No	
	rotic behavior (anxiety, isolation, tend	•	ĺ.	iserable or unhanny)	V	es 🗆		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• •	***				
	chotic behavior (repetition of same think cessive ideas).	ıngs agaır	i and aga	in, expression of bizarre	Υ€	es 🗆	No	
01 0.	Accessive ideas).							
		Yes	No			Yes	No	
	School phobia	163	INO	Tics		162	INO	
	Psychalgia Psychalgia			Enuresis				
	Reduced appetite			Encopresis				
	Head beating			Breathing arrest				
	Tread beating			episodes				
	Pica							
SOC	IABILITY - ADAPTABILITY							
The s	student		<u></u>					
•	is interested for group games/ac	tivities.			Υ	es □	No	
•	plays in cooperation with other		social pla	ay)	Υ	es □	No	, 🗆
•	undertands that games have rules and respects them					es □	No	
•						es □	No	
•	pretends that he/she is e.g. a cook, or a nurse with proper actions					es □	No	
•						es □	No	
•						es □	No	, 🗆
	to show that he/she wants to dri							
•	can bring from next room two-th	nree objec	cts each t	ime, when asked		'es □		, 🗆
•	responds to his/her name.		,	•		'es □		, 🗆
•	recognizes differences in self an color of eyes and hair etc.)	d others (	e.g. geno	ier,)	Υ	es □	No	
	can be trusted to play outside alo	one or wi	th others		7	zes □	No	, 🗆
	he/she often has "best friends"	one or wr	ui ouicis			es □		,
	io/site often has best friends				-	<b>C</b> 5	110	Ш
SELI	F-HELP SKILLS							
The	tudent							
- Inc 8	is fully capable to use toilet				7	es □	No	, 🗆
-	washes self sufficiently without	help				es □		
-	gets dressed and undressed with	_				es □		_
-	uses knife, spoon and fork adequ	_				es □		
-	can drink from an almost full		ithout p	ouring the content	Y	es □	No	. 🗆
-	ties up his/her shoes				Y	es □	No	
•	puts on his/her coat without help					es □	No	. 🗆

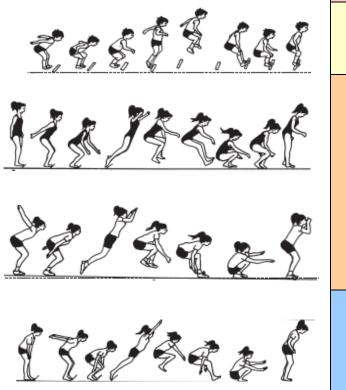
•	knows home addresscomprehends money use as a mean of transactionrecognizes coins	Yes	No □ No □ No □
HEA	ARING AND SPEECH		
The	student		
•	uses correct grammar rules in sentences	Yes □	No □
-	uses four to five clear words in a sentence	Yes □	No □
-	uses fifty clear words	Yes □	No □
	continuously asks "why", "when" and "how" questions	Yes □	No □
	answers to questions relative to a story	Yes □	No □
	listens impatiently book stories read by others and asks they repeat	Yes □	No □
_	stories from the start	105	110
	repeats phrases consisted of at least 10 syllables	Yes □	No □
	defines at least six objects according to their use	Yes □	No □
	knows/ can compare words such as "small – big", "short-tall" etc	Yes $\Box$	No □
	knows/can compare words such as sman – big, short-tail etc	Yes □	No □
	Riiows colors	165	140
MO	TAD CIZII I C		
MO	TOR SKILLS		
Gro	ss Motor Skills		
_	student:		
-	Sits on floor unsupported	Yes □	No □
-	Walks with confidence	Yes □	No □
-	Walks heel-to-toe on a straight line	Yes □	No □
-	Walks tip-toe	Yes □	No □
-	Runs around obstacles	Yes □	No □
•	Hops on one foot	Yes □	No □
•	Jumps forward with two feet without falling	Yes □	No 🗆
•	Jumps over six inch high rope and lands on both feet together	Yes □	No 🗆
•	Balances on one foot for at least 5 seconds	Yes □	No 🗆
•	Walks up and down stairs alternating feet	Yes □	No □
	Catches a ball thrown to him by a distance of 2-3 metres Bounces a ball to the floor and catches it with both hands.	Yes □	No □
	Throws ball one metre overhead and catches it with both hands	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
•	Throws with one hand a small ball forward with relative accuracy	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □
-	Kicks ball forward while running	Yes $\square$	No 🗆
-	Rides bicycle with or without helping wheels	Yes	No 🗆
			_
Fine	Motor Skills		
-	student:		
•	Reaches and picks up small objects with one movement	Yes □	No □
•	Picks things up with pincer grasp (thumb and one finger)	Yes □	No □
•	Cuts with scissor with relative accuracy	Yes $\square$	No □
•	Has adult grasp on pencil	Yes □	No □
	Copies cross, triangle, square fairly well	Yes □	No □
	Builds tower of ten small blocks	Yes □	No □
	Colors within lines satisfactorily	Yes □	No □

#### **Basic Motor Patterns**

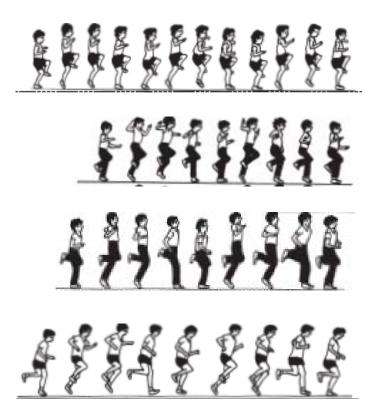
In each one of the following group of pictures, please tick **one** box - which most closely reflects student's ability to perform each basic motor pattern according to your observation so far:



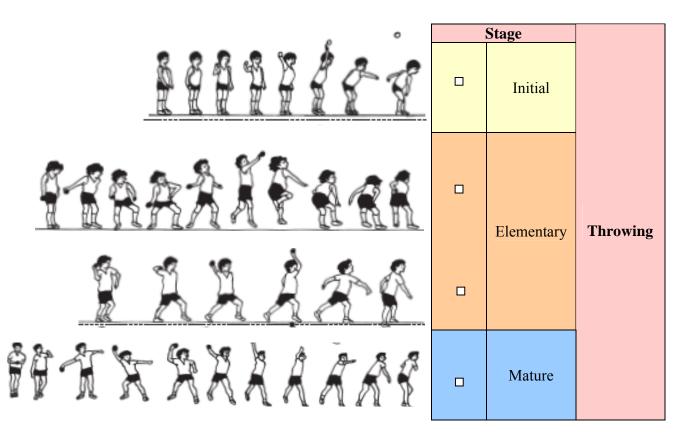


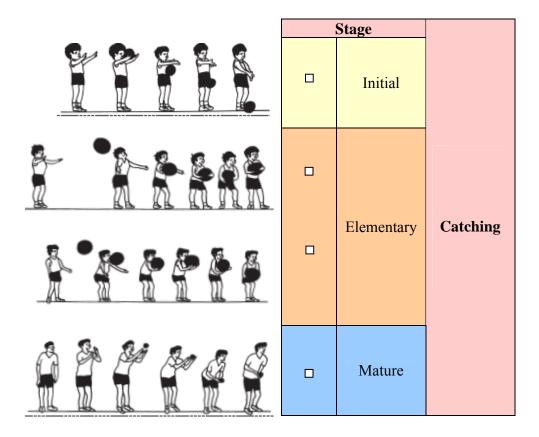


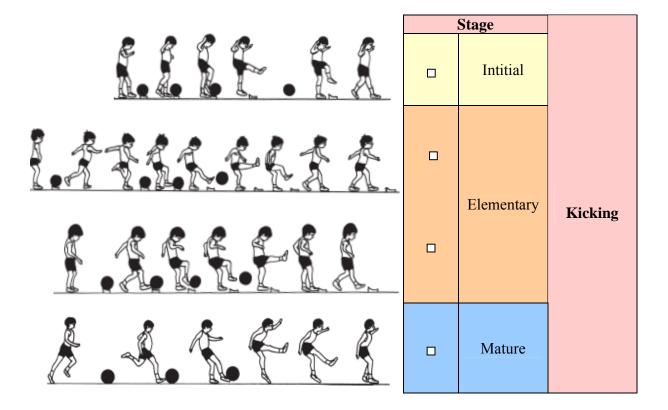
Stage	
Initial	
Elementary	Jumping
	Jumping
Mature	



Stage	
Initial	
Elementary	
	Hopping
Mature	







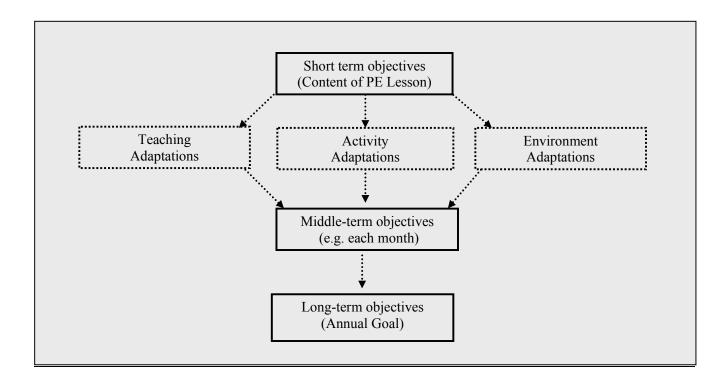
Immat	ture motor characteristics						
The stu	ident exhibits:						
_							
•	Inadequate motor planning in terms of: a) Control of force.				Yes □	No	
	b) Reaction control.				Yes □	No No	
	c) Response to complex stimuli.				Yes □	No	
	c) response to complex suman.				165 —	110	
•	Inability to maintain rhythm during exe	ercise.			Yes □	No	
•	Loss of dynamic balance (fall) during a	ctivity.			Yes □	No	
	Instability, difference from effort in eff	ort as for:					
	a) Balance.				37 D	N.T.	
	b) Power.				Yes □ Yes □	No No	
	γ) Rhythm.				Yes □	No	
	Continuation of movement after the en	nd of exercise while it wou	ıld he		103 🗀	110	
	supposedly stopped.	na of exercise wille it wou	iid 00		Yes □	No	
	11						
							_
PSYC	CHOMOTOR DOMAINS						
The st	udent exhibits:						
•	Knowledge of various parts of his	Yes □	) N	o 🗆	Partially		
	body, his self and others.						
	(if partially, please specify):						
•	Knowledge of various positions of his	Yes $\sqsubset$		lo 🗆	Partially		
	body in space (seating, standing,						
	prone, supine, on fours). (if partially, please specify):						
_							
•	Balance ability α) Static:						
	- with eyes open	Yes □	ı N	o 🗆	Partially		
	- with eyes closed	Yes $\square$			Partially		
	β) Dynamic:	Yes □	) N	o 🗆	Partially		
	('C						
_	(if partially, please specify):				D41		
•	Laterality (ability to discriminate	Yes □	] N	0 🗀	Partially		
	left from right). (if partially, please specify):						
	(ii partially, piease specify).	•••••		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Directionality of body in space:	Yes □	ı N	o 🗆	Partially		
		100			- un viunty		
	(if partially, please specify):						
•	Knowledge and control of breathing	Yes □	) N	0 🗆	Partially		
	(inhale and exhale):						
	(if partially, please specify);						

#### GENERAL NOTICES

opose improvements):	
ease answer to the following useful assessment questions:	
USEFUL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
In what kind of environment does the student learn best in?	
How the student adapts self when playing outdoors?	
What kind of material/ objects the student chooses to play with?	
What motivates, or discourages, student?	
Can the student follow directions, or listen? How complex is this with 1 or 2 efforts?	
Which skills the student demonstrates when playing alone or with others?	
Can the student demonstrate some ability of solving problems?	
How does the student communicate?	
How can you help student to communicate with other children in class?	
How can you handle student's fears/frustrations?	
How can you handle student's mood changes?	
How can you help student to participate in small groups?	
Which mode does the student use to learn (visual, tactile, auditory)? Under which conditions the student learns best?	
How the PE lesson look like for the student?	
How can student's behavior be handled?	
Is there any other information from student's family or friendly environment that can be useful?	
ease note anything else you observed:	
ase note any timing else you observed.	

#### I.E.P. INTERVENTION PHASE

Intervention phase represents the time period from the moment the student with disabilities begins his first PE lesson until the moment where either the PE program is concluded or student's participation in the program ends. During this phase, you should specify the content of each lesson regarding the adaptations of teaching, activities and environment along with setting middle –term and long-term objectives according to the following figure:



Lesson adaptations certainly differ depending on the disability and the unique characteristics of each student with disability. Representative adaptations according to disability can be located in the corresponding pages of this information base. For your convenience, some general adaptations that can be adopted according to case are:

#### REPRESENTATIVE ADAPTATIONS

#### **Environment adaptations**

#### **Structure of a clean and secure PE environment:**

- With objects not used put aside to specific areas.
- By teaching student the rules and limitations of the exercise space used.
- With close monitoring of student during each lesson.
- By increasing attention span of the student using larger in size or brighter in colour objects.

#### Reinforcement of teaching stimuli:

- Using bright colour in specific material/objects within a neutral in colour learning environment.
- Limiting exercise space and adapting material when necessary to promote successful execution of activities.
- Using sound (e.g. whistle, etc).
- Practicing in front of mirrors placed on the gym's wall to increase concentration.

#### **Activity Adaptations**

#### **Exercises selected should:**

- Focus more on participation and less on performance.
- Be simple and playful so as to enhance enjoyment and a feeling of success.
- Help the student develop his kinesthetic ability and directionality of body in space.
- Function within the present level of student's performance, moving progressively from familiar to unfamiliar and from simple to more difficult.
- Promote the development of basic motor skills of stabilization, locomotion and handling and student's general physical condition.
- Be rule simple.
- Include common elements so as to promote learning.
- Characterized by variability that is considered necessary especially in the case of students with attention deficits.

#### **Teaching Adaptations**

- Verbal instructions shortened and simplified down to specific action words.
- Proper tone of voice according to exercise.
- Performing one activity at a time and use of task analysis (breaking down skills into sequential tasks) when necessary.
- Determination of mode for transmitting information (visual, tactile, auditory).
- Frequent demonstration of activities accompanying verbal instructions.
- Use of kinesthetic guidance when needed.
- Continuous encouragement and use of feedback to enhance short-term memory.
- Provision of additional time to the student to react in teaching stimuli, maintaining visual contact with the student for a few seconds after activity demonstration.
- Co-operation enhancement using peer activities and cross-age tutoring.

Based on previous information, please specify:
Present Level of Performance (PLEP) of your student with disability
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Short-term objectives (in each PE lesson)
Short-term objectives (in each i is ressoll)
Middle-term objectives (e.g. per month)
Long-term objectives - Annual goal(s)

#### LESSON PLAN STRUCTURE

To structure a lesson plan properly, it is proposed that you specify in each exercise the following:

EXERCISE	PURPOSE	METHOD	MATERIALS	CRITERIA	<b>EVALUATION</b>
Report each	Write down the	Specify:	Point out	Set criteria of	Specify the
exercise	purpose of the	Communication mode	material /objects	success in	evaluation code
	activity in relation	Visual	used (e.g. hoops,	each exercise	you use.
	to the basic motor	Auditory	cones, gym		
	skills and	Kinesthetic	mattresses, balls		
	psychomotor		etc).		
	domains you want	Presentation of exercise			
	to improve.	Whole task			
		Task analysis			

#### **Example:**

EXERCISE	PURPOSE	METHOD	MATERIALS	CRITERIA	EVALUATION
Walking on	Dynamic balance	Communication	Plastic blocks in	Student being	2 points when
straight line,	improvement aiming to	Mode	line to create a	able to walk	student performs
5m distance	teach student how to: a)	Initially, visual	"balance beam"	efficiently	the exercise
	hold head up and body	presentation of the	of low height.	without falling	successfully
	straight with eyes looking	exercise and use of		across the	without help
	forward while walking,	kinesthetic guidance		balance beam	1 point when
	b) move arms and legs in	when necessary.		in 3 out of 5	students
	cross lateral movement			efforts	performs the
	(swinging the left arm	Presentation of			exercise with
	forward with the right	exercise			kinesthetic
	foot and vice versa), c)	Whole task			guidance
	use rhythmic transition of				provided by the
	body weight from heel to				PE teacher
	toe in each step, and d)				<b>0 points</b> when
	keep a steady base of				student is not
	supporting body while				able to perform
	moving.				the activity.

Lesson plan can be formed and presented with a pleasant way in a complete page with photographs, pictures, figures, tables and drawings included, so as to fully cover the subject taught and promote better explanation of activities through visualization. The only requirement is a little imagination and enthusiasm to search within relative internet sources and your personal PE files. A representative PE lesson plan concerning students with disabilities could be presented as follows:

### Title of PE Plan: Balance **Purpose** • Improve static and dynamic balance with proper body posture maintained. • Teach student how to balance without support. • Promote socialization and peer group activity. • Enhance memory through 'additional work'. Materials Spoons, small balls, hoops **Communication Mode** guidance when necessary. **Presentation of exercise** according to case.

**Disability:** Mental retardation **Student(s):** Educable children **School:** Primary school

#### **Abstract**

Students with mental retardation will develop sense of proper body posture and balance (static and dynamic) through peer activities.

Activities

without loosing balance. When music starts ask children to run

freely across room and when music stops to stand on tip-toes

Ask children to stand on tip-toes with arms held up high

#### **Kev words:**

1<sup>st</sup> exercise:

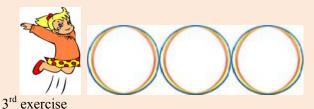
again.

Balance, socialization, peer group activity

Visual demonstration of each activity and kinesthetic

Whole task and use of task analysis when needed

1st exercise



2<sup>nd</sup> exercise:

Ask each child to walk balancing a small ball in the bowl of the spoon while holding the spoon by its handle between teeth

3<sup>rd</sup> exercise

Spread hoops across room. Ask each ach child to hop on one foot in and out of the hoop until completing a whole circle around the hoop.

#### Additional work

In next lesson, ask each student to show one of the activities performed today.

#### Alternative activities

Each exercise could be modified in terms of difficulty level. As an example, if students face difficulty to perform 2<sup>nd</sup> exercise successfully, it is suggested that children could hold the spoon in their hands to keep the ball balanced. In other case, the activity can be turned into a relay race game with students separated in two teams, to provide a good opportunity for teams to compete against each other.

#### Based on the previous example, prepare your own lesson plan.

Title of PE Plan	Disability:
	Student:
	School:
Purpose	Abstract
	Key-words:
Materials:	Activities
Information Transmitting:	
Presentation of Exercise:	
Additional work	Alternative Activities

#### I.E.P. POST-INTERVENTION PHASE

Evaluation of I.E.P. overall progress so as to determine whether long-term objectives have been achieved.

Determination of future PE goals for improving the performance of student with disabilities in the next educational period.

\*Post-intervention phase represents the time period commencing after the end of the last PE lesson

GENERAL COMMENTS	
Please comment on the overall I.E.P. progress and the future PE goals:	

#### REFERENCES

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#### Sites

http://www.sbcss.k12.ca.us/selpa/pdf/EVSELPA IEP.pdf