

IEP Accommodations

considerations for a child who is deaf or hard of hearing

AMPLIFICATION

- **Use an FM/DM system.** These systems enable a student to hear the speaker better in noisy environments.
- **Perform a daily Ling sound check.** This is a quick and easy way to ensure each hearing device is working.
- **Provide staff in-service/s.** Training for staff who come in contact with the student promotes awareness/understanding and ensures the student has access to sound and quality instruction throughout each day.
- **Provide a cheat sheet.** Making a device less intimidating increases the likelihood a teacher will consistently use it.

ENVIRONMENT

- **Alter the room by adding:**
 - tennis balls on chair legs
 - cork boards on walls
 - carpet on floors
- **Seat the child away from loud sound sources.** Poor acoustics affect speech perception, attention, behavior and academic performance.
- **Seat the child near the source of instruction.** Noise masks important parts of speech and language.
- **Make the speaker visible.** Proximity to the teacher helps maintain the student's attention.
Consider lighting. Students who are deaf and hard of hearing often rely on visual support, especially when they are missing auditory information.

ROUTINES

- **Provide a visual schedule.** A visual schedule helps a student know what to anticipate. It also helps when they miss routine directions.
- **Provide a checklist for daily tasks.** Using checklists fosters self-advocacy skills.
- **Take breaks.** Listening can be overwhelming and exhausting.

INSTRUCTION

- **Pre-teach vocabulary.** Students who are deaf and hard of hearing require direct vocabulary instruction and multiple opportunities to hear and use new words.
 - **Provide filled-in or partially filled-in notes.** Notes help the student keep up with a fast-paced classroom.
- **Check often for understanding.** Use open-ended questions to gauge comprehension. Students who are deaf and hard of hearing can "slip through the cracks" by appearing to be following along even when they're not.
Avoid yes/no questions.
- **Gain student's attention before instructing or giving directions.** Ensure the student is attending and does not miss information.
- **Provide captioning for videos.** Captions give visual support for auditory information missed.

ASSIGNMENTS / TESTING

- **Write assignments on the board.** Visual notes support students who did not hear assignments given aloud.
- **Provide study guides for tests.** Students with hearing loss are likely to miss information during instruction. Study guides serve as a reference for missed content.
- **Share vocabulary, objectives and assignments with other teachers/specialists/parents.** Team collaboration is essential for success.