# Support understanding



A suggestion for implementing the strategy 'Supporting language and communication skills' from the Guide: Behaviour and learning

### Includes:

Understand receptive language Check for understanding Reduce barriers to understanding Teach non-verbal communication

# **Understand receptive language**

Receptive language is the ability to understand words and language and is needed to communicate successfully.

Learners who have difficulty understanding may find it challenging to:

- understand and follow instructions
- pay attention and listen
- respond appropriately to questions, and requests
- use language through speech, sign or alternative forms of communication to communicate wants, needs, thoughts, and ideas
- form friendships and engage in positive social interactions
- understand body language
- understand what went wrong, especially in high stress situations
- complete tests, exams, and academic tasks in higher level education.

# Check for understanding



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Work with your learners to ensure they have understood and interpreted correctly the message being conveyed.

# **Reduce barriers to understanding**

Suggestions to support understanding.

- ✓ Use visuals to give instructions, ask questions or show a routine.
- ✓ Check understanding of key concepts and vocabulary.
- ✓ Use actual objects and progress from the concrete to the abstract to teach understanding of words and concepts.
- ✓ Before initiating conversation, ensure that the learner's attention has been secured.
- ✓ Use graphic organisers to support thinking and planning.
- ✓ Avoid idioms such as "don't hit the roof" as these can cause confusion.
- ✓ Allow for processing time. Learners may require between 15– 30 seconds to process an instruction and formulate a response.
- ✔ Ensure instructions are in the order they are to happen.
- ✓ Provide support to enable learners to share their ideas such as options to draw, write, gesture, or sign.

# **Teach non-verbal communication**

Non-verbal cues can support students' understanding of what others might be thinking or feeling.

- ✓ Help students learn to notice facial expressions and body posture during interactions. Highlight examples in stories, video clips, or use the emotions colour wheel.
- ✓ Role-play in small groups to practise recognising the meaning conveyed in postures and vocal intonations.
- ✓ Cue students to recognise common hand signs that are used in a classroom, such as recognising the palm facing forward to mean stop.
- ✓ Learn about how emojis and memes are used.
- ✓ Provide opportunities for students to watch short video clips with the sound off. Ask students what they think is happening by analysing the postures and the movements of the actors.
- ✓ Play charades or pantomimes and have students guess the message. This helps to draw attention to the meaning in body posturing.

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