STUDENT ACADEMIC INTERVENTION CHECKLIST

Date			
Name of Student	Age		
Grade Level	School		
Name of Referring Teacher			
Areas of Concern			
Previous retention Y N	Current Grades: P F		
Reading Instructional Level	Reading Grade Placement		
Math Instructional level	Math Grade Placement		
	sentative samples of all interventions used that apply see of student work (homework, class work, informal the checked.		
Student Work Samples:			
Homework	Informal assessments		
Classwork	Formal assessments		
Instructional Strategies:			
Homework options	Adjusted/Multileveled questions		
Tiered lessons	Varied supplementary materials		
Tiered Products	Independent Study/Projects		
Graduated rubrics	Varied journal prompts		
Compacting	Learning Centers/Stations		

Scaffolding	Alternative assessments		
Graphic organizers	Multiple Intelligence options		
Learning contracts	Use of Reading Buddies		
Cooperative learning groups	Flexible groupings		
Small group instruction	Before/After school tutoring		
Assistive technology	Volunteer Tutor		
Summer School	Other (Ex)		
What reading/language arts instru	ction have you provided? Check all that apply.		
Phonics	Individual instruction		
Phonemic Awareness Skills	Small group instruction		
Vocabulary Development	Whole group instruction		
Reading Comprehension	Oral reading skills		
Reading Fluency	Comprehension Strategies		
Shared Reading	Literature "thinks-aloud"		
What skills does the student demon	nstrate in reading? Check all that apply.		
Phonemic awareness	Vocabulary Development		
Comprehension Strategies	Reading Fluency		
Phonics	Other		
What supplementary math teachin	g aides have you provided to the student?		
Manipulatives	Timer Dry erase boards		
Computers	Visual Aides Other		
Calculators	Schedules Not applicable		

What skills does the student demonstrate in math? (Check all that apply.)				
Calculation	Math procedure	es Other		
Reasoning	Math facts			
What skills does the student demonstrate in written expression? (Check all that apply).				
Generation of ideas	Word speed/pro	oduction		
Organization of thoughts	Spelling (functional and/or tests)			
Spacing/legibility	Mechanics/editi	ing		
What skills does the student demonstrate in oral expression and listening comprehension? Check all that apply.				
Expresses thoughts orally (gra	mmar, word order)	Follows directions		
Participates in discussions		Retains information		
Understands what is being said		Is easy to understand		
Follows class discussions		Speaks clearly		
Good conversational skills	-	Alert and attentive		
If the child is from a culturally or ethnically diverse background, what efforts are typically made to increase culturally responsive instruction?				
Attempt to consult with individuals knowledgeable of the culture				
Talk with parent to obtain culture specific information				
Increase knowledge through reading				
Referral to English Language Learners (ELL) services (as appropriate)				
Other				
No efforts are made				
Not applicable				

BEHAVIOR STRATEGIES CHECKLIST

Date			
Name of Student			
Grade Level			
Name of Referring Teacher			
Areas of Concern			
Check strategies teacher/team/school staff has used	with appropriate documentation:		
Student/teacher conference	Change schedule/time		
Consultation with colleagues/specialist	Adjusted workload		
Counselor involvement	In-school suspension		
Team conference with student	Parent conference		
Note/letter/call to parent	Student contract		
Positive reinforcement	Post classroom rules		
Conference with administrator	Re-direct		
Modeling	Volunteer Mentor		
Signed weekly/daily assignment sheet	Proximity Control		
Daily/Weekly progress report	Limited Time-Out		
Use of logical consequences	Provide choices		
Functional Behavior Assessment	Other		
Rehavior Intervention Plan			

ENVIRONMENTAL, CULTURAL OR ECONOMIC FACTORS CHECKLIST

Date	
strategies or interventions for a stu- curriculum. These same factors mu- inability to progress in the general factor that aids students who might outside of their family and immedi	dent's inability to progress in the general education ast be ruled out as the primary reason for a student's education curriculum. Experiences in school are a thave had few resources, activities and opportunities atte community.
Name of Student	Age
Grade	School
Check all factors that apply to the s	student. Provide appropriate documentation.
Environmental Factors	
Limited experiential backgr	ound
Irregular attendance (absent for verified personal illness)	at least 23% of the time in grading period, other than
Transiency in elementary sc	chool years (at least two or more in a single year)
Home responsibilities interf work, etc)	Fering with learning activities (caring for siblings,
Cultural Factors	
Limited experiences in major	rity-based culture
Student has had limited invol	lvement in organizations and activities of any culture
Secondary standards in confl	ict with majority-based culture standards
Geographic location	English is secondary language in the home
Economic Factors	
Residence in a depressed ec Low family income at subsi	

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adjusted/Multileveled Questions: a strategy that changes the questions to meet the learning styles of students.

Compacting: 1: a strategy for differentiating instruction that provides a three-step process which (a) assesses what a student knows about material to be studied and what the student still needs to master, (b) plans for learning what is not known and excuses student from what is known, and (c) plans for freed-up time to be spent in enriched or accelerated study in areas of need; 2: the student is given reduced amounts of introductory activities, drill, review, and so on such that the time saved may be used to move faster through the curriculum; 3: also a strategy for accelerated instruction to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Flexible grouping: a strategy for differentiating instruction that provides for students to be part of many different groups based on the match of the task to student readiness, interest, or learning profile.

Formal assessments: a process of gathering data to determine a student's current knowledge, understanding and skills for learning using specific evaluation instruments and criteria.

Functional Behavior Assessment: a process to determine the underlying cause or functions of a child's behavior that impede the learning of the child with a disability or the learning of the child's peers.

Graduated Rubrics: a strategy for scoring that provides for graduated scales for each of the various, measurable subtasks or behaviors that are relevant for the student project.

Independent Study/Independent Project: a strategy for differentiating instruction that provides for "centers" or "stations" or collections of materials that learners use to explore topics or practice skills (tasks can be adjusted to readiness, interest, or learning profile).

Informal Assessment: any method to determine a student's current level of knowledge, understanding, and skills using non standardized materials (i.e. teacher made checklist, observation, questioning).

Learning contracts: a strategy for differentiating instruction that provides for an agreement between student and teacher which can take many forms obligating the student to the performance of work according to agreed-upon specifications, i.e., what will be learned, how it will be learned, amount of time for learning, and how the work will be evaluated.

Multiple Intelligence options: a strategy that provides for using Gardner's (Visual/Spatial; Verbal/Linguistic; Logical/Mathematical; Bodily/Kinesthetic;

Musical/Rhythmic; Intrapersonal; Naturalist) different ways to demonstrate intellectual ability and a means by which teachers address interest and learning profile of students.

Proximity Control: a strategy for increasing student attention through close physical space - standing or sitting near before giving directions or engaging in discussion.

Scaffolding: a strategy that provides the support needed for a student to succeed in challenging work; planning student work and presenting materials from simple to complex in such a way as to build student mastery and, thus, confidence.

Tiered instruction: a strategy for differentiating instruction that provides for the use of varied levels of activities to ensure that students explore ideas at a level that builds on their prior knowledge and prompts continued growth.