

2020/2021

Specific Educational Sensorial Needs in Early Childhood Education

Code: 105054 ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Туре	Year	Semester
2500797 Early Childhood Education	ОТ	4	0

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

Contact

Name: José María Sanahuja Gavaldà

Email: Josep.Sanahuja@uab.cat

Use of Languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)

Some groups entirely in English: No

Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes

Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Teachers

Rosa Fortuny Guasch Silvia Blanch Gelabert

Prerequisites

Although it is not a subject that has pre-requisites to be enrolled, it is recommended to have studied the subjects "Educational Processes and Learning", "Educational Inclusion: NEE" and "Development of personality 0-6" in order to facilitate the Understanding of the contents worked.

Objectives and Contextualisation

This subject is part of the Inclusive Education subject. In the context of the current inclusive school, it is necessary to have a context in which the teacher is an innovator agent and manager of the diversity that eases the transformation of the ordinary school with the aim to increase its capability to attend all the students giving emphasis to students with specific cognitive learning needs.

The two aims to achieve are:

- 1. Adapt the teaching-learning process to solve the students educational needs in diversity contexts
- 2. Energize the educational inclusive process in a collaborative context in multiprofesional areas

Competences

- Design and regulate learning spaces in diverse contexts which attend to the particular issues of pupils regarding gender equality, equity and respect for human rights.
- Guide parents regarding family education in the 0-6 period.

- Identify learning difficulties, cognitive dysfunctions and problems related with attention.
- Recognize and evaluate the social reality and the interrelation between factors involved as necessary anticipation of action.
- Respect the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Work in teams and with teams (in the same field or interdisciplinary).

Learning Outcomes

- 1. Analyse and identify the educational needs of pupils to design teaching and learning strategies in the context of inclusive schooling.
- 2. Analyse experiences of good practice in the process of educational inclusion to address collaborative processes between different educational agents.
- 3. Contribute ideas and know how to integrate them in whole work of the team.
- 4. Establish work teams to develop activities independently.
- 5. Understand the process of educational inclusion to analyse teaching practice and the institutional context that it encompasses.

Content

BLOCK A: SENSORY CAPABILITIES: AUDITION

- 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENSORY CAPABILITIES: AUDITION
- 1.1 Neurophysiological and functional bases of the auditory sensory system.
- 2. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDENTS WITH HEARING DISORDERS
- 2.1 Perceptual development in the students.
- 2.2 Communication and language development.
- 2.3 Cognitive, personal, emotional and social development.
- 2.4. The family context.
- 3. EDUCATIONAL RESPONSES: elements, criteria and guidelines for organizing educational action in a context of inclusive school.
- 3.1 Assessment of educational needs.
- 3.2. The process of learning and teaching: curriculum adaptations.
- 3.3. Role of educational services in the schooling: CREDA

BLOCK B: SENSORY CAPABILITIES: VISION

- 1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENSORY CAPABILITIES: VISION
- 1.1 Neurophysiological and functional bases of visual sensory system
- 2. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDENTS WITH VISUAL DISORDERS
- 2.1 Perceptual development in the students.
- 2.2 Communication and language development.
- 2.3 Cognitive, personal, emotional and social development.
- 2.4. The family context.

- 3. EDUCATIONAL RESPONSES: elements, criteria and guidelines for organizing educational action in a context of inclusive school.
- 3.1 Assessment of educational needs.
- 3.2. The process of learning and teaching: curriculum adaptations.
- 3.3. Role of educational services in the schooling: CREDV

Methodology

The competences and the methodological option that is taken, require a participatory attitude of the student, that is concrete in the attendance and active participation in the classroom, the predisposition to conceptual changes, the work of previous reading of the texts Work in class and collaborative work with classmates in the small group.

The methodological approach is the principle of the variety of methodological strategies. It must facilitate active participation and learning of the students. In this sense, keynote sessions will arise with large group, and some activities to work in small groups using cooperative learning and self-employment will be strengthened. The teacher has to support students in this methodological approach, providing some resources to mediate their learning process. The tutorials will be considered as a fundamental part in this methodological approach.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Exposiciones por parte del profesorado de los contenidos y xuestiones básicas del temario. Se realiza con todo el grupo y permite la presentación de los prijncipales contenidos a través de una participación activa y abierta de los estudiantes	45	1.8	2, 1, 3, 5,
Type: Supervised			
Mandatory tutoring group, individual and group work are required	24	0.96	2, 3, 5, 4
Type: Autonomous			
Reading theoretical texts, test preparation, preparation and analysis of cases, other activities	75	3	2, 1, 5

Assessment

The evaluation of the subject is continuous and will be based on a written test that will have a weight of 40% in the final mark of the subject and in activities / practical work either individual (10% in the final mark) or group (50% in the final mark). All the evidence must obtain a minimum of 5 to be able to make an average. Students who have successfully followed the subject during the course and still have some aspect not achieved, will be given the opportunity to pass the subject by completing a final reassessment. In this case, the maximum grade of the re-evaluated block will be 5. In no case, the re-evaluation will be considered to raise the mark obtained.

If finally one of the evidences (for suspension or NP) is not approved, it will mean that the expected minimum has not been reached and the subject with the corresponding qualification for the suspended evidence will be suspended.

The results of the evaluation of each of the evidences must be published on the virtual campus within a maximum period of 21 days after its completion, and a review date must be offered within 10 days after its publication.

The practical work in class may consist of case analysis, creation of teaching materials, problem solving of real situations, analysis of innovative methodologies, analysis and discussion of readings, among others.

According to UAB regulations, the plagiarism or copy of any work or written test will be penalized with a 0 as a mark of the subject losing the possibility of recovering it, whether it is an individual or group work (in In this case, all members of the group will have a 0). If during the course of an individual work in class, the teacher considers that a student is trying to copy or discovered any type of document or device not authorized by the teaching staff, the same will be described with a 0, without a recovery option, and therefore, the subject will be suspended. Attendance at face-to-face sessions is mandatory, the student must attend a minimum of 80%. Otherwise the evaluation will correspond to an NP.

The treatment of particular cases, doubts, suggestions, etc. should be addressed to the teachers of the corresponding block.

The evaluation of this subject follows the Criteria and general guidelines for the evaluation of the Faculty of Education Sciences, according to the Agreement of the Academic Organization Committee April 28, 2011, June 4, 2014 and July 28 May 2015. The final evaluation will be on January 14, 2021 and the recovery will be on January 28, 2021.

On the other hand, to pass this subject, the student must show, in the activities proposed, good general communicative competence, both orally and in writing, and a good command of the language that appears in the teaching guide. In all activities (individual and group), linguistic correction, writing and formal aspects of presentation will be taken into account. Students must be able to express themselves fluently and correlatively and must show a high level of understanding of the academic texts. An activity can be returned (not evaluated) or suspended if the teacher considers that it does not meet these requirements. The gender perspective will also be taken into account in the general communicative expression.

As a future teacher, we must show an attitude that is compatible with the educational profession as a requirement to pass the subject, as well as an ethical commitment to the profession. Attitudes of active listening, arguing, respect for peers and teachers, participation, cooperation, empathy, kindness, punctuality or the use of the appropriate mobile or laptop are required only when necessary for the class, others An ethical commitment to the deontological principles of the profession is required. If these requirements are not met, the grade of the subject will be 3.

Before delivering evidence of learning, it is necessary to verify that the sources, notes, text citations and bibliographic references have been correctly written in accordance with the APA regulations. and according to the documentation summarized in the UAB sources:

https://ddd.uab.cat/pub/recdoc/2016/145881/citrefapa_a2016.pdf

Any change made in the contents of the guide and / or program of the course during thecourse will be agreed with the students that attend that day in class where the possible change is discussed and will be announced later on the virtual campus of the subject. Likewise, the contents exposed in the initial schedule of each block may vary if an agreement is reached between the teacher and the students who attend the class on the day they are proposed. If you remember the modification in the guide and / or program will be informed through the news of the moodle of the subject. Changes can allow adjusting the contents to the characteristics, knowledge, interests and particular rhythms of the class group.

All this information and another one will be uploaded at the beginning of the course in the moodle of the subject that we will use as a communication tool.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Course work and practical activities in group	50%	0	0	2, 1, 3, 5, 4
Individual writing test	40%	6	0.24	2, 1, 5
individual course work and practical activities into the class	10%	0	0	2, 1, 5

Bibliography

Albertí, et al. (2016) "Ensenya'm a mirar". Guia per a la primera estimulació visual. *Desenvolupa: La revista de l'atenció precoç*. 2-11.

Alonso, P. y Valmaseda, M. (1993). "Los sistemas alternativos de comunicación sin ayuda". En Sotillo, M. : "Sistemas alternativos de comunicación". Valladolid. Trotta.

Alonso, P; Gutierrez, A; Fernández, A. y Valmaseda, M. (1991). "Las necesidades educativas especiales del niño con deficiencia auditiva". Madrid. MEC.

Arnaiz, P. y Martinez, R. (1998). Educación infantil y deficiencia visual. Madrid:CSS.

Bueno, J, y Toro, S. (1994))(Coord). Deficiencia visual: aspectos psicoeducativos y evolutivos. Archidona: Aljibe.

Bueno, J. Et al. (2000). *Niños y niñas con ceguera: recomendaciones para la familia y la escuela*. Archidona: Aljibe.

Calvo, J.C. et al (2011). Capítulo XI: Recomendaciones y De aquí en adelante. En Calvo, J.C. et al (2011). Mi hijo tiene una pérdida auditiva. Audífonos e Implantes Cocleares. Una guía para padres. Programa Infantil. Phonak-Advanced Bionics (p. 87-94).

Cambra, C. i Valero, J. (2000). Desenvolupament afectiu i socialització de l'alumnat sord durant l'escolarització obligatòria. *Suports 4 (2)*, 166-171.

Checa, F.J. (2000). Aspectos educativos y evolutivos de la deficiencia visual. Madrid: ONCE.

Diaz-Aguado, M.J., Royo, P. y Baraja, A. (1995). *Programas para favorecer la integracion escolar de niños ciegos: investigación*. Madrid: ONCE

Fernández, J. E. (2001). Desafíos didácticos de la lectura braille. Madrid: ONCE

Fourcade, M. B. y Horas, M. (2013). La narración de cuentos a niños sordos. En III Congreso internacional con sede en Buenos Aires V congreso lationamericano y VI congreso nacional de salud mental y sordera (p. 77-79)

Gómez García, M.J., Gómez Massip, M. y Iglesias Vázquez, A. (2007). Inclusión educativa de una niña sordociega: de la identidad al grupo, de la intención comunicativa al lenguaje. *En Integración 51*, 21-30

Heiling, K. (1999). "La lectura y la escritura en los niños sordos en contextos bilingües. Una experiencia de veinte años de evaluación". En "Lenguaje escrito y sordera". Salamanca. UPS.

Horton, K. (1988). La educación de alumnos no videntes en la clase ordinaria. UNESCO. París.

Huainigg, F J; Ballhaus, V. (2007) Parlem amb les mans. Barcelona: La Desclosa

Juárez, A.; Monfort, M.(2001) Algo que decir. Hacia la adquisición del lenguaje: manual de orientación para los padres de niños con sordera, de 0 a 5 años. Madrid: Entha.

Lafuente De Frutos, Á.(COORD.) (2000). Atención temprana a niños con ceguera o deficiencia visual. Madrid:ONCE

Leonhart, M.et al. (1999). Iniciación del lenguaje en niños ciegos: un enfoquepreventivo. Madrid: ONCE

Lewis, V. (1991). Desarrollo y déficit. Ceguera, sordera, déficit motor, síndrome de Down, autismo. Barcelona: Paidós/MEC. .

Llombart Elias, C. (2006-2007). Tinc un/a alumne/a sord/a a l'aula. Consorci d'educació de Barcelona

Marchesi, A. (1987). "El desarrollo cognitivo y lingüístico de los niños sordos". Madrid . Alianza.

Marchesi, A. (1990). "Comunicación, lenguaje y pensamiento de los niñossordos". En Marchesi, A.; Coll, C.; Palacios, J.: "Desarrollo Psicológico y Educación. III". Madrid. Alianza Psicología.

Noguer, A. et al (2004). Tecnología y discapacidad visual. Madrid: ONCE

Rodriguez Santos, J.M. (1990). La deficiencia auditiva: un enfoque cognitivo. Salamanca: Departamento de Publicaciones de la Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca.

Sánchez Moreno, D. (2014) La lengua de signos como herramienta de comunicación para bebés oyentes. En Actas del congreso CNLSE (p. 47-56)

Silvestre, N. (coord.) (1998). Sordera. Comunicación y aprendizaje. Barcelona: Masson. De la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Silvestre, N. (cord.) (1998). Sordera. Comunicación y aprendizaje. Barcelona: Masson. De la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Torres Monreal, S *et al.* (1995). Deficiencia auditiva. Aspectos psicoevolutivos y educativos. Archidona (Málaga): Aljibe.