

## HSA-Alt Case Study Examples

**Example 1-** At 13 years of age, Sandra is currently able to identify familiar pictures and picture symbols and has an emerging sight word vocabulary of around 35 words. She can answer basic recall questions regarding short passages of text that have been read to her and she speaks using two and three word phrases. Sandra can independently write her personal information and can copy text. She can click and drag using a mouse on the computer and can type, but only when provided a model.

**Example 2-** Roger, who is 13 years old, uses an augmentative communication device with voice and print output to take part in classroom discussions and instructional activities as well as to participate in the statewide assessment. He reads (using large print version) and answers questions at grade level.

**Example 3-** During typical 7th grade instruction, Raymond needs pictures to supplement grade level text to overcome the print-only barrier to comprehend reading material. He needs an eye gaze board to respond to questions about grade level content, and content-related concrete objects to manipulate during specific instructional times and activities (lecture, large group discussion) along with a positive behavior support plan.

**Example 4-** Sylvia needs consistently delivered verbal cues to remain on task during most instructional activities. While reading text, she does need to have some grade level vocabulary words highlighted to aid her comprehension, in addition to having some text read to her.

**Example 6-** When other 8th grade students are interpreting information from a pie chart showing the results of a school-wide survey of favorite music genres, Caroline's teacher makes adaptations to the chart, such as only comparing the results of three genres that are the most obviously discrepant in terms of quantity. A pie chart representing those three response categories has been cut apart so that Caroline can overlay the sections to make her comparisons, and it is expected that Caroline can make distinctions such as "most" and "least" as opposed to specific numerical or percentage differentiations.

**Example 7-** For tasks that involve calculation, eighth grader, Wilson uses a calculator but otherwise requires no additional adaptations in terms of the difficulty of the task expected of all other students.

**Example 8-** In his 11th grade ELA class, Paul has learned several grade level vocabulary words from his adapted biography of Gregor Mendel. But in his biological science class, he is unable to recognize those same words in the science text or on informational posters. In fact, he needs direct instruction on those same words in both the text and on several posters.

**Example 9-** Rochelle has vision and hearing impairments, which are believed to be corrected to within normal ranges, although the exact extent of the impairment/correction is not known. This is because standard tests have resulted in inconclusive results.

**Example 10-** Elaine has a seizure disorder that is only partially corrected with medication. In addition, she also has a disorder of her immune system that causes her to miss many days of school each year. Her frequent absences have negatively affected her performance on classroom-based and large-scale assessments.