

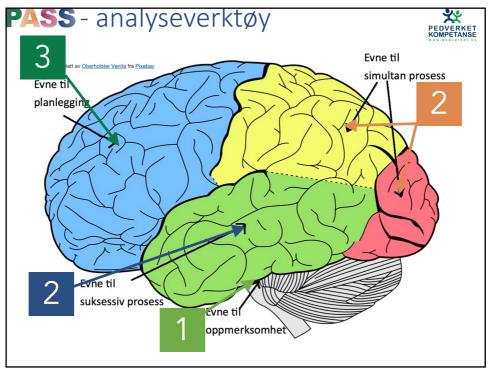


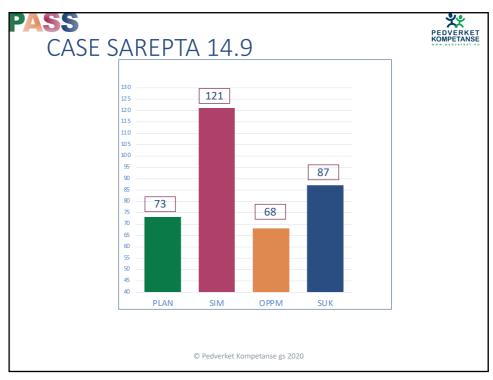
# PASS og skolevegring – Kognitiv diskrepans og fagvansker

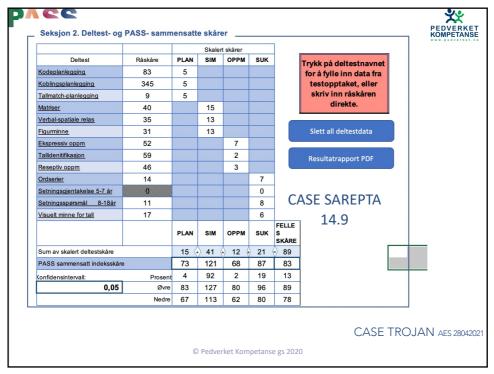
WEBINAR onsdag 18. januar klokka 1330-1500

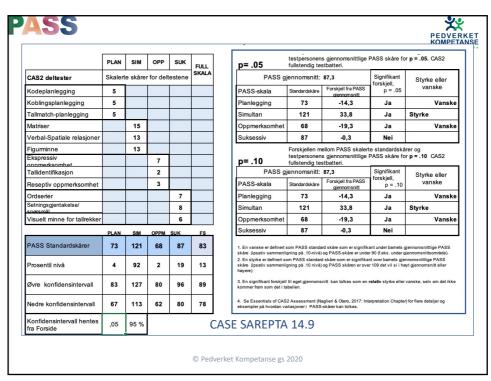
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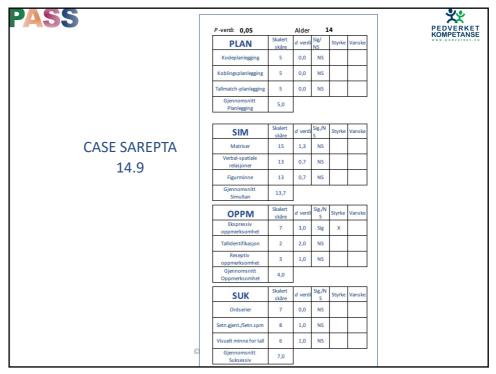
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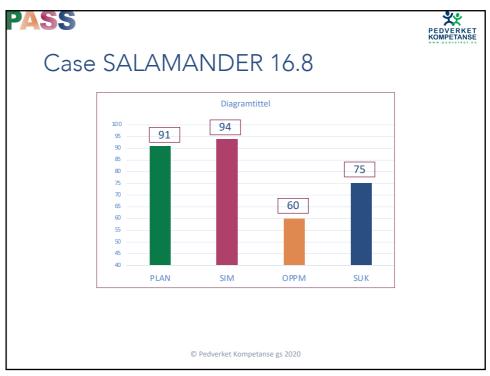




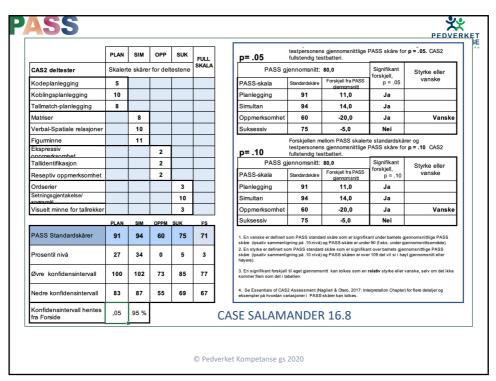


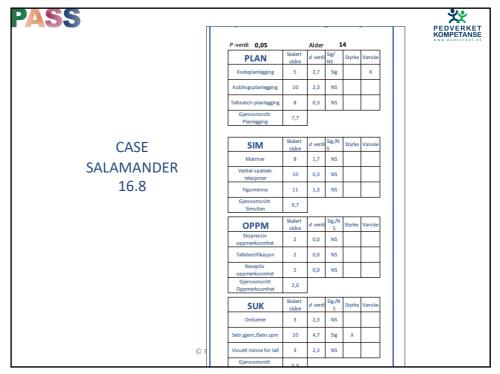


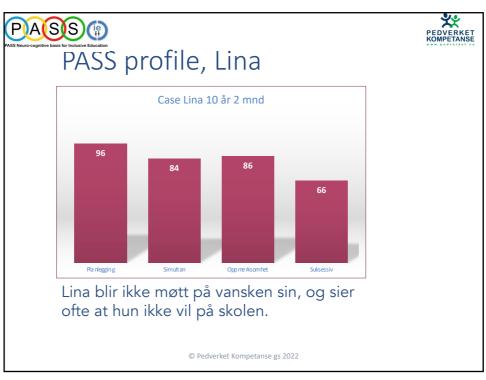




		Skalert skårer				]	
Deltest	Råskåre	PLAN	SIM	ОРРМ	SUK		Trykk på
Kodeplanlegging	83	5					deltestnavnet for å
Koblingsplanlegging	187	10					fylle inn data fra testopptaket, eller
Tallmatch-planlegging	13	8					skriv inn råskåren
<u>Matriser</u>	26		8				direkte.
Verbal-spatiale relas	25		10				
Figurminne_	28		11				Slett all deltestdata
Ekspressiv oppm	30			2			
Tallidenitifikasjon	59			2			Resultatrapport PDF
Reseptiv oppm	42			2			
<u>Ordserier</u>	10				3		
Setningsgjentakelse 5-7 år	0				0		CASE
Setningsspørsmål 8-18år	14				10	S.	Almander
<u>Visuelt minne for tall</u>	13				3	31	
		PLAN	SIM	ОРРМ	SUK	FELLES SKÅRE	16.8
Sum av skalert deltestskåre		23 (	29 (	6	16	74	
PASS sammensatt indeksskåre		91	94	60	75	71	
Konfidensintervall: Prosentil		27	34	0	5	3	
0,05	Øvre	100	102	73	85	77	
Nedre		83	87	55	69	67	







#### PASS



# Sarepta, Salamander og Lina:

- Vil helst ikke gå på skolen
- De har en PASS vanske som kan gi spesielle behov som har påvirket/ påvirker læring av grunnleggende ferdigheter

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Kendeou, P., Papadopoulos, T. C., & Spanoudis, G. (2015). In T. C. Papadopoulos, R. K. Parrila, & J. R. Kirby (Eds.), Cognition, intelligence, and achievement (pp. 117-136). New York, NY: Elsevier.

Reading comprehension and PASS theory
Phonological abilities play a critical role in reading
development across languages with transparent and
nontransparent orthographies

(de Jong & van der Leij, 1999; Papadopoulos, Kendeou, & Spanoudis, 2012; Vloedgraven & Verhoeven, 2007) (Anthony & Lonigan, 2004; Goswami & Bryant, 1990; Muter, Hulme,

(Anthony & Lonigan, 2004; Goswami & Bryant, 1990; Muter, Hulme, Snowling, & Taylor, 1997; Parrila, Kirby, & McQuarrie, 2004; Ziegler & Goswami, 2005).

In fact, phonological processing is among the best predictors of how well children acquire reading during the initial stages of formal reading instruction

(Savage, Carless, & Ferraro, 2007). s 124:

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## Planning -

- One source of individual differences in reading comprehension
- The ability to plan and organize information contributes to comprehension – particularly important in later elementary and middle school students
- Sterkare relasjon til leseforståing enn individuelle forskjellar i merksemd, avkoding, leseflyt og vokabular
- Sterkare relasjon for 10-11 åringar, avtakande med aukande alder gjennom ungdomstida

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#### Attention -

- Attention plays a critical role in information processing

   well documented
- Attention weakness influence reading comprehensionincreasing with increased level of difficulty
- Within the context of the PASS theory, the empirical evidence about the role of attention in reading comprehension has been limited

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#### PASS



### Simultaneous -

- Indirectly effects via orthographic processing
  - Supports spelling and reading fluency
- Within the context of the PASS theory, the empirical evidence about the role of attention in reading comprehension has been limited
- Relation between simultaneous processing and various aspects of reading has been confirmed in a number of studies (Das, Georgiou, & Janzen, 2008; Das, Mishra, & Kirby, 1994; Kirby & Das, 1977; Kirby & Robinson, 1987), Greek (Papadopoulos, 2001), and Chinese (Wang, Georgiou, & Das, 2012)

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#### Successive -

- Effects on reading via phonological skills
- · Particularly important in the early stages of reading
- Children with reading difficulties often have difficulties in successive processing (Das et al., 1994 Das et al., 2007; Kirby & Robinson, 1987; Papadopoulos, Charalambous, Kanari, & Loizou, 2004)

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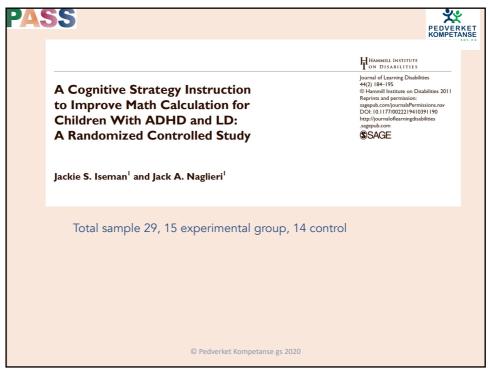


## **Findings**

Correlational analyses showed that phonological loop and successive and simultaneous processing were related to mathematical achievement at all three grades. Regression analysis revealed simultaneous processing as a cognitive predictor of mathematical performance, although phonological loop was also associated with higher achievement. Simultaneous and successive processing were the elements that differentiated the MLD group from the LA group. These results show that, of all the variables analyzed in this study, simultaneous processing was the best predictor of mathematical performance.

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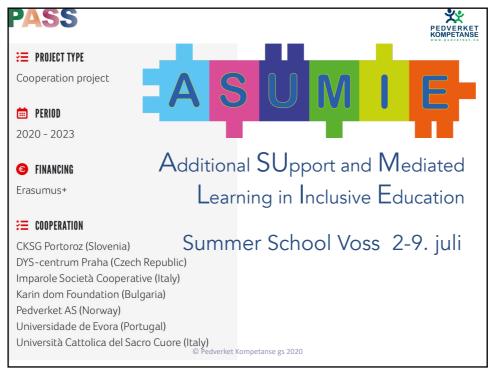
Students in the experimental group were exposed to a brief cognitive strategy instruction for 10 days, which was designed to encourage development and application of effective planning for mathematical computation, whereas the comparison group received standard math instruction. Standardized tests of cognitive processes and math achievement were given at pretest. All students completed math worksheets throughout the experimental phase. Numerical Operations) were administered pre- and postintervention, and Math Fluency was also administered at 1 year follow-up.

Large pre–post effect sizes were found for students in the experimental group but not the comparison group on math worksheets (0.85 and 0.26), Math Fluency (1.17 and 0.09), and Numerical Operations (0.40 and –0.14, respectively).

At 1 year follow-up, the experimental group continued to outperform the comparison group. These findings suggest that students with ADHD evidenced greater improvement in math worksheets, far transfer to standardized tests of math(which measured the skill of generalizing learned strategies to other similar tasks), and continued advantage 1 year later when provided the PASS-based cognitive strategy instruction.

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## Takk for i dag!

Vi har vist hvordan CAS2 og PASS-analysen kan være nyttige redskaper.

Du velger! Bruk deg selv, stol på vurderingene dine, og bruk de redskaper og metoder du erfarer fungerer best.

Du gjør en forskjell! Det DU gjør er avgjørende for menneskene du jobber med

Neste uke: Oppmerksomhet – ikke bare å ta seg sammen og høre etter?.

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