

Universal Design for Learning

An approach to teaching and learning that takes into account different talents and needs of students.

Why?

What?

How?

Theory

Engagement

Learners differ in the ways in which they can be engaged or motivated to learn



Affective network

Representation

Learners differ in the ways that they perceive and comprehend information



Recognition network

Action & expression

Learners differ in the ways that they can navigate a learning environment and express what they know



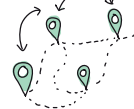
Strategic network

Guidelines

Provide options for recruiting interest



Provide options for sustaining effort and persistence



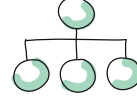
Provide options for self-regulation



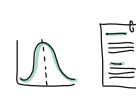
Provide options for perception



Provide options for language and symbols



Provide options for comprehension



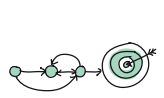
Provide options for physical action



Provide options for expression and communication



Provide options for executive functions

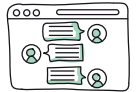


Suggestions

Provide authentic and personal assignments



Let students explain material to each other, such as through a forum



Organize a baseline measurement at the start



Offer ways of customizing the display of information



Structure reading through headings and bullet points



Link new learning to prior knowledge with a recognizable symbol



Let students choose different roles within group work



Allow students to choose their own form of test



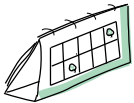
Provide options for evaluation and adjustment



Give students a sense of autonomy by giving them choices



Use schedules with reminders



Coach students in how to set their learning goals



Offer important concepts in text as well as images



Use visuals, such as a flow chart



Remove unnecessary distractions that are irrelevant to the learning outcome



Use multiple workforms such as a role play



Test both formative and summative



Determine at the start learning outcomes, activities and evaluation forms



Use a variety of sources and case studies



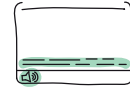
Use short-term goals to achieve long-term goals



Let students reflect in a blog or vlog on their progress



Provide subtitled video's and auditory support for slides



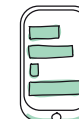
Clarify mathematical notation and symbols



Highlight patterns and relationships, with for example a mind map



Use tools such as Kahoot



Challenge students to determine their own examination moment



Make example exams available

