



香港體育教師會議 Hong Kong Physical Education Teachers Conference 2020

有效運用網上教學策略於體育活動以照顧學生的多樣性 Effective Use of Online Teaching Strategies to Cater for Learner Diversity in Physical Activities

Background

- Due to Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak, people with intellectual disability can only just stay at home or dormitory.
- Parents mention that they can only spend their time by watching TV or playing Ipad.
- Some research stated prolonged sedentary lifestyle will affect people's health and emotion, even arouse obesity, cardiovascular disease and behavioural problem.



Background

- Mental health of people with SEN and their caregivers will be deteriorated.
- In this period, we prefer to stay at home to prevent against the infection of virus.
- Organizing exercise program in public facilities is not appropriate, but it's not easy for parents or caregivers to do exercise with them at home.



Background

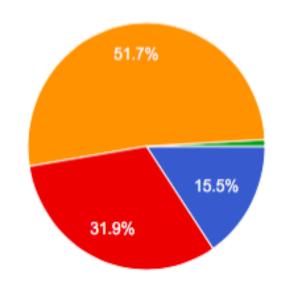
- Lack of motivation, teaching or coaching skill and peer impact are the main factors.
- Therefore, we prefer to create and provide a platform to let people with intellectual disability to do exercise at home with the assistance of coaches and parents through online device.



Background (Parents Survey)

Level of Intellectual Disability

116 responds

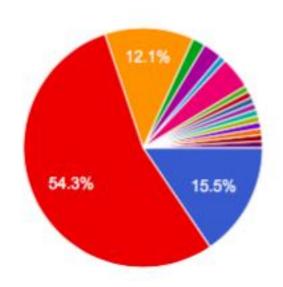




Background (Parents Survey)

Other Special Needs

116 responds



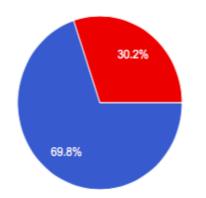


Dyslexia

Exercise habit before and during the Coronavirus outbreak

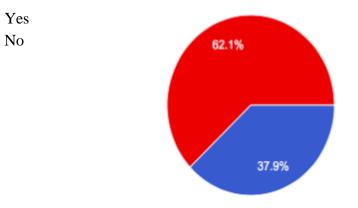
Apart from Physical Education lesson, do you participate in any physical activities?

116 responds



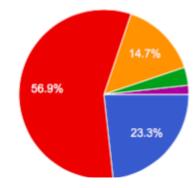
Do you participate in exercise during the Coronavirus outbreak?

116 responds



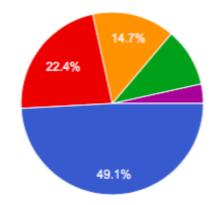
Frequency of exercise per week (Before)

116 responds



Frequency of exercise per week (During)

116 responds



Less than once a week
1-2 times per week

3-4 times per week5-6 times per week

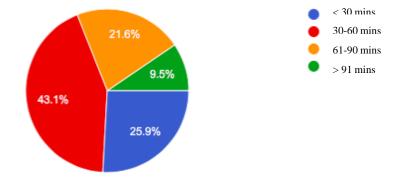
Everyday

- Less than once a week

 1-2 times per week
- 3-4 times per week
- 5-6 times per week
- Everyday

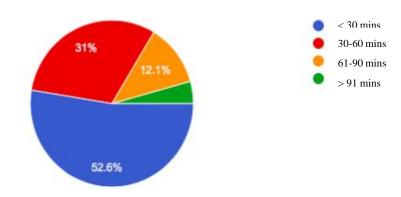
Average Exercise Duration (Before) (each time)

116 responds



Average Exercise Duration (During) (each time)

116 responds



Home Exercise for SEN

Objectives

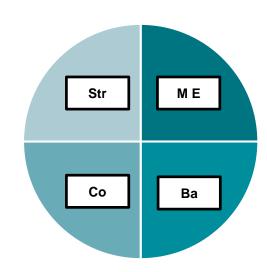
- Enhancing the physical activity of people with SEN which are aged from 6-40
- Improving child and parental relationship
- Nurturing sense of community service

Participants

- > 300 people with special needs, 6-40 years
- From mild to severe grade intellectual disability
- Associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Down Syndrome,
 Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- From 1 mainstream school, 2 mild grade, 2 moderate grade, 2 severe grade special schools and 2 NGO

Procedure

- Regular exercise program were provided through online device.
- In each 60 minutes session, 2 coaches provided a series of exercise, such as **stretching**, **muscular endurance**, **coordination**, **balance exercise** based on the physical fitness of students with ID
- They will also organize some **games** to make interaction among the participants.



Procedure

- Before the program, we had briefing and guidelines for parents and caregivers, such as the safety of the exercise, how to assist the participants and set up whatsApp groups for enquiry, application and entry.
- The participants are distributed into different sessions based on age and ID level. e.g. mild and moderate grade ID, 6-12 years, 12-18 years and 19-40 years, etc.
- Project leader and PE teachers of special schools monitored the online program, so as to ensure the quality of the coaching.
- After the program, we received opinion through google form and phone survey from the parents.

《Home Exercise for SEN》計劃家長同意書

敬啟者:

香港教育大學健康與體育學系現進行一項名為《Home Exercise for SEN》計劃,是次計劃旨在為主流學校、特殊學校及相關機構的特殊需要人士提供一個運動的機會,透過持續的網上家居運動,以改善學員的運動習慣,從而提升他們的體適能狀況。為了確保學員及家長的安全,請各家長留意及遵守以下細則:

- 1. 必須有家長或照顧者陪同學員
- 2. 注意家居環境的安全
- 3. 時刻檢查有關用具的完整無缺
- 4. 留意視訊背景是否合導
- 5. 注意學員當日的身體狀況
- 學員及家長**穿著合強的運動裝束**
- 7. 如有需要,可自行購買家居意外保險
- 8. 上課時必須關閉音語
- 9. 課堂老師會透過視訊以了解學員的動作是否正確
- 10. 評估學員的身體狀況及能力是否適合進行有關訓練內容
- 11. 上課時不可推行任何拍攝及攝錄,以確保其他學員及家長的私隱
- 12. 填妥是次計劃之家長同意書(見附件)

如 閣下同意以上細則,請填妥家長同意書,並電郵或傳真至本學系(電郵: chingyat@eduhk.hk;傳真號碼:2948 7848)。另外,如就是次計劃有任何疑問,歡 迎與本人聯絡(電話:29486812 / 62557330)。最後,在此感謝您的參與。

Physical Fitness of Students with ID

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics of physical fitness among Autism. Down syndrome and other ID group

Output

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Description Statistics of physical fitness among Autism Stat

Descriptive Statistics of physical fitness among Autism, Down syndrome and other ID group.								
47	Aut	ism₽	Dov	$v\mathbf{n}^{\downarrow \jmath}$	Oth	ers₽	Tot	al
43	N =	: 30₽	N =	30₽	N =	30₽	N =	90
Variable₽	M↔	SD₽	M⇔	SD₽	M↔	SD₽	M↔	SD₽
Age₽	16.83₽	.986₽	16.40₽	1.1192₽	16.63₽	1.159₽	16.62₽	1.118₽
Height(m)₽	1.6578₽	.09924₽	1.4717₽	.04534₽	1.5437₽	.11333₽	1.5577₽	.11834₽
Weight(kg)₽	59.333₽	13.8155₽	48.400₽	5.1334₽	50.750₽	13.384₽	52.828₽	12.3074₽
9-minR(km)₽	1048.53₽	230.844₽	850.67₽	192.475₽	952.93₽	311.746₽	950.71₽	260.199₽
HG-L(kg)₽	16.433₽	6.6834₽	13.833₽	5.6999₽	15.383₽	6.2432₽	15.217₽	6.2446₽
HG-R(kg)₽	16.800₽	5.6180₽	14.283₽	5.8112₽	15.817₽	6.2539₽	15.633₽	5.9259₽
CurlUp(t)₽	19.100₽	7.7653₽	17.167₽	7.1876₽	16.767₽	10.7372₽	17.678₽	8.6659₽
BMI_{43}	21.4177₽	3.78545₽	22.3140	1.76721₽	20.9566	3.56132₽	21.5628	3.184444
SumSkf(mm)	27.2667₽	10.89585₽	27.3667₽	7.12322₽	28.2333₽	9.28545	27.6222₽	9.13793₽
WHR	84594	05759	8686	04814	8649	04756	85740	م5141م
MSR-L(cm)43	23.467₽	11.1285₽	50.300₽	6.3958₽	28.9₽	12.0010₽	34.222₽	15.3716₽
MSR-R(cm)₽	25.067₽	10.3555₽	52.333₽	7.7785₽	30.833₽	11.8847₽	36.078₽	15.4885₽
SS-L(P/F)₽	.30₽	.466₽	.73₽	.450₽	.33₽	.479₽	.46₽	.501₽
SS-R(P/F)	470	507₽	77 <i>a</i>	430₽	40₽	498₽	540	501₽

Note: HG-L = Hand Grip-Left; BMI = Body Mass Index; SumSkf = Sum of Skinfold Test; WHR = Waist-to-Hip Ratio; MSR-L = Moddified Back Saver Sit and Reach Test-Left Leg; SS-L = Shoulder Stretch Test-Left Shoulder; P/F = Pass = 1 / Fail = 0

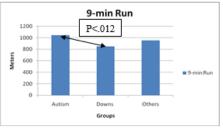
Physical Fitness of Students with ID

Table 2
Significance of difference among Autism, Down syndrome
and other ID group in physical fitness test items

and other 110 group in physical niness test items				
Variable	F	p		
9-minR	4.006	.022*		
HG-L	.647	.526		
HG-R	.707	.496		
CurlUp	.498	.609		
BMI	2.157	.122		
SumSkf	.099	.906		
WHR	1.313	.274		
MSR-L	56.099	.000***		
MSR-R	57.391	.000***		
SS-L	6.905	.002**		
SS-R	4.484	.014*		
37				

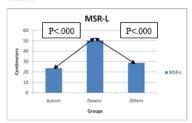
Note: *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Chart 1



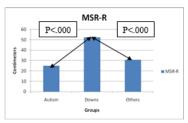
There is significant difference between Autism and Down syndrome group in Post Hoc-Scheffe test P<.012.

Chart 2



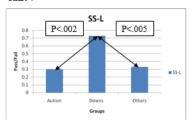
There are significant difference between Autism and Down syndrome group (P<.000); Down syndrome group and Other ID group (P<.000) in Post Hoc-Scheffe test.

Chart 3



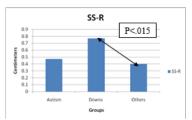
There are significant difference between Autism and Down syndrome group (P<.000); Down syndrome group and Other 1D group (P<.000) in Post Hoc-Scheffe test

Chart 4



There are significant difference between Autism and Down syndrome group (P<.002); Down syndrome group and Other ID group (P<.005) in Post Hoc-Scheffe test.

Chart 5



There is significant difference between Down syndrome group and Other ID group (P<.015) in Post Hoc-Scheffe test.

Coordination of students with ASD

- Recent neuroanatomical and neurophysiologic studies found cortical and subcortical areas including the motor cortex, supplementary motor area, basal ganglia, and cerebellar dysfunction have deficits which affect motor planning, sensorimotor integration, and motor execution.
- Motor deficits are a potential core feature of ASD.
- Treatment of ASD should include interventions aimed at improving motor performances involved with motor coordination (i.e., gait and balance, arm functions, planning)

Improving Motivation for Academics in Children with Autism

- Little interest in academic assignments
- Have behavioral problem
- Choice, Interspersal of maintenance tasks and Natural reinforcers

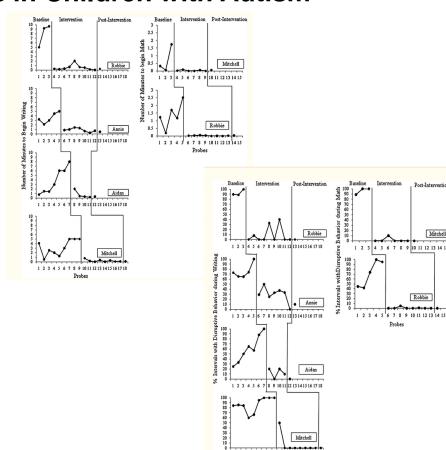


(Koegel et al., 2010)

Improving Motivation for Academics in Children with Autism

- The intervention decreased the children's latency to begin academic tasks
- Improved their rate of performance and interest
- Decreased their disruptive behavior

(Koegel et al., 2010)



Dimensions of Coaching Behavior, Need Satisfaction, and the Psychological and Physical Welfare of Young Athlete

Coach provides players with choices and options

(Reinboth et al., 2004)

Consideration of Online Physical Education (OLPE)

Teaching strategies

- Student-centered approach
- Allow students to choose their favorite activities in the lesson
- Including ask students to explore sports options
- Balance screen time and physical exercise time

Student perceptions of the effect of high school online PE class participation on Fitness Knowledge and motivation for PA

- High school students perceived they possessed enough HRFK to be physically fit regardless of class format
- Physical outcomes, attitudes and course satisfaction were similar between the face-to-face and online groups and that physical performance (upper body strength) improved over time for both groups.

Participant Actual and Perceived Knowledge Level Results

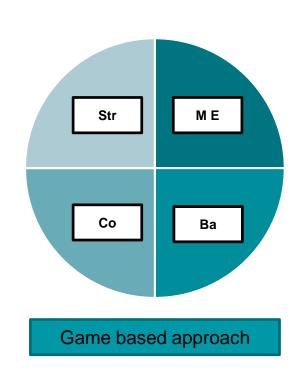
Participant	OSPI Score (%)	OSPI Grade	Perception of Personal HRFK Level	
Traditional PE				
T1	52.58	F	Average	
T2	55.38	F	Poor	
Т3	43.08	F	Good	
T4	49.23	F	Good	
Cyber School PE				
Cyber School PE				
C1 C2	72.31 49.23	C F	Good Average	
C3	73.85	C	Average	
C4	56.92	F	Good	
C5	83.08	В	Good	
C6	49.23	F	Good	
C7	66.15	D	Average	
C8	58.46	F	Good	

Consideration of Online Physical Education (OLPE)

- Course content
- Learning environment
- Teaching strategies
- Prerequisites for students
- Assessment

Home Exercise for SEN

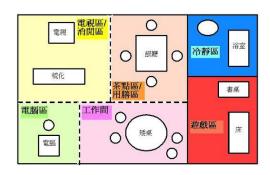
- Characteristic and physical fitness of students with SEN
 - ➤ Stretching, muscular endurance, coordination & balance exercise
- Different strategies
 - Fig. TEACCH Physical structure, Visual prompts (Timetable & schedule), Routline
 - > Providing choices
 - Method of practice
 - Providing games
 - Elite Athlete-students Approach
 - ➤ Online tools
 - Community service



Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication handicapped Children (TEACCH)

5 principles of TEACCH

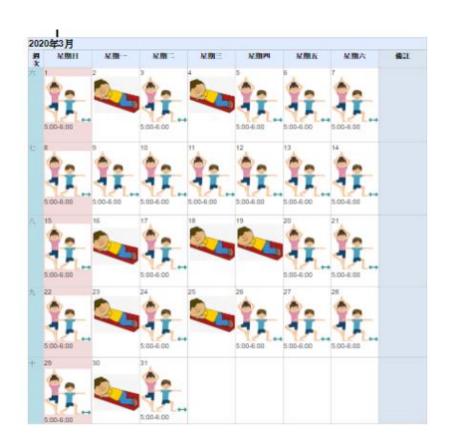
- Physical structure
- Consistent schedule
- Work system
- Routine
- Visual structure





(李春曉, 2018) (Mesibov, 1994)

Timetable



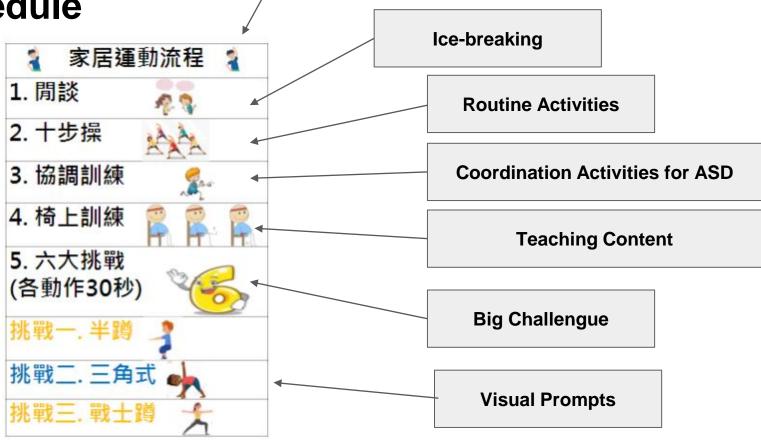
Schedule



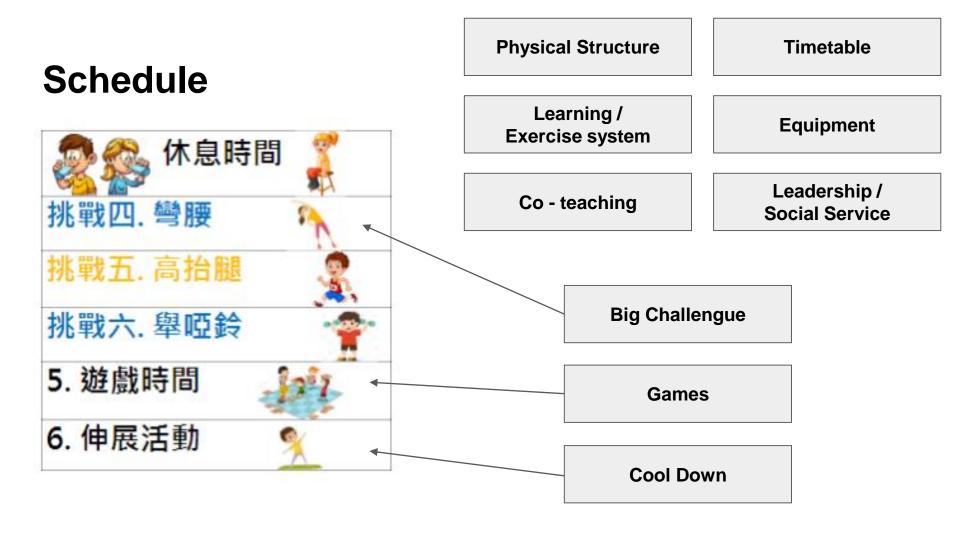




Schedule



Consistent Schedule for ASD



Visual Prompts with QR Code

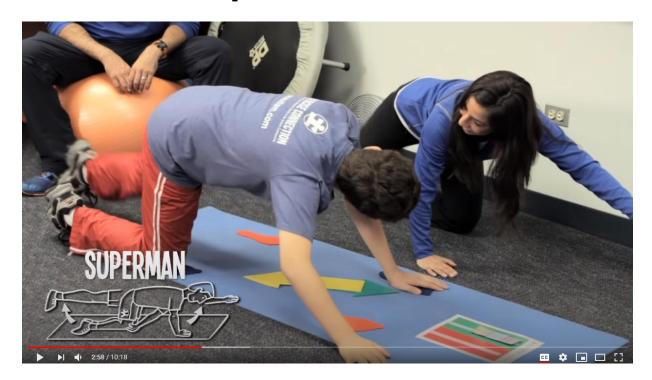


Visual Prompts with QR Code





Visual Prompts in Exercise





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_SDT-a8FNM&t=324s

Method of Practice

- Part practice
- Whole practice
- Progressive part practice
- Whole part whole practice









Elite Athlete-students Approach



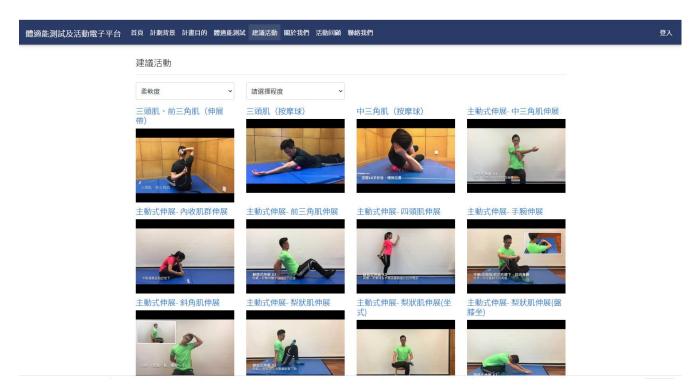


Others - Lucky Wheel





Others - E platform





Others - Essential Anatomy 5







Others - Quizlet



Providing games



 $\underline{https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1dJaHwkVvb4ynPl08oi4Qmj-PaqRgtkZf}$

Others - Video Modeling





ORIGINAL PAPER

Video Modeling and Observational Learning to Teach Gaming Access to Students with ASD

Amy D. Spriggs1,2 · David L. Gast2 · Victoria F. Knight1,3

Published online: 6 June 2016

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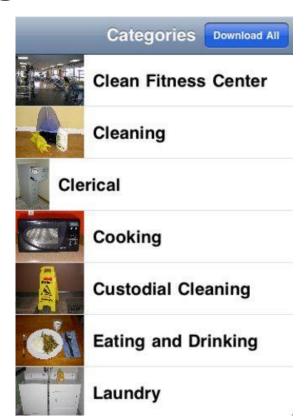
Abstract The purpose of this study was to evaluate both video modeling and observational learning to teach ageappropriate recreation and leisure skills (i.e., accessing video games) to students with autism spectrum disorder. Effects of video modeling were evaluated via a multiple probe design across participants and criteria for mastery were based on these results. Secondary measures were collected on observational learning across participants and behaviors. Participants included 4 children with autism, ages 8-11, who were served in self-contained special

Introduction

Rationale for Teaching Gaming as a Recreational Activity to Students with ASD

Recreation and leisure skills are important for all people, but do not often come naturally to children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), "Recreation is typically defined as an activity that people engage in for the primary reasons of enjoyment and satisfaction... leisure describes a per-





Community Service

- Train the students based on their unique abilities
- Practice from their class and transfer it in to other classes
- From the school to the community

Student	Special Needs	Post
Student A	Mild ID & ASD	Sharing Screen
Student B	Mild ID	Introduction
Student C	Mild ID	Routine Actvitiy Part A
Student D	Moderate ID	Routine Actvitiy Part B
Student E	Moderate& Down	Demonstration (Lv 1) in coordination exercise
Student F	Mild&ASD	Demonstration (Lv 2) in coordination exercise
Student G	Mild	Introduction & demonstration (Lv 3) in coordination
Student H	Moderate & ASD	Demonstration (Lv 1) in desk exercise
Student I	Mild & Down	Introduction & demonstration (Lv 2) in chair exercise
Student J	Moderate& Down	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 1
Student K	Mild & Down	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 2
Student L	Moderate & ASD	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 3
Student M	Mild & Down	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 4
Student N	Mild & ASD	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 5
Student O	Moderate &Down	Introduction & demonstration in Big Challenge 6
Student P	Mild	Games
Student Q	Mild & Down	Cool Down
Student R	Moderate & ASD	Cool Down

Limitation

- Lack of funding and manpower
- Different family background (Home setting, Education)
- Privacy & Safety
- Technical problem (e.g. Audio delay)

Reference

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