

# Case Study on Self-Regulated Strategy Development: SCOPE Strategy for a First Grade Struggling Writer



Daria Marolla, Samantha Mirman, Karen Hoover, Anthony D. Koutsoftas Seton Hall University

### Introduction

- Writing is a complex process which includes cognitive abilities in the domains of transcription, text generation, self-regulation, and memory. Students with Specific Learning Disabilities (SLD) need explicit instruction and scaffolding to engage in the writing process and to do so at multiple levels of language.
- According to Ritchey et al. (2016), the writing process centers around the Simple View of Writing (Berninger & Amtmann, 2003), and includes scaffolding and levels of language framework.
- One of the most evidence-based approaches to writing instruction is SRSD instruction whereby a student is taught six recursive phases: Develop background knowledge, Discuss it, Model it, Memorize it, Support it, and Independent performance (Harris et al. 2009).

# Purpose

- The purpose of this case study was to provide an intensive intervention targeting mechanics and accuracy of writing in a first-grade student deemed a struggling writer using an SRSD.
- The SRSD model used was SCOPE, which stands for spelling, capitalization, organization, punctuation, and expressing a complete thought.
- SCOPE is a revision strategy that cues students to improve their writing by editing it for mechanics and accuracy.

#### Intervention

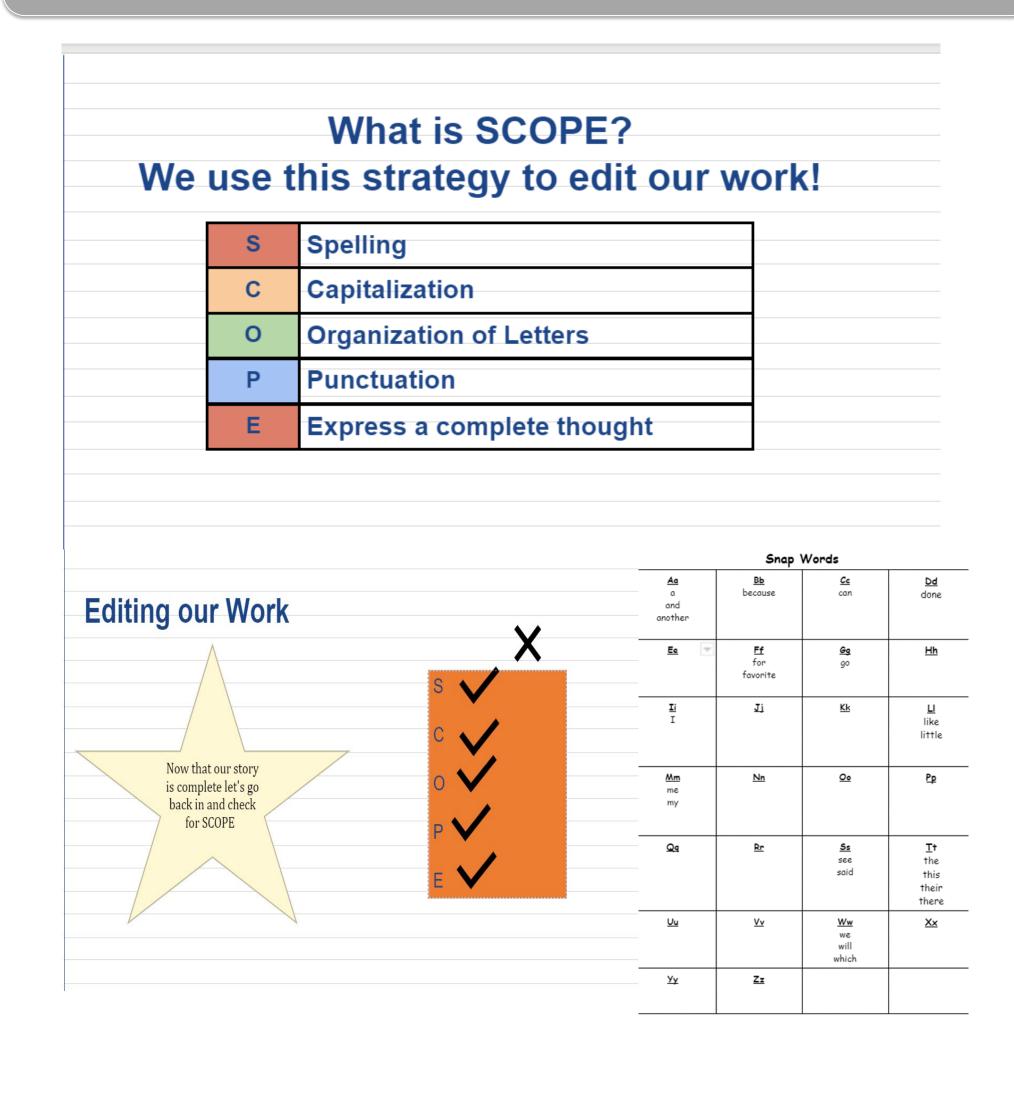
- Intervention goal: By the end of a sixsession intervention, J.M. will demonstrate use of the SCOPE strategy to produce a written narrative that includes appropriate capitalization, organization, punctuation, spelling and expression in 4 out of 5 sentences.
- This Intervention was provided 1x per week for 30 minutes in an individual sessions from June to July, for a total of 6 weeks. The intervention took place using a fully remote platform.

## Case History

Name	J.M.
Age	6 years
Gender	Female
Grade	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade
Classroom Mandate	General Education Classroom

This student was deemed a struggling writer based on teacher and parent reports. She was selected for the study due to difficulty with spelling, sentence structure and overall organization of thoughts.

### Materials



## Summary

- This case study demonstrated the feasibility of the SCOPE strategy to improve mechanics and accuracy for a struggling writer in first grade, using a remote instruction platform and interprofessional collaboration.
- The greatest improvements were seen in capitalization, and punctuation.
- Capitalization accuracy increased from 25% in the pre-assessment to 83.3% in the post-assessment and punctuation accuracy increased from 12.5% in the pre-assessment to 85% in the postassessment.
- Improvement was also made in spelling and writing organization (complete sentences and letter sizing and positioning).

## Reflection

#### Conclusions:

- Overall, the SCOPE strategy SRSD was effective in improving the mechanics and accuracy of J.M.'s writing, with the greatest improvements demonstrated in capitalization and punctuation.
- Interprofessional practice and the use of an online remote platform were also effective in improving this student's writing. Both disciplines collaborated and created engaging and effective lessons using a strictly remote platform.

#### Limitations and Future Directions:

- To improve this intervention, it is recommended that direct instruction on spelling strategies occur for 2 full sessions to ensure the student understands how to use the strategies appropriately.
- At the end of the intervention, at least one session should be held in the classroom in order to promote generalization and carryover into multiple settings.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

- We thank the student and family for partnering in this study.
- Thanks to the Department of Speech-Language Pathology and the School of Health and Medical Sciences for continued support of the ROW-Lab and this project.
- This work was partially funded by a U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs Personnel Training grant, H235K170064.
- ROW-Lab: http://blogs.shu.edu/row-lab/
- Project Write to Learn: http://blogs.shu.edu/projectwritetolearn Correspondence about this project should be directed to anthony.koutsoftas@shu.edu

# Results

and ther wer learning there of
singing this about the teacher separate
to draw a tree and another said a unucorn so they were all breaming
dun so the trasher sed of But it on the hord then lomunate later
the band was fild with colorful picsbers, the End

	picsbers, the bio
	(-) h-p
	One rainy day the 6
•	children Wievo thriba
	children were thring
	tomake the teacher mad
	by making a mess. All
	the kid were lafing
	and the teacher was fowning
	1
	the Feacher set dehe
	bu then they made
-	wars, was and water and
,	1
_	They
(	good and the things
-	tinly happywww.madisonpaper.com waso
	Inly happywww.madisonpaper.com end wase

Measures	Pre- Assessment	Post-Assessment	
% Capitalization	25%	83%	<u>l</u>
% Letters accurately approximated at the line	85%	94%	
% Complete Sentences	66%	80%	
% Punctuation	12%	86%	
% Spelling	68%	81%	

#### References

Berninger, V. W., & Amtmann, D. (2003). Preventing written expression disabilities through early and continuing assessment and intervention for handwriting and/or spelling problems: Research into practice. In H. L. Swanson, K. R. Harris, & S. Graham (Eds.), *Handbook of learning disabilities* (pp. 345–363). The Guilford Press.

Harris, K. R., & Graham, S. (2009). Self-regulated strategy development in writing: Premises, evolution, and the future. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 2(6), 113–135. https://doi.org/10.1348/978185409x422542

Ritchey, K. *et al.* (2016). Indicators of Fluent Writing in Beginning Writers. In: Cummings, K., Petscher, Y. (eds) The Fluency Construct. Springer, New York, NY. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-2803-3\_2">https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-2803-3\_2</a>