Transition portfolios: whose voice is heard?

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Since 2006, when Mangere Bridge Kindergarten was chosen as a Centre of Innovation (Round Three, 2006-2008) research at the kindergarten has focused on exploring common issues in transition to school for children and families, and developing strategies to strengthen relationships between early childhood and school settings.

This presentation follows on from the book “Crossing the Border” released August, 2012 and shares a small segment of ongoing work. A number of researchers have identified the need to individualise and personalize the transition process (Brooker, 2012; Carr, Clarkin-Phillips, Resink, Andeson and Jack, 2013; Fabian, 2013). The transition portfolios at Mangere Bridge Kindergarten are produced with the child, family and teacher input specifically for the transition process. They provide a site of connection for each child, their new classmates and their new teacher, a way of engaging in learning about the individual child as a capable and competent person.

References:


VoIP stands for Voice-over-Internet Protocol, the technology that enables to make calls, send messages, and perform other tasks that you can do with a smartphone or a telephone - but over the Internet. In other words, you can use VoIP to make calls to any numbers by an Internet connection, all without extra charges, as VoIP systems, utilize broadband lines. Essentially, VoIP means voice transmitted over a digital network. The first step here is the conversion from an analog signal to a digital signal, which is completed by an IP phone or an ATA (Analog Telephone Adapter). Next, the voice travels.

Transitions.

Ever notice when you’re singing that you have to change your voice in a way to hit higher notes? To me, it almost feels like changing gears in a car. We tend to be especially careful around those areas, aware that that change can cause us to produce weak or off-key notes. This spot is called the transition spot.

Itâ€™s the place where you change from your chest register (lower voice) to the head register (higher notes).

4. Vocal Registers.

Now that you know where your transition is, itâ€™s time to measure both the head (high) and chest (low) registers. This is a rare voice type that is not commonly heard. Lyric Contralto: Also light and airy in its timbre, this voice type only lacks the higher range of the coloratura contralto. Dramatic Contralto: Here comes the powerhouse! Transition information and high school alternate assessment for students who are on certificate track. See more ideas about iep goals, iep, education.

Are you a special education teacher who participates in Alternate Assessment? This article details my tips for collecting and organizing the artifacts required for this process.

Mental Health Stigma Mental Health Quotes Mental Health Awareness Mental Illness Disability Quotes Disability Awareness.


If there is no vibration, no voice is heard. This is a voiceless sound, which is made with the vocal cords kept apart. On coming out of the larynx the air stream passes through the pharynx.

A syllable is a speech unit consisting of a sound or a sound sequence one of which is heard to be more prominent than the others. The most prominent sound being the peak of a syllable is called syllabic. Syllabic sounds are generally vowels (monophthongs, diphthongoids, diphthongs) and sonorants. Garbled Voice - A garbled voice signal is one where the actual character of the voice is altered to a significant degree and often has a quality that fluctuates. On some occasions, the voice becomes unintelligible. The essential difference between them is who hears the echo and where it is produced. Listener echo is the component of the talker echo that leaks through the near-end hybrid and returns again to the listener, which causes a delayed softer echo. The listener hears the talker twice.