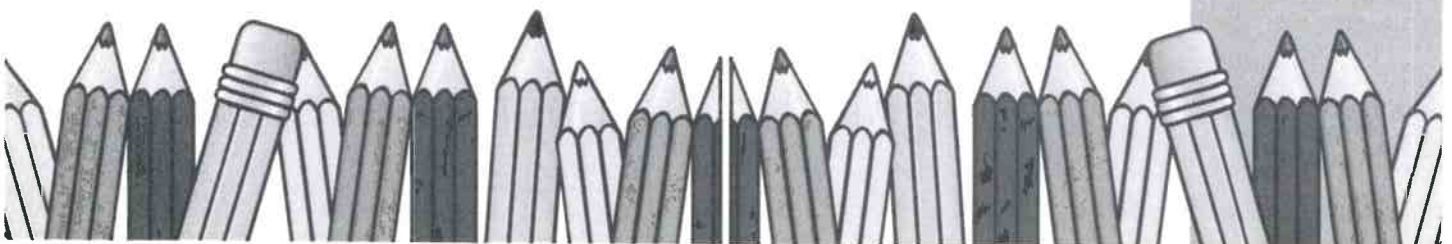
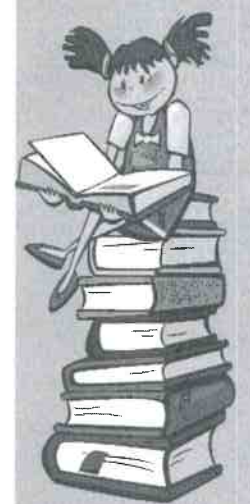




Dear Parents/Guardians,

Enclosed you will find resources
and activities to support your
child's speech and
language development. We hope
you find them helpful!

Thank you,
Speech-Language Pathologist



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Active Parenting Promotes Successful Child Development

by Amber Swearingen, MOT, OTR/L

Active parenting involves the direct teaching of essential, age-appropriate skills to a child and greatly enhances the process of learning. Active parenting happens as you recognize teachable moments within your everyday activities and create meaningful experiences for your child. Teachable moments occur within your daily routines and family rituals. When parents incorporate consistency, structure, and positive feedback into these lessons, they build a motivated and confident child.

Suggestions for Active Parenting



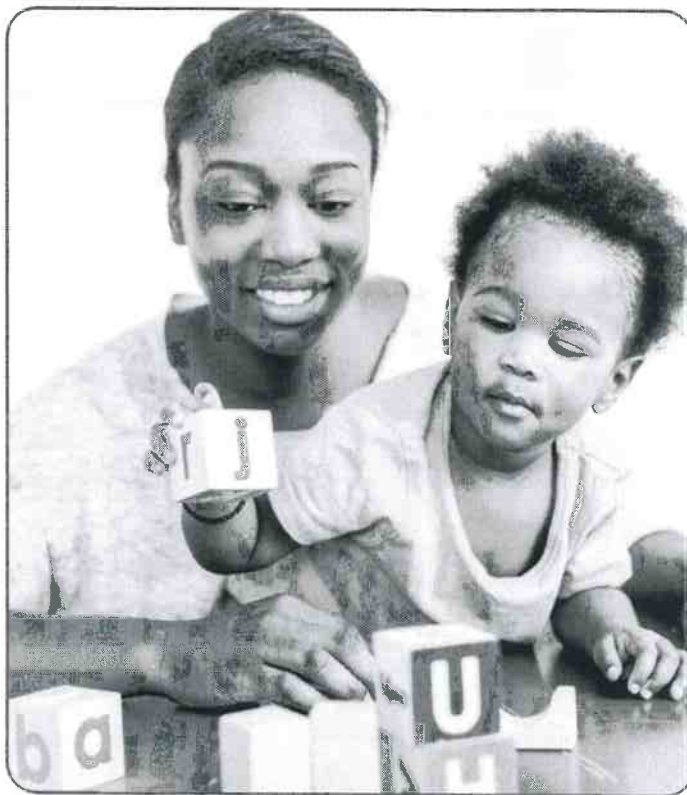
- **Limit TV time.** Engage your child in activities that incorporate movement, communication, problem-solving, and hands-on experiences. Pediatric research finds that young children are at risk for having difficulty with concentration, impulsivity and restlessness. These difficulties become more likely as exposure to television increases. Time spent watching TV replaces time for concentration building activities, such as reading to or with your child.



- **Read with your child.** Help develop reading comprehension skills by taking time each day to read with your child. Discuss the pictures, characters, settings, plots, and main ideas within the story. Help your child make connections from his/her own life to the characters and events in the story and teach basic social concepts as they appear. Discuss the characters' feelings and why they feel the way they do. This is a great opportunity for children to observe and learn about social situations and appropriate behaviors when relating to others.



- **Encourage dramatic play.** Use events in the story for role playing. Acting out situations, reactions, and emotions of the characters is fun for a child and increases the child's comprehension of the story.



Model Appropriate Social Skills



- **Model appropriate social behaviors.** Children emulate the way their parents and caregivers interact with others. For children to demonstrate good behavior, manners, and other social skills, parents/caregivers should model these behaviors consistently.



- **Monitor your tone of voice.** Children "shut down" when they sense frustration from an adult. When engaging or directing your child, always use clear, direct statements and a positive tone.

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La Participación Conjunta Activa de los Padres Promueve el Desarrollo Exitoso de los Niños

por Amber Swearingen, MOT, OTR/L

La participación conjunta activa de los padres involucra la enseñanza directa de las habilidades esenciales de acuerdo a la edad de un niño/a y mayormente realiza el proceso de aprendizaje. La participación conjunta activa de los padres ocurre según usted reconoce momentos de enseñanza durante las actividades diarias y creas experiencias significativas para su hijo/a. Los momentos de enseñanza ocurren durante tus rutinas diarias y durante los rituales familiares. Cuando los padres incorporan la coherencia, la estructura, y la reacción dentro de éstas lecciones, ellos construyen un niño/a motivado y seguro de sí mismo.

Sugerencias para la Participación Conjunta Activa de los Padres



- **Limite el tiempo de ver el televisor.** Ocupe a su niño/a en actividades que incorporan movimiento, comunicación, habilidades de resolver problemas, y experiencias manuales. Las investigaciones pediátricas encontraron que los niños jóvenes están en riesgo de tener dificultades con la concentración, la impulsividad y la inquietud. El tiempo pasado viendo el televisor reemplaza el tiempo construyendo actividades de concentración, como leyéndole a su niño/a o leyendo con él/ella.



- **Lea con su niño/a.** Ayúdele a desarrollar las habilidades de comprensión en la lectura al tomar tiempo cada día para leerle o leer con su niño/a. Discutan los dibujos, los personajes, las escenas, los argumentos, y las ideas principales dentro del cuento. Ayude a su niño/a a hacer conexiones de su propia vida a la de los personajes y eventos en el cuento y enseñe los conceptos sociales básicos según aparecen. Discutan los sentimientos de los personajes y el por qué ellos se sienten de esa manera. Esta es una gran oportunidad para que los niños observen y aprendan acerca de situaciones sociales y comportamientos apropiados cuando se relatan a otros.



- **Anime el juego dramático.** Use eventos en el cuento para el juego de roles. El actuar las situaciones, las reacciones, y las emociones de los personajes es divertido para un niño/a y aumenta su comprensión del cuento.



Modele las Habilidades Sociales Apropriadadas



- **Modele las habilidades sociales apropiadas.** Los niños emulan la manera en que sus padres y sus cuidadores interactúan con otros. Para que los niños demuestren un buen comportamiento, buenos modales, y otras habilidades sociales, los padres y los cuidadores deben modelar éstos comportamientos consistentemente.



- **Controle su tono de voz.** Los niños se "trancan" cuando sienten la frustración de un adulto. Cuando ocupe o dirija a un niño/a, siempre use declaraciones claras y directas con un tono positivo.

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(cont.)

Incorporate Fun Into Functional Play

There are various opportunities throughout the day to expand simple routines into effective teaching opportunities. Use some of the following activities that include many teachable moments that you and your child can enjoy together. consistency, structure, and positive feedback into these lessons, they build a motivated and confident child.

• Diaper-Changing or Bath-Time

—These routines provide one-on-one time that is great for bonding and connecting with your child. Narrate the routine as you go, or sing songs during the task. Count toys or diapers and reinforce important vocabulary and concepts (e.g., “water on, under the table”).



• Working in the Kitchen

—The tasks of counting, sorting, and carrying dinnerware to the table develops balance, coordination, and thinking skills.



• Visiting the Park

—Talk about the sounds you hear, name the colors and shapes you see, and identify smells in the air. Increase strength and stability by showing your child how to skip, jump rope, or play follow-the-leader.



• Coloring or Molding Clay

— Demonstrate a correct writing grasp using appropriately-sized crayons/ pencils and encourage your child to color “up and down” or “side to side.” Draw circles and smiley faces. Expand your child’s imagination and creativity with clay/Playdough® as you both push, roll, and pull the clay. This develops hand and finger strength and coordination.



• Helping Around the House

— Children can help with laundry by sorting clothes, placing clothes into the washer/dryer, and matching and folding them. These tasks improve motor skills while strengthening muscles for upper body development.



Helping around the house promotes responsibility and working as a family.

Remember to have fun and involve your child during your daily routines whenever possible. Find new topics to talk about and activities to do together by looking at your environment through the eyes of your child. Demonstrate active parenting by sharing your knowledge, skills, and abilities and engaging your child in memorable and positive experiences.



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(cont.)

Incorpore la Diversión dentro del Juego Funcional

Hay varias oportunidades durante el día para expandir las rutinas simples en actividades de enseñanza efectivas. Use algunas de las siguientes actividades que incluyen muchos momentos de enseñanza que usted y su niño/a pueden disfrutar juntos.

• Tiempo de bañarse o de cambiar el pañal:

Estas rutinas proveen tiempo de uno-a-uno lo cual es bueno para la vinculación y la conexión con su niño/a. Narre la rutina según la hace, o cante durante la tarea. Cuente los juguetes o los pañales y refuerce el vocabulario importante y los conceptos (por ejemplo, "agua encima, debajo de la mesa").



• Trabajando en la cocina:

Las tareas de contar, organizar, y llevar la vajilla a la mesa desarrolla el balance, la coordinación, y la habilidad de pensar.



• Visitando el parque:

Hable acerca de los sonidos que oyes, nombra los colores y las formas que ves, e identifica los olores en el aire. Aumente su fuerza y estabilidad al enseñarle a su niño/a cómo saltar, brincar una soga, o jugar "seguir al líder".



• Pintando o moldeando barro:

Demuestre un agarre correcto para escribir usando crayones/lápices del tamaño apropiado y anime a su niño/a a pintar "de arriba hacia abajo" o "de un lado al otro." Dibuje círculos y caras felices. Amplíe la imaginación y la creatividad de su niño/a con barro o plastilina (Play-Doh®) según empuja, enrueda, y hala el barro/plastilina. Esto desarrolla la fortaleza y la coordinación de las manos y los dedos.



• Ayudando alrededor de la casa:

Los niños pueden ayudar con la ropa para lavar separándola, poniéndola en la lavadora o la secadora, emparejándola, y doblándola. Estas tareas mejoran las habilidades motrices mientras fortalecen los músculos para el desarrollo del tronco del cuerpo superior. El ayudar alrededor de la casa promueve la responsabilidad y trabajan como una familia.



Recuerde de divertirse e involucrar a su niño/a durante las rutinas diarias cuando sea posible. Encuentre temas nuevos para hablar y actividades para hacer juntos al ver su ambiente a través de los ojos de su niño/a. Demuestre su participación conjunta activa parental al compartir su conocimiento, destrezas, habilidades, e involucrar a su niño/a en experiencias positivas y memorables.



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Poor Listening Skills Affect Learning

by Becky L. Spivey, M.Ed.

Critical listening affects all areas of learning. Focusing on what is important to hear plays a large part in the success of learning at school. The majority of a student's day is spent listening to the teacher, to other students, or to audio media.

Parents can model good listening skills for children, and help them to become active listeners. As we converse with others, we can model appropriate listening skills and show children exactly how to listen. We must show children that an active listener looks his/her speaker in the eye and turns off the TV or radio in order to not be distracted while listening. If we are to teach good listening skills, we must be models of good listening.



- When your child speaks to you, be interested and attentive. Maintain eye contact. Ignore the phone or other distractions. Be interested as well as ask for his/her opinions regularly. Show that you are genuinely interested in what your child thinks and feels.



- Encourage your child to talk directly to you so you may model the habits of good listening. Children are more likely to talk and share when they feel important. Share your thoughts to extend the conversation. Strengthen your children's confidence by reassuring them that you hear their ideas.



- Listen patiently, as if you have plenty of time. With a limited vocabulary and experience in talking, children sometimes struggle through what they want to share with you. Don't let your eyes wander. Stay focused on your child.



- Do not cut children off before they have finished speaking. Listen respectfully, as this is a skill you wish for them to acquire. Avoid dead-end questions. Ask questions that extend conversation rather than cut it off.



- Watch for your child's nonverbal cues. Look at the expressions on his/her face, posture, energy level, or changes in behavior patterns. Find a quiet, uninterrupted time, and help your child express and explore his/her feelings.

Parents play the most important role in building communication skills in their children. Children spend more time with a parent than any other adult. Children are influenced by how they see parents interacting with others. Parents who listen and converse with patience, interest, and attention prove to be the best teachers of listening and give their children the greatest audience in the world.

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Habilidades Auditivas Escasas Afectan el Aprendizaje

por Becky L. Spivey, M.Ed.

Habilidades auditivas críticas afectan todas las áreas del aprendizaje. El enfoque en escuchar cosas de importancia juega una gran parte en el éxito del aprendizaje escolar. La mayoría del día escolar los estudiantes lo pasan escuchando a sus maestros, a otros estudiantes, y/o varios medios de comunicación auditivos.

Los padres pueden demostrarles a los niños buenas habilidades auditivas y ayudarlos a convertirse en buenos oyentes. Al conversar con otros, nosotros podemos modelar habilidades de audición apropiadas y demostrarles a los niños como escuchar correctamente. Es importante enseñarle al niño que un buen oyente mira a su orador en sus ojos y apaga la televisión o la radio para evitar distracciones mientras escucha. Si vamos a enseñar habilidades auditivas buenas, nosotros debemos ser buenos modelos cuando escuchamos.



- Cuando su niño le hable demuestre interés y esté atento. Mantenga contacto visual. Ignore llamadas telefónicas u otras distracciones. Demuéstrele interés y pregúntele su opinión(es) regularmente. También demuéstrele que usted está verdaderamente interesado en lo que su niño piensa y siente.



- Anime a que su niño le hable directamente a usted para que pueda mostrarle buenos hábitos como oyente. Es más probable que los niños hablen y compartan cuando se sienten importantes. Comparta sus pensamientos para extender la conversación. Fortalezca la confianza de su niño, asegurándole que está escuchando sus ideas.



- Escuche pacientemente como si tuviera mucho tiempo libre. Con un vocabulario limitado y poca experiencia hablando, los niños a veces luchan tratando de expresar lo que quieren decir. No permita que sus ojos se distraigan. Manténgase enfocado en su niño.



- No interrumpa al niño antes de que él o ella termine de hablar. Escuche respetuosamente demostrando que esta es una habilidad que usted desea que el niño aprenda. Evite preguntas difíciles de responder. Haga preguntas que prolongan la conversación en vez de terminarla.



- Observe las señales no verbales del niño. Observe las expresiones en su cara, postura, nivel de energía, o cambios del comportamiento. Encuentre un lugar tranquilo, sin interrupciones, y ayude a su niño a que exprese y explore sus sentimientos.

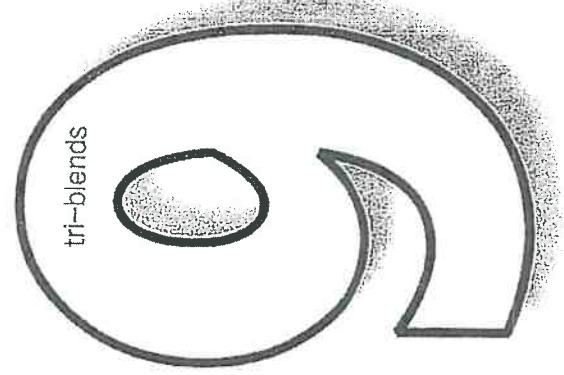
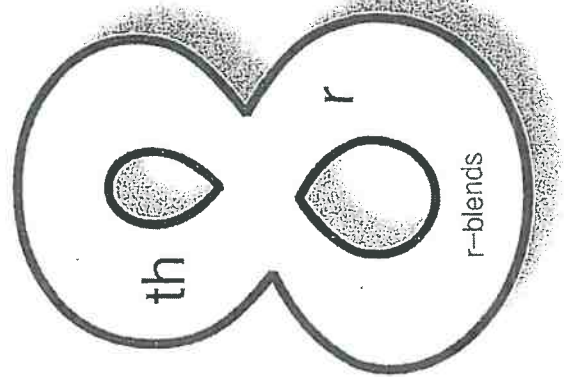
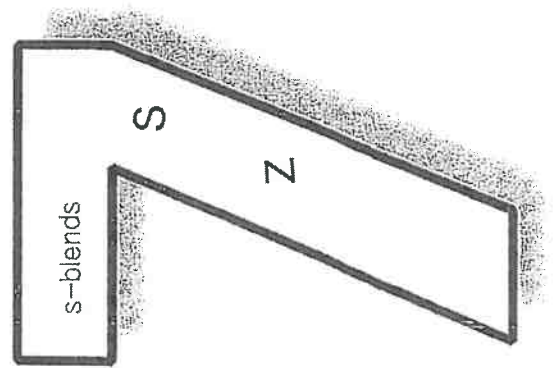
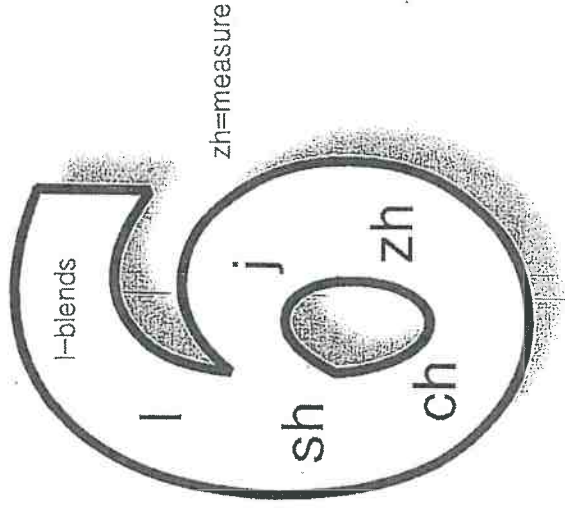
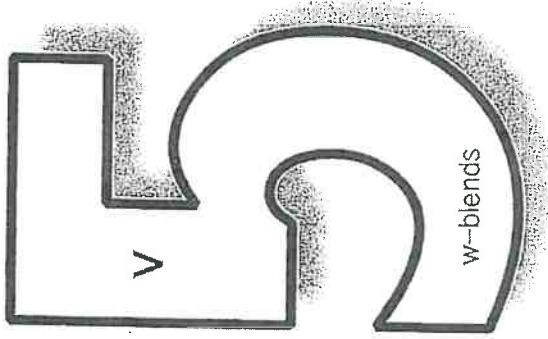
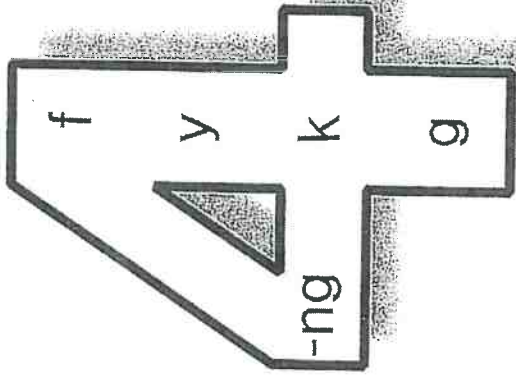
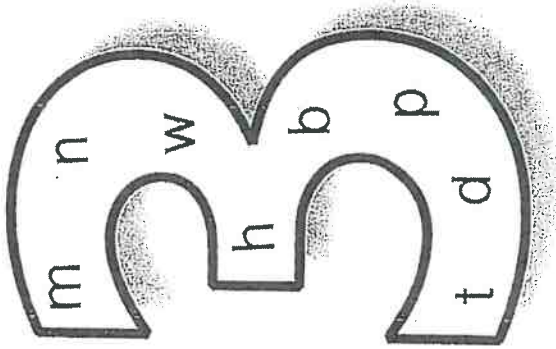
Los padres juegan el rol más importante en el crecimiento de habilidades de comunicación en su niño. Los niños pasan más tiempo con sus padres que con cualquier otro adulto. Ellos son influenciados por la manera que ellos ven a sus padres interactuar con otros. Los padres que escuchan y hablan con paciencia, interés, y atención comprueban ser los mejores maestros sobre cómo ser buenos oyentes y les dan a sus niños la audiencia más grande del mundo.

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Speech Sound Development Chart

Dear parents and teachers,

Each number below represents an age. Inside of each number are the speech sounds that most children should be able to correctly produce by the *end* of that age (ie; which English consonants 90% of children can articulate correctly in the initial, medial and final word positions). Vowels are correctly produced by the age of three. All children do not develop at the same time and in the same way, so we cannot expect correct speech from every child in the primary grades. If you have questions about this, or other speech/language milestones, please feel free to contact me.



Example sound positions in words:

initial: scissors

medial: scissors

final: scissors

w-blends: tw, kw

l-blends: pl, bl, kl, gl, fl

s-blends: sp, st, sk, sm, sn, sw, sl

r-blends: pr, br, tr, dr, kr, gr, fr, shr, thr

tri-blends: spr, str, skr, skw, spl



Developmental Sequence of Phonological Skills

80-90% of typical students achieve a targeted phonological skill

Age	Skill	Example
5	Recognizing Rhyme Clapping/Counting Syllables	Which two rhyme? bat, bug, hat dog (1 syllable), turtle (2 syllables)
5 1/2	Blends Onset and Rime Produces a Rhyme Isolates Beginning Sound	/b/ /oat/ (boat), /t/ /ree/ (tree) Tell me a word that rhymes with cat. (rat) Say the first sound in 'net'. (/n/)
6	Syllable Deletion Blending of 2- and 3- phoneme words Segments 2- and 3- phoneme words (no blends)	Say "tulip" now say it again, but don't say /tu/ (lip) /s/ /u/ /n/ (sun), /b/ /o/ (bow) Say the sounds in the word "boat" as you move a bead for each sound
6 1/2	Segments words that have up to 3- or 4- phonemes (including blends) Phoneme substitution to build new words (no blends)	Say the sounds in the word "black" as you move a bead for each sound (/b/ /l/ /a/ /k/). Change the /c/ in "cat" to /b/ (bat)
7	Phoneme Deletion (initial and final word positions)	Say "seed". Now say it again without the /d/ (see)
8	Phoneme Deletion (initial position including blends)	Say "sled". Now say it again without the /s/ (led)
9	Phoneme Deletion (medial and final blend positions)	Say "snail". Now say it again without the /n/ (sail).

Adams, et al., 1998; Gillon, 2004; Goswami, 2000, Paulson, 2004; Rath, 2001



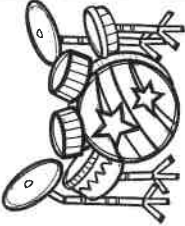
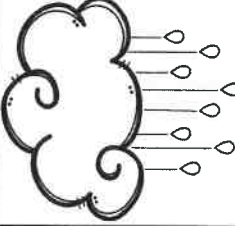
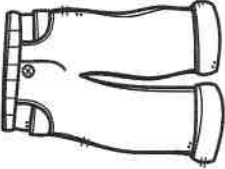
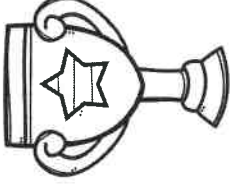

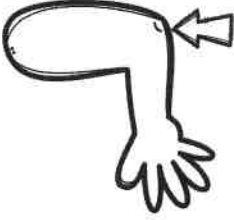



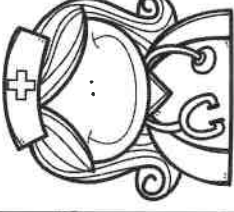
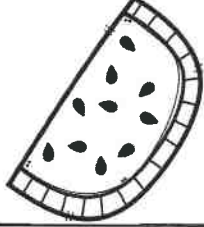
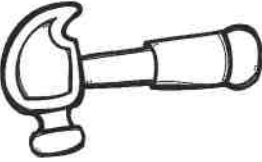
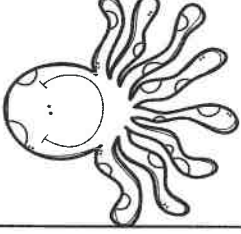

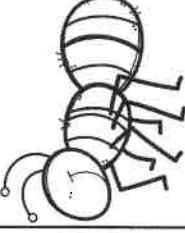


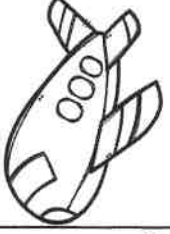
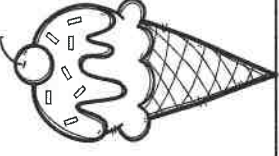
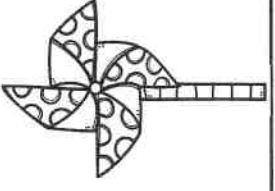
Dear Parents/Guardians,

Summer activities and events offer many wonderful opportunities to support your child's speech and language development. Enjoy your time with your child and have fun!

A calendar filled with activities is enclosed for you and your child. Work with your child to complete as many of these activities as you can during the summer months. They are quick and should be completed in 20 minutes or less.

Thank you,
Speech-Language Pathologist

Weeks 1-4

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
					<i>Free Day! Play outside and use your imagination.</i>
					<i>Free Day! Play outside and use your imagination.</i>
					<i>Free Day! Play outside and use your imagination.</i>
					<i>Free Day! Play outside and use your imagination.</i>

Expressive & Receptive Language

Answer as many questions as you can for each picture:

- *What is it?
- *What does it do?
- *Where do you see it?
- *What is it made of?
- *What category is it in?
- *Name another item from that same category.
- *Make a sentence using that word.

Color in a square each time you practice your skills. Try to practice at least 4 TIMES every week!

Weeks 5-8

Expressive & Receptive Language

*Spend a morning at the zoo,
Have a picnic on the beach.
No matter what you choose to do,
Always remember to use good speech!*

*Color in a square each time you practice your skills.
Try to practice at least 4 TIMES every week!*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
<p>What category? summer, winter, autumn</p> <p>Name another category item.</p>	<p>What is it? -Wear this on your face. -It blocks the sun. -It has dark lenses.</p>	<p>What doesn't belong? fire, sun, oven, milk</p>	<p>tent/camper</p> <p>How are they they same? How are they different?</p>	<p>Tell two definitions for the word PARK</p>	<p><i>Free Day!</i> Tell someone a story about a super hero.</p>
<p>What are these? watermelon, pineapple, grapes</p> <p>Name another category item.</p>	<p>What is it? -It is a vehicle. -It can hold lots of people. -It travels in the water.</p>	<p>What doesn't belong? perfume, flowers, paper, skunk</p>	<p>sneakers/sandals</p> <p>How are they they same? How are they different?</p>	<p>Tell two definitions for the word WAVE.</p>	<p><i>Free Day!</i> Tell someone a story about an underwater adventure.</p>
<p>What are these? river, ocean, lake</p> <p>Name another category item.</p>	<p>What is it? -It can fly. -It is an insect. -It comes out of a cocoon.</p>	<p>What doesn't belong? sun, ketchup, banana, lemon</p>	<p>ice cream/lollipop</p> <p>How are they they same? How are they different?</p>	<p>Tell two definitions for the word SLIDE.</p>	<p><i>Free Day!</i> Tell someone a story about the jungle.</p>
<p>What are these? fridge, stove, microwave</p> <p>Name another category item.</p>	<p>What is it? -It is a personal item. -It has a handle and a dome. -It keeps you dry in the rain.</p>	<p>What doesn't belong? shark, seagull, shrimp, lobster</p>	<p>book/movie</p> <p>How are they they same? How are they different?</p>	<p>Tell two definitions for the word FLOAT.</p>	<p><i>Free Day!</i> Tell someone a story about a cowboy.</p>

Internet Resources

For Language/Vocabulary:

www.babysignlanguage.com/dictionary/

(online sign language dictionary)

www.quia.com/pages/worldowords.html

teacher.scholastic.com/activities/scholasticnews/index.html

(current events articles)

www.quia.com/pages/havefun.html

www.vocabulary.co.il/

www.spellingcity.com

(great for vocabulary and spelling lists)

www.magickeys.com/books/

www.funbrain.com/words.html

(links to other word games: spelling, grammar, etc.)

For General Info:

slp123.blogspot.com

<http://www.asha.org>

www.starfall.com

www.enchantedlearning.com

www.scholastic.com/parents/

www.abcteach.com/

www.funbrain.com/index.html

www.brainpop.com

familyfun.go.com/

pbskids.org

funschool.kaboose.com/

iPad/Smartphone Apps

(Current as of 2016. Schoolhouse Talk has no control over app content, price, or availability.)



Lego Juniors Create and Cruise

Story Pals

Phonics Studio (FREE speech sound pictures)

Preschool Eduplay Lite

Things That Go Together

Action Words (Innovative Mobile Apps)

Little Stars – Toddler Games

ABA – Problem Solving – What Does Not Belong

World's Worst Pet

Easy Bake Treats

Let's Name Things Interactive Fun Deck

Beginning Sounds Interactive Game (by Lakeshore Learning)

Little Finder

ANY TOCABOCA APP (there are several!)

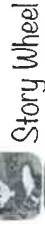
Clean Up: Category Sorting

Fisher-Price (many options – counting, animal sounds, body parts,

shapes and colors, and more)



Bitsboard



Story Wheel



Soek Puppets



Phonics Tie-Tac-Toe Interactive Game



Ocean Swimmer (Sago mini)



Furry Friend Lenord



Hungry, Hungry Hippos



Fancy Mess



Guess the Dress



Bamba Ice Cream



Swapsies Jobs



Make a Scene (farmyard, fairy tales, outer space, dinosaurs)



Bluster!



Classify It!



Articulation Station (GREAT for speech sounds; can purchase

individual sounds)



My Play Home (free lite version; also a My Play Stores app)



Multiple Choice Articulation (great for speech sounds, answering

questions, and reasoning skills)