Supporting Children with Speech and Language

Information Websites	https://www.tamesidehospital.nhs.uk/our-services/community-services/speech-and-therapy.htm https://www.thecommunicationtrust.org.uk/ https://www.afasic.org.uk/about-talking/more-about-speech-language-and-communication/ https://ican.org.uk/i-cans-talking-point/
Resources/ Ideas	https://www.thecommunicationtrust.org.uk/ Continue to work on Speech and Language targets set by the Speech and Language Therapist (if already seen) Singing sessions from Soundabout (Tuesdays and Saturdays) https://www.soundabout.org.uk/ Chatterpack - a list of home Ed resources https://chatterpack.net/blogs/blog/resources-list-for-home-learning Resources and videos for supporting Speech and Language https://speechandlanguage.info/parents Information and support for expressive language https://www.speechandlanguagekids.com/expressive-language-delay-resource-page/
Tips	**Speech sounds** - Model speech to the children by repeating words back to them correctly. **Understanding** - Give children time to process what you have asked and respond. - Use simple language and break instructions down into smaller steps. - Encourage children to answer questions, such as who, what, where, when and why? When reading their books. Encourage them to tell you the story in their own words. - Questioning – try to use open ended questions to encourage your child to talk, for example "what was your favourite part of today?" Instead of "did you have a good day?" **Expression** - Talk about all your experiences in detail, teaching new vocabulary all the time. - Discuss vocabulary in books, making sure the children understand the meaning of tricky words. **Social Communication** - Play lots of games with your child to encourage social skills, such as taking turns and winning and losing. - Use a visual timetable and visual aids to provide structure and routines. **General** - Remember listening and attention skills are the foundation of good communication skills. This includes being a good listener ourselves as adults and can be really improved with simple games. For example, listening out for a word when sharing a story, finding objects around the house by listening and following a single instruction then 2 step and maybe 3. Use traffic lights to indicate different actions and fill in the gap of a rhyme or song. - Set aside a specific time to talk, to share listen and talk about a story, experience or picture. - Vocabulary – try to find out about new words we come across, draw a picture about it, try to use it in a different sentence or conversation, find words that mean something similar. - Remember that speech and language is not just about not being able to say or pronounce sounds and words correctly: - Receptive language means the ability to understand information. It involves understanding the words, sentences and meaning of what others say or what is read. Expressive language means being able to put thoughts into words and sentences, in a way that makes sense and is grammatically accurate.