



# A B C's of Listening & Language

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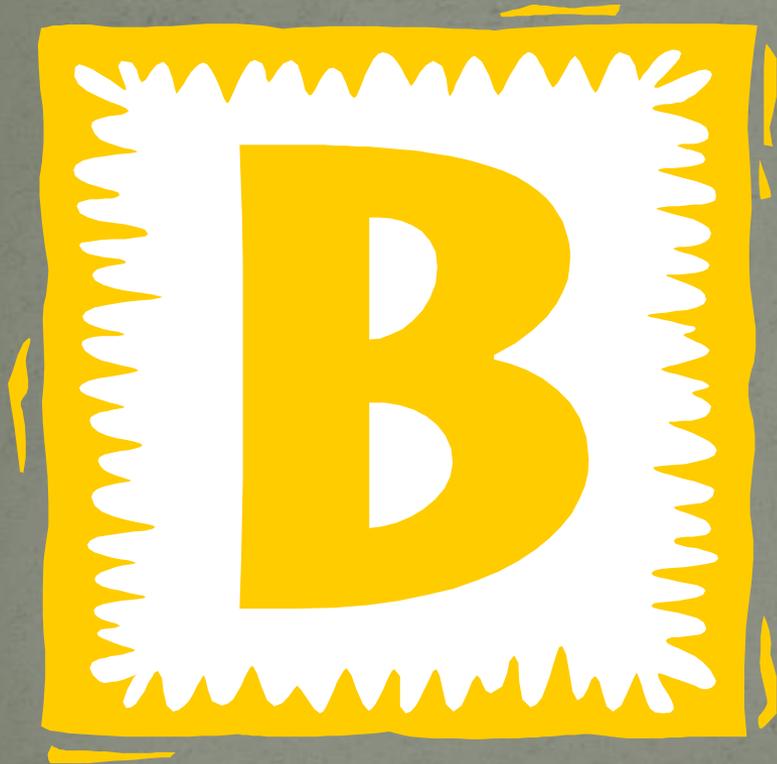
Marion's Way Preschool  
January 2011

# Auditory Information First



Provide auditory information first when possible. Name and/or describe an object before showing it to your child. This gives your child plenty of time to process the auditory information and anticipate an object or an event.

# Books: Make an experience book and start a daily picture journal



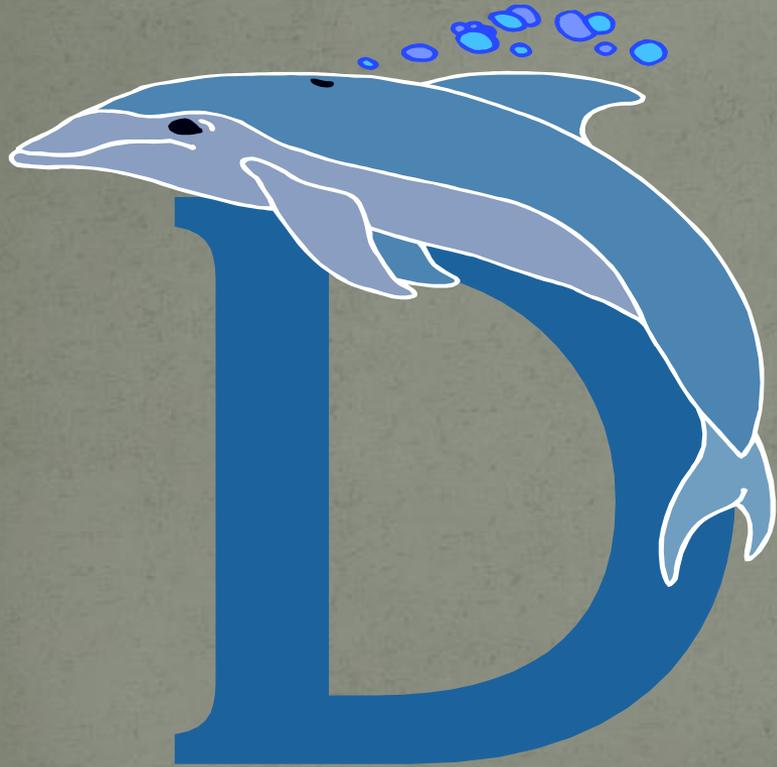
Take time to recall an event from the day's busy schedule. Draw and picture and write a sentence with your child to retell it. Use practice verbs and encourage your child to share the story with other family members or teachers.

# Calendar



Facilitate your child's early understanding of time concepts by creating a weekly calendar chart.

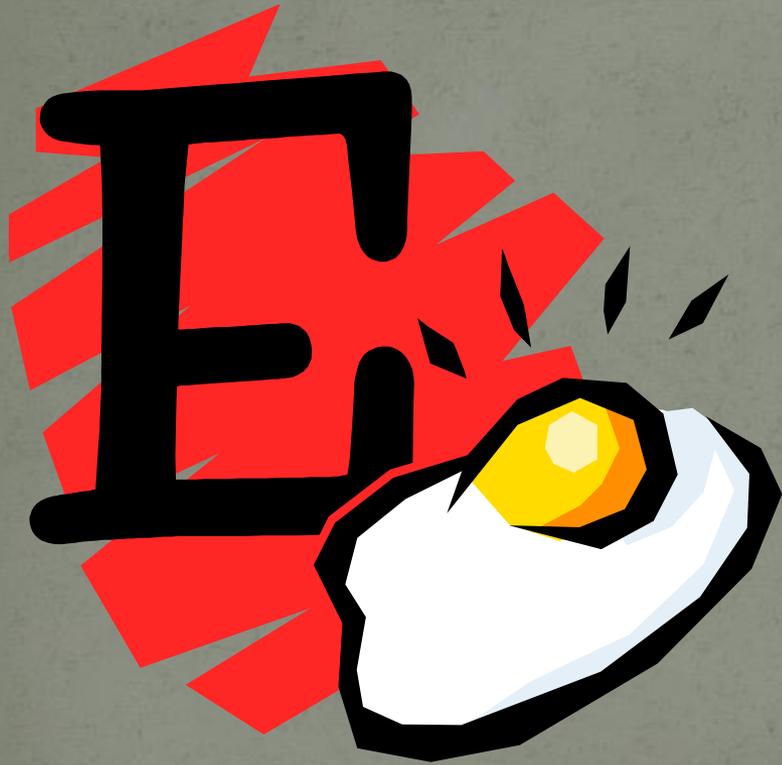
# Directions



1 step, 2 step, 3 step  
Related, Unrelated,  
Routine, Non-routine.

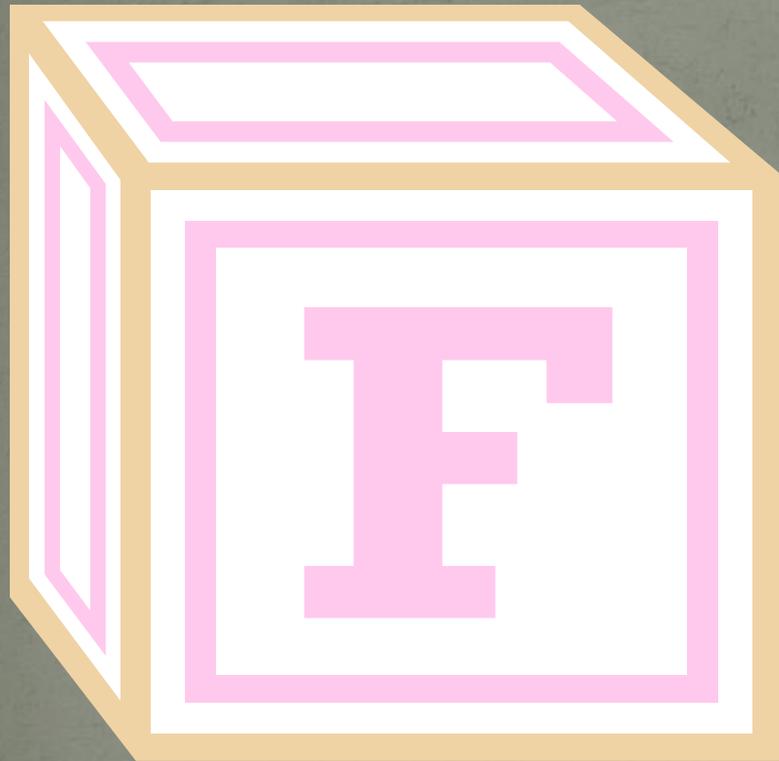
Conditional directions –  
If...then and before and  
after.

# Expand, Expand, Expand



Move quickly from “moo” to “cow” to “animal eats grass”, to “makes milk”. Expand utterances by adding a word with the expectation of an imitated response. Use synonyms, collective nouns, parts of the whole, multiple meaning words.

# Frequent Checks for Understanding



Have your child retell or explain an upcoming activity or story.

Our children want to make us happy so they often pretend to understand information that they don't

# Get Involved!



Get involved in your child's school. Be aware and be informed. Request to be a classroom-school volunteer when possible.

Don't wait for an IEP to learn that your child needs extra help with a certain skill.

# Have Fun! Use Silly Sabatoge



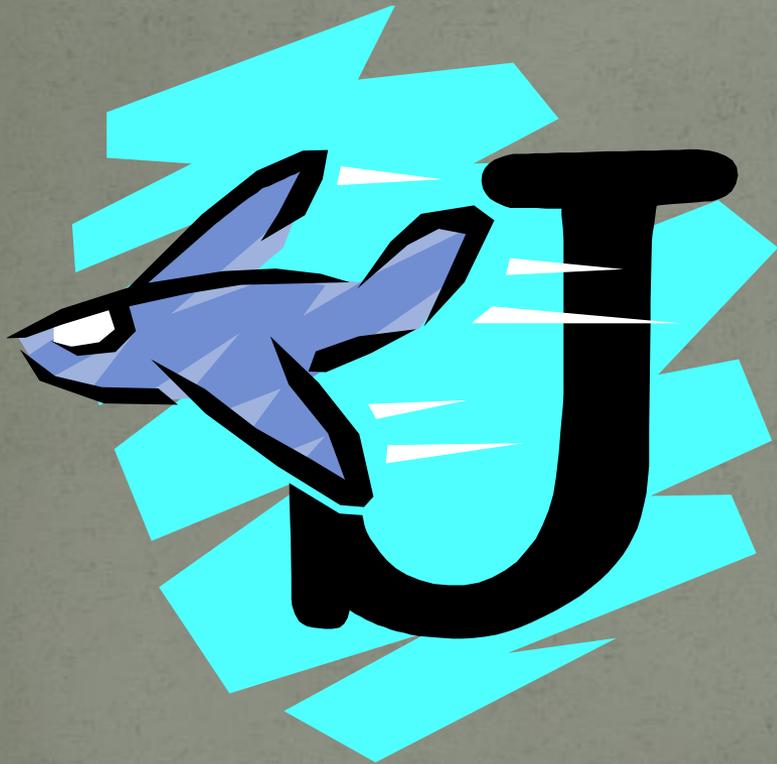
- Have fun with language and keep your child on his toes. Maintain active listeners by changing keywords in a sentence to make a silly statement. Wait for their response and correction.
- Use it in the environment to create opportunities to use spontaneous expressive language

# Independence



Encourage independence with cochlear implant management. Avoid answering for your child. Have them order for themselves and make requests at the library. Expect them to relay messages and repair communication breakdown when possible.

# Jokes

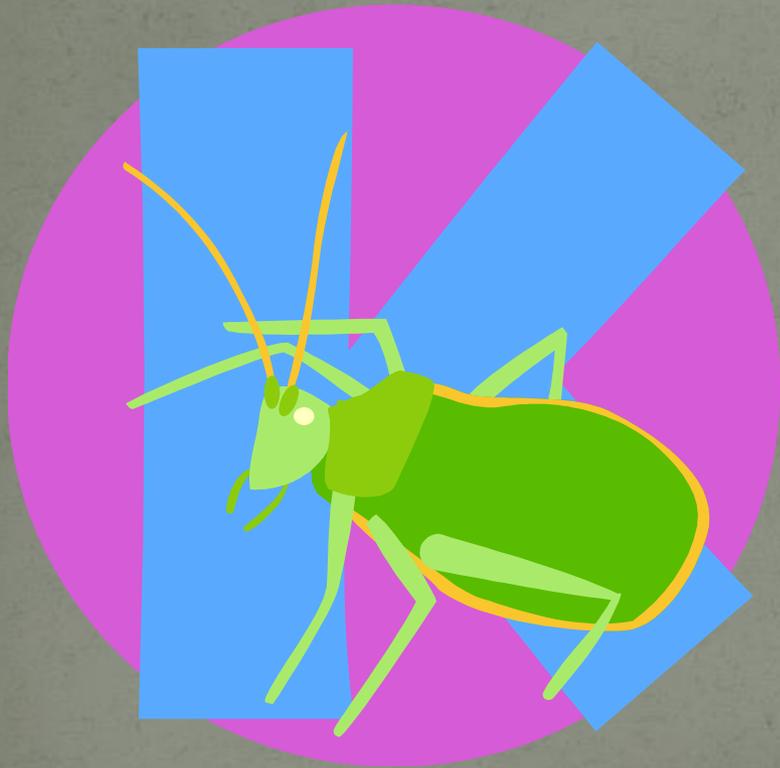


How did the bee get to school? On the buzz!

What did the spider eat with his hamburger? French-flies

What do you call the top of a doghouse? A woof!

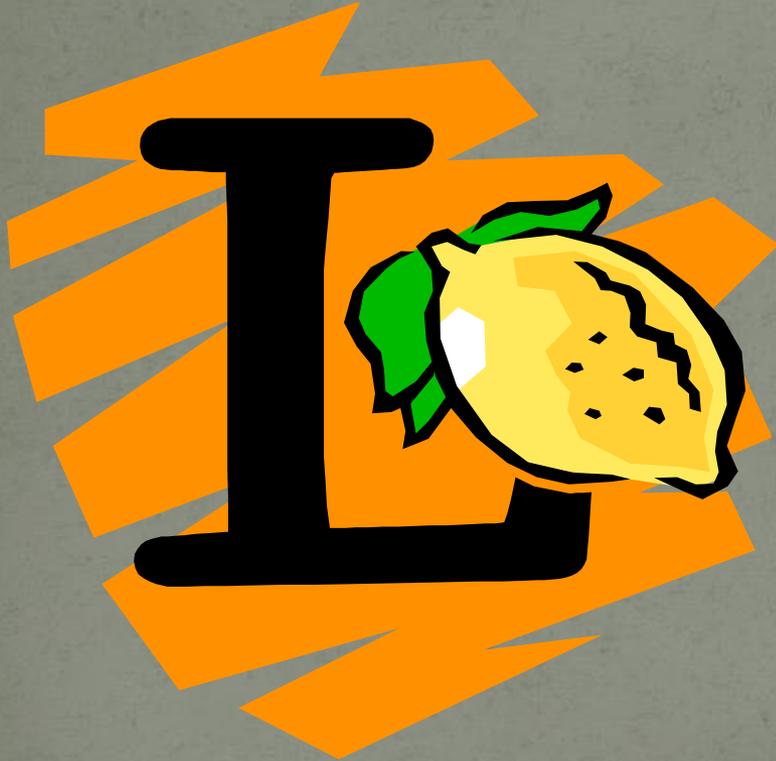
# Know the Details of Your Child's Hearing Loss



Understand the difference in perception and production of speech sounds.

Is your child's amplification appropriate and effective?

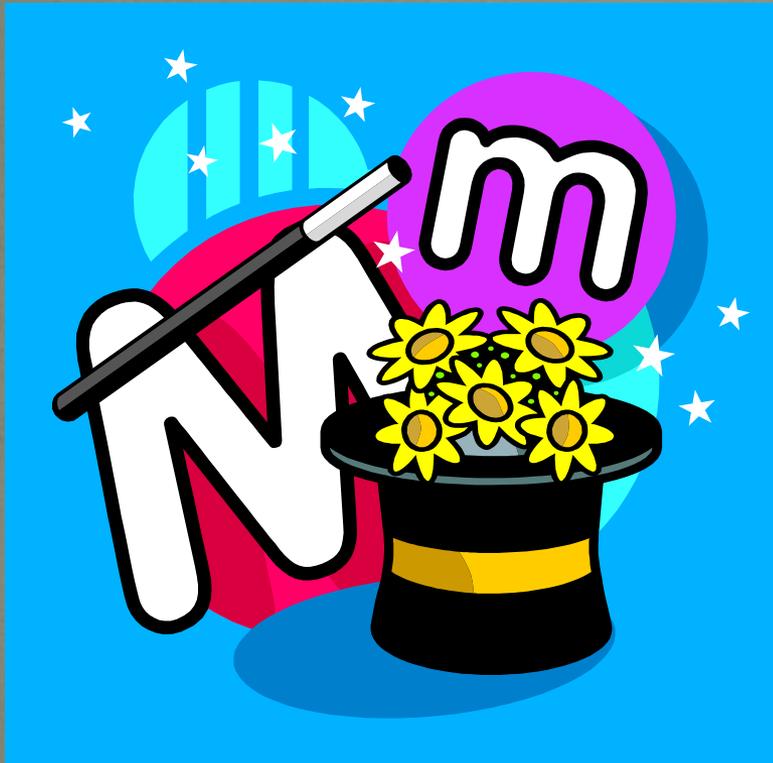
# Literacy



Encourage pre-literacy skills:

- Rhyming
- Beginning consonants
- Syllables
- Ending sounds
- Medial short vowels
- Segmenting 3 letter words into sounds
- Blending Sounds into words

# Music



From the very beginning  
SING!!!!

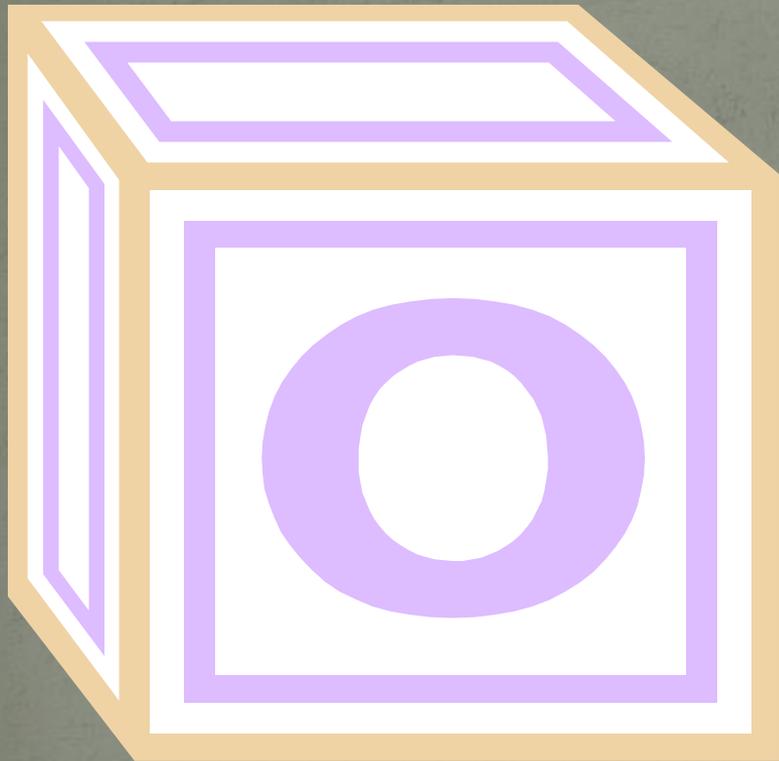
Pre-teach classroom songs  
when possible

# Name Game



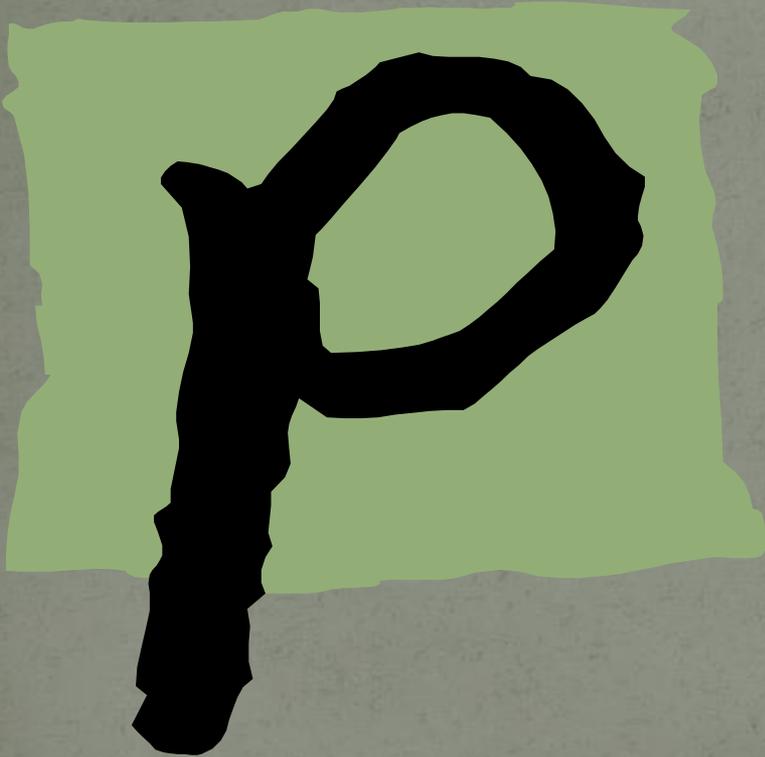
Name items in a variety of categories including:  
items under the bed, in  
the freezer, that breath,  
that live in a tree,  
animals at the zoo or on  
the farm.

# Open-Ended Questions



- Take care to ask questions that encourage your child to use expanded expressive language and discourage one word responses.
- For example, “Tell me about your day.” “How did that make you feel?”

# Predictions



Make predictions when problem solving. What did happen? What may happen? What could have happened? What will we change next time?

# Questions



Formulating questions can be challenging for young children.

Processing wh questions...

# Role-Play



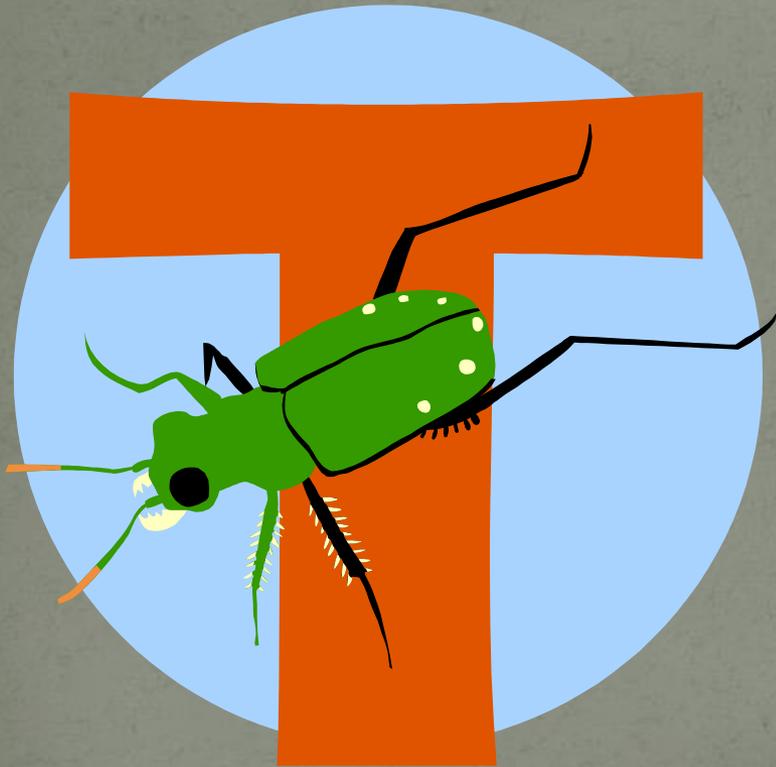
Participate in role-playing games with children to increase vocabulary and the use of social language in play scenarios. Use props to clearly assign roles. Model the language used in both roles in order to avoid directives and encourage independent play. Possible scenarios include: doctor's office, vet office, school, tea party, beauty shop, fire station, ice-cream shop, pizza parlor, post office, library, etc.

# Social Skill Development



Monitor your child's social skill development. Is he engaging in parallel play? Is he initiating interactions with peers? Does he respond appropriately to the initiations of others? How are communication breakdowns repaired?

# Theory of Mind



Help your child think and talk about what others are thinking and feeling.

Use words and phrases like: I wonder, I think,

# Use It Or Lose It!!



.Have your child use new vocabulary and grammatical structures. It is critical that they hear themselves using these new words to increase auditory memory and recall of them in the future.

# Volunteer Opportunities for Your Child



When children give back to their community they gain insight into the gifts that they have to offer as individuals. Have children clean out closets and toy chests for items to bring to charity. Join a club that protects an animal group (Save the Manatee Club). Bake items for a nearby assisted living home.

# Whisper



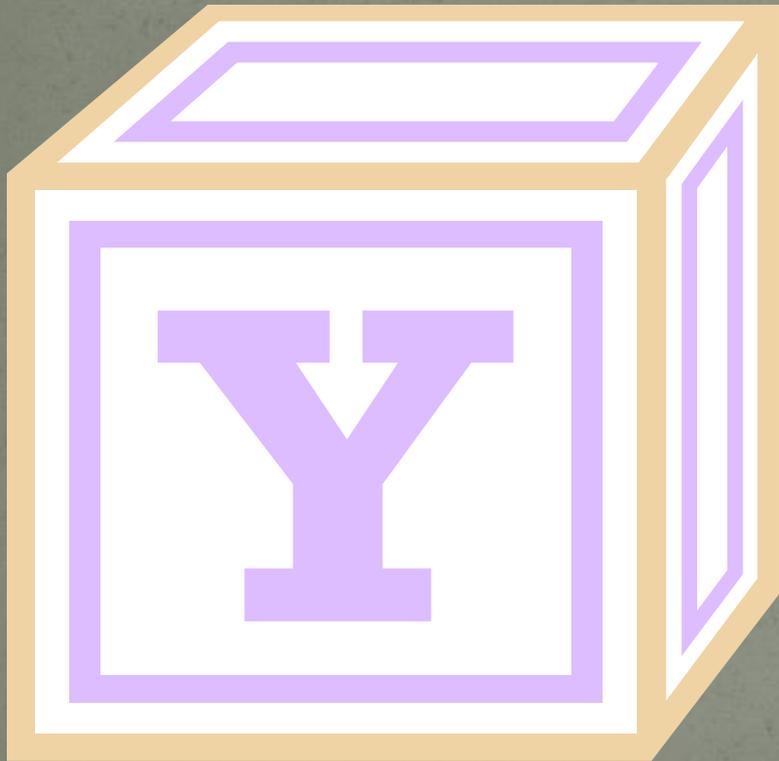
Whisper to get someone's attention. Whisper to decrease the volume of other speakers in a room. Whisper to highlight voiceless consonants such as /p/, /t/, /s/, /sh/, and /f/.

# Explain Daily Procedures

Think out loud. Describe daily procedures. Make the bed with narration. Describe the making of chocolate milk.



# Talk about the why?

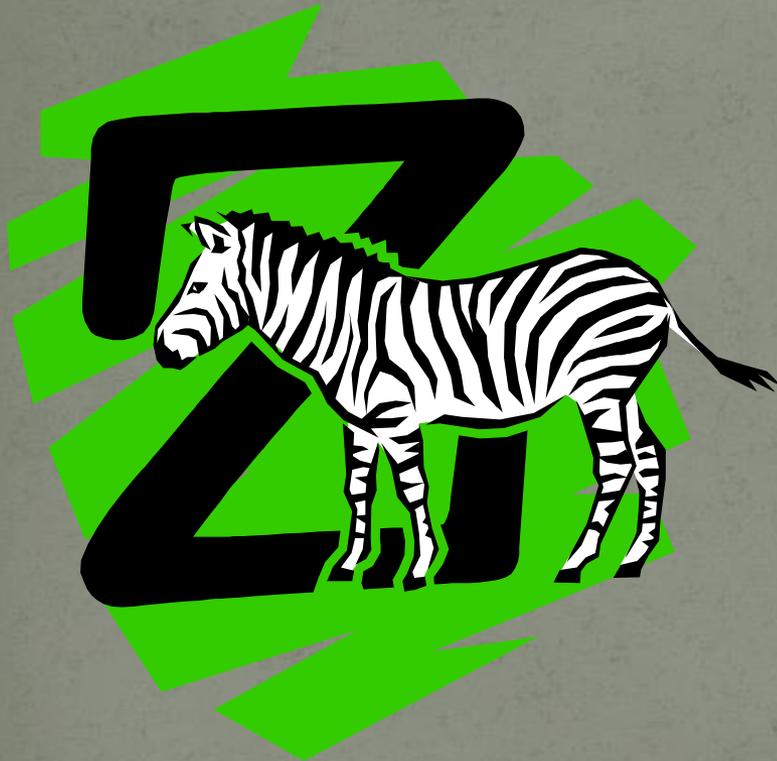


Why do we wear shoes?

Why do we wear  
sunglasses or eat food?

Why do we go to school?

# Zest for Success



Maintain a high expectation of success. Keep your children's listening experiences successful and rewarding!