



Speech and Language Therapy at

Hagley Primary School

Hagley Primary School buy in additional Speech and Language Therapy support from the Worcestershire **NHS** Team.





Emma Checketts

Speech and Language Therapist



I work in school every Tuesday morning.

I can be contacted on the school telephone number or my office number 01527 488326.



LITERACY

SPEECH

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE

PLAY & INTERACTION

LISTENING & ATTENTION

Online resources

Resources for Children's Speech and Language
 | Herefordshire and Worcestershire Health
 and Care NHS Trust (hacw.nhs.uk)

 Lots of free resources to support children's speech, language and communication skills...



SPEECH

 If your child pronounces a word incorrectly, avoid telling them they said it wrong. INSTEAD say the word back and gently emphasise the sounds that were hard e.g.

Child: "sop"

Adult: "yes, **sh**op"

This lets the child hear a good model of how to say the word.

Speech & Language Therapy

SPEECH

Clap out the number of syllables in new and tricky words e.g.

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"zeb-ra" "2 claps!"

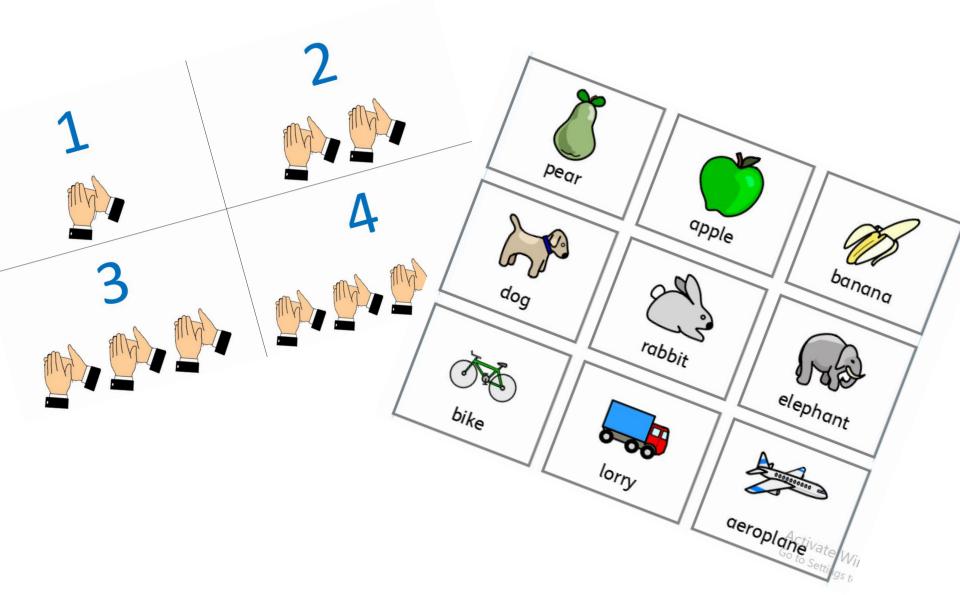
"py-ra-mid" "3 claps!"

"fish" "1 clap!"
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Breaking down the word helps children to hear and then say the sounds in words more easily.

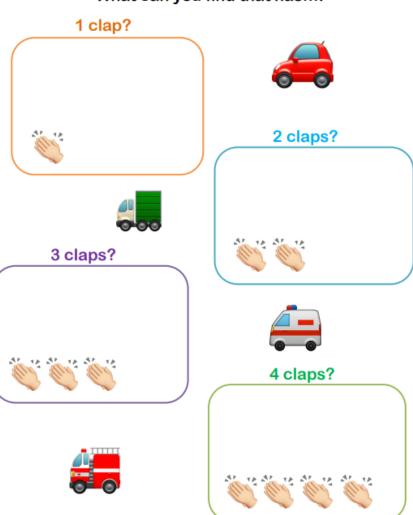


Syllable clapping



Syllable Search

Can you go on a syllable search? What can you find that has....







We're going on a SOUND HUNT!







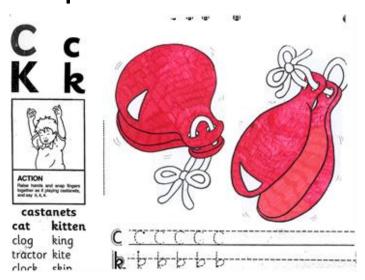


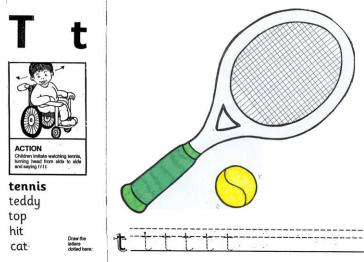




SPEECH

• Games listening to the difference between speech sounds.





SPEECH



What to do if you don't understand me..

Don't pretend to understand when you don't. I will know!

If you often find it
hard to
understand me
then use a news
book. Already
knowing my news
will help you

Be sympathetic – take the blame yourself. Tell me your ears aren't working as well as they should!

If you still can't understand, say sorry and suggest we ask mummy when she collects me Ask me to SHOW you if I can!

Go back to the last thing you understood and try again – "so you were playing tig and then…?"

LISTENING & ATTENTION

Tell children what it is that they need to do to help them to listen:

- Look at the person talking.
- Listen to ALL of the words.
- Sit still.
- Keep quiet.

LISTENING & ATTENTION

- Teaching children what will help them to listen.
- Praising them when they do show good listening and telling them what specifically was good.



C'heaching Children ta Listen – L.Spooner & J. Woodcock 2013





Officialism Children to Union - L. Sonomer & J. Winodcock 2003



CiTeaching Children to Ustan - L.Spomer & J.Woodrock 2013

LISTENING & ATTENTION

- Keep your language simple it's easier for children to listen when the language is simple.
- Call their name and wait for them to look at you before you speak to them.
- At home if children find it hard to stay focused on a game or activity:
 - Play somewhere quiet without distractions
 - ❖ Just have a few toys out at a time.
 - *Keep things simple. It is better for a child to finish a 3 piece puzzle and get lots of praise for that, than leave a 6 piece puzzle unfinished.

UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE

- Get attention before giving instructions
- Keep language simple.
- Pause and allow children time to process words. 10 second rule.
- For older children, give instructions in the order you want them to follow them e.g. "First.....then....".
- Use visuals e.g. SHOW them as well as tell them what they need to do.
- Avoid negatives. Tell children what you want them to do e.g. "Walk, Sophie" rather than "Don't run".

UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE

 Teach basic concepts, such as "first" "last", using pictures and toys.





UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE











a thing or an action



a person













a place





EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

- Avoid trying to get a child to talk by asking them questions e.g. What's that? What colour is this? What are you doing?
- INSTEAD, model language to children yourself based on what they are looking at or playing with e.g. "The train's driving fast!" "The cow's eating the grass."

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

Strategies to help:

 Model back the correct words if they make a mistake e.g.

Child: "Her has a hat on"

Adult: "Yes, she has a hat on" "She has a green hat on."

he



she



they



USEFUL RESOURCES FOR HOME

Task Management Boards - Foundation Stage/Key Stage 1

Morning Routine Pictures





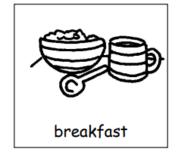


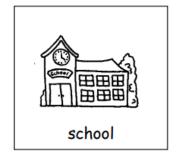








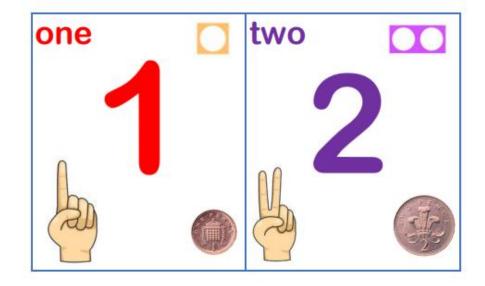




USEFUL RESOURCES FOR HOME

Santa Sleep counter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25







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Stammering

Children who stammer may:

- Repeat words e.g. "IIII went to the shop" or repeat sounds e.g. "b b b b but".
- "Block" on words i.e. the word gets 'stuck.
- Prolong sounds i.e. make them longer e.g. "sssssssing".
- Be reluctant to talk.
- Use fillers "er....my....er....uhm....name is..er...Ben"
- Facial tension.
- Avoid some words.
- Avoid talking in some situations.
- Feel worried/frustrated when their words get stuck.
- 8% used 1% 2/3%

Stammering

Supporting children who stammer

Slowing your own rate of talking will help me to slow down too!

When I am finding it hard, it is ok to say "that was a bit tricky wasn't it?" That will let me know that it is fine to talk about it!

Keep looking at me so I know you are interested in what I am saying.

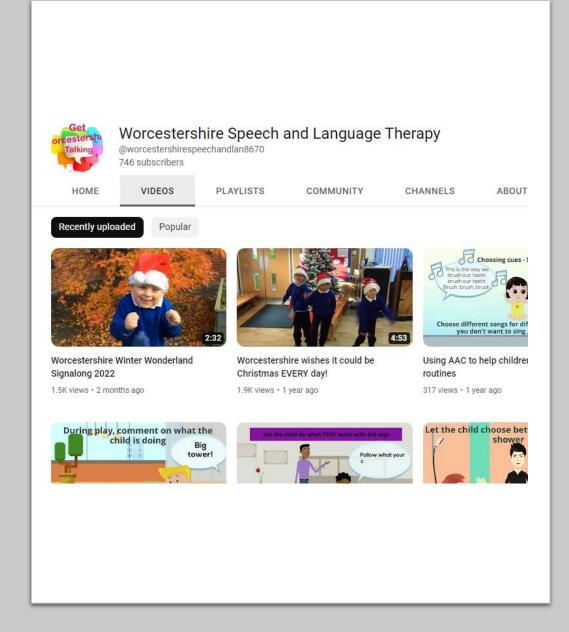
Using pauses when you are talking will give me more time to think about what I want to say.

Focus on WHAT I am saying more than HOW I am saying it.

Don't finish my sentences for me. You don't know what I am going to say AND it will make me talk faster!

YouTube page

 Worcestershire Speech and Language Therapy
 YouTube



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