



Kid Talk!

**SPEECH TO HOME CONNECTION
NURSERY & KINDERGARTEN**



FEBRUARY 2019



Talking Tools

Talking tools are tools that parents can use to help develop their child's speech and language skills. A child who has strong speech and language skills will be a better reader and writer.

These "Talking Tools" can be used at any time in any order:

"Repeat your child's sentence and add to it" You can help your child use longer sentences by repeating what he/she says and adding one new word. For example: If he says "I see a dog" you say "I see a **BIG** dog!".

"Show you are listening" Children learn good communication skills from parents. Show your child he/she is important by stopping what you are doing, getting down to their level, making good eye contact, and responding to what they are telling you.



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Scissors, Glue, and Animals too!

1. Using coloured paper cut out various sizes of hearts. (Paper colours don't have to match the sample pictures).
2. Have your child create an animal. It can be real like the ones in the sample pictures or something they have made up.
3. You can glue on "googly" eyes or simply draw the eyes with a marker.
4. Have your child tell you about what they made.

WORDS TO USE:

cut, glue, shapes, circle, heart, one, two, three, face, foot, feet, nose, ears, eyes.

Remember to talk about the colours your child used



WINNIPEG SCHOOL DIVISION

CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Department of Communication Disorders





ABC's of Vision and Learning

When should my child's eyes be tested?

- It is recommended that all children have a complete eye exam by age 3. Preferably as early as 6 months and again annually (once a year) through-out their school years.

Why are eye tests so important and basic for learning?

- Sometimes a child who appears to have normal vision will have only one properly functioning eye. The other "lazy" eye may look normal, but not be "working". The problem is often very correctable if detected at age 3 or 4 but almost untreatable by age 8 or 9.
- Even if both eyes focus well, they may not coordinate.
- Adjusting focus from far to near is also important for learning. A child who is not able to maintain focus up close may have trouble with reading.

Who should I take my child to see?

- Vision testing in young children does not require letter recognition or clear communication.
- Children's eye exams/check-ups are **FREE** once every 2 years up to 18 years of age, or more often if recommended by the optometrist.
- To find an optometrist near you visit: <https://www.mb-opto.ca/find-an-optometrist>

OR Call : (204) 943-9811



Is for **Annual**



Is for **Basic**



Is for **Check-Ups**

Why Pretend Play is Important

Pretend play builds skills in 3 main areas:
Friendship, Language, and Imagination.

Through play with other children, kids learn how to take turns, share, problem solve, and practice their speech and language skills (through talking!).

Pretend play helps your child understand the power of language.

During pretend play your child gets the chance to act out real life experiences. Teach him/her new words during play time.

Here are some ideas of things that your child might enjoy using for pretend play.

Play Props:

- ◆ Old clothes, shoes, purses, hats
- ◆ Old cell phones, phone books, magazines, grocery store fliers, newspapers etc.
- ◆ Wooden spoons, plastic dishes, recyclable food boxes, etc.
- ◆ Stuffed animals and dolls of all sizes



Contact your school SLP if you have any questions.