

### – Home Plan – Speech Therapy

#### Blank

#### **Pre-Verbal**

- □ Joint attention
- Participation and increase attention
- □ Taking turns
- □ Gestures
- □ Pointing
- □ Shaking head or saying "No"
- □ Early sign language

#### Understanding

(receptive language)

- □ Understanding the word "No"
- □ Responding to their name
- Following 1-step directions in daily routines
- □ Finding familiar objects
- Pointing to body parts
- Following 2-step related directions in daily routines
- □ Following unrelated 2 step directions.
- □ Responding to simple questions
- □ Answering yes/no questions
- Understands basic concepts
- Identifying parts of objects/pictures

#### Speaking

(expressive language)

- □ Making sounds and babbling.
- $\Box$  Imitating sounds and noises
- □ Imitating words
- $\hfill\square$  Saying words on their own
- □ Naming things
- □ Asking "What's that?"
- □ Asking for help
- □ Saying social words
- □ Saying location words
- □ Saying pronouns
- □ Saying action words
- □ Saying describing words
- □ Using plurals
- □ Using 2-3 word phrases
- □ Talking in 3-5 word sentences

#### Sounds by age 2 Sounds by age 3

- □ **B** □ **W**
- □ **D** □ **T**
- □ M □ K
- □ N □ C □ P

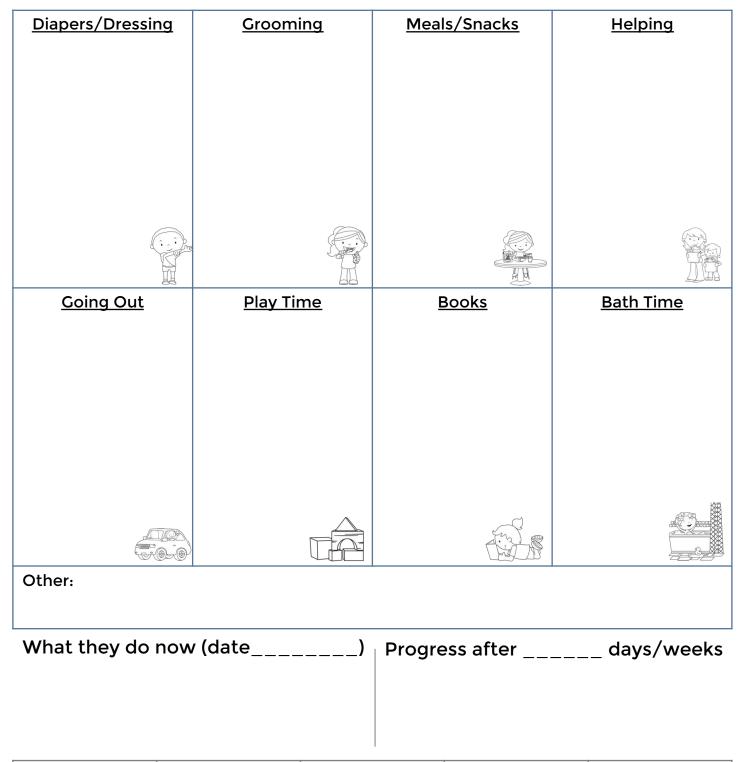
## Elimination of phonological processes by age 3

- □ S

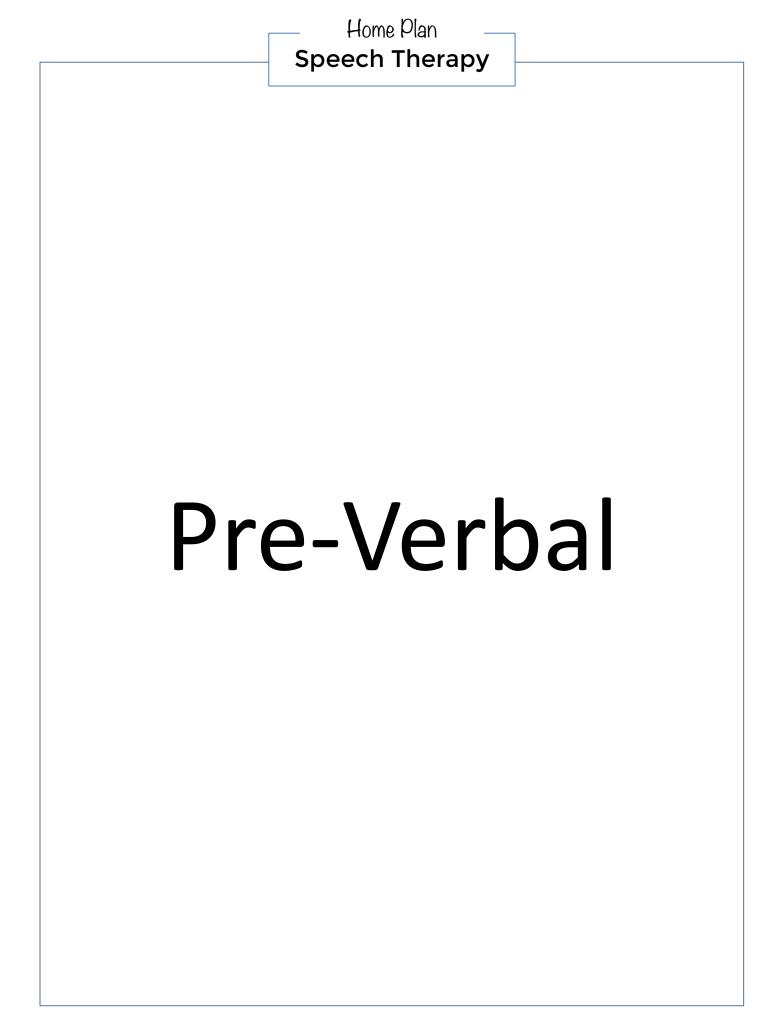


### – Home Plan – Speech Therapy

#### Practice



Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%





#### Practice joint attention.

Joint attention is when the child and adult are both focused on the same object. The child will look back and forth between the adult and the object. This is a social interaction because both people show awareness of the shared interest.

<u>Diapers/Dressi</u>	ng <u>Groom</u>	ning <u>M</u> e	eals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Sing songs and playing tickle games. Looking down at your chil while they are on their back is grea for eye contact. Take a step back see if they look at	to	ain their a littl the a tim irror. them to ge atter	your child only e bit of food at e. Encourage t to look at you et your ntion. Respond "Oh, you want ?"	Point out spills, stains and messes. Say "Uh oh". Pause and wait to see how your child responds. Do they look at the mess and then at you?		
you to do it again.						
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Direct your child's attention to thing around you such birds, dogs, big tucks, airplanes e Point and say "Lo excitedly. Will the look at the object then back at you?	is of reach so y as child has to y direct your a tc. to what they ok" Balls, cars, b ey and bubbles great for join	your child get and Use a ottention voice y want. talk a alloons pictu are all occa		Help increase joint attention by playfully putting a towel over both your head and theirs. Sing or play peek-a-boo while you have their attention.		
Other:	Other:					
What they do	now (date	) Pro	gress after	days/weeks		
Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the ti	me Consistently		
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%		



#### Practice participation and increase attention.

Children need to interact with you before they will communicate. Help toddlers stay with an activity for longer and longer periods of time.

#### Goal:

Diapers/Dressin	ng <u>Groom</u>	ing	Meals/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
Sing a song or follow a familiar routine when getting dressed. Kids will learn tha there is a start and beginning.		wash har an be thro nany kee ly hov sit. ctric mir vith a tim sual	ou child has a d time sitting ough meals start ping track of v long they will Begin adding a nute or two at a e.	fan car tab lau aw Sta the hav	lude little ones in hily chores. They help clear the le, pick up ndry and put ay toys. rt with 1-2 items on work up to ving them finish a ole job with
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Tir</u>	<u>ne</u>	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Infant and toddlen times at libraries a a great place to st building more structured play. Swim lessons or tumbling classes a also good for activ kids.	are games like p boo and tick Doing the ac with early so finger plays l are keep kids att	eek-a- sit f le. boo a fe tions the ngs and Tall nelps to two ention. of r Bitsy wo	our child won't chrough a whole ok start with just w pages. Let m turn the page about one or o of the instead eading all the rds. Try touch I feel books.	bat as j tog Ide to t • T • C • C	t creative with th time. Think of it olay time ether. as for toys to add the bath: Tupperware Coll clothes Cut up pool boodles Dinosaurs egos
Other:					
What they do r	now (date	)   Pro	ogress after _		_ days/weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half the tim	e Most of the	e time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	50% 75%		90-100%



#### Practice taking turns.

Taking turns is one way to teach young kids about the back and forth of communication. One person talks and the other person listens. Then you switch turns.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	Helping
Make up a game copying actions like clapping your hands or stomping your feet. Be silly.	Grooming Take turns when washing your hands together. Use the words "My turn" "Your turn" with the water and soap.	Pass out snacks a few pieces at a time. "Some pretzels for me" "Some pretzels for you". Encourages patience and waiting. Use the words "my turn" when passing items like ketchup around the table	Heiping Take turns folding napkins or washcloths. Show them how to do it. Then give them a turn to try.
<u>Going Out</u> Take turns with kids on the slide and swings at the park. Talk about people taking turns when paying for groceries, checking out library books or getting a haircut.	Play Time Take turns: • blowing bubbles • rolling a ball back and forth • playing instruments	Books Take turns touching touch and feel books. Tap a picture and repeat a sound. Point to a duck and say "quack, quack, quack". See if your child will copy you.	Bath Time Make up a bath time game like taking turns knocking toys off the edge of the tub in the water.
Other: What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice using gestures.

Gestures are a way of communicating with our bodies. These are actions like pointing and waving. Even as adults, we still use gestures to communicate.

Grooming	Meals/Snacks	Helping			
Blow kisses to each other in the mirror.	Reaching arms up to go in or out of highchair.	Give high five after throwing garbage away.			
<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>			
Participates in songs with gestures. (Ex. Wheels on the Bus, Itsy Bitsy Spider). Points to toys from two choices.	Gestures "come here" with hand or finger to read a book. Pats floor next to them to tell you to sit down.	Reaches to be picked up out of the bathtub.			
Other:					
/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks			
	Blow kisses to each other in the mirror.	Blow kisses to each other in the mirror.Reaching arms up to go in or out of highchair.Blow kisses to each other in the mirror.Reaching arms up to go in or out of highchair.Piay TimeEooksParticipates in songs with gestures. (Ex. Wheels on the Bus, Itsy Bitsy Spider).Gestures "come here" with hand or finger to read a book.Points to toys from two choices.Pats floor next to them to tell you to sit down.			

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice pointing.

Toddlers start to point by using their whole arm. They may reach out with their arm toward a person or direction they want to go. Later this turns into pointing with their finger. **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
Points to body parts while getting dressed, "Where's your tummy?".	Shows you their clean teeth by pointing to them.	Points to the food they want from a choice of two, "Do you want waffles for cereal?"	Points to dirty spots on the window. Points out crumbs on the floor when helping to clean up.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Points to pictures on on packages of food.	Points to the toy they want from a choice of two. Will point to a favorite toy up on a shelf.	Points to pictures in a book. Touch and feel books are good ones to start with.	Practice pointing with a finger by popping bubbles or using finger paints in the tub.
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
		I	

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice shaking head or saying "No"

Teaching children a way to express "no" or "stop" can help reduce negative behaviors such as hitting or biting.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	Helping
Get it wrong - Child shakes head or says "No" when you playfully put clothes on the wrong body part (pants on arm).	Get it wrong - mix up the bathroom routine. Pretend to brushtheir hair with a toothbrush. Does the child respond?	Child will shake head or say "No" instead of pushing or throwing food.	Get it wrong - put groceries away in the wrong spot, like the dishwasher. Playfully encourage the child to shake head or say "No". You can expand this and say "No, not there".
		A H	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Hand your child a book for grown ups instead of kids, "No, that's mine." Be silly.	Play "Where's the ball?" Hide a ball and look for it in several places. "Under the couch?" "No", "On the table?" "No".	Start reading a book upside down. See if you child notices. Say "No" and turn it right side up.	Be silly and start to put your child in the bath with their diaper on. Do they stop you? Shake your head "No, diaper" and take it off.
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
1	1		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

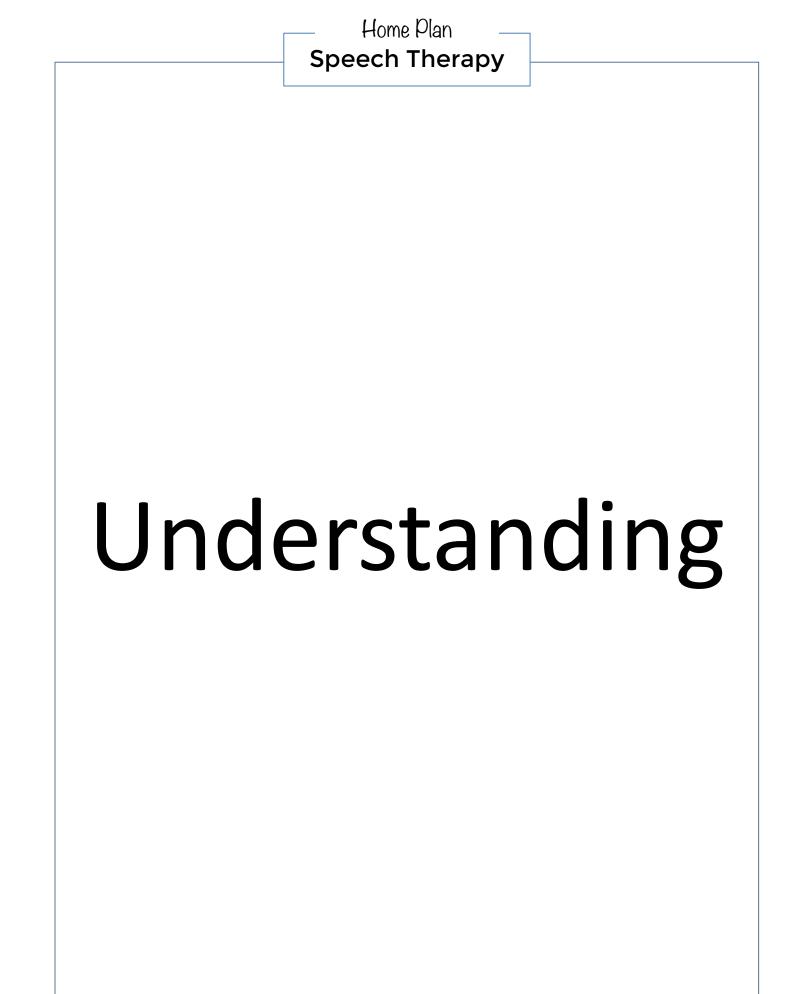


#### Practice early sign language.

Teaching a few simple signs can help a child communicate and reduce frustration. Research shows learning sign language will not delay talking.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	Helping
Shoes is an easy sign for kids to imitate. They often look forward to going outside.	Finish routines such as brushing teeth, washing hands or brushing hair by signing "all done".	Toddlers are often very motivated to learn how to sign "eat" for favorite foods.	Teach your child to help hold the door "open" for people.
shoes	done	eat	open
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Practice telling things to "go".	Teach your child the sign for their favorite toy. "Ball" or "baby" are good words to start with.	Kids can sign "open" or "book" to have them read you a story.	Practice signing "bubbles" at bath time.
go Free	ball	book	bubbles
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%





#### Practice understanding the word "No".

Children usually first learn no to protect them from something dangerous. You can also teach no playfully to mean that something isn't right.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	Helping
Responds to "No" when going to pick up dirty diaper.	Child stops pulling off hat or hair accessories after hearing "No".	Child will stop making a mess with food after adult says "No".	Children will stop making a mess when told "No".
Going Out	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Child understands to stop in a dangerous situation when told "No".	Children won't bite or chew on toys when told "No".	Child will stop ripping pages when told "No".	Child stops splashing or dumping water out of the tub when told "No".
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
	1	1	

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice responding to their name.

It can take some children longer than others to respond to their name. Repetition, using a singsong voice and rewarding with a positive action are several strategies that may help. **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressir	ig <u>G</u>	rooming	Mea	ls/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
Call your child's name when it's tir to go outside. The will likely respond it is something the enjoy doing.	ne with a y when w if face. "N	eek-a-boo wash cloth vashing their Where's "	to respo name if	n may learn ond to their they have a reward like te food.	you a hous up so name repe	your child near as you are doing ework. Make ongs with their e in it for tition and to their attention. _, I love
			>			
<u>Going Out</u>	P	<u>lay Time</u>	Ē	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
See if you child wirespond to their name in different settings. It may be harder to get their attention in a new place.	they do try add like a ra musica you cal Sing "W where	Il toy when II. Vhere oh oh where is " or a made g with	them in photogr photo a	raphs and Ibums. their name	and y your bath their	tice by tickling blaying with child during a . Pause, call , then return to ng when they bnd.
Other:			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
What they do r	What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks					
Not Yet	Some time	es Half	the time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently
0	25%		50%	75%		90-100%



#### Practice following 1-step directions in daily routines.

When teaching directions start by doing the direction with them. Then just point to the object or what your want them to do. Finally, see if they understand when you don't give any clues. **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Sit down" when putting on clothes. "Give me the shoe" can hand adult clothing/diaper when getting dressed.	"Get your toothbrush" when brushing teeth. "Sit down" before brushing their hair.	"Sit down" at the table. "Can I have some?" shares food upon request.	"Get the sock" will pick up dropped item like laundry when asked. "Throw away" will throw away diaper or item when asked.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Get your coat" collects items from playground. "Watch your fingers" understand safety rules around cars.	"Come here" will come over to adult when asked. "Give me the ball" hands toy to you.	"Come here" will come over to read when called. "Sit down" will sit on lap, couch etc. to read a book.	"Hold still" will stand when you are drying them off with a towel.
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
[]			

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice finding familiar objects.

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Have your child hand you a familiar item in front of them. "Give me your shoe". Later practice asking them to go find a familiar item in another room "Go get your shoes". **Goal:** 

<u>Diapers/Dressin</u>	<u>ig</u> <u>Groom</u>	ing	<u>Meal</u>	<u>s/Snacks</u>		<u>Helping</u>
Ask your child to help by getting yo their diaper or wipes. See if they can go get their shoes when it's time to g	the bathroor your toothbr "Where's you brush". "Find towel."	ngs in n "Get ush", ır your	a great v practice familiar Kids usu drink ne you can	finding	help thei me The get the you	your child to by bringing you ir laundry "Bring your pants". y can also help their plate from table or bring a towel. Make
outside.						e items are safely hin reach.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Tir</u>	<u>ne</u>	B	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Children can be se short distances to increase their independence. As them to go pick of a book at the libra or go get their coa from the stroller when you're at the park.	can be pract day long. "W k your Thomas ut get your truc ary "Help me find	iced all here's s?", "Go k."	favorite they can from a s of books	en have a book. See if pick it out mall stack 5. "Go get ggy book".	cha	your child in irge of getting ir pajamas after ath.
	<u>192</u> 9-6					
Other:						
What they do r	What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks					
Not Yet	Some times	Half the	time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently

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50%

75%

90-100%

25%



#### Practice pointing to body parts.

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Start by teaching just a few body parts at a time. Learning too many at once may be confusing. **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressin	<u>ig</u> <u>Groom</u> i	ng	<u>Meals</u>	/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
Diaper changes ar a great time to po to tummy/belly. Have a child wigg their toes when putting socks on.	int hair?" before or brushing t hair.	drying a heir a E st e your so they h	t meal ti specially	to practice mes. / if they are ooh, let's	cover befor the va blend under asking	our child to their ears e turning on acuum or ler. See if they rstand by g them at other of the day too.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Tir</u>	<u>ne</u>	Bc	<u>ooks</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Say "Where's your head" before putting on their ha Or, "Where's your feet" before you p out their shoes.	their favorite at. Put "Thomas your head", "	toy. p on o Put b our E	of charact oooks, "To	ody parts ters in ouch se", "Tickle	"Wash "Wash during Pract again	our child to n you ears" or n your feet" g baths. ice body parts by drying after.
	<u>192</u> 35-69					
Other:						
What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks						
Not Yet	Some times	Half the t	ime	Most of the ti	me	Consistently

50%

75%

90-100%

25%

# — Home Plan — **Speech Therapy**

#### Practice following 2-step related directions in daily routines.

Related directions are when the second one naturally follows the first. You would usually do the two directions together. Wash you hands, Dry your hands. **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	Helping
"Get your shoes and put them on." "Get a diaper and lay down."	"Flush the potty then wash your hands."	"Pick up your plate and put it in the kitchen." "Go get your bowl and put it on the table."	"Turn on the hose and water the flowers."
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>"Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Get your (library) books and bring them to the counter"	"Get the ball and throw it to me." "Put your blocks in the box and put it back on the shelf."	"Show me the train and say "Choo Choo"."	"Put your bath toys away and unplug the drain."
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice following unrelated 2 step directions.

Unrelated directions are two separate actions that don't always go together. They are not part of a routine.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	<u>Meals/Snacks</u>	<u>Helping</u>
"Put your book away and go get your shoes"	"Say good night to Papa then go brush your teeth".	"Bring me your cup then go pick out a snack".	"Put your stool away then turn off the light".
"Go get your snack and put on your coat"	"Go wash your hands then get your backpack".	"Put your plate in the kitchen then bring me the towel."	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Go down the slide then run to that tree."	"Build a tower and have the horse knock it down." "Put the book back on the shelf and go find your cars."	"Go get your truck book and put it in my bag"	"Can your duck slide off your head then eat all those bubbles?"
			88
Other:			
	(date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice responding to simple questions.

Toddlers love to be independent. It can be difficult to know if they don't understand the question or don't want to respond. Use objects and point to what you are asking about. Give them a lot of praise then they respond.

	6	•			11 - L. <sup>1</sup>
Diapers/Dressir	ng <u>Groom</u>	ing	<u>Meals/Snacks</u>		<u>Helping</u>
Does your child respond to "Did yo go potty?" Will they look for their shoes if you ask "Where's your shoes?"	ask "Is the w hot?" Would they I	f you qu ater too me mo I tr know if em Ibrush is	k simple estions during eals, "Do you want ore banana?", "Can y a cracker?"	que "Wł the "Wł boo	they understand estions like here's the lid?" in kitchen. Or here do these oks go?" When aning up.
			A H	3	
<u>Going Out</u>	Play Ti	<u>me</u>	Books	1	Bath Time
Will they look around if you ask them "Do you see the dog?". Ask them to help you look for the c when leaving the store "Do you see mommy's car?".	Does your ch understand y you give the choices, "Do want to play blocks?"	hild Sew when ite m "W you ba cars or me sw share, ome	e if they can find ms in a book, here's the lloon?" or "Show who's imming."	unc que "Wł in t ma ask	es your child lerstand simple estions like nere's your boat?" he bathtub. Try king it harder by ing "Where's or duck with the ?"
Other:					
What they do	now (date	) Pr	ogress after		_ days/weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half the tin	ne Most of the	ime	Consistently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice answering yes/no questions.

Younger children first learn to respond "No" when they don't want something. They learn to answer "yes" and "no" questions around 3.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	Helping	
"Is this your shoe?" Hand them dad's.	"Did you wash your hands?" You may	"Do you want more?" A great	"Is this clean?" When washing windows or	
	not always get an	yes/no question	cleaning tables. See	
"Is this your coat?"	honest response.	because you can	if they can help you	
Show them their coat.	Try asking them when you know	often tell if their answer will be yes	find more dirty spots to get.	
	they have washed	or no.		
	them too.			
<u>Going Out</u>	Play Time	Books	Bath Time	
You can ask	Be silly and get	Where's Spot?	Be silly and put	
questions like "Do	things wrong. For	books are good for	pajamas on wrong	
you want these crackers?" in the	examples try the wrong piece of a	yes/no questions. Help Dad find Spot,	after a bath. "Does this go on your	
grocery store. Or	puzzle, "Does this	"Is he under the	head?", "No".	
"Should we get this book?" at the library.	fit?" "No".	bed?" "No".		
			544	
Other:				
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after days/wee		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice understanding basic concepts

We often use basic concepts together like hot/cold. Try teaching one concept before you focus on the opposite.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>				
Clothes are good for teaching wet and dry. After playing in water help you child notice their pants or socks may be wet.	Help teach concepts like clean and dirty when washing hands. Talk about the water being "too hot" or "too cold" with them.	Practice hot and cold with foods. "That oatmeal is hot", "Burr. Ice cream is cold" See if they want a little cookie (broken piece) or a big cookie (whole cookie).	Talk about the table or floor being dirty. Have them help you clean it up, say "all clean".				
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>				
Fill your shopping cart, grocery cart or library bag. Talk about full or heavy.	Play with toys of different sizes. Big and little cars, blocks, dinosaurs, balls or babies. The bigger the size difference the better.	Read books about opposites. There are a lot of books for toddlers that focus on basic concepts.	Wet/dry, hot/cold, dirty/clean are all good words to talk about at bath time.				
Other:	Other:						
What they do now	(date)	Progress after	days/weeks				

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

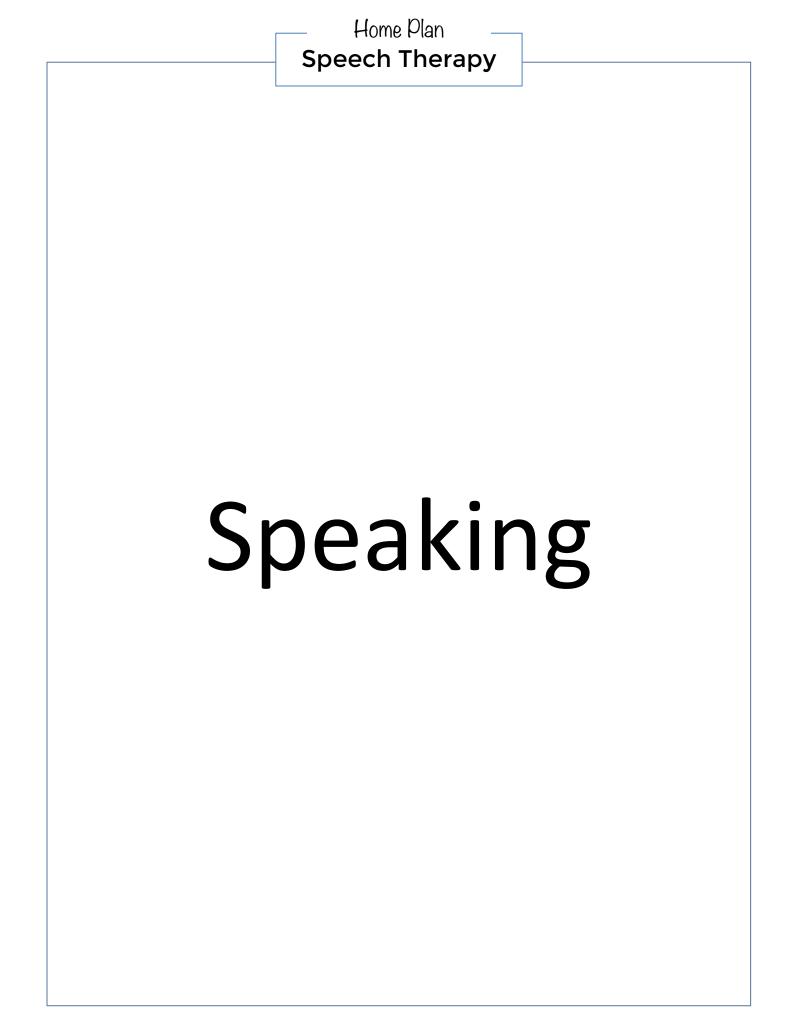


#### Practice identifying parts of objects/pictures.

Once children are able to name common things like house and bird. Start teaching the names of the parts of those things, door, window, wing, feathers.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>			
Talk about the parts of clothing, zipper, buttons, pockets, laces.	Does your child know all the parts of their face? Hair, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, ears	What's on your pizza or in your sandwich? Including your child in making their meals helps them see all the parts that go in to it.	parts of tools you use like the buttons on the dishwasher or handle on the			
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>			
Point out the parts of vehicles, "Look at those tires on the truck." Let kids get up close and explore objects when possible.	Practice naming the parts of animals, vehicles, play foods, parts on a doll	Lift the flap or touch and feel books are a good place to start with part to whole. Work your way up to finding all the little parts on a page with lots of pictures. Look for the stripes on a tiger or leaves on the trees.	their basic body parts like eye, nose, feet. Start to teach parts like fingernail, eyebrow, elbow			
Other:	Other:					
What they do no	w (date)	Progress after	days/weeks			
Not Yet	Some times Half t	he time Most of the	time Consistently			

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%





#### Practice making sounds and babbling.

Turn copying sounds in to a game. Copy the sounds your child is making. Will copy you back so you'll do it again? Change the sound a little and see what they do. **Goal:** 

<u>Diapers/Dressir</u>	<u>ig</u> <u>Groom</u>	ing	Meals	Sinacks		<u>Helping</u>
Blow raspberries of your child's tumm Will they blow raspberries with you.	y. teeth helps k awareness to mouth. They make more s	Brushing your child's seeth helps bring awareness to their mouth. They may make more sounds when you're done. Practice making sounds while your child is in their highchair. They may be more focused with less distractions.		doing notice child sound they enter	selves by	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	B	<u>ooks</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Kids can be more vocal when their bodies are moving Encourage making sounds at the playground or playing outdoors.		a e ntainer. w d try. re ill like y voice le	Use lots of sound effects and noises when you are reading. Make sure your are at their eye level.		a grea gettin them	athroom can be at place for ag loud. Let splash and noise.
	122) 9					
Other:						
What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks						
Not Yet	Some times	Half the t	time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice imitating sounds and noises.

Kids usually imitate sounds and noises before words. Exaggerating the sounds and using a sing-song voice are helpful strategies.

Diapers/Dressir	ng <u>Groo</u>	oming	Meal	s/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
"Eww" during stin diaper changes of when taking of shoes and socks.	smooth h "Owe" for	"Ooo" for clean smooth hair. "Owe" for brushing tangles hair.		or "yum" iting favorite		oh" if something or they find a s.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play</u>	<u>Time</u>	Ē	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
"Vroom", "Beep beep" or siren sounds when you see vehicles.	vehicle so during pla "vroom", " "quack-qu Sing alone songs like	Use animal and vehicle sounds during play. "vroom", "moo", "quack-quack". Sing along to early songs like "Wheels on the Bus".		nimals and sound for in books. K		" when getting of the tub.
	<u>49</u> 9-09					
Other:						
What they do	now (date	)	Progre	ess after		days/weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half th	ne time Most of the tim		me	Consistently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice imitating words.

Small words like up, ow, no, go, in, on and hi, are good because they are easy to say. Start with words that have one vowel (a e I o u) and one consonant (ex. n, h, b, m...).

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	<u>Meals/Snacks</u>	<u>Helping</u>
Practice words like "up" when pulling up pants or pulling up a zipper. Talk about putting clothes "on" and "off" while getting dressed and undressed.	Kids may come to you when they are hurt. "Ow", "boo boo" and "ouch" are all words with simple sounds. Try repeating the same word over and over like "wash, wash, wash" as you wash your hands.	Kids may try to copy names for their favorite foods. It's okay if it doesn't sound perfect. Praise them if they try. Cookie may sound like "tootie"	Repeat the word "in" for every toy you put away. Kids love to be picked up. Make a game out of loading the laundry by having them say "up" each time they add something to the load.
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
Practice saying "hi" and "bye" to people as you are out.	Try to get your child to copy you saying "go" to be pushed on a swing or to roll a ball.	Books are great because kids can see the pictures for each word. You can also practice the same word again and again. Touch all the balls on one page, "ball, ball, ball" Does your child copy you?	Kids often have several of the same kinds of bath toys. Line them up on the edge and tap them in. Repeating the word, "duck, duck, duck, duck"
Other:	1	1	
What they do nov	v (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
Not Vot			Consistantly

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



#### Practice saying words on their own.

Speech therapists don't count a word until a child starts to use it on their own. They may copy you saying "up" but will they ask for "up" when you don't say it first? **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressir	ng	<u>Groom</u>	ing	<u>Meal</u>	s/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
Toddlers may protest a diaper change by saying "No", but that's a good thing! They communicating.	end phra rout are you and	eaving o of a son ise you u ines. Say '" I see if th n "hands'	g or Ise in 7 "Wash Pause ey will	don't say See if th the word it. Give t respond withhold drinks if	d food or they don't 'hisper it to help	awa phr and fills	en putting toys ay start the ase "bye" I see if your child in the name of toy.
<u>Going Out</u>		<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	Ē	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Kids may start usi words to direct ye attention. Listen to see if they are showing you a bin or pretty flower. A they telling you to look? "Look" can sound like "woot" "wuk".	our out child a wo d for k Are enco you or Bub bect ask	Keep favorite toys out of reach. If your child is able to copy a word (like bu bu for bubbles), encourage them to use the word before you give it to them. Bubbles are good because they can ask again and again.		pictures characte them lik turn to c somethi See if yc	ers. Look at e it's their do ing. Wait. our child o name the	you "Go toy Pra anc stai who a to	y "Ready, set ". Wait for ir child to say " then drop a into the tub. ctice this over d over. They may rt to say "Go" en you just hold by over tub.
Other:							
What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks							
Not Yet	<b>C</b>		11-16-11		Machalitha		Consistantly
Not Yet	Some			e time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently
0	25	/o	50	)%	75%		90-100%



#### Practice naming things.

First words are often the names of things kids use every day. See what common items your child knows the name of.

			la ala / <b>C</b> u a alua	11-1	
<u>Diapers/Dressin</u>	<u>g</u> <u>Groomi</u>	<u>ng</u> <u>№</u>	leals/Snacks	<u>Helpin</u>	<u>g</u>
Does your child know the names o clothes like socks, shoes, hat, glasses	toothbrush,	sh, the r favo oap, Bana chee may	your child say name for rite foods? nna, milk, se, cereal. They also be able to sup, bowl, chair.	Help your chi the names of as you do dai chores. Say "( _(sock)_" as y hold up laund when folding	things ly Clean /ou lry
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Tin</u>	ne	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Tir</u>	ne
Grocery stores are great place to nan different kinds of foods. General stores like Wal-Mart and Target are filled w items we use ever	ne your child's fa toys. Do they animals, vehi foods, tools, clothing?	avorite when know favo cles, talka	some time n reading rite stories to about what you on each page.	Bring toys in bath with yo need to be scrubbed. "C the"	u that
day.					
Other:					
What they do r	now (date	) Pro	gress after	days/	weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the ti	me Consis	tently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



**Practice asking "What's that?"** Asking "What's that?" is one way kids build their vocabulary. They may ask you about the same thing over and over. This repetition helps them.

#### Goal:

0

Diapers/Dressir	ng <u>Groom</u>	ing	Meals/Snacks	<u>s</u>	<u>Helping</u>
See if your child a "What's that?" to unfamiliar items i your closet.	pull out item	ns your a g ot see pr	rying new foods great way to ractice asking Vhat's that?".	ask Hav "Wł you fror cou kno will	ke a game of ing questions. ve your child ask nat's that?" as pull items out m under the uch. Even if they w what it is they think it's fun to
				ask	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	me	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Going out is a gre place to learn new words. Remember to slow down whi doing errands to allow your child to learn new words.	w the names of er favorite toys ile they will ask name the pa o an item. Car	of their bo s, see if fa a you to ex arts of If n they fa that?" as th the tail m r the sail fro	y picking up so ooks with on les miliar topics to opand vocabula you child likes rm animals sho em books with ore exotic anim om around the orld.	ss hid und ry. See "Wl w bef nals Des	ke a game by ing a bath toy der a washcloth. a if they will ask hat's that" fore you show m what it is. Or scribe it and see hey can guess.
Other:				I	
What they do	now (date	) P	rogress aftei	r	_ days/weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half the ti	me Most of	the time	Consistently
<b>^</b>	25%	5000		= 0 /	

50%

75%

90-100%

25%



#### Practice asking for help.

Setting up situations where your child has to ask you for help is a good strategy for teaching them to communicate.

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Notice if your child looks uncomfortable. Encourage them to ask for help, "Oh, the hat is scratchy". See if they will ask for help to get shoes down from a shelf when it's time	See if you child will ask for help getting a stool or to be picked up to use the sink. Will they let you know if they can't turn on the water?	Try handing them a snack in a package without opening it. See if they will ask for your help. Give your child cereal or yogurt with no spoon and wait to see how	Ask your child to carry a heavy bag of groceries. See if they will ask for your help.		
to go outside.		they respond.			
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Pause before opening the car door to see how they respond.	Tighten the lid to bubbles before handing them to your child. Turin off or take out batteries to toys that use them.	Does your child come get you when they want you to read them a story.	Wait before drying your child to see what they will do.		
Other:					
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



Practice saying social words: hi bye please thank you

Modeling means to teach a child what we want them to do by having them watch us do it first. Kids need to hear a word many times before they will say it on their own.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Have your child help you take off hats, gloves etc. Say "Thank you" to them.	Model saying "Thank you" as you ask your child to hand you items in the bathroom. "Can I have the towel?" "Thank you".	Practice saying "Please" and "Thank you" during meals. "Milk please." 'Thank you."	Thank your child each time they pick up a toy. Make a big deal when they are helping and they will likely do it more often.		
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Use words like "Hi", "Bye", "Please" and "Thank you" with people in your community.	Use the words "Please" and "Thank you" when your child hands you toys while playing. Model animals, dolls and even cars saying "Hi" and "Bye" during play.	Say "Hi" to the characters in the book. Model saying "Thank you" at the end of a story.	Say "Bye" to bath toys when you put them away.		
Other:					
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



Practice saying location words: in out on off up down

Location words, or prepositions, tell a child "where" something is. Talking out loud about what we are doing helps kids learn words. "Milk goes IN the cup".

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Put clothes "on" and "off".	Turn the bathroom light "on" and then "off".	Ask "Want up?" Before putting them in the highchair.	Put trash "in" the garbage can.		
Stand "up" and lay "down".		Put their cereal "in" the bowl.	Put laundry "in' the washer. Take it "out" of the dryer.		
		Milk goes "in" the cup.	Help turn lights "off".		
		Food goes "on" your plate.			
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Talk about getting "in" and "out" of the car. Put groceries "in" the cart.	Put puzzle pieces "in". Park cars "in" a garage. Drive them	Talk about the characters that are "in", "on" "up"… on the page.	Get "in" and "out" of the bathtub. Have the toys swim "up" and "down" in		
Go "up" the stairs and "down" the slide.	"out". Stack blocks "up" then knock them "down".	Look for interactive books where you take pieces "off" and put them "on."	the water.		
Other:					
What they do now	(date)	Progress after	days/weeks		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



**Practice saying pronouns: I me my mine you** Pronouns are words we use to talk about people (or objects - it). Little kids usually learn pronouns for themselves first. Other pronouns include: he, she, we, they, them. **Goal:** 

	i			i			
Diapers/Dressin	<u>Groom</u>	ing	<u>Meal</u>	<u>s/Snacks</u>	<u> </u>	Helping	
Talk about "my" shoes and "your" shoes.	toothbrush" "Your toothb Say "You do	Use words like "My toothbrush" and "Your toothbrush". Say "You do it" and let them try to brush their hair.		Talk about what you have on your plates, "I have grapes" "You have a banana" Say "My grapes".		"I do it" Let those independent toddlers help.	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	Ē	<u>Books</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>ath Time</u>	
Model phrases: "M shoes on" or "I see plane". If you take a pictu of them playing at the park, show the and ask "Who's that?" "Me!"	e a stage of developmen possessive o re toys. Teach t use "Mine" in em of hitting wh	development can be possessive of their toys. Teach them to use "Mine" instead of hitting when a child tries to take		Photo books are great for practicing pronouns. "That's me". "Look at you".		Can your child tell you about body parts using a phrase? " My toes", "My tummy", "My back".	
	727) D-0						
Other:							
What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks							
Not Yet	Some times	Half the	e time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently	

50%

75%

90-100%

25%

0



**Practice saying action words:** go eat open jump run Kids learn action words best by doing them. If your child is running say "run" "run" "run". **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Sit" "Lay down" "Stand up"	"Brush" "Wash" "Dry" "Clean up"	"Eat" "Drink" "Open" "Cut" "Finish" "Carry"	"Help" "Wipe" "Rub" "Clean" "Hold" "Carry"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Open" "Sit" "Go" "Run" "Jump" "Look"	"Play" "Go" "Throw" "Catch" "Crash" "Push"	"Sit" "Read" "Open" "Turn"	"Wash" "Rinse" "Splash" "Dry"
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
		· 	

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



**Practice saying describing words:** hot fast wet big yucky We use adjectives to describe things. Learning adjectives helps kids build longer sentences. "Big truck", "My pants wet"

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Wet" "Dry" "Dirty" "Clean" "Loose" "Tight"	"Dirty" "Clean" "Wet" "Dry"	"Hot" "Cold" "Empty" "Full" "Messy" "Clean"	"Dirty" "Clean" "Heavy" "Light"
<u>Coing Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Fast" "Slow" "Loud" "Quiet" "Big" "Little"	"Big" "Little" "Fast" "Slow"	"Quiet" "Loud" "Soft" "Scratchy"	"Hot" "Cold" "Wet" "Dry"
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



**Practice using plurals.** We use an "S" at the end of a word to mean more than one. Some words like "Teeth" and "Men" don't follow that rule.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Socks" "Shoes"	"Teeth" "Hands" "Fingers" "Bubbles"	"Grapes" "Apples" "Crackers" "Carrots"	"Crumbs" "Spots" "Bags" "Cans"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Cars" "Kids" "Bags" "Snacks"	"Cars" "Blocks" "Dinosaurs" "Dolls"	"Books" "Pages" "dogs" (Anything you see more than one of)	"Toys" "Bubbles" "Toes" "Ears"
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



# Practice using 2-3 word phrases.

Children will start making phrases when they are able to say about 50 words. Combine different kinds of words to make phrases (things, actions, descriptions, location, people) **Goal:** 

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"My shoes" "Take off" "Zip up"	"Wash hands" "Brush teeth" "Comb hair"	"More please" "Too hot" "I all done"	"I help" "Too heavy" "Put cups in"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Open the door" "Mommy Car" "Push me"	"My car" "Get the ball" "Big ball"	"Sit down" "My turn" "More books"	"Toys in" "Wash hair" "I cold"
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

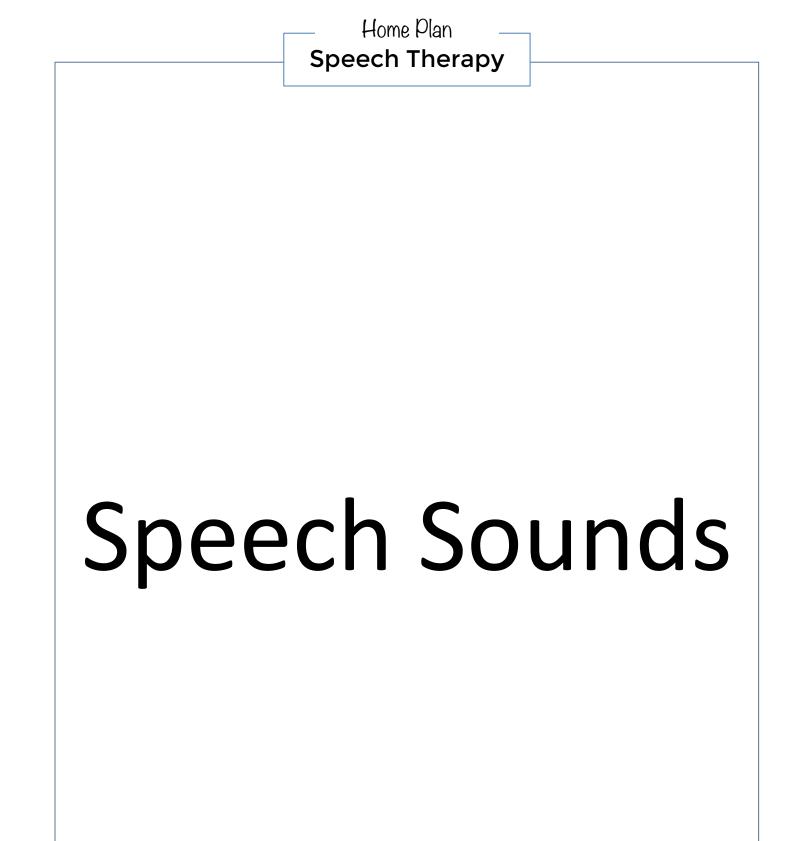


#### Practice talking in 3-5 word sentences.

Help your child use more words in a sentence. If they are using 2-3 words then you use 3-4 words. Add just one more word than they normally use. We are expanding their sentence length.

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"My shoes" You say "My blue shoes" "Take off" You say "Take off coat" "Zip up" You say "Zi up pants".	"Wash hands" You say "Wash my hands". "Brush teeth" You say "Done brushing teeth"	"More please" You say "More soup please" "Too hot" You say "It's too hot"	"I help" You say "I need help" "Too heavy" You say "Bag's too heavy"
		A H	
<u>Coing Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	Bath Time
"Open the door" Yo say "Open the door please"	u "Get the ball" You say "Go get the ball"	"Sit down" You say "Let's sit down".	"Toys in" You say "Toys go in"
"Mommy Car" You say "That's mommy's car"	"My ball" You say "My green ball"	"My turn" You say "My turn mommy" "More books" You say "Read more books"	"I cold" You say "I'm cold mommy"
Other:			
What they do no	ow (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
Not Vet	Some times Half th	ne time Most of the t	ime Consistently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%



# **Practice B words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Belly" "Boots"	"Boo boo"	"Banana"	"Bed"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	Books	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Bye" "Bag" "Bus" "Bug"	"Ball" "Bubbles" "Baby"	"Book"	"Boat"
- <u>L</u> L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L			
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

### **Practice P words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Pants"	"lip"	"Pie" "Pea" "Please"	"Up" "Help"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Pup" "Puppy" "Up"	"Pop" (bubbles)	"Pup" "Puppy" "Pig"	"Pop" (bubbles)
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# **Practice H words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"Hat"	"Hair"	"Hot"	"Help" "Hose"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Hot" "Hat"	"Hoop" "Horn"	"Happy" "Hen" "Horse"	"Hot"
Other:			
What they do no	w (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
	C		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

### **Practice M words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"My tummy"	"Me" (in the mirror) "Mine"	/mmm/ "Milk" "More"	"Mop" "My turn"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Mom" "Moon"	"More"	"Mom"	"My toes"
Other:			
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks
[]			

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# **Practice N words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>
"No" "Knees"	"Nice" "Neat" "Nose"	"Knife"	"Need" "Not"
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>
"Knock" "Name" "New"	"No" "Not"	"Nest" "Nine"	"Neck" "Knee" "Nap" "Night"
Other:			·
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks

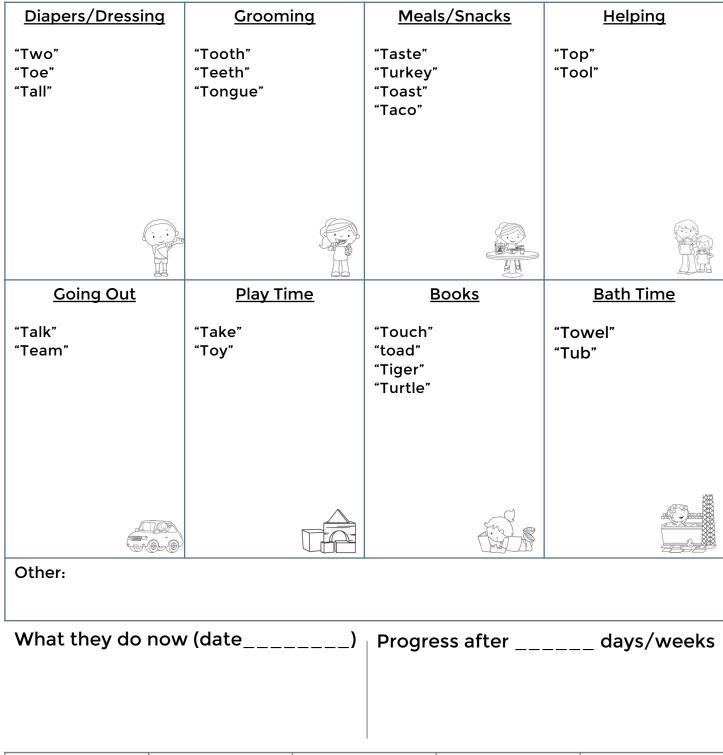
Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# **Practice D words**

Diapers/Dressin	g <u>Groom</u>	ing	Meals	s/Snacks	Help	bing
"Dirty"	"Dad"		"Done"		"Dirty"	
<u>Coing Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	me	B	<u>ooks</u>	<u>Bath</u>	<u>Time</u>
"Door"	"Dig" "Dirt" "Doll" "Dog"		"Dad" "Dino" "Dog"		"Duck" "Dirty"	
	92 5-®					
Other:						
What they do r	low (date	)	Progres	ss after	day	s/weeks
				Mast of the ti		• • • •

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

### **Practice T words**



Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# Practice W words

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
"Wet"	"Wash"	"Water" "Waffle"	"Water" "Web"		
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
"Worm" "Whee!"	"One" "Waa" (baby crying)	"Woof" "Water"	"Water"		
Other:					
What they do now (date) Progress after days/weeks					
Not Vet	Some times Half th	Nost of the t	ime Consistently		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# Practice K / C words

Diapers/Dressir	ng <u>Groom</u>	ing	Meal	s/Snacks		<u>Helping</u>
Coat	Comb		Cook Snack Cut Carrot Corn Cone Candy		Carry	,
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	Ē	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Walk Car Bike Truck Key Cart Cop Rock Stick	Catch Kite		Book Cat Cow Cub Cave		Cool Cold	63
	<u>162</u> 8@					
Other:						
What they do	now (date	)	Progre	ess after		days/weeks
Not Yet	Some times	Half th	e time	Most of the ti	me	Consistently

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# **Practice G words**

Diapers/Dressing	g <u>Groom</u>	ing	<u>Meals/Snacks</u>		<u>Helping</u>
Bag Leg	Give Good	N	Egg Mug Big	Garb Good	
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Ti</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>Books</u>		<u>Bath Time</u>
Goodbye Gas Gate Dig Bug Bag Hug Gone	Game Go Guitar Tag	G G F	Gorilla Goat Goose Girl Frog Pig	Gon Rug	e (bathmat)
Other:				•	
What they do n	ow (date	)   F	Progress after _		_ days/weeks
Not Vet	Somo timos	Half that	time Most of the	time	Consistantly

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

### **Practice F words**

Diapers/Dressing	Grooming	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Feet Foot	Face Fingers	Fork Food	Four Five Off		
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Leaf Fall Phone	Fun Fast	Fish Farm Fur	Feet Foot Fan		
Other:					
What they do now	r (date)	Progress after	days/weeks		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

# **Practice S words**

Diapers/Dressing	<u>Grooming</u>	Meals/Snacks	<u>Helping</u>		
Sock	Soap	Juice ice	Yes Sad		
<u>Going Out</u>	<u>Play Time</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Bath Time</u>		
Sun Sand House Grass	Sing Horse	Sit	Soft		
Other:					
What they do now	/ (date)	Progress after	days/weeks		

Not Yet	Some times	Half the time	Most of the time	Consistently
0	25%	50%	75%	90-100%

<u>Thank you.</u>

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# XOXO, Lia Kurtin

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