

PROVIDING A STIMULATING LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT:

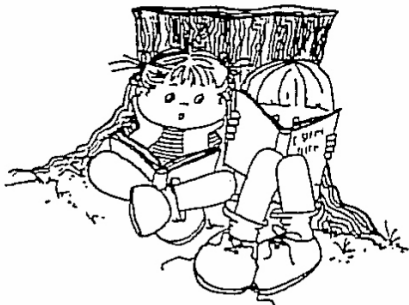
It is important for children to be surrounded by language and literature.

Read With Your Child

Encourage your child to enjoy books as a pleasurable source of recreation.

- ◆ Read to your child on a daily basis.
- ◆ Take your child to the library/bookstore.
- ◆ Give books as gifts so your child can build his/her own library.
- ◆ Let your child see you reading for pleasure.

Stories can be used to promote good language skills; the foundation upon which children learn to read.



Talk With Your Child

Do this as frequently as possible so that your child has an opportunity to enjoy communication and practice language skills.

- ◆ Talk about what you see
- ◆ Talk about what you hear
- ◆ Talk about what you're doing
- ◆ Talk about what your child is doing
- ◆ Talk, talk, talk

Language is a tool that children use to construct, reconstruct and share meaning. Children learn language by hearing language! Language helps them to reason, reflect and respond to the world.



SPEECH/LANGUAGE SERVICES IN ROLLING RIVER SCHOOL DIVISION

Speech-Language Pathologists

Help Students Communicate



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Good speaking, listening and thinking skills are important to success in school. A speech-language pathologist (SLP) can help students who have problems with these skills.

The following are the areas that an SLP deals with in schools:



SPEECH

Articulation:

The actual physical production of speech sounds. An articulation problem occurs when a child has difficulty pronouncing sounds. (Example: a lisp.)

Fluency (Stuttering):

The smoothness with which sounds, syllables, words and phrases are joined in oral language.

LANGUAGE

Expressive Language:

How a person expresses language.
(Example: speaking and writing)

Receptive Language:

How a person understands language.
(Example: listening, following instructions, reading)

Receptive and Expressive language may be divided into the following three areas:

- semantics (vocabulary)
- syntax (grammar)
- pragmatics (social skills)

WHAT A SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST DOES:

- ◆ **Receives** referrals from schools for services.
- ◆ **Identifies** and **Evaluates** students with speech and/or language problems.
- ◆ **Plans** activities to improve students' speaking, listening and other language skills.
- ◆ **Trains** and **Supervises** educational assistants providing direct speech / language therapy.
- ◆ **Collaborates** with parents, caregivers, teachers, and other professionals in understanding and meeting students' speech, language and academic needs.
- ◆ **Monitors** and **Documents** the effectiveness of treatment and student progress.
- ◆ **Writes** reports.



HOW ARE SERVICES PROVIDED:

Team or Individual Consultation

Based on observation and/or input from other team members, SLPs offer advice on the management of children with communication problems.

Assessment and Consultation

Direct assessment by the SLP, with follow up reporting to teachers and/or parents regarding management. This includes facilitating referrals to outside agencies when necessary.

Collaborative Programming

Direct work with teachers, educational assistants, resource teachers, and parents to assess needs in communication and learning and to offer programming suggestions. Direct ongoing therapy is typically provided by an educational assistant.

Language shapes culture, language shapes thinking.....and language shapes brains.

With language we can consider alternatives, reason, imagine, plan, predict and solve problems.