

Come Talk With Me



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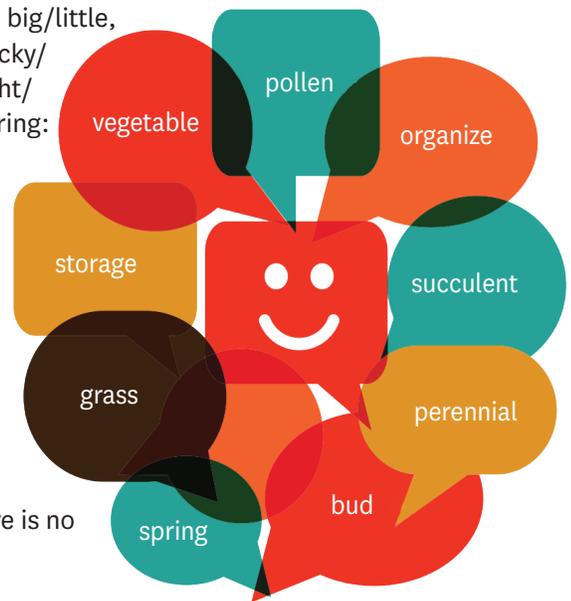


From Your Audiologist

- Check the color of the desiccant tablet in your dry and store. If it has turned white, then it is time for you to put in a new tablet.
- Check the skin under the site of your child's magnet. If the skin is either pink or red, call your child's audiologist immediately.
- As school lets out and your child is home more often, consider turning off noise sources such as the TV or radio. Try to sit away from sounds that cannot be turned off such as the AC or fans. Background noise will impact your child's ability to learn new words.

Words Matter

- This month we are going to take our observations up to the sky. This would be a good month to talk about words such as: moon, sky, stars, phase, rocket, shuttle, atmosphere, sun, observe, planets, space shuttle, rocket, astronaut, aliens, UFO, constellation, gravity, float, weightless, voyage, travel, journey, orbit, rotate, revolve, fly, oxygen, breathe, zoom.
- Antonyms are a good way to build a child's vocabulary and the relationship between words. These relationships often incorporate your child's use of sensory information. Vision: big/little, near/far. Touch: hot/cold, rocky/smooth, freezing/boiling, light/dark. Smell: good/bad Hearing: loud/quiet, explosive/silent
- For the older child, talk about less obvious differences and similarities between objects. Examples include: A rocket is different from a car because a rocket flies to space and a car drives on a road or Jupiter is different from Earth because people live on Earth but there is no life on planet Jupiter.



Parent Strategies

- Once your child is able to modify their vocalization based on a slight change you made to the sound, consider adding a consonant or a vowel to the sound to begin to target combining 2 sounds together. Pick a sound your child is able to produce. For example: multiple vocal turns with "ah ah ah" then the parent can say, "ma ma ma."
- Use simple, correct, repetitive sentences with your early listener during everyday routines. This gives them an opportunity to show what they understand and provides them with a model of what they might say in that situation.
- Teach your child to be a flexible listener. Have them take opportunities to practice their listening skills in different environments and with different people.
- Help your child celebrate the completion of another school year. Take a drive up the coast, stop at your favorite beach and watch the sunset or the night sky.



Read On!

- [Astronauts and What They Do](#) by Leisbet Slegers
- [Papa Please Get Me the Moon](#) by Eric Carle
- [Kitten's First Moon](#) by Kevin Henkes
- [I Want to be an Astronaut](#) by Byron Barton
- [Little Kids First Big Book of Space](#) By Catherine D. Hughes, David G. Aguillar
- [Babar Visits Another Planet](#) by Laurent de Brunoff
- [The Little Prince](#) by Antoine De Saint Exupery
- [If You Decide To Go To The Moon](#) by Faith McNulty and Steven Kellogg
- [Mars One](#) by Jonathan Mayberry



Supporting your child's literacy development

- Research indicates that children need to read at least 4-6 books during the summer months so that they do not lose reading skills acquired during the school year. Help your child avoid the 'summer slide,' by making a weekly trip to the local library.
- Children and teens tend to read more when adults encourage them to read more.
- Differences in summer reading experiences during elementary years can impact if a child earns a high school diploma and/or continues to college. Read On! during the summer months.



Let's Chat

- Pay close attention to your child's speech and make sure that they are marking the final "s" to show that there is more than one of something. There are rocks, stars, planets, astronauts, constellations, shuttles.
- Take your child to the Griffith Observatory or the California Science Museum and help you child ask questions about what you will do on your trip. "What will we see through the telescope?" "Will we see the Endeavor?"
- This is a good time to model how I ask question to gain information. Ask your child, "What is Mars made of? Find the answer together and then help your child come up with a similar question to research.
- Help your child ask questions about the future. You can do this with a book. "Will he go to the moon?"

Social Stars

- By the age of six children are able to tell well-formed narratives when retelling an event or a story. Help your child to tell a story including a theme, a well-developed character, a plot with events stated in order, a problem and a resolution that are all clearly stated.
- Help your child to talk about what they "think" and what they "know." Additionally, help your child talk about what others "think" or "know." For example: "I know the Earth travels around the sun." "I think aliens live on Mars."
- Keep the conversation going with your child by helping your child respond to requests to clarify by helping your child give descriptions to help the listener understand what your child is talking about.

