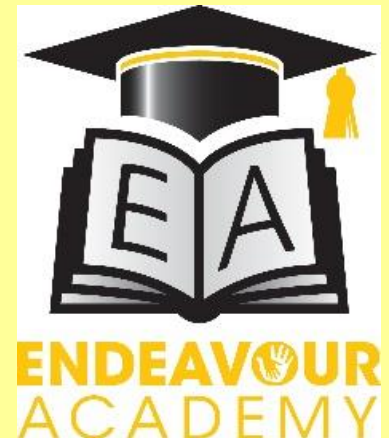


Nursery Communication and Language Workshop





Three Years Old



Typically developing 3 year olds:

- Will use up to 300 words and put 4-5 words together to make a sentence
- They can hold a conversation and talk about the world around them.
- Listen and remember simple stories
- Talk about things that happen in the past (their own experiences)
- Understand simple instructions e.g. put on your coat.

Get Talking and Listening

One of the most crucial thing you can do to support your child is to talk with them and listen to them. It is important to help your child with speaking and listening because:

- Good foundations for future learning
- If they are good speakers and listeners they will be successful at reading and writing
- Help them to make more friends more easily
- More independent and be able to learn about the world
- Can express their feels and not become frustrated so easily



At nursery, children will learn to:

- Think about what they say and choose the right words
- Speak fluently and confidently
- Listen to instructions from the teacher
- Listen to their classmates before speaking and take turns



Look at your child and remove distractions



Let your child lead their play and interactions

- What are they playing with? Talk about that.
- What are they interested in? Talk about that



**Say your child's name first and
praise good listening.**



"Lucy, you listened so carefully."



"James, thank you for listening."

Adapt your level of language

Apple

Red apple

Juicy, red apple

Large, red, juicy apple

Large, shiny, red, juice apple



Repeating

If children say words that are not clear, the best way to help is to repeat what they have said using the right words and sounds. There is no need to make them say it.



The Hand Rule

.Offer them lots of comments

e.g. Your building is getting taller, You are using a red brick, It is nearly as big as me, Oh, it is falling down
Then we can follow with an open question

e.g. How can we make it steadie



Ask open ended questions

- I would why...?
- I wonder if...?
- How could we...?
- How did you...?
- Can you tell me about...?
- Can you describe...?
- What do you need...?



Give 10 seconds thinking time!

Children with speech, language and communication needs may have difficulty in one or more of the following areas:



- **Listening and attention**

Children may have difficulties listening to what has been said to them and may struggle to concentrate on a game or activity for even a short period of time, flitting from one task to another without completing anything.

- **Understanding language**

Children may struggle to understand words or sentences that are being used or to follow instructions they hear.

- **Spoken language**

Children may use a limited number of words in their talking or be unable to put words together to form sentences. What they say may be very muddled and disorganised and difficult for someone to follow and understand.

- **Speech sounds**

Children may have speech that is difficult to understand. They may not say the right sounds for their age or may mix up and miss out sounds in words, making their speech unclear.

- **Fluency**

Children might have hesitations in their speech and may prolong or repeat sounds and parts of words or sentences. They may struggle to get their words out at all.

Getting 'stuck' on words in this way is sometimes referred to as stammering.

Stammering can emerge at any childhood stage, but most commonly between the ages of 2 and 5 years. This coincides with the period of rapid development of learning complex language skills. It can be very difficult to tell if a child will recover naturally from their stammer, or if it might be more persistent. Discuss your concerns and seek advice as soon as possible from a speech and language therapist – see www.stammering.org for more information.

Phase 1 Phonics

What is phonics?

Phonics is a way of teaching children to read and write by listening carefully to identify the phonemes (sounds) that make up words. They learn how to represent those phonemes with graphemes (letters and groups of letters). They say the phonemes and blend them to read words.

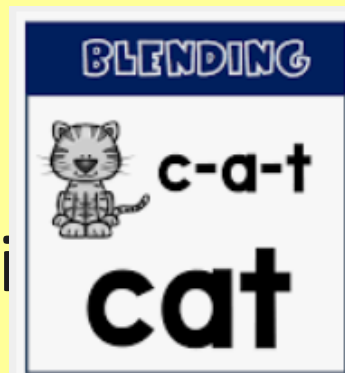
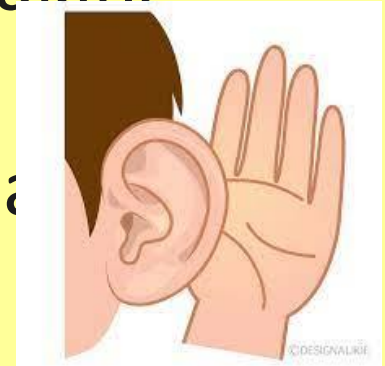
They hear the sounds and write them in order to spell words.



Early phonics teaching focuses on developing children's listening, vocabulary and speaking skills.

In Phase 1 phonics, children are taught a

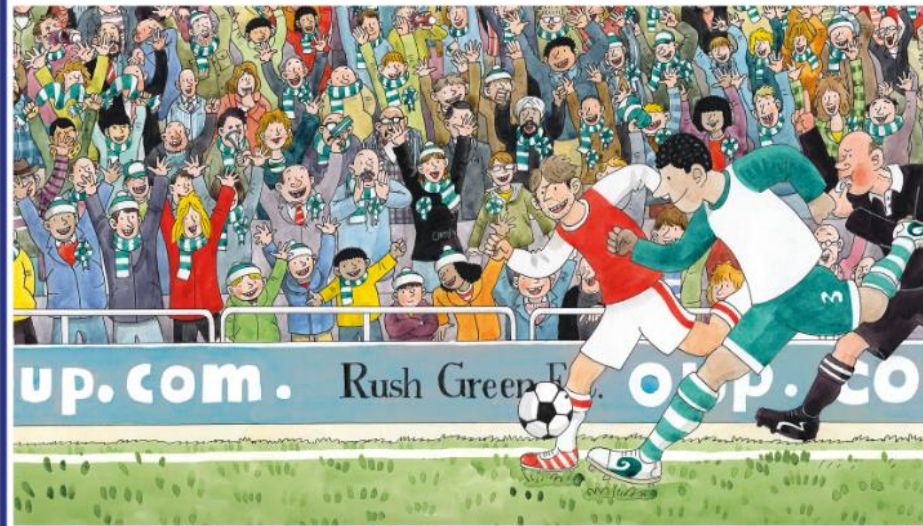
- Environmental sounds
- Instrumental sounds
- Body percussion (e.g. clapping and stamping)
- Rhythm and rhyme
- Alliteration (seven silly snakes, Marvellous Martin)
- Voice sounds
- Oral blending and segmenting (e.g. hearing that



Typical Phonics Activities in Nursery

- Select the pictures to listen to the audio. Find the sounds in the picture.
Select the 'song' button to listen to the song.

Level 1: At the Match



Get involved every day:

Discuss their day with them when you see them after school

Try to have a family meal together as often as possible

Encourage your child to talk about their views and interests with others

Ask them about their home learning and with it

Switch off television and laptops well before bedtime: chat or read a bedtime story together



Have fun speaking and listening together:

Play family games together, like I Spy, Charades

Nursery rhymes, songs, jokes and puppets are an important way of helping younger children learn language

Re-
ow



d have fun making up your

Websites

www.wordsforlife.org.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/tiny-happy-people

www.ican.org.uk

www.talkingpoint.org.uk

