

**3. Phonology- helping children
to produce correct speech
sounds and discriminate
between sounds**

These are examples of some activities
used when working towards a correct 'sh'
sound.



**4. Auditory memory- This is
the immediate recall of
something or the ability to
remember heard information
and act on it.**

As well as one-to-one memory
activities, we also run an auditory
memory group once a week where we
play games and teach techniques to
improve memory.



**English as an additional
language (EAL).**

We run a group every week to help
children whose home language is not
English. We teach English language
irregularities, tenses and abstract
language such as common idioms ('Zip your
lip'), as well as giving the children the
opportunity to share their own cultural
experiences.



Upton Junior School

St Martin's Road,
Upton,
Dorset,
BH16 5NQ

***Speech,
Language and
Communication
interventions***



Upton Junior School

- We run a speech and language therapy intervention programme at Upton Junior School where children who require assistance have a detailed personal programme which is followed every week and regularly updated. We work closely with the local NHS Speech and Language Therapist. There are four main areas of need:

1. Receptive language- this is the understanding of language.

This includes teaching of nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, time concepts, emotions and question words. We also work on following instructions, linking words, and listening skills. We use visual activities and games to make learning fun. Some examples are:

Following instructions- listening and repeating verbal instructions then carrying out the action. **Barrier games-** the adult and child follow instructions to see if their pictures match at the end.



Linking words and explaining similarities and differences.



Listening skills- Answering questions about a spoken text and discussing characters' feelings. We also teach time concepts using this activity.



2. Expressive language- this is the use of language.

This includes understanding and describing language, teaching grammar language skills such as the use of irregular verbs and irregular plurals, extending sentences and using prepositions. Children also learn to sequence and retell stories, answer why and where questions, and predict what may happen next. We use visual aids and games wherever possible to make the intervention fun. Some examples are:

Learning irregular plurals – Picture matching and pairs games also drawing worksheets.



Sequencing activities to retell and describe stories.



Learning concepts -such as before and after, and prepositions.

Describing games such as 'What am I?' and feely bags.

