Ways to help your child's language skills (3 to 5 years old)



Your child learns speech and language skills by talking and interacting with others. There are many ways you can help your child develop good communication skills.

Play and language

- Spend time playing with your child each day. Play is an important way to help your child learn • new skills, such as speech and language.
- Follow your child's lead. Let them choose what to play. •
- Encourage activities that are on your child's level. .
 - Your child may not want to do things that are too hard. Do things your child can already do.
 - Add new things only if your child can do them.
 - If your child stops, go back to something easier.
- Make eye contact during play. Get on a level that allows you to be face-to-face with your child. .
- Imitate your child to encourage more playing. Play with toys the same way your child plays with ٠ them.
- Allow your child to be creative with toys. Avoid making them play by the manufacturer's rules. .
- Ask your child to talk about what they are doing. If your child does not talk, you can talk about . what is happening like, "You are petting the cat."
- Teach your child to take turns. When you finish a sentence, pause to let your child take a turn. .
 - Wait for your child to respond with sounds, words or action.
 - Help your child learn to wait their turn by saying things like, "Wait. It is my turn."
- Take your child for a walk. Talk about what you see and hear. .
- Avoid asking too many questions or giving commands. Say the names of things, talk about what is . happening, and give more details about what you are doing instead.

Books and language

- Try to read books every day with your child. Reading is one of the best ways to learn vocabulary, • sentences and reading skills.
- Describe and name objects and actions as you read. Help your child talk about what they see. Ask your child who, what and where questions about what you are reading.
- Your child may want to read the same book many times. Read familiar books, and help them tell • the story.
- Read nursery rhymes, and sing songs with your child. Do rhymes and songs that have finger and • hand movements.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

Everyday talking

- Use correct speech sounds and grammar when talking to your child.
- Help expand and improve your child's speech. If your child says, "That a big hou," respond by saying the sentence and stressing the correct words and sounds by saying, "That is a big house."
- Name things, and talk about what is happening during daily routines like bath time, meals and getting dressed.
- Make your child alert to sounds. Help your child listen to inside and outside noises, such as the phone ringer, the doorbell, an airplane and animal sounds.
- Repeat new words often. When your child wants to know the name of something, say the name. Then, use the word in different ways like, "Yes, that is a ball – a big, red ball. You throw and catch the ball."
- Talk to your child about things they like. Answer questions in short, simple sentences.
- Coach your child to tell you what they want. Try not to anticipate encourage your child to use speech to have their needs met.
 - If you do not understand, try to restate what your child said "juice in red cup?" and wait for them to comment.
 - If you still do not understand, ask your child to show you what they want.
- Give your child time to answer. When you ask a question, pause to give your child time to think of a response.
- Remember that how you interact with your child is very important to their development.

Date

Time

Phone number

This teaching sheet contains general information only. Talk with your child's doctor or a member of your child's healthcare team about specific care of your child.

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