



SPEECH SERVICES SYDNEY & COAST

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Quakers Hill Public School

Parent Workshops Term 1,
2019
Session 1

Quakers Hill Public School

Kindergarten, Year 1 & Year 2

- Vocabulary
- Comprehension
- Sentence Building
- Following instructions
- Phonemic awareness



DO NOT STOP PRIVATE SPEECH THERAPY BEFORE TALKING TO YOUR TEACHER!

What is a Speech Pathologist?

Speech Pathologists Assess & Treat people with:

- Communication Difficulties
- Swallowing Difficulties



Parent Workshop Sessions – Treatment & Intervention Strategies

Week 4 (Today): Speech Sound difficulties (Articulation & Phonology)

Week 5: Receptive Language - Following Instructions and Understanding Questions

Week 6: Expressive Language – Vocabulary Development and Building Sentence Length & Complexity

Week 7: Stuttering

Week 8: Phonological and phonemic awareness

Week 9: Reading/ comprehension/Books for Language Development

Week 10: Spelling & writing tips

What is a communication problem?

Communication problems include problems with

- speech
- language
- stuttering
- voice.




SPEECH

Speech is communicating verbally and involves the use of:

- Articulation
- Phonology
- Fluency




Speech development



2-6 years

- Children's speech sounds become more precise and clearer to understand.
- Between the ages 4-5 children will be understood by familiar and unfamiliar adults.
- At around 5-6 years children will be understood 100% of the time, although not all sounds are produced correctly.

Mastery of consonant clusters (75% accuracy of production)

Clusters	Females	Males
tw, kw	3 ½ years old	3 ½ years old
Sp, st, sk	4 ½ years old	5 to – 6 years old
Sm, sn	5 ½ years old	5 to 7 years old
Sw	4 ½ years old	6 years old
Sl	6 years old	7 years old
Pl, bl, kl, gl, fl	4 to 4 ½ years old	4 to 5 ½ years old
Pr, br, kr, tr, dr, gr, fr	4 ½ to 6 years old	5 to 6 years old
Thr	7 years old	7 years old
Skw	4 ½ years old	7 years old
Spl	6 years old	7 years old
Spr, str, skr	8 years old	8 years old

Speech development

6-10 years


- Children are refining their speech production during this period.
- Intelligibility will increase to a more adult like production.
- By the age of 6 typically developing children should be able to produce all sounds (consonants and vowels).



SPEECH = Pronunciation; how we say our sounds

“wabbits are so yittle”

“I have to athk my mum”



***By the age of 5 or mid-Kindergarten: Only speech errors that should be observed are with the “r”, “th” and “v” speech sounds.**

***Children with speech difficulties almost certainly have difficulties with literacy.**


Speech development

- Common speech errors:
 - Th > f
 - R > w





SPEECH




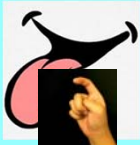
PRACTISE TIME!!!

1) WHAT mouth PART IS INVOLVED?







PRACTISE TIME!!!

k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open mouth Tongue tip down Raise back of tongue Quick flap sound 	<p>Be cautious of touching back of tongue may cause child to gag</p> <p>If tongue tip raises during production try Opening mouth wider</p> <p>Student to point inside mouth with own finger</p>	 
g	<p>As above but loud, buzzy</p>		


k

PRACTISE TIME!!!

1) WHAT mouth PART IS INVOLVED?





PRACTISE TIME!!!

s	<p>fricative</p> <p>Teeth and tongue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teeth together Keep tongue in Big smile Long snake sound Narrow, thin air 	<p>There are a number of ways to produce the "s" sound and people vary in how they make the sound</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; color: orange;">z</p> 
z	<p>fricative</p> <p>Teeth and tongue</p> <p>Buzzy sound</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>You may need to try a few methods to get the sound</p> <p>Teeth together and a gentle long stream of air helps to keep the tongue in for the child who produces a "th" for "s" (LISP)</p>	

s

PRACTISE TIME!!!

k	<p>Affricates</p> <p>Tongue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open mouth Tongue tip down Raise back of tongue Quick flap sound 	<p>Be cautious of touching back of tongue may cause child to gag</p> <p>If tongue tip raises during production try Opening mouth wider</p> <p>Student to point inside mouth with own finger</p>	
g	<p>As above but loud, buzzy</p>			

k

PRACTISE TIME!!!

2) THERAPY FOR A LISP

a) interdental lisp S Z

b) lateral lisp

s	<p>There are a number of ways to produce the "s" sound and people vary in how they make the sound</p>	 
z	<p>You may need to try a few methods to get the sound</p> <p>Teeth together and a gentle long stream of air helps to keep the tongue in for the child who produces a "th" for "s" (LISP)</p>	




PRACTISE TIME!!!

3) play "Go Fish" with cards that start with target speech sound.

"I caught..."

ch



THANK YOU



PRACTISE TIME!!!

4) SURPRISE LISTENING



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THEIR SPEECH?

WHAT TO DO IF CONCERNED...

- Discuss your concerns with the child's school teacher
- Seek advice from your local speech language pathologist and/or GP.

