



DOES YOUR CHILD:

Complete a familiar ac	ction (e.g. jump, dance, ru	n, etc.) when asked?	ld's Name
Often	Sometimes	☐ Not Yet	
Understand labels for common objects in your home? (e.g. finds a cup or picks up the ball when asked)			
Often	Sometimes	☐ Not Yet	
Name familiar items in	your ho <mark>me?</mark>		
Often	Sometimes	☐ Not Yet	
Use words to ask for help or request something?			
Often	Sometimes	Not Yet	
Answer simple questions about a story/picture/song?			
Often	Sometimes	Not Yet	
Q-			Clip and return to school.
			Clip and Save.

Comment on what your child is doing

Introduce new words to describe your child's actions. Ask your child what they are doing or what others are doing. Play games or sing songs that use action words (verbs).

Encourage your child to use their language to tell you what they want or need

Families are often very good at knowing what their child wants. This means that children might use simple means of communicating such as tugging on your arm, pointing, or pouting. Encourage your child to use their language to tell you want they want. This gives them a chance to practice the language that others will understand. You can model words or expand on your child's language to continue to build their communication skills.

Ask questions or begin to have short conversations with your child

Play games that involve taking turns or passing something back and forth. Say something and encourage your child to imitate you and try to get this happening back-and-forth. These chances to practice turn taking help with communication skills.

Talk about and ask questions about pictures and books

Look at pictures of family and talk about what you see. Read books together or go to story hour at the library.

Listen to books on tape together and follow along. Ask your child about the books you read or listen to together.





















