


NOTE: When watching a video on YouTube, select **Theater** mode to 'frame' the edges of the video.

Book / Video	Is Your Mama a Llama? by Deborah Guarino <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eng-ASL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5stGispiBFM Low Vision: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ft0i76plrHQ
Song	Old MacDonald <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eng: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUGQUFZ3pzw Eng + Baby Signs: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aGGIJgPOvE
Parent Education	Animals in the Barn – MightyMinutes 28 (see handout) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite the children to move around the room, pretending to be the animals in the song. Use stuffed farm animals as cues while singing the song. Cut out or draw pictures of the items featured in the song. Use them as cues as you sing or attach them to heavy card stock to make a book.
Vision	Low Vision in Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://familyconnect.org/after-the-diagnosis/browse-by-condition/low-vision-in-children/
Daily Listening Check	Daily Listening Checks for Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See handout
Language  Infant EXPLORE	Enjoying Books: Animal Noises Little ones are fascinated with animals from an early age. Point out the animals in picture books. Say their names and have fun trying to imitate their sounds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://healthyathome.readyrosie.com/en/ Find: May 11, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find: Enjoying Books Find: Infants: click EXPLORE <p>Why It's Important: Your baby probably knows what a duck is when you look at a picture of a duck together. Your baby might even know that a duck says "quack." However, it's perfectly normal that your baby may not be able to remember the word "duck." Using the word frequently, looking at pictures of ducks and labeling them, and hearing other words that are associated with the word "duck" will help. Your baby will learn the word "duck" and be able to recall it with practice.</p> <p>Not Ready Yet: If your baby doesn't want to join in and make the animal sounds with you, don't be discouraged. Continue to point to the animals in the pictures and make their sounds. Your baby is listening and learning.</p> <p>Need a Challenge: In addition to making the sounds of each farm animal you see in the book, stand up and walk like those animals, too! Teach your baby how to gallop like a horse, peck like a chicken, and waddle like a duck.</p>
Listening and Spoken Language (LSL)	What Do You Hear? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVgv1EFJZHc Skill: Auditory Identification – identify an animal with an associated sound Activity: Listen for the animal sound and see if your child can guess at animal – i.e. point to a picture of the animal, or say the name of the animal (labeling)
American Sign Language (ASL)	Sign Language Animals - Learn 53 Signs in ASL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijdn9elmT7g

DIY PROJECT: IS YOUR MAMA A LLAMA

1. MAKING TWO LLAMAS (MOMMY AND BABY) – Materials: Cardstock or cardboard, pen, scissors, yarn (the fuzzier, the better)



This is great for object-association with the main characters in the book.

<https://www.makeandtakes.com/wp-content/uploads/llama-bobbin-free-printable.png>

2. RIDING A LLAMA (INFANT) – Materials: empty boxes, scissors, tape, decorative items

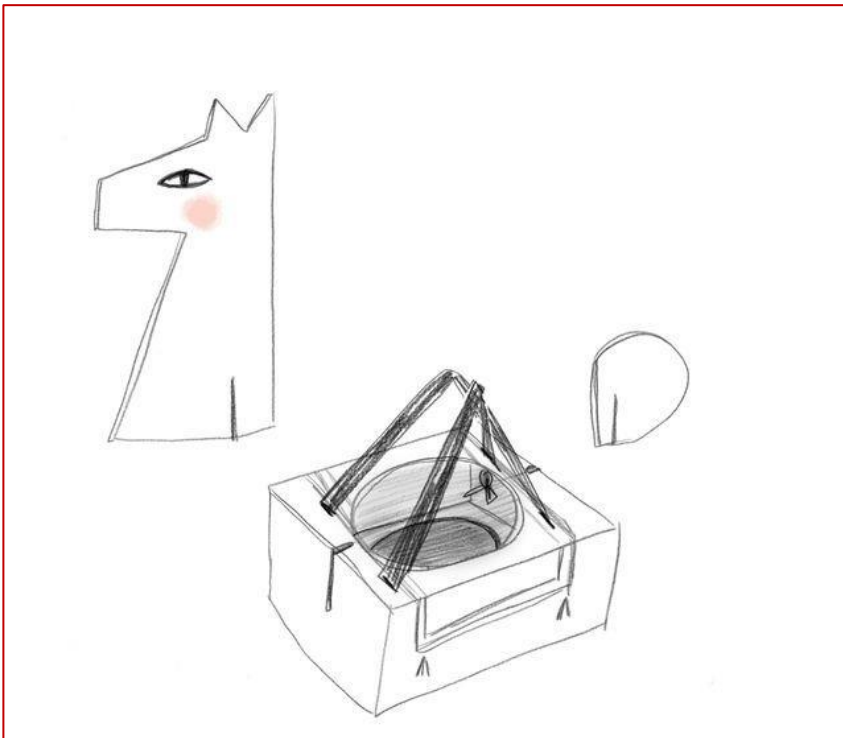


https://mispiesgriegos.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/llama_carton_mispiesgriegos.jpg

3. RIDING A LLAMA (Toddler) – Materials: empty boxes, scissors, tape, strings, decorative items



https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-AmSd32srZ5I/Vp5qVG1-Y0I/AAAAAAAAATKo/XNek6z0ADNc/s1600/CardboardLlamaCostume3_MerMag.jpg
https://www.makeandtakes.com/wp-content/uploads/CardboardLlamaCostume_MerMag-945x1286.jpg



<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/a0/ba/b1/a0bab173bf8ec8590bda295c8fae1f6a.jpg>

Objective 14

Uses symbols and images to represent something not present

a. Thinks symbolically

Related Objectives: 2c, 4, 6, 7b, 8b, 9a, 11a, 12a, 14b, 17a, 23, 25, 36

What You Do

1. Sing to the tune of “Mary Had a Little Lamb.”

The cows in the barn say moo, moo, moo,
Moo, moo, moo. Moo, moo, moo.

The cows in the barn say moo, moo, moo
All through the day.

2. Repeat using other farm animals and their associated sounds, e.g., pigs/oink, ducks/quack, sheep/baa.

- Invite the children to move around the room, pretending to be the animals in the song.
- Use stuffed farm animals as cues while singing the song.
- Cut out or draw pictures of the items featured in the song. Use them as cues as you sing or attach them to heavy card stock to make a book.



Daily Listening Checks for Children

What is a listening check? A listening check is when you make sure your child is hearing and noticing the specific speech sounds you say to him (without him seeing you), right after you put on your child's hearing technology.

Why should I do a daily listening check?

The reasons to do daily listening checks are:

1) to make sure your child's hearing technologies are appropriately and consistently transmitting complete speech information to your child's brain to activate, grow, and develop neural connections, and 2) to confirm that your child is noticing and actually listening to that speech information.

How often should I do a listening check?

A listening check should be done once a day, every day, right after you put the hearing devices on your child. There's no need to repeat the check during the day unless you notice that your child is not responding as expected.

What materials/speech sounds are used?

The Ling six sounds are always used for the listening check, beginning in infancy and continuing throughout childhood.

What are the Ling six testing sounds?

1. "mm" as in me
2. "oo" as in boot
3. "ah" as in hot
4. "ee" as in feet
5. "sh" as in shoe
6. "ss" as in sun

Why are these particular speech sounds used?

Each of these six sounds is intended to cover a complete range of speech sounds from low frequency ('m' and 'oo') to high frequency ('sh' and 's') sounds. Frequency is commonly referred to as 'pitch.' If your child can hear all of these six sounds, your child probably can hear you speak, sing, and read to him, especially if the room is quiet and you are close by.

How should I say the sounds?

The sounds should be spoken at a normal conversational volume, without the child seeing your mouth. Do not exaggerate the sounds by making them loud or long, or by repeating them over and over. The six sounds need to be presented at the same loudness and duration as they would be if the sounds were used in a word. Say the sounds in a different order each day. For example, one time you might begin saying the six sounds with 'ah', and the next time you might begin with 'oo'. Be sure to pause after you say each sound to give your child time to respond. Your pediatric audiologist and/or your therapist can work with you as you learn to do the daily listening check.

How close should I be to my child when I say the sounds?

You should present the sounds to your child at a typical conversational distance – 3 to 6 feet away. As your child demonstrates the ability to detect and then identify the Ling six sounds from that distance, you can move halfway across the room.

How do I know my child heard the six Ling sounds?

This is the fun part. You, your child's therapist, and/or his audiologist will teach him to do something to indicate he has heard the sound after you say each of them. For example, to demonstrate detection of the Ling six sounds, your child may put a ring on a ring stacker each time he hears one of the sounds. Detection is simply knowing that a sound was presented. Then, to demonstrate identification of the Ling six sounds, your child may point to a picture of one of the Ling six sounds, such as a baby sleeping for 'sh', or he may repeat the sound that he heard. Identification is knowing which sound was presented.

If your child is not yet ready to do these tasks, refer to the Daily Listening Checks for Babies resource handout for ideas about how to know that your child heard the Ling six sounds.

Should the room be quiet?

Yes, the room should be very quiet. Turn off the TV, computer, dishwasher, etc. You don't want any other sounds conflicting with the six sounds you are saying.

What if my child doesn't respond after I say a sound?

If your child is not responding to one or more of the six sounds, first, ensure that he is paying attention and that the room is quiet. Then, if he still does not respond, contact your pediatric audiologist right away to problem solve the situation. There could be an issue with your child's hearing technology, or your child's hearing/doorway may have changed. It is extremely important that auditory information reaches your child's brain to activate, grow, and develop critical neural connections for language and literacy. So, any problem needs to be analyzed and addressed right away.

If my child has two devices, should I do a daily listening check with each device?

Yes, you should complete a daily listening check with each of your child's devices. If you only do a listening check when your child is listening with both of his devices, you could miss a problem with one or the other of the devices or you could miss a change in hearing at one ear or the other. Ideally, you would complete a daily listening check with each device individually and with the devices together to ensure access to the Ling six sounds in all three listening conditions.

Can I listen to my child's hearing technology?

Yes, as part of your daily listening check you can listen to your child's hearing technology. You will just need some extra equipment to do so. Refer to the Daily Device Check resource handout for information on how to listen to your child's hearing technology appropriately and safely.