


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

<p>Book / Video</p>	<p>The Three Bears</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eng: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T84dax2MDPq ▪ Eng: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xaWCHOA4-OE ▪ ASL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4WD3WtoP4E
<p>Song / Fingerplay</p>	<p>Five Little Monkeys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eng: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9bMyNa8-vo ▪ Eng + ASL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvCKt_VlwsK
<p>Parent Education</p>	<p>Nesting Objects – Creative Curriculum Game 50 (see attached)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets.readyrosie.com/healthy-at-home/week-8/22-puzzle/learning-games/02-toddlers-tuos/TTW_LearningGames_50_EN.pdf ▪ While your child plays with objects that fit together, ask questions and talk about what she is doing. Your child may begin to recognize differences in size and will become familiar with size words.
<p>Vision</p>	<p>The Importance of Auditory Training for Children who are Deafblind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.tsbvi.edu/seehear/fall03/training.html
<p>Listening and Spoken Language (LSL)</p>	<p>Auditory Closure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://heartolearn.org/materials/docs/lsl-strategies-flyers/Auditory%20Closure%203.18.18_ENGLISH.pdf ▪ What is it: is when you pause in a song, story, or sentence to let your child fill in the words to end a familiar phrase.
<p>American Sign Language (ASL)</p>	<p>Goldilocks and the Three Bears: A Deaf Culture slant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccVxrTKWU_g
<p>Daily Listening Check</p>	<p>Daily Listening Checks for Children (See handout)</p>
<p>Language</p>  <p>Toddlers & Twos</p> <p>EXPLORE</p>	<p>Puzzle Fun: Nesting Bowls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://healthyathome.readyrosie.com/en/activity-lists/8/ ▪ Find: May 11, 2020 ▪ Find: Puzzle Fun ▪ Find: Toddlers & Twos: click EXPLORE <p>Why It's Important: Children learn through experience. They need to be offered opportunities to figure things out through trial and error in order to learn about the world. These experiences help your child develop reasoning and problem solving skills.</p> <p>Not Ready Yet: Start with just two bowls at first. Once your child has figured out how to get them to nest inside each other, add a third bowl that is larger or smaller than the other two and see what your child does with it.</p> <p>Need a Challenge: Increase the number of bowls for your child to nest. Look for bowls of varying depths, and see if your child can find more than one way to get them to nest together.</p>

DIY PROJECT: NESTING – ONE INSIDE THE OTHER

1. Find 3 containers of different sizes – it can be pots, bowls, plastic containers, or even cups
2. Teach the concept of size: large, medium, small
3. Help your child nest the bowls -- one inside the other

Model how to stack them in order, naming them small, medium, or large. Then give your child a chance to try it. This is a skill that can take time to develop so offer repeated opportunities to explore!



<https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/proxy/g7P0ef-Mw1OG1UWHrWFhlwTnOjCBTbvVWbKeYdV6QgYnrM6y5MQEPZD4aPzi7Ue42o32IH3D2oWei0fQxJXU8RnFWFA4wzoyQ9zTe9ut93z5pOgdzcPVoAyX>



<https://michaelolaf.net/kitchen%20toys%20bowls%20pix.jpg>

Nesting Objects

You're putting the small cup in the big one!

While your child plays with objects that fit together, ask questions and talk about what she is doing.

Your child may begin to recognize differences in size and will become familiar with size words.





Why this is important

By offering her materials of different sizes, you draw her attention to some of the ways objects may fit together. Hearing you describe her actions, she learns words such as big, bigger, small, and smaller. Putting things in order and understanding sizes prepares your child for certain kinds of math learning later in life. As she grows she will use this knowledge to understand ideas such as first, second, and third.

What you do

- Offer your child various household containers in graduated sizes such as juice cans, measuring cups, or plastic storage dishes. Set them in front of her, and then step back and watch her explore them. She may roll, bang, or hide them.
- Give positive feedback when she nests two or more objects. *Look! You put one cup inside the other.*
- Ask her questions about a set of cups by holding the largest one and asking her which one goes in next. Do not correct her if she chooses the wrong cup. Let her experiment with the different sizes.
- Use words to describe the various containers. *That cup is big and this one is small. The small cup is green. The big cup is red.*
- If she appears frustrated, make the game simple by only offering the largest and smallest containers.

Another idea

Look around the house for objects that nest together such as cardboard boxes and plastic bowls. Watch her as she figures out the best way to put items together.

Let's read together!

Blueberry Shoe
by Ann Dixon



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.