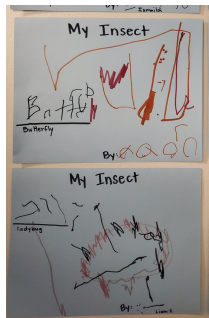
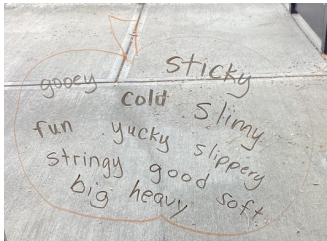




Teddy Talk

Issue No. 12 | May 2023



Our classrooms are noisy! Throughout the day, children are building their language and communication skills through guided and independent practice. Your children are constantly communicating with the others sharing their space.,

Information about Speech/Language Development

Communication is the active process of exchanging information and ideas. Communication involves both understanding and expression. Forms of expression may include personalized movements, gestures, objects, vocalizations, verbalizations, signs, pictures, symbols, printed words, and output from augmentative and alternative (AAC) devices.



What is the difference between Speech and Language?

Language is made up of socially shared rules that include the following:

- What words mean
- How to make new words, requesting wants/needs
- How to put words together and appropriate word order
- Following directions
- Understand of basic concepts/prepositions.
- Pragmatic (social) language: turn taking, greeting, storytelling, facial expressions

Speech is the verbal means of communicating. Speech consists of the following:

- Voice: Use of the vocal folds and breathing to produce sound
- Fluency: The rhythm of speech (eg, hesitations or stuttering can affect fluency)
- Articulation: How speech sounds are made

My child's doctor recommended Speech/Language services. How is this different than what the school does?

There are lots of different factors that determine a services for your child in different settings. School based and clinical (doctor) settings have different rules and regulations.

- To qualify for **school based** for speech-language therapy, a student must demonstrate a speech and language disorder that **negatively impacts his/her ability to learn and communicate effectively in the school setting**. Therapy services in schools are free.
- Eligibility for **clinical/private speech-language therapy does not depend on academic impact**. Therapy services in private/clinical settings are generally provided by private pay or health insurance

Important Information

Coming Up...



May is Better Speech and Hearing Month!

May 3rd-4th: Parent Teacher Conferences

May 17th: End of Year Parties

May 18th: Last Day for Preschool Students



Stay Safe: Reminders for School

- Hold your child's hand as you enter and exit our facilities.
- Please do NOT use cell phones on school property.
- Please close and lock gates (chains) when entering and exiting.
- Use caution when you enter and exit the parking lot.
- Enter the parking lot at the south end and exit the other side.
- If you are parking in the street, please be aware of traffic around you and do not block driveways or the bus pull-through.
- Please keep pets off of school grounds.
- The safest place for Preschoolers to ride in the car is in the backseat in a car seat or booster.

Returning to Preschool for 2023-2024?

If your child is returning to preschool for the 2023-2024 school year, **you must complete the application for Universal Preschool**. You can do this at upk.colorado.gov. Use the link or this QR Code.



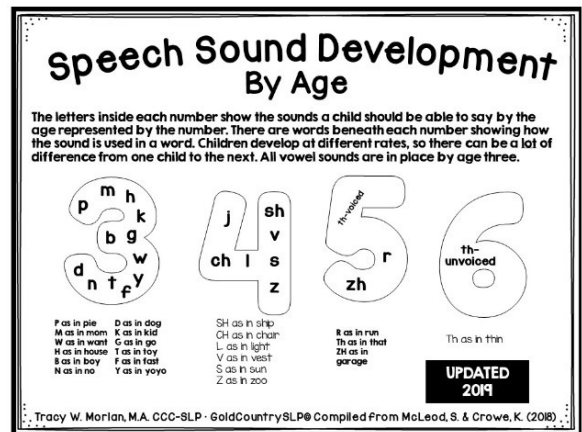
***We are currently waiting for the state to complete the matching process for families that applied before February 24th. Once you have been notified of a match with our program, you will need to complete additional steps to secure your spot. These steps will be sent to you via email, and include links for completing preschool registration paperwork.

If you have any questions, please call us at 719-391-3375.

Supporting Speech and Language at Home



Supporting your child's speech and language at home can be easy! First, you will want to know what is expected of the age group. Check out the information below for some important developmental milestones.



Language Development

Age 3:

- Vocabulary is approximately 1,000 words
- Sentence Length is 3-4 words
- Uses simple sentences for questions and statements but may not be grammatically correct
- Knows his/her full name and can tell age
- Can repeat parts of familiar songs and nursery rhymes
- Has concept of immediate time such as nap time, dinner time, tomorrow, or later

Age 4:

- Vocabulary approximately is 1,500 words
- Sentence Length is 4-5 words
- Can identify a color and name some colors
- Asks a lot of questions
- May be able to count to 4-5, but does not understand how to count objects
- Sentences are more complex and include contractions (can't), past tense (-ed), & pronouns (she/he)

Age 5:

- Vocabulary approximately to 2,000 words
- Sentence length is 5 words or more
- Understands simple opposites (up, down)
- Can identify which is larger or smaller or the same
- Responds to questions
- Sentences are simple and complex and include future, past, and present tense

What can you do to help your child's speech and language?

Here are some examples:

- Name lots of objects and items throughout the day.
- Comment/talk about what you and your child are doing, looking at, playing, touching, eating, etc.
- Give your child choices such as "do you want an apple or orange" to use words instead of yes/no answers.
- Pause in anticipation to give your child time to listen, understand what was asked, and to respond.
- Repeat back what your child has said and add another word on so the child can hear how to make their sentences longer.
- Sometimes children need a reason/opportunity to communicate. By putting a desired item out of reach or a hard to open box, you've created an opportunity for them to communicate with you and ask for help.

Stay in the loop! Follow our Facebook page for information, tips, and more! [Click here](#) or scan the QR code

