

# Birth to One Year

Children develop at their own rate. Your child might not have all skills until the end of the age range.

Kammie Green: important to be sympathetic and realize

What should my child be able to do?

Hearing and Understanding	Talking
<b>Birth–3 Months</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Startles at loud sounds.</li><li>Quiets or smiles when you talk.</li><li>Seems to recognize your voice. Quiets if crying.</li></ul>	<b>Birth–3 Months</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Makes cooing sounds.</li><li>Cries change for different needs.</li><li>Smiles at people.</li></ul>
<b>4–6 Months</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Moves her eyes in the direction of sounds.</li><li>Responds to changes in your tone of voice.</li><li>Notices toys that make sounds.</li><li>Pays attention to music.</li></ul>	<b>4–6 Months</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coos and babbles when playing alone or with you.</li><li>Makes speech-like babbling sounds, like <i>pa</i>, <i>ba</i>, and <i>mi</i>.</li><li>Giggles and laughs.</li><li>Makes sounds when happy or upset.</li></ul>

Kammie Green: wonder how this is tested harmlessly, as I would feel bad scaring a baby

Kammie Green: are these the same sounds or distinguishable?

7 Months–1 Year	7 Months–1 Year	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Turns and looks in the direction of sounds.</li><li>• Looks when you point.</li><li>• Turns when you call her name.</li><li>• Understands words for common items and people—words like <i>cup</i>, <i>truck</i>, <i>juice</i>, and <i>daddy</i>.</li><li>• Starts to respond to simple words and phrases, like “No,” “Come here,” and “Want more?”</li><li>• Plays games with you, like peek-a-boo and pat-a-cake.</li><li>• Listens to songs and stories for a short time.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Babbles long strings of sounds, like <i>mimi upup babababa</i>.</li><li>• Uses sounds and gestures to get and keep attention.</li><li>• Points to objects and shows them to others.</li><li>• Uses gestures like waving bye, reaching for “up,” and shaking his head no.</li><li>• Imitates different speech sounds.</li><li>• Says 1 or 2 words, like <i>hi</i>, <i>dog</i>, <i>dada</i>, <i>mama</i>, or <i>uh-oh</i>. This will happen around his first birthday, but sounds may not be clear.</li></ul>	<p>Kammie Green: was in the previous age range so should this get better or just yes for sure should happen here?</p> <p>Kammie Green: not necessarily say</p> <p>Kammie Green: it is ok if sound is unclear, just should be something</p>

What can I do to help?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check if your child can hear. See if she turns to noises or looks at you when you talk. Pay attention to ear problems and infections, and see your doctor.</li><li>• Respond to your child. Look at him when he makes noises. Talk to him. Imitate the sounds he makes.</li><li>• Laugh when she does. Imitate the faces she makes.</li><li>• Teach your baby to imitate actions, like peek-a-boo, clapping, blowing kisses, and waving bye-bye. This teaches him how to take turns. We take turns when we talk.</li><li>• Talk about what you do during the day. Say things like “Mommy is washing your hair”; “You are eating peas”; and “Oh, these peas are good!”</li><li>• Talk about where you go, what you do there, and who and what you see. Say things like, “We are going to Grandma’s house. Grandma has a dog. You can pet the dog.”</li><li>• Teach animal sounds, like “A cow says ‘moo.’”</li><li>• Read to your child every day.</li><li>• Talk to your child in the language you are most comfortable using.</li></ul>	<p>Kammie Green: may not need to be addressed by speech pathologist</p> <p>Kammie Green: many different ways of practice</p> <p>Kammie Green: consistency</p>
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# One to Two Years

Children develop at their own rate. Your child might not have all skills until the end of the age range.

## What should my child be able to do?

Hearing and Understanding	Talking	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Points to a few body parts when you ask.</li><li>• Follows 1-part directions, like "Roll the ball" or "Kiss the baby."</li><li>• Responds to simple questions, like "Who's that?" or "Where's your shoe?"</li><li>• Listens to simple stories, songs, and rhymes.</li><li>• Points to pictures in a book when you name them.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uses a lot of new words.</li><li>• Uses p, b, m, h, and w in words.</li><li>• Starts to name pictures in books.</li><li>• Asks questions, like "What's that?", "Who's that?", and "Where's kitty?"</li><li>• Puts 2 words together, like "more apple," "no bed," and "mommy book."</li></ul>	<div>Kammie Green: what determines "a Lot"</div> <div>Kammie Green: (simple)</div>

## What can I do to help?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Talk to your child as you do things and go places. For example, when taking a walk, point to and name what you see. Say things like, "I see a dog. The dog says 'woof.' This is a big dog. This dog is brown."</li><li>• Use short words and sentences that your child can imitate. Use correct grammar.</li><li>• Talk about sounds around your house. Listen to the clock tick, and say "t-t-t." Make car or plane sounds, like "v-v-v-v."</li><li>• Play with sounds at bath time. You are eye-level with your child. Blow bubbles, and make the sound "b-b-b-b." Pop bubbles, and make a "p-p-p-p" sound. Engines on toys can make the "rrr-rrr-rrr" sound.</li><li>• Add to words your child says. For example, if she says "car," you can say, "You're right! That is a big red car."</li><li>• Read to your child every day. Try to find books with large pictures and a few words on each page. Talk about the pictures on each page.</li><li>• Have your child point to pictures that you name.</li></ul>	<div>Kammie Green: parent can add on to expand vocabulary</div> <div>Kammie Green: simple, but important sounds</div>
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- Ask your child to name pictures. He may not answer at first. Just name the pictures for him. One day, he will surprise you by telling you the name.
- Talk to your child in the language you are most comfortable using.

## Two to Three Years

Children develop at their own rate. Your child might not have all skills until the end of the age range.

Kammie Green: develop at different rates, doesn't always have to be a concern

### What should my child be able to do?

Hearing and Understanding	Talking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understands opposites, like go–stop, big–little, and up–down.</li><li>• Follows 2-part directions, like "Get the spoon and put it on the table."</li><li>• Understands new words quickly.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has a word for almost everything.</li><li>• Talks about things that are not in the room.</li><li>• Uses <i>k</i>, <i>g</i>, <i>f</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>d</i>, and <i>n</i> in words.</li><li>• Uses words like <i>in</i>, <i>on</i>, and <i>under</i>.</li><li>• Uses two- or three- words to talk about and ask for things.</li><li>• People who know your child can understand him.</li><li>• Asks "Why?"</li><li>• Puts 3 words together to talk about things. May repeat some words and sounds.</li></ul>

Kammie Green: complexity is added

Kammie Green: idea of speed contributes

### What can I do to help?

- Use short words and sentences. Speak clearly.
- Repeat what your child says, and add to it. If she says, "Pretty flower," you can say, "Yes, that is a pretty flower. The flower is bright red. It smells good too. Do you want to smell the flower?"

Kammie Green: major aspect, child learns from what you say, so you must be the teacher

- Let your child know that what he says is important to you. Ask him to repeat things that you do not understand. For example, say, “I know you want a block. Tell me which block you want.”

- Teach your child new words. Reading is a great way to do this. Read books with short sentences on each page.

Kammie Green: still simple books

- Talk about colors and shapes.

- Practice counting. Count toes and fingers. Count steps.

Kammie Green: count variety of objects, not same everytime

- Name objects, and talk about the picture on each page of a book. Use words that are similar, like *mommy*, *woman*, *lady*, *grown-up*, *adult*. Use new words in sentences to help your child learn the meaning.

- Put objects into a bucket. Let your child remove them one at a time, and say its name. Repeat what she says, and add to it. Help her group the objects into categories, like clothes, food, animals.

Kammie Green: make things into a game, does not have to just be parenting, but also can be in therapy environment

- Cut out pictures from magazines, and make a scrapbook. Help your child glue the pictures into the scrapbook. Name the pictures, and talk about how you use them.

- Look at family photos, and name the people. Talk about what they are doing in the picture.

Kammie Green: more than just what is directly seen

- Write simple phrases under the pictures. For example, “I can swim,” or “Happy birthday to Daddy.” Your child will start to understand that the letters mean something.

- Ask your child to make a choice instead of giving a “yes” or “no” answer. For example, rather than asking, “Do you want milk?” ask, “Would you like milk or water?” Be sure to wait for the answer, and praise him for answering. You can say, “Thank you for telling mommy what you want. Mommy will get you a glass of milk.”

Kammie Green: awarding good behavior

- Sing songs, play finger games, and tell nursery rhymes. These songs and games teach your child about the rhythm and sounds of language.

Kammie Green: efficiency and fun ideas

- Talk to your child in the language you are most comfortable using.