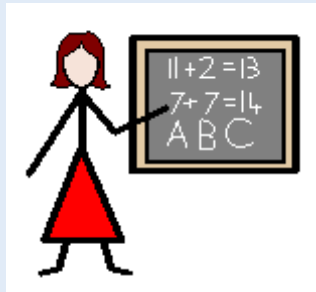


Supporting students with SLCN in the classroom



Alicia Houn

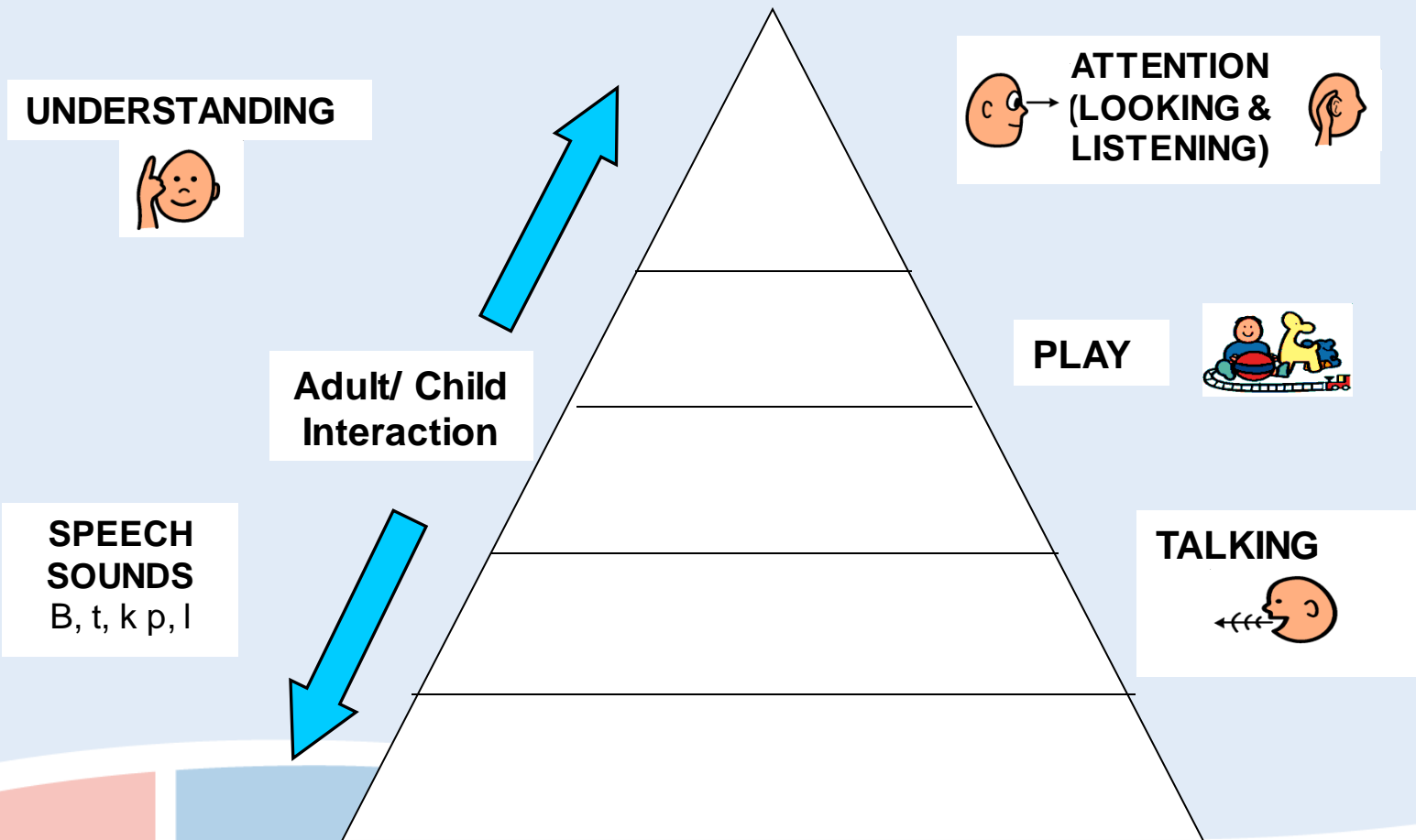
Speech and Language Therapist

Session Objectives

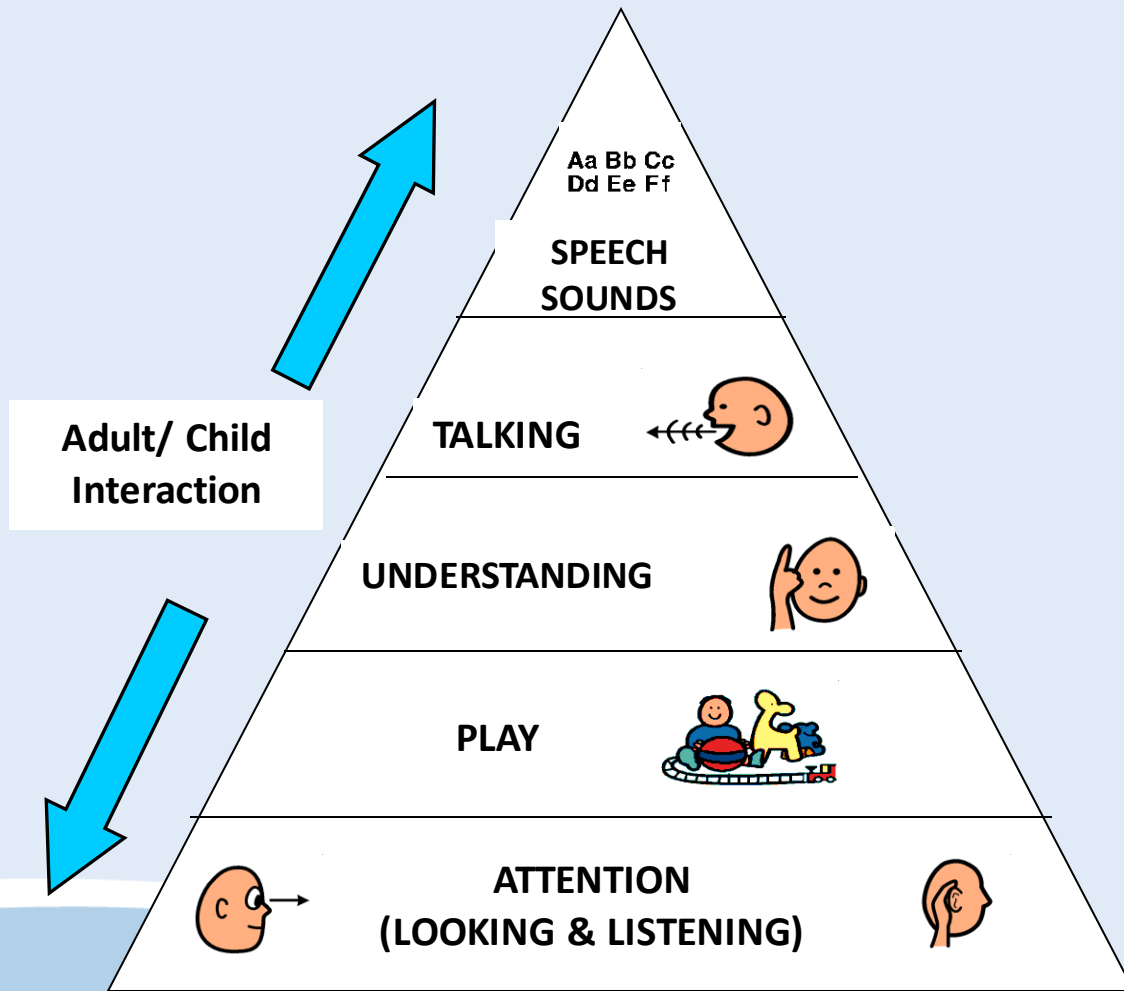
- To review knowledge of speech, language and communication.
- To learn strategies to support children with speech, language and communication (SLCN) in the classroom.



Communication Pyramid



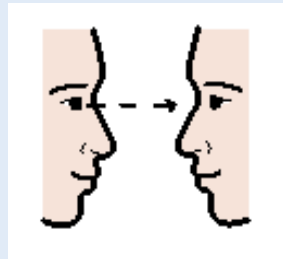
Communication Pyramid



Other Parts of Communication

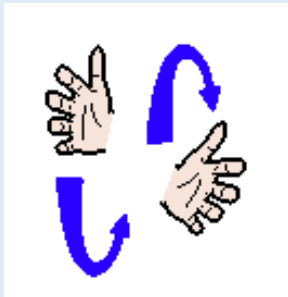
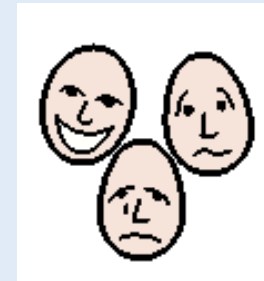


Voice



Eye contact

Facial
expression
and
emotion



Gesture



Listening



Turn taking

93% of the
information that is
communicated from
person to person is
non-verbal



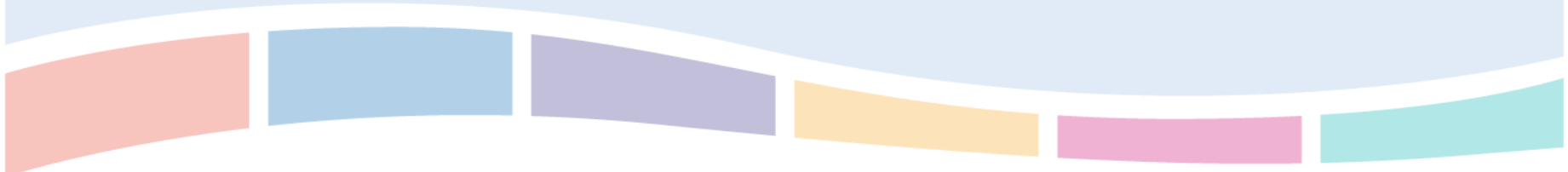
**1. Giving
Instructions**

**2. Asking
Questions**

**4 main areas to
consider when
teaching children
with SLCN**

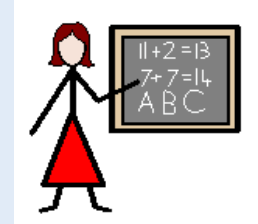
**3. Visual
Strategies**

4. Differentiation



1. Giving Instructions - Making them easier

- **Re-word** e.g. explain using different, more simple language.
- **Chunking** e.g. break it down into a shorter 'chunk' of language, pausing after each one.
- **One instruction at a time**
- **Repetition**
- **Slow down** – more processing and answering time.
- **Literal language**
- **Give instructions in the right order** e.g. Clear away the equipment. Then write down your homework



Have a go!

“Before you go to lunch, make sure your name is on the list and you have handed in your diaries”

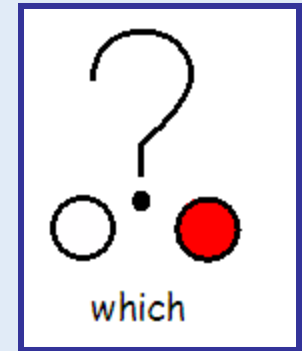
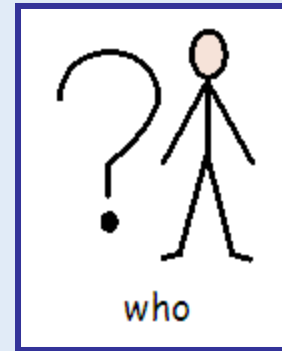
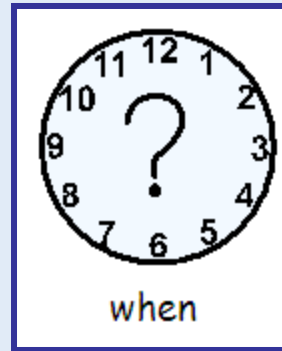
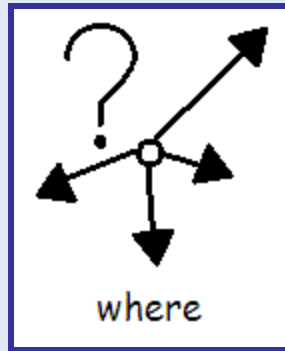
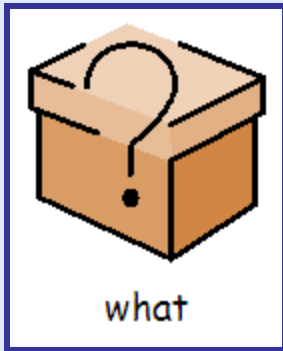


Have a go!

“Please will you all get out a pencil, ruler and rubber and put them on the table and then get scissors, glue and coloured pencils from the cupboard and put them on the table as well.”

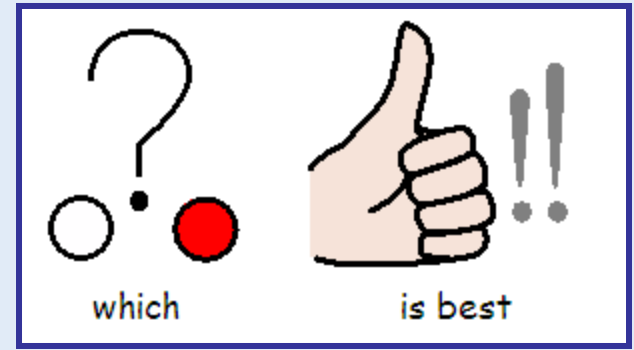
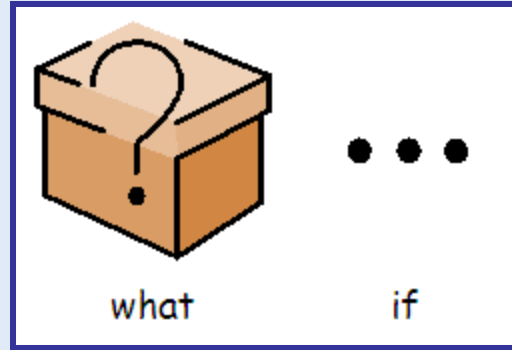
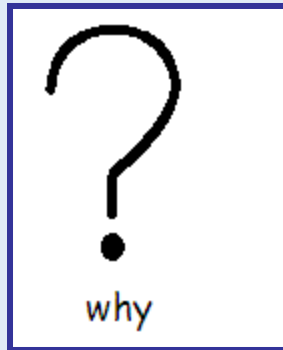
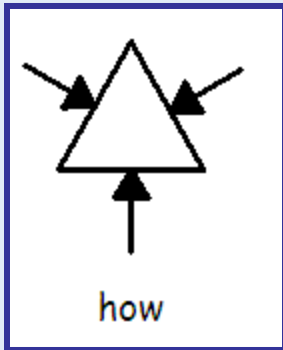


2. Asking Questions- Keep it simple



Skills required:
Knowing and Understanding

Complex Questions



Skills required:
Creating, Analysing, Applying
and Evaluating



Think about your own Questions



AVOID QUESTIONS LIKE.....

Do you know what to do?

What did I just say?

Were you listening to me?

TRY.....

Are you going to do x or y ?

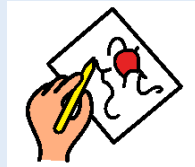
What are you going to do next?

What stopped you from understanding what to do?

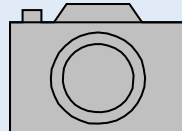
What could you do/say to help with this?

3. Visual Strategies – Visual Support

- Pictures



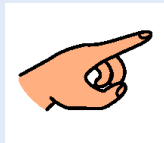
- Photos



- Gesture/miming



- Pointing



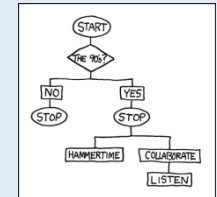
- Symbols



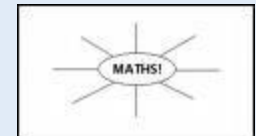
- Diagrams



- Flow charts



- Mind maps



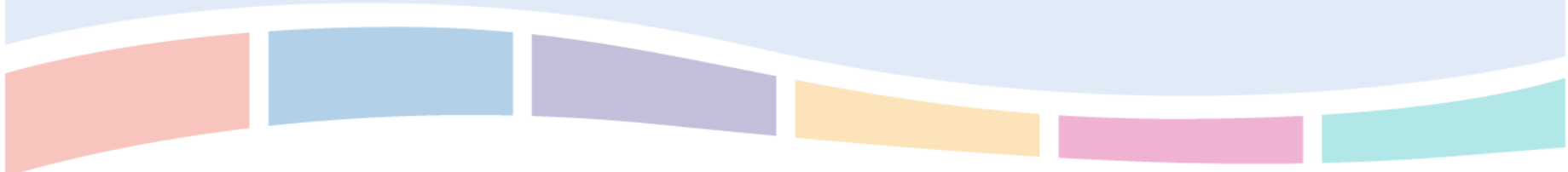
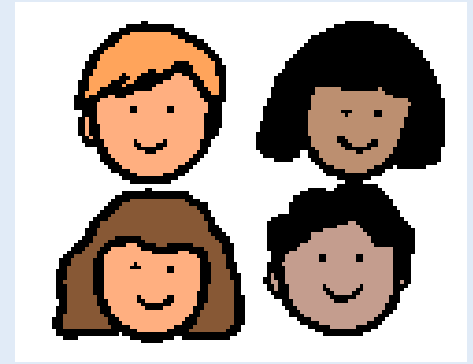
- Colour coding



Why Visuals?

Visual Support helps because:

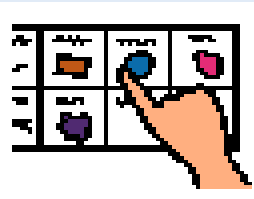
- It is concrete and consistent
- It is easier to remember
- It is easier to make sense of than a string of joined up sounds
- It shows the child what to focus on



Visuals to Support Understanding

Visual Cues can support the following areas:

- Understanding the spoken word
- Attention and listening difficulties
- Understanding longer and complex sentences
- Processing abstract information e.g. prepositions, time concepts e.g. yesterday, tomorrow, adjectives e.g. fast/slow, loud/quiet
- Understanding of emotions
- Understanding that 2 words can have the same meaning e.g. 'bank'

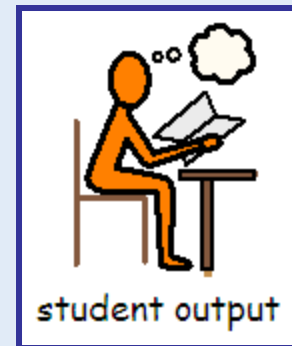
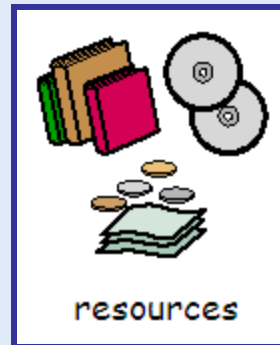
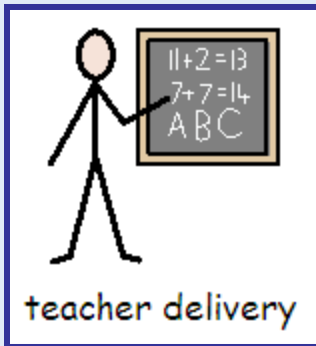


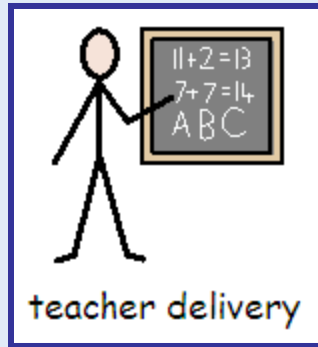
Visual Timetables

8:00	work	work	work	work	work
8:00	meeting	work	work	work	coffee
10:30		coffee			
10:00	IT	work	work	work	coffee
11:00		LUNCH			
9:30	meeting	work	IT	work	games
2:00		tea			
1:00	work	work	IT	work	games



4. Ways of Differentiating



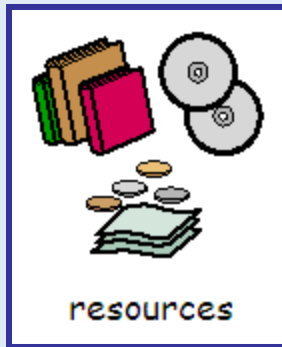


- Repeat key information
- Break information down into smaller chunks
- VISUALS!
 - Pictures
 - Write key words on the board
- Individual/Pair/Small group/Whole class?
- Use simple, literal language



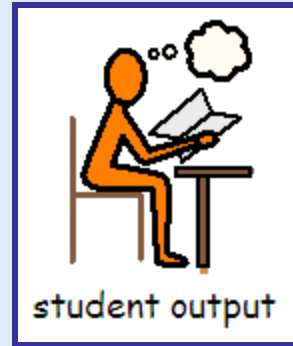
- Can the child's learning objective/target be modified?
- Are there other ways of achieving that target?
- E.g. by not speaking out loud but rather by writing or drawing or gesturing?





- VISUALS!
- Videos or audio
- Physical involvement – e.g. if we are learning about heart rate get the children to run on the spot for 30 seconds and feel their pulse.
- Simple language on worksheets
- Use peer models

- Quiet room – limit background noise
- Limit distractions - separate children if they frequently distract each other
- Good view of teacher
- VISUALS!
- Sit high level children amongst the lower level children to make use of peer models



- Talking
- Writing
- Drawing
- Acting/Miming
- Signing
- Singing

- Making
- Teaching their neighbour
- Working in small groups then reporting back to whole class



Key Words

- Identify the key learning words for the lesson.
- Write them on the board and make them visual.
- Think about the meaning of the word AND the way it looks and sounds.



Use the word in a sentence:

What does the word mean?

My new word is:

What category/group is it from?

How many syllables?

What sound does it start with?

What sound does it end with?

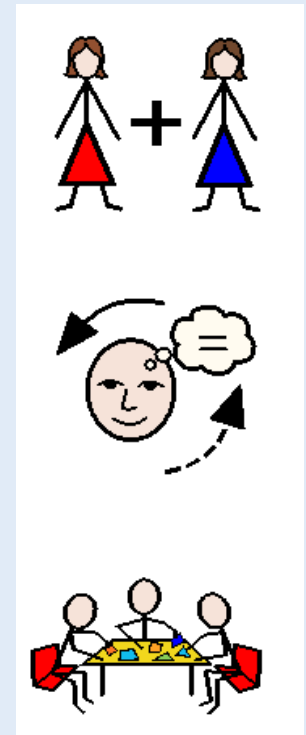
Think of a word that means the same?

What other words does it make you think of?

Think of a word it rhymes with?

Ways to extend Expressive Language

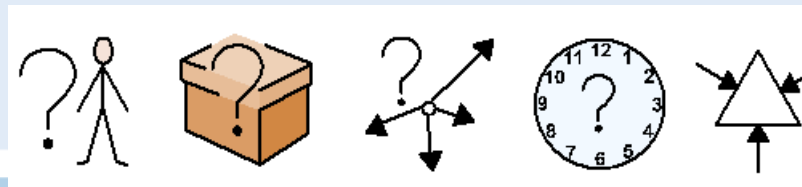
- Give lots of talking opportunities:
 - ❖ talk partners
 - ❖ small group work (with adult)
 - ❖ small group work (without adult)
 - ❖ circle time
 - ❖ co-operative games
 - ❖ problem solving / negotiation



Ways to extend Expressive Language

Language modelled in context

- **Add new words** to what the child says e.g. child says: 'Toby sung song' you say 'Great, Toby sung *a song at school!*'.
 - Use **drama**, **role play** and **song** in school as an opportunity to learn scripts and model expressive language.
- Developing narrative skills
 - Use props e.g. **storyboards** and **symbols** which have visual prompts for different steps of an activity (e.g. making a sandwich) or story (e.g. who, where, what happened).



Top Tips!

- Simplify your language
- Explain key words
- Break down and repeat instructions
- Give choices
- Use visuals!
- Model good language



Any questions?



Contact details

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