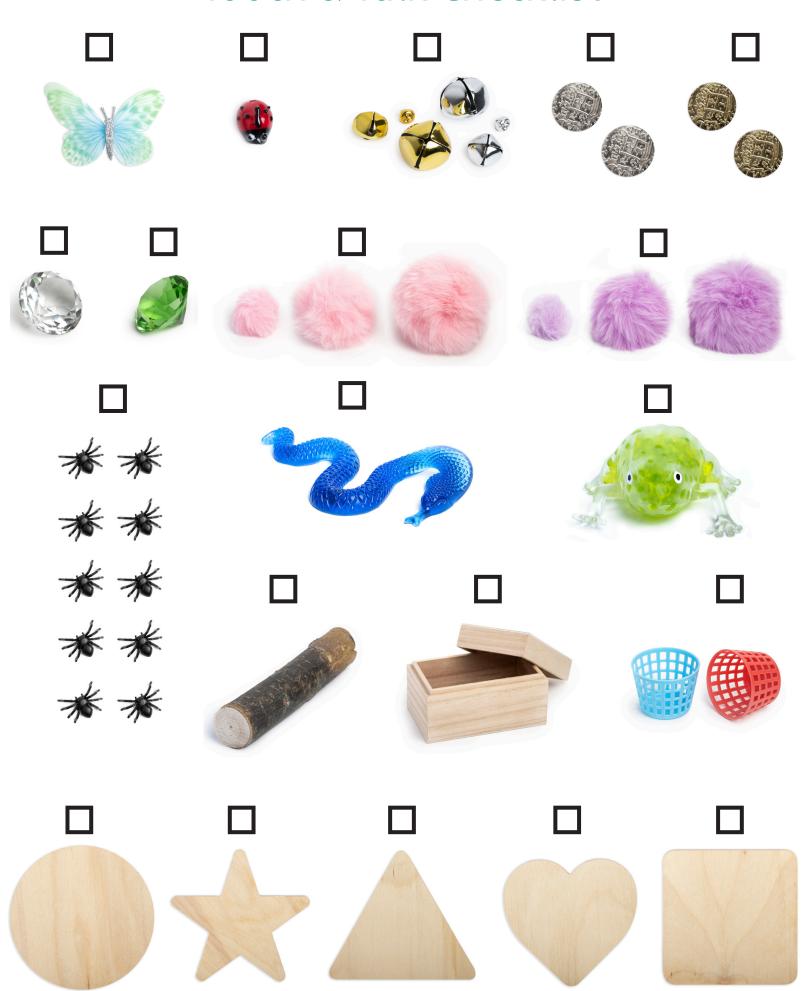
# Touch & Talk Checklist







Bumpy









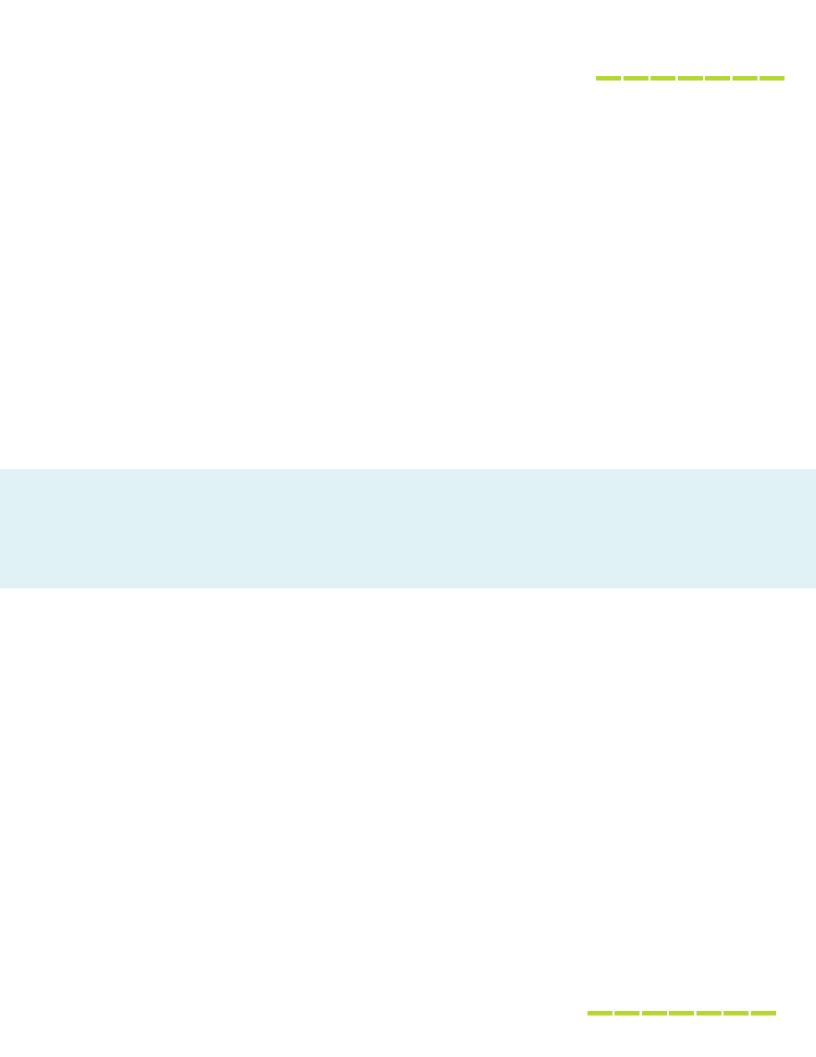




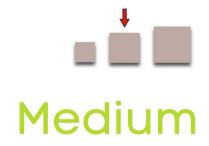














Single

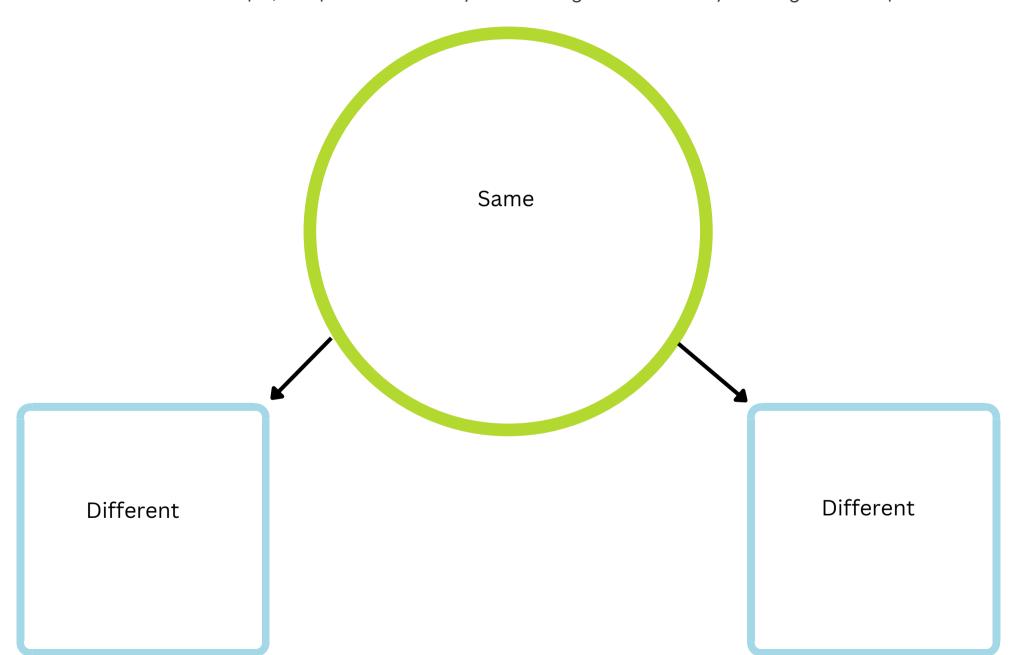
Couple

•.•. Few



# Compare & Contrast

Place any two items in the circle and state one or more similarities. Then move them to separate squares and state one or more differences. For example, the spider and butterfly are both bugs but the butterfly has wings and the spider doesn't.



### **Touch & Talk - Student Data Sheet**

Date:	Additional information	n:	
Student:			
Age/Grade:			
3 pieces of information		Receptive	Expressive
1. The frog is in the box.			
2. The butterfly is under the diamond.			
3. The emerald is on the star.			
4. The snake is on the box.			
5 The frog is in front of the log.			
6. The snake is around the ladybug.			
7. The coins are beside the lid.			
8. The butterfly is on the box.			
9. The snake is under the log.			
10. The bells are on the lid.			
		/10	/10
4 pieces of information		Receptive	Expressive
1. All the spiders are under the star.			
2. The butterfly is on the blue basket.			
3. The ladybug is in the centre of the circ	le.		
4. Both gems are in the box.			
5. The snake is between the medium por	n poms.		
6. There are a couple spiders on the frog.			
7. The log is between the biggest pom po			
8. The snake is in the red basket.			
9. There are a couple spiders beside the l	oox.		
10. Both gems are on the heart.			
11. The frog and the snake are in the box			
12. The emerald is on top of the blue bas	ket.		
13. All the shapes are in a stack.			
14. The smallest pom poms are on top of	the log.		
15. All the spiders are around the butterf			
		/15	/15
5+ pieces of information		Receptive	Expressive
1. The biggest purple pom pom is in the r	ed basket.		
2. The frog is behind the medium silver b	ell.		
3. There is a single spider on top of each	pom pom.		
4. Six spiders are around the edge of the	circle.		
5. There is a spider under each purple po	m pom.		
6. All the coins are stacked with a ladybu	g on top.		
7. All the pink pom poms are in front of t	he log.		
8. There is a silver coin under the butterf	ly's wings.		
9. The smallest gold bell is at the top of the	ne triangle.		
10. The butterfly, frog and ladybug are in	front of the log.		
11. All the silver bells are in the blue bash			

12. Five spiders a	12. Five spiders are on the square and five spiders are on the							
rectangle.								
13. The butterfly is in front of the medium pink pom pom.								
14. All the shapes are in a stack except for the heart.								
15. The gold bells are in front of the frog and the silver bells								
are behind it.								
16. The diamond behind it.	is in fron	t of the	snake a	nd the e	emerald is			
17. There is a coin in every corner of the square.								
18. The snake is a	round th	ne small	est pink	pom po	m.			
19. All of the spid	ers are ir	n the bo	x except	for one	e.			
20. The silver coir	ns are on	the blu	e basket	and th	e gold coin	ıs		
are on the re	d basket							
							/20	/20
Overall impres	sions:	rate fi	rom we	eak (1)	to stron	g (5	)	
Vocabulary: Th	e stude	nt <b>kne</b>	<b>w</b> and o	could <b>r</b>	name mo	st of	f the key w	ords.
•	1	2	3	4	5		,	
Comprehension	n: The	studen	t undei	rstood	guickly a	nd a	accurately.	
	1	2	3	4	5			
Expression: Th						Llv s	and accurat	toly
LAPIESSIOII. III	e stude 1	111 <b>ues</b> i		_	r ges quic	NIY C	ariu accura	tery.
			3	4	<u> </u>			
<b>Grammar: T</b> he	studen	=	_		_	rect	sentences	•
	1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Social -</b> The stu	dent de	monst	rated g	ood <b>sc</b>	ocial com	mur	<b>nication</b> ski	ills.
	1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Articulation</b> - T	he stud	ent's <b>s</b>	peech v	was ea	sv to unc	lerst	and.	
	1	2	3	4	5			
				<del></del>				
Notes:								
Motes								



# **Expressive Vocabulary**

\*Approximate Age of Acquisition

12 mo.	2-4 words	
18 mo.	50 words	
2 yrs.	200-300 words	
3 yrs.	1000+ words	
4 yrs.	2000+ words	
5 yrs.	5000+ words	
17 yrs.	36,000 - 136,000 words (min 2500 new words/yr)	)

Created by Connie Romaniuk, R.SLP
\*For general information purposes only



### **Touch & Talk – Vocabulary List**

Date:		Additional info.			
Student: Age/Grade:					
		1			
<b>Basic Concepts</b>					
Tactile	Rec (y/n)	Exp (y/n)	Location	Rec (y/n)	Exp (y/n)
Soft			In		
Hard			On		
Bumpy			Under		
Smooth			Beside		
Light			Behind		
Heavy			In front		
Pointy			Around		
Round			Left		
Flat			Right		
Size			Quantity		
Small			Single		
Medium			Couple		
Big/large			Few		
			Many		
<b>Category Labels</b>					
Category	Rec (y/n)	Exp(y/n)	Category	Rec (y/n)	Exp (y/n)
			Gold things		
Animals					
Animals Insects			Silver things		
Insects			Silver things		
Insects Gems			Silver things Spotted things		
Insects Gems Shapes			Silver things Spotted things Bumpy things		
Insects Gems Shapes Containers			Silver things Spotted things Bumpy things Made of plastic		
Insects Gems Shapes Containers Hard things			Silver things Spotted things Bumpy things Made of plastic Made of wood		
Insects Gems Shapes Containers Hard things Soft things			Silver things Spotted things Bumpy things Made of plastic Made of wood		



#### Touch & Talk - S Blend Words

Date:		Additional info.			
Student:					
Age/Grade:					
Word	imit. wd.	spon. wd.	imit. sent.	spon. sent.	everyday speech/notes
Snake					
Star					
Spider					
Square					
Spots					
Sticky					
Squishy					
Stretch					
Small					
Smooth					
Scales					
Slither					
Ba <b>sk</b> et					
Вох					
Bigge <b>st</b>					
Smalle <b>st</b>					

imit = imitate spon = spontaneous wd = word sent = sentence

#### Tips to help children produce /s/ blends - children should master /s/ before working on blends.

- 1. Say the /s/ blend words in this kit as much as possible. This is referred to as auditory bombardment and is an important part of speech therapy.
- 2. Make the /s/ blends louder and longer than other sounds in the word (SSSSSNNNake.)
- 3. Ask the child to watch your mouth while you say the words. Open your mouth wide so the child can clearly see how your tongue moves from the /s/ sound to the next sound.
- 4. Describe how you are moving your lips and tongue to make an /s/ blend.
- 5. Use <u>articulation hand cues</u> for the both the /s/ and second consonant sound (watch hand cue video on our website)
- 6. Give the /s/ sound a name such as the "snake sound" so you can refer to when prompting (don't forget to start with the snake sound, oops you forgot the snake sound, etc.)
- 7. Only ask the child to say the /s/ blend word at the level they can be successful at for example, imitate words vs. imitated sentences. The more the productions are correct, the faster a new movement pattern in the mouth is established.
- 8. Praise all attempts to produce /s/ blend words. Keep it fun and positive.

