

Engaging Early Learners At Home, In Telepractice (and Back at School) with Braidy the StoryBraid®:

6 High Impact Ways to Target Language Development and Social Learning

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linking language development to litera

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Disclosure



Maryellen Rooney Moreau, M.Ed. CCC-SLP,

President & Founder, MindWing Concepts, Inc., Springfield, MA

- Financial: Maryellen has ownership interest in MindWing Concepts, holds intellectual property rights and patents.
 Maryellen is employed as president of MindWing Concepts.
 In that capacity, she writes books, creates materials, consults, trains and presents.
- Nonfinancial: No relevant nonfinancial relationships exist.

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We will demonstrate and model 6 high impact, concrete ways to use Braidy® the StoryBraid® at home, in telepractice, and at school. The areas we will target are how to:

- Interact socially (converse) with and play with children,
- help children be more independent in solving problems or resolving conflicts at home,
- maintain routines and sequences of events, and carry out plans
- talk about and learn new information (expository discourse),
- identify feelings and emotions (pragmatics),
- develop narrative discourse skills for reading and writing of stories through listening comprehension & expression of a picture book ©2020 MindWing Concepts, Inc. MOREAU



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Oral Language Development Opportunities:



- √ Circle Times (attendance, day of the week, weather, season)
 - Felt board activities
- Show and tell
- Selected Book reading
 Personal story
- √ Choice times
- ✓ Centers
- Trucks
- Art
- Music
- Sensory (sand, water, play dough)

- Blocks
- Dress up
- Library corner/chair

- Lego
- Doll house
- Listening

- Kitchen
- Puppets
- · Reading and Writing

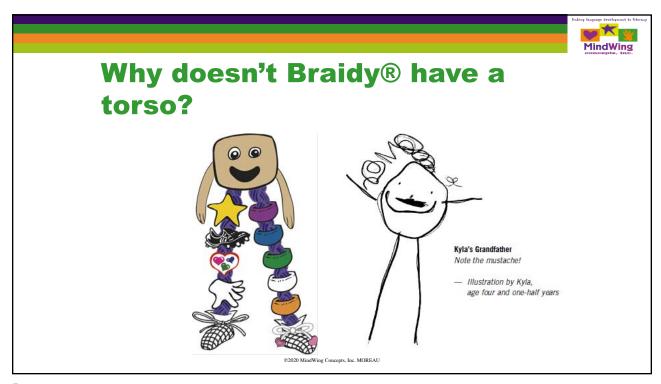
- **✓** Routines
 - Morning Routine
- · Standing in Line

Bathroom

- Lunch
- Hand washing/tooth brushing
- · Nap time/Rest time
- Put away time

- ✓ Outdoor Play
- ✓ Problem Solving/Conflict Resolution (Social Communication)

HELDS and Hawai'i Preschool DOMAIN III: COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE		
Preschool CONTENT STANDARDS	HELDS	HELDS standard
Standard 1: Use language in a variety of ways.	LA.KE.g	With prompting and support, retell a simple story in sequence
	LA.KE.hh	Are understood by most adults and peers
	AL/LA.48-KE.e	Retell experiences in order, providing details
	LA.KE.ff	Recall 3 or 4 items removed from view
	LA.KE.gg	Listen and respond attentively to conversations (e.g. engaging in at least 3 exchanges, pose questions and listen to the ideas of others, share experiences when asked)
Standard 2: Listen with comprehension to a variety of spoken forms of language.	LA.KE.j	Respond appropriately to statements, questions, vocabulary, and stories
	LA.KE.kk	Describe and tell the use of many familiar items
	LA.KE.dd	Tell detailed stories that refer to other times and places
Standard 3: Acquire increasingly rich vocabulary and sentence structure.	LA.KE.ii	When speaking: Use a variety of nouns, verbs, and descriptive phrases in meaningful contexts (vocabulary)
	LA.KE.jj	When speaking: Use a variety of sentence structures from simple to more complex in meaningful contexts (sentence structure)
Emergent Reading and Writing		
Standard 4: Recognize and use symbols.	LA.KE.cc	Plan and then use drawings, constructions, movements, and dramatizations to represent ideas
	LA.KE.aa	Recognize and "read" familiar words or environmental print
Standard 5: Enjoy and understand books.	LA.KE.p	Listen actively as an individual and as a member of a group to a variety of age-appropriate informational texts read aloud
	LA.K <mark>E.m</mark>	Pretend to read, using intonation and referring to images in the illustrations
	LA.KE.I	Know some features of a book (title, author, illustrator)
	LA.KE.r	Identify parts of a book (e.g. front cover, back cover, spine, etc.)
	LA.KE.n	Identify story-related problems, events, and resolutions during conversations with adult
	LA.KE.I	Identify characters and recall major events in a story
Standard 6: Show interest in writing.	AL/LA.KE.h	Experiment with a variety of writing tools and surfaces
	LA.KE.bb	Add detail to drawings and other products with simple descriptive words, letters or letter forms



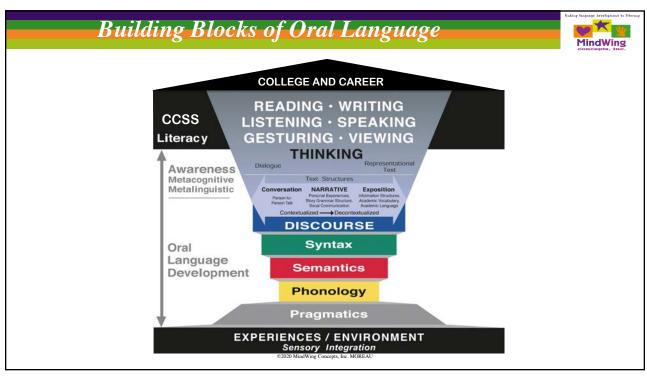


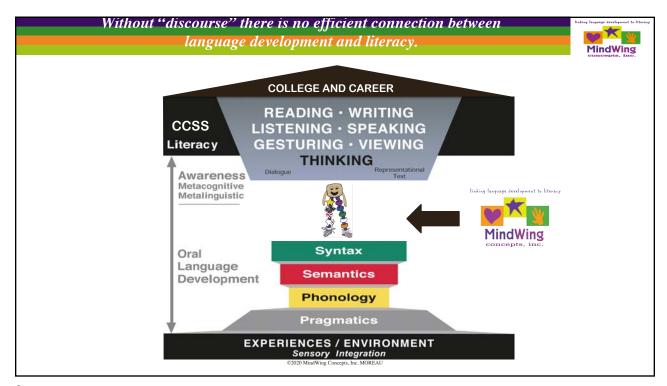
THE STRANDS OF ORAL LANGUAGE

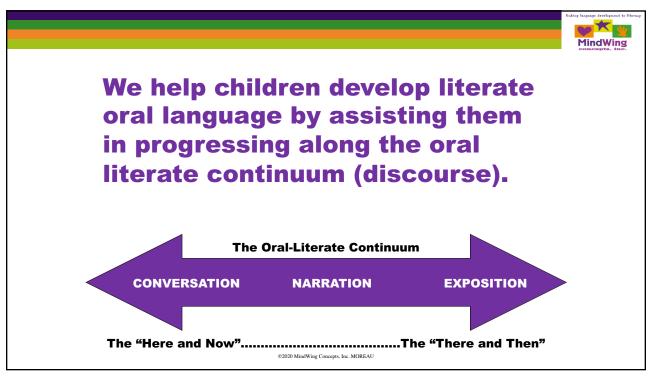
Each strand of the braid, which forms the backbone of Braidy®, represents one of the Strands of Language that can each be integrated within lessons using Braidy®.



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Narrative Defined...

points of view.



A narrative is a story. It involves the telling or re-telling of events and experiences orally and in writing. A story can be true or fictitious and takes into account one or more

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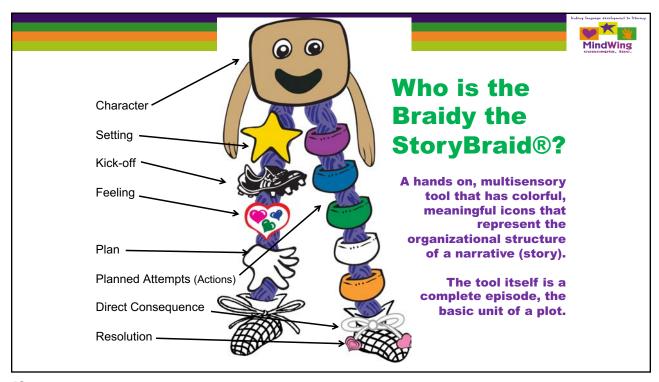
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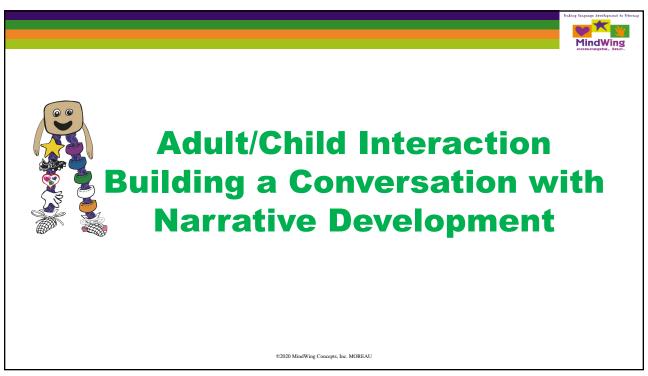


"We dream, remember, anticipate, hope, despair, love, hate, believe, doubt, plan, construct, gossip and learn in narrative."

Dr. Carol Westby, 1985





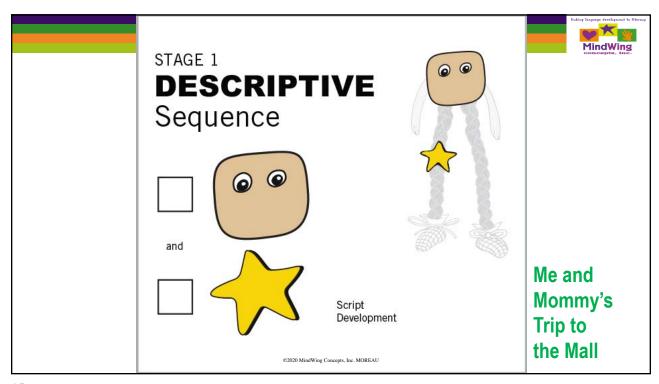


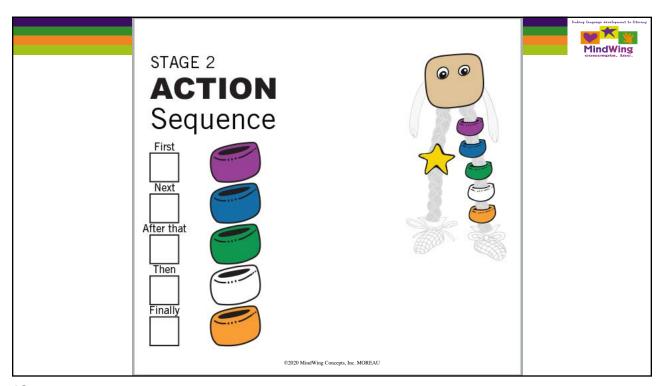


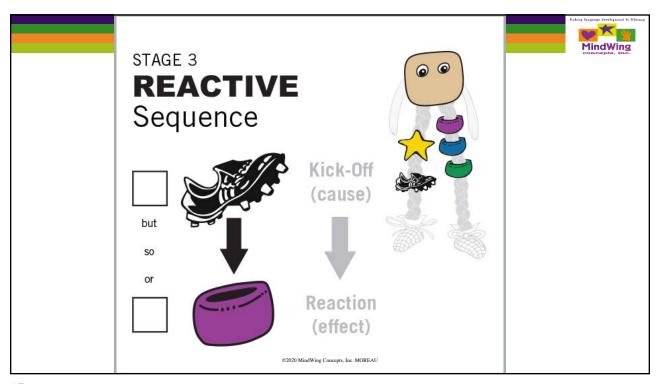
Storytelling is a social activity. Young children rely on their caregivers to structure a coherent story with them via conversation.

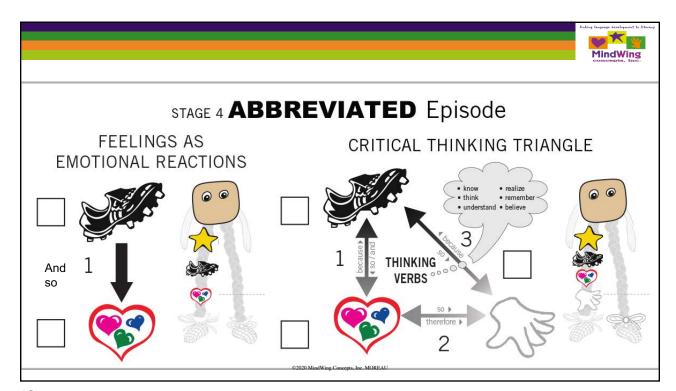
Gabas, C. et al (2017). Using experience books to foster the narrative skills of English learners. ASHA Perspectives2.SIG 16.61

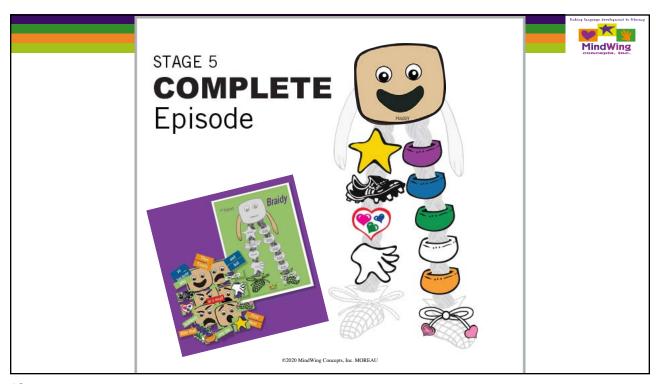
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The Personal Narrative

Personal narratives expand children's conversational abilities since they are the basis for exchange of information between and among children.

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- The types of personal narratives are:
 - Recounts (prompt from adults who also experienced the event ("tell daddy about...")
 - Accounts (no outside prompt, but tells story about something that happened in the past)
- These differ from conversation where there is constant give and take between the listener and the speaker
- Personal Narratives occur at home, at school, and in the neighborhood and, as such, they are the foundation of classroom talk surrounding a book (both academic AND social)

Westby, C and Cullatta, B (2016) Telling tales: personal event narratives and life stories.

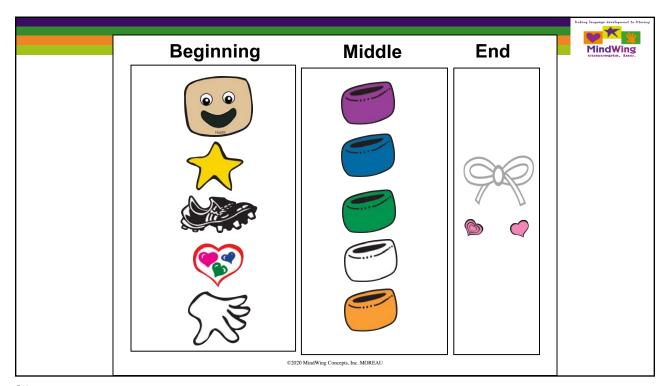


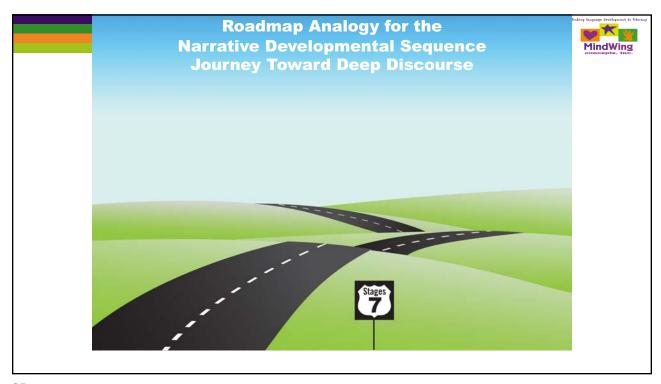
- Children's sense of self and early narratives emerge as they engage with their care takers in reminiscing about shared experiences. Episodic memories are specific memories that are tied to a specific place and time; what, when and where. (ex. A trip to Disney World).
- Children exhibit better personal narratives when their care takers are highly elaborative and offer the child support in conversation rather than trying to take over the conversation. (ex Open ended questions, embellishments of vocabulary, WH questions, and encouragement of the child to continue talking.)

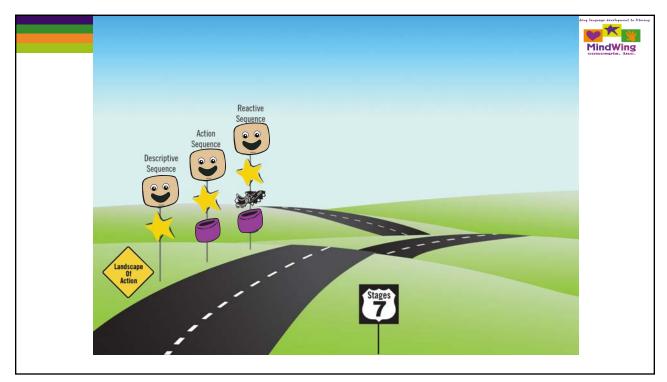


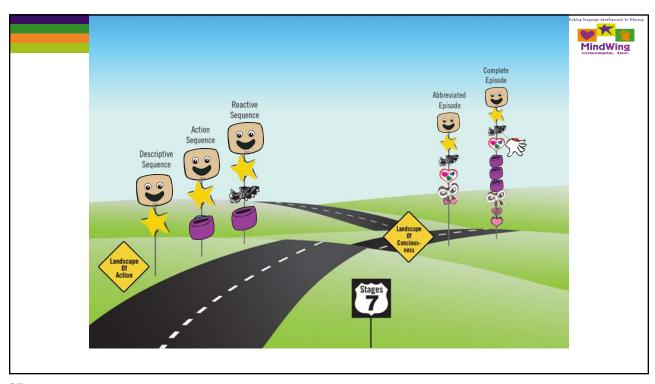
The quality of preschool personal narrative predicts aspects of adolescent writing. Children who recount past experiences with more accuracy and details told more complex fictional stories as they grew older.

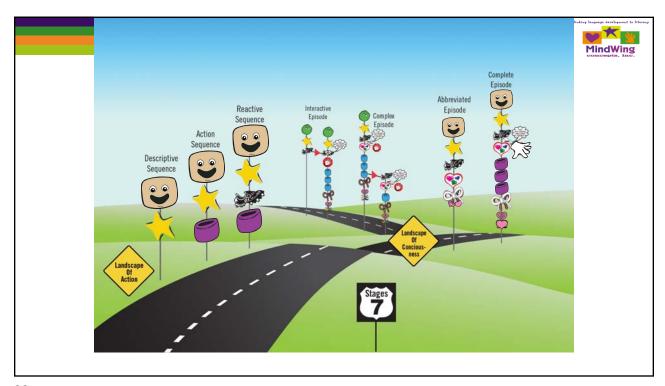














In preschool between the ages of 3-4 and 4-5 there is a rapid development of:

- Executive functions (inhibition and working memory)
- Language development (narrative)
- Cognitive flexibility (perspective taking and theory of mind)
- Play (from isolated actions to cooperative play)

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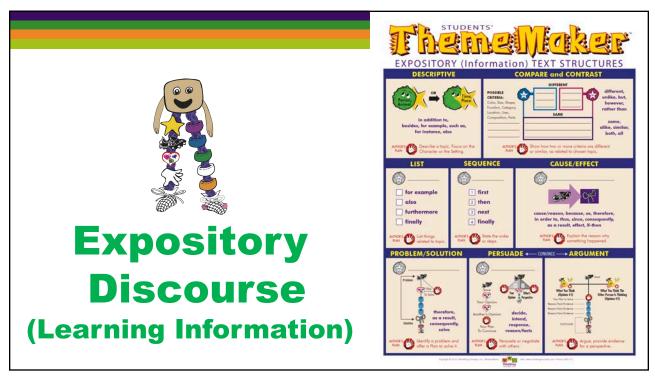
Symbolic Play is a great area to foster conversation and narrative skills.

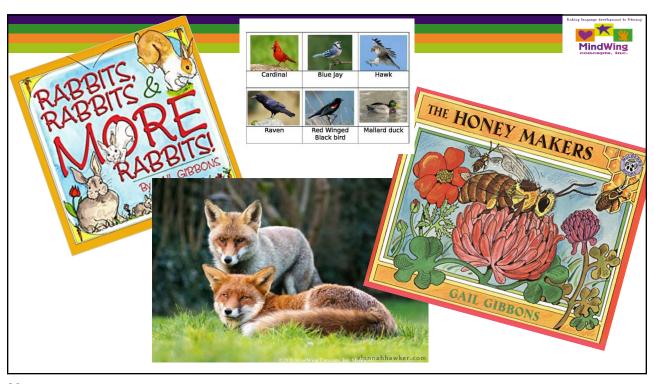
Westby (2000) in her Developmental Play Scales cites four areas of focus:

- Props, Themes, Complexity of play sequence, Role playing and complexity of character actions.
- Build play from one or two actions to action sequences (baking a cake), to goal directed play, where there is multiple role playing (costumes etc...)

"Develop conversational discourse and story-telling skills throughout pretend play activities through narrating play actions and utilizing dialogue and role playing. We often act out familiar stories and use visual organizers such as Story Grammar Marker ® to help children recount the story to parents or teachers at the end of the session."

Howland, K. (2018). Developing executive control skills in preschool children with language impairment. Asha-wire. Boston University.











A SCHEDULE IS THE BIG PICTURE: Clean up the classroom ROUTINES ARE small steps TO CARRY OUT THE SCHEDULE: groups/individual; inclass/gym/outside etc....:

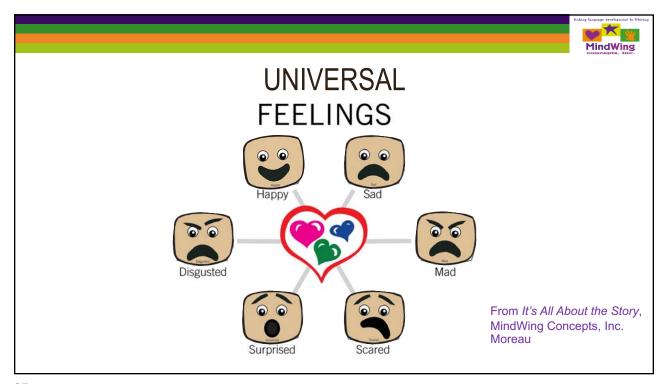
- Repeating the Steps to a routine makes it predictable...
 Children KNOW WHAT TO DO: CONFIDENT
- This becomes the Hidden Curriculum: (Philip Jackson, 1968: Life in Classrooms....how to live in a crowd of other students.....take perspectives of self and others.
- Transitions are breaks between routines: Sing..."It's put away time"





Identifying Feelings and Emotions (pragmatics)

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SYNONYMS



Happ

Cheerful, content upbeat, glad, joyful delighted, blissful thrilled, jubilant ecstatic, elated "on cloud 9" "tickled pink"



Sad

Unhappy
gloomy, dissatisfied
glum, somber
discouraged, miserable
sorrowful, somber
pessimistic, morose
"Blue, down, out of sorts"
"down in the dumps"
"down in the mouth"
"in the doldrums"





Mad

Angry concerned, upset agitated, grouchy frantic, furious enraged

> From It's All About the Story, MindWing Concepts, Inc. Moreau

> > MindWing

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SYNONYMS



Scared

Afraid, fearful anxious, shaken frightened panic stricken terrified, petrified "having the willies" "weak-kneed"



Surprised

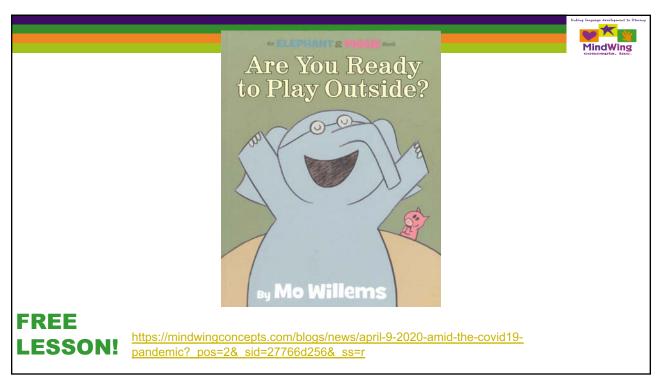
In a good way:
Amazed, astonished
flabbergasted
astounded
"blown away,"
"bowled over"
In a bad way:
Startled, shaken-up
alarmed, dazed
shocked, stunned

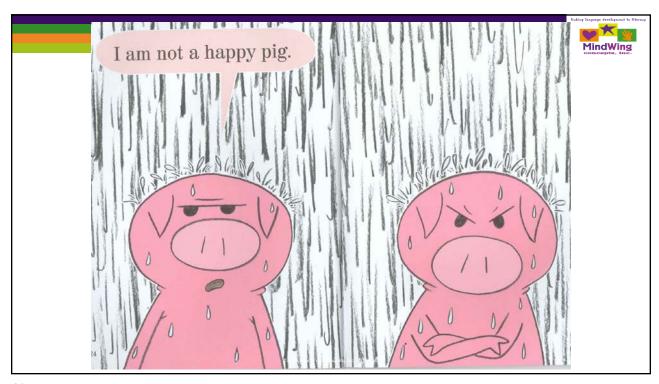


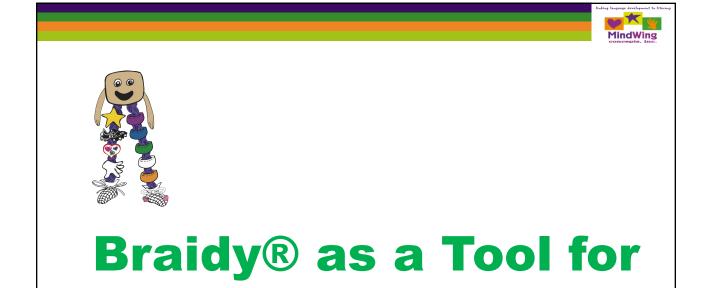
Disgusted

Displeased, fed up grossed out repulsed, repelled "sick and tired of" "turned off of" "had it up to here with"

From *It's All About the Story*, MindWing Concepts, Inc. Moreau

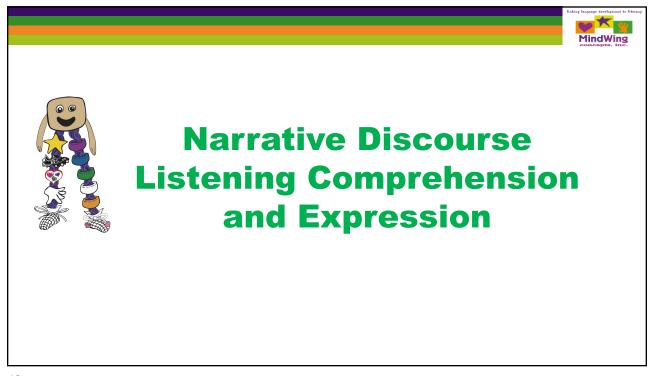






Problem Solving

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Our Goal:

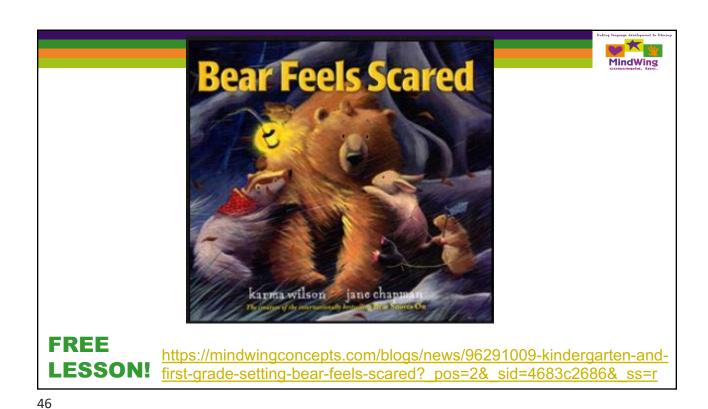
Empower students with visual, tactile metacognitive tools enabling them to think through and self scaffold the meaning of stories and independently express the story orally and ultimately in the written mode for a variety of academic and social purposes.

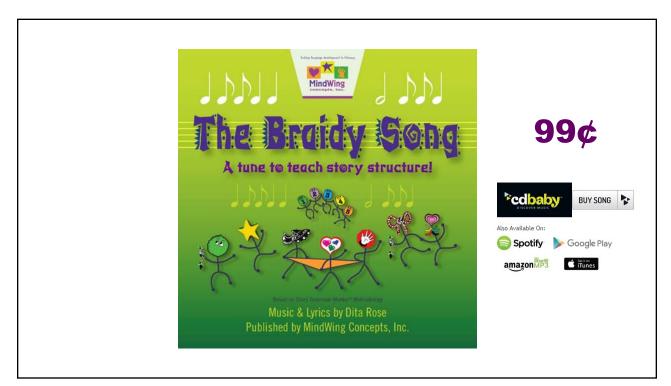
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- Make connections to the plot of the story and personal experiences children may have to offer related to the plot.
- Use Braidy to encourage retell of the book (or section)
- Ask for personal experiences related to the story (past happenings)
- Prompt with Braidy icons to help retell the story.
- Act out a series of actions, feelings, kick-offs etc.... Pretend you are.....What would you do? How would you feel? Etc...

Braidy® is vital to all aspects of diaglogic readings.







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