

#### 1. Turn off Screens

American Academy of Pediatrics: no screen time for less than 2-year-olds, less than 2 1. Turn off Screens

- American Academy of Pediatrics: no screen time for less than 2-year-olds, less than 2 hours per day after that
- Average american child gets 7 hours of screen time per day
- Studies linking more screen time with higher incidents of language delays
- Time spent on screens takes away from time spent doing activities that children need to develop properly:

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- Playing-fine motor
- Using their imaginations
- Interacting with people
- Having conversations
- Reading

- o Playing outside -gross motor
- Learning how to behave in public places
- Learning how to be patient

### 2. Read to your child

- Best way to improve speech and language skills
- Set aside 10 minutes per day that are just for reading, keep it sacred
- Point out written words as you read
- Ask child questions about the pictures and the text
- Try holding the book upside down and see if your child can correct it
- Find books about your child's interests
- For older kids, take turns reading paragraphs so the child has a chance to read too

### 3. Review past events with your child

- After doing something cool, ask your child questions about what happened (Ask Specific Questions)
- Talk about your child's favorite parts
- What parts did your child not like?
- What would your child improve if he could do it again
- Try to put pieces of the event in order, sequencing

## 4. Go on a walk and talk about what you see

- Let your child take the lead and talk about whatever he's interested in
- For young children,

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- o label what things are called and label actions you see people doing
- For older children,

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- o play I spy with adjectives
- Ask your child questions about what he sees

#### 5. Research a topic that interests your child

- Go to the library or use a computer to research info about something your child enjoys
- For Younger Kids

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- o Look at pictures, find nonfiction books on the topic, find general information
- For Older Kids

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- Write down interesting facts about the topic
- o Find books with in-depth information
- o Find someone who knows about that topic and go meet them
- o Tell others about what he learned about the topic

### 6. Have a distraction-free Family meal together

- When you turn off the distractions, there's more time to talk
- Have everyone take a turn talking about a topic, if your child struggles, have him go last. examples:

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- Favorite part of the day
- o A challenge you overcame
- Something you learned
- Some place you want to travel to someday
- o A profession or hobby that you would like to learn more about

• For younger kids, make the activity easier, for example, everyone could name one food when it's their turn or say their favorite color

# 7. Have a conversation with your child about whatever he wants to talk about

- Sit down with your child, no distractions, and ask what's on his mind, ask what he wants to talk about
- Let your child talk and then expand on anything he says
- Listen intently
- Don't correct your child, just add to what he says
- Demonstrate good conversational skills like eye contact, body language, turn-taking, etc.