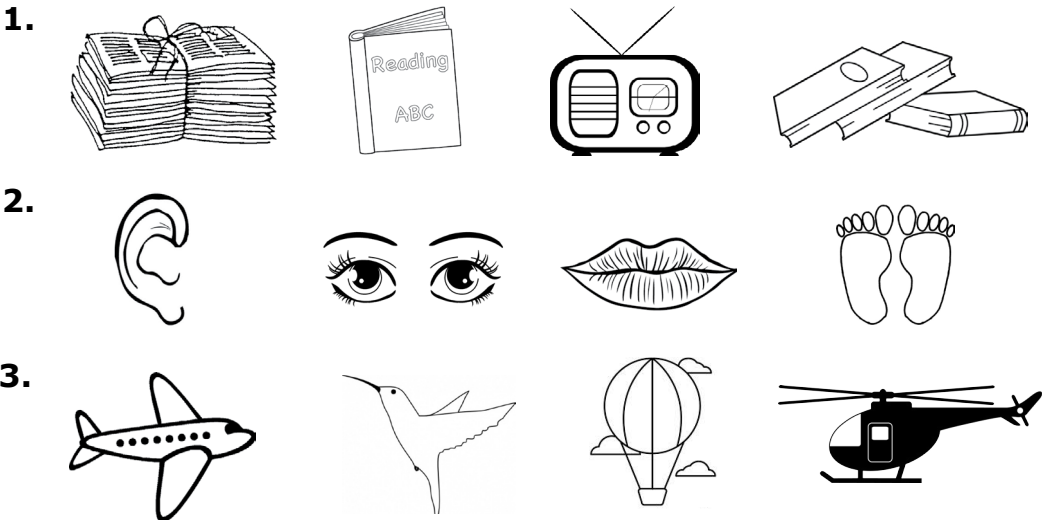


Fun with Communication

Odd One Out

Circle the picture that doesn't belong in each series. Can you describe the category that the other pictures belong to?



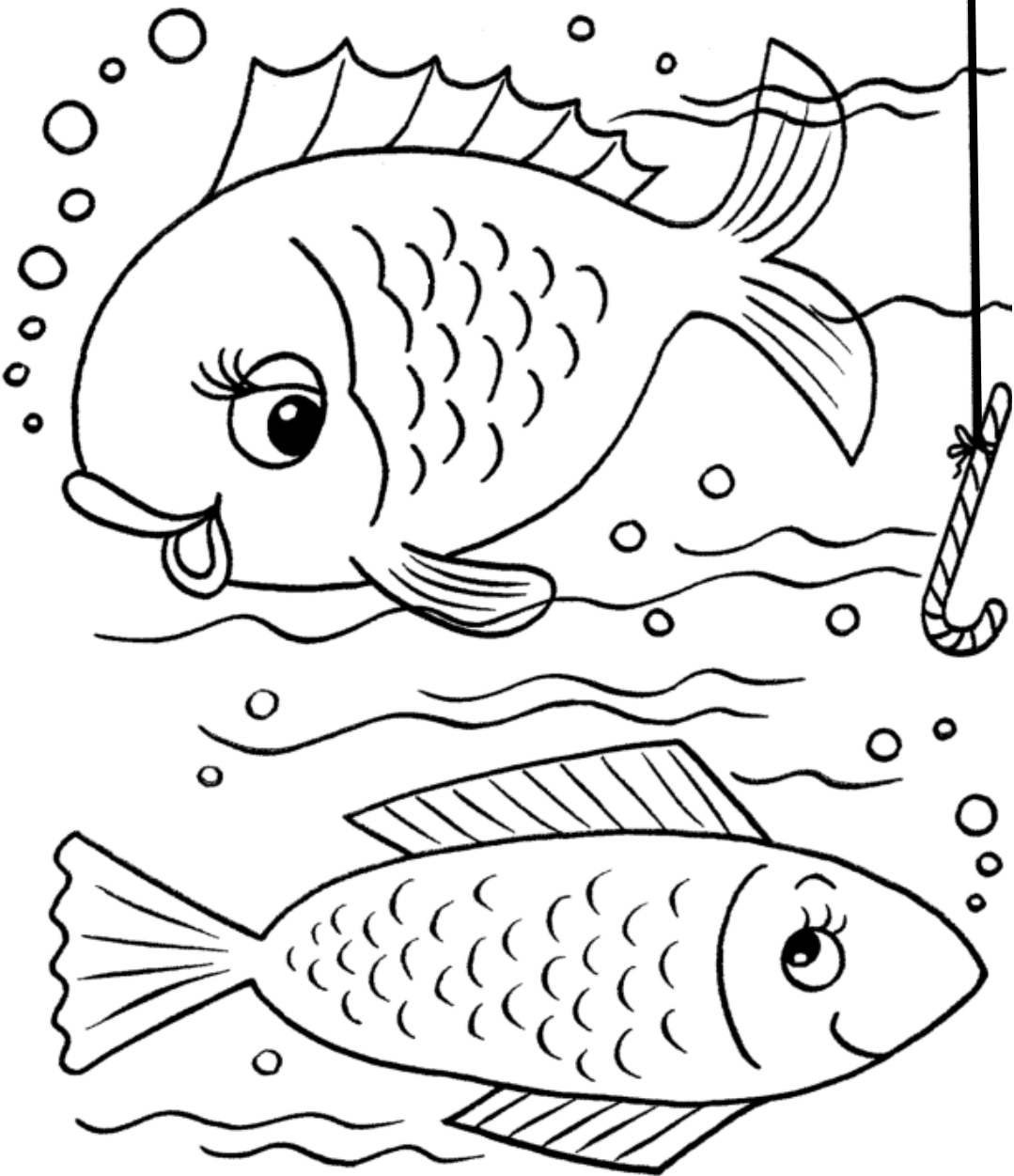
Speech & Hearing Word Search

Find these words relating to speech, hearing and communication:

F	J	W	U	L	S	A	G	N	I	R	A	E	H	N		TONGUE
G	C	C	S	P	I	L	U	P	K	L	A	T	D	H		TREATMENT
A	W	B	S	P	E	E	C	H	G	N	M	S	M	V		SPEECH
F	Q	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	C	A	T	I	O	N		COMMUNICATION
C	K	Q	T	E	S	I	O	N	Q	X	N	G	O	Z		HEARING
K	T	S	M	P	B	O	M	I	L	Y	U	O	W	I		LANGUAGE
H	A	Q	H	O	E	G	A	U	G	N	A	L	O	T		DOCTOR
S	N	O	F	U	U	M	R	L	Q	S	D	O	U	N		EAR
H	E	Y	A	N	V	C	G	W	G	G	T	H	Q	E		AID
K	W	F	H	E	L	P	G	E	F	E	X	T	K	M		LISTEN
E	B	D	O	C	T	O	R	V	P	D	I	A	C	T		NOISE
C	R	X	W	W	V	X	M	O	R	J	A	P	Z	A		LIPS
A	N	L	X	N	S	A	Q	L	R	M	Y	F	G	E		TALK
H	J	P	L	Y	G	W	Y	N	E	T	S	I	L	R		HELP
S	T	R	A	E	T	O	N	G	U	E	L	F	X	T		PATHOLOGIST

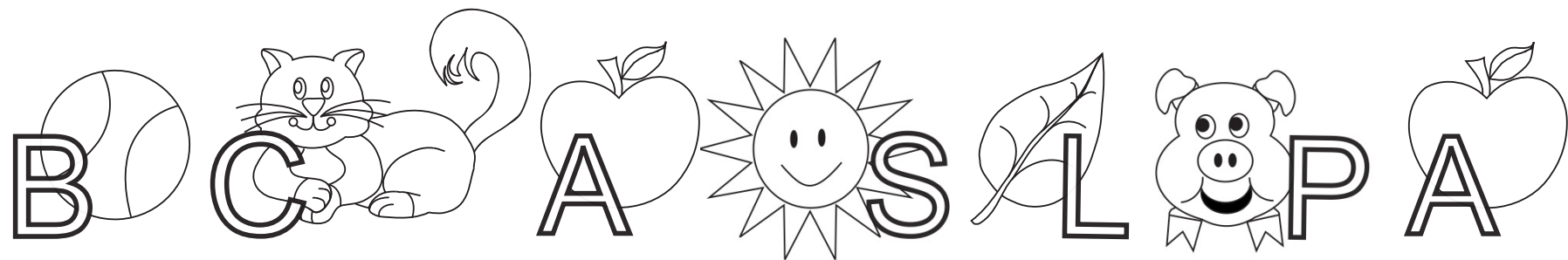
Fun Facts: Animal Hearing

- Fish don't have ears, but they can still hear by feeling pressure changes through ridges on their body.
- Crickets hear using their legs.
- Owls have the best hearing of all birds, with ears on the side of their head that are hidden by feathers.
- Frogs have very special ears that are connected to their lungs. This means that when they croak loudly they don't hurt themselves with their calls!
- Elephants use their ears for many different things – regulating their body temperature, signaling to others, and of course hearing! Each elephant's ear is as unique as human fingerprints. Every one is different.



BCASLPA works to ensure everyone in BC can communicate by providing public education and advocacy, and supporting its 1200 members in the speech/language pathology and audiology professions. If you are concerned with your child's speech, language or hearing development, or wish to find out more about services provided by our members, visit www.bcaslpa.ca.

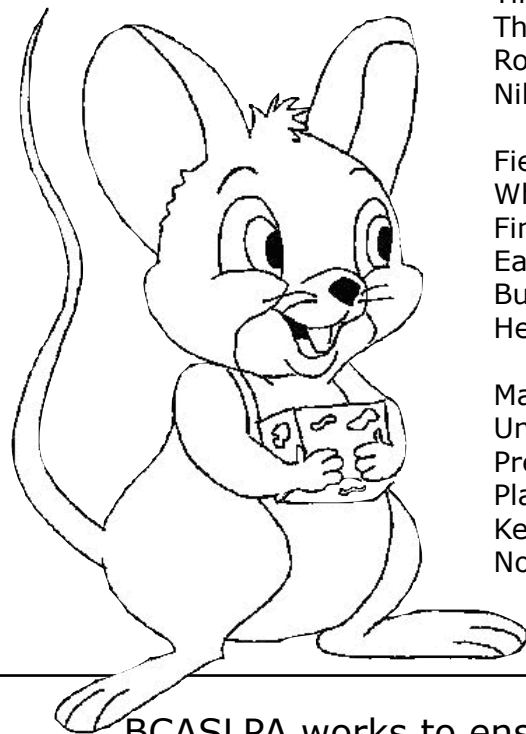
Fun with Communication



How Do We Learn to Communicate?

Tongue Twisters

1.
Denise sees the fleece,
Denise sees the fleas.
At least Denise could sneeze
and feed and freeze the fleas.
2.
One-one was a race horse.
Two-two was one too.
One-one won one race.
Two-two won one too.



The Fieldmouse
by Cecil Frances Alexander

Rhyme Time

Circle the word that rhymes best in the poem.

Where the acorn tumbles down,
Where the ash tree sheds its berry,
With your fur so soft and brown,
With your eye so round and _____, merry, happy, big
Scarcely moving the long grass, run, skip, pass
Fieldmouse, I can see you _____.

Little thing, in what dark den,
Lie you all the winter sleeping?
Till warm weather comes _____, around, now, again
Then once more I see you peeping
Round about the tall tree roots,
Nibbling at their fallen _____, fruits, nuts, acorns

Fieldmouse, fieldmouse, do not go,
Where the farmer stacks his _____, riches, money, treasure
Find the nut that falls below,
Eat the acorn at your pleasure,
But you must not steal the _____, grain, barley, corn
He has stacked with so much pain.

Make your hole where mosses spring,
Underneath the tall oak's shadow,
Pretty, quiet harmless _____, mouse, animal, thing
Play about the sunny meadow.
Keep away from corn and house,
None will harm you, little _____, mouse, creature, rat

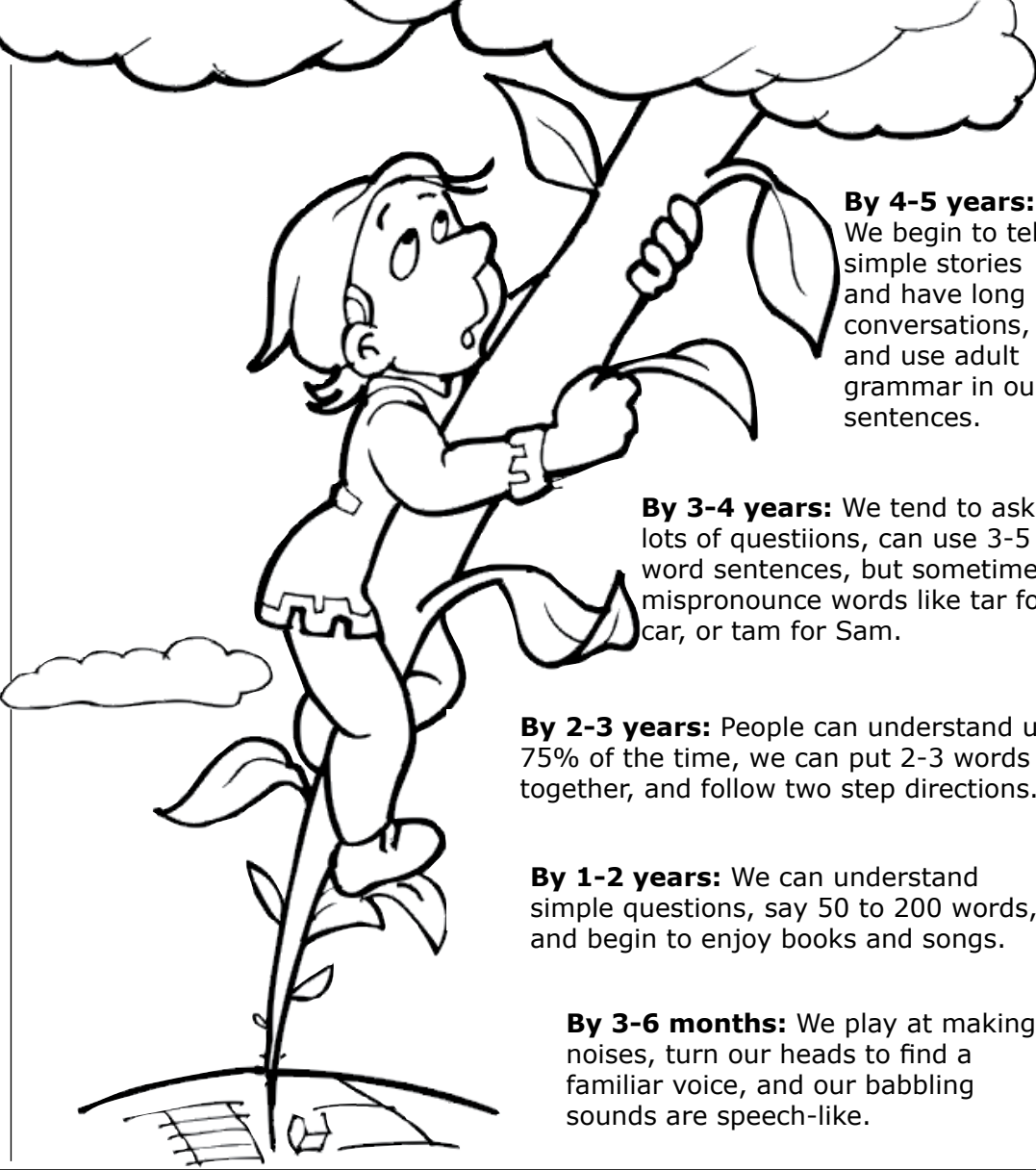
Same But Different: Matching Words

Words that sound the same
but have different meanings
are called homophones.

Match each pair of
homophones together.

Can you also describe the
meaning of these words?

Hole	Do
Mane	Bread
Bred	Which
Blew	Way
Deer	Dear
Weigh	Main
Whether	Eight
Knew	Bore
Isle	Guerilla
Lead	Cord
Pane	Phase
Hole	New
Dew	Bite
Ate	Aisle
Faze	Whole
Witch	Led
Byte	Pain
Gorilla	Weather
Boar	Whole
Chord	Blue



By 4-5 years:
We begin to tell
simple stories
and have long
conversations,
and use adult
grammar in our
sentences.

By 3-4 years: We tend to ask
lots of questions, can use 3-5
word sentences, but sometimes
mispronounce words like tar for
car, or tam for Sam.

By 2-3 years: People can understand us
75% of the time, we can put 2-3 words
together, and follow two step directions.

By 1-2 years: We can understand
simple questions, say 50 to 200 words,
and begin to enjoy books and songs.

By 3-6 months: We play at making
noises, turn our heads to find a
familiar voice, and our babbling
sounds are speech-like.

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