



Domain and goal

- Begins to attach meaning to sound
- Begins to identify family member names

Activities

In order for your child to learn sound has meaning, you need to provide sounds that are interesting and meaningful to your child. This is done through the use of early learning to listen sounds (ELTL) which are specific sounds attached to toys and daily routines. These sounds are generally longer or repeated, to make it easier for your child to hear. For example, the ELTL sound for the daily routine of going to sleep is “Sh!”. These sounds are rich in suprasegmental information which is easier for your child to hear and thus, say. Please see Appendix for a list of early learning to listen sounds.

Early learning to listen sounds

- Use an aeroplane and a bus. Make a long /ar/ sound and vary the pitch while flying the airplane in the sky. Make short, repeated /bʌ/ sounds while moving the bus. Have 4–5 of each toy and hide them in sand, under towels, in bags or boxes. Make the sound of each one as the child finds it. Point to your ear and say “*I hear the bus/ aeroplane*”.
- Make a “*Sound Book*” using a scrap book or a binder in which pages can be added. Make a house of the first page with a cardboard door that can open and close. Cut out pictures of each family member, one per picture, and keep in an envelope on the facing page. Hide one photo behind the door. Say, “*knock, knock, knock*”. Open the door. “*Oh it's Mummy, hi Mummy. Give Mummy a kiss*”. Hide another photo behind door and repeat.

Date	What did your child do?