How to Help School-Aged Students with SLI

5 STRATEGIES TO CONSIDER WHEN WORKING ON VOCABULARY WITH CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT

1.) USE EMPATHIC STRESS: USEFUL FOR SOME STUDENTS

Weismer, S. E., & Hesketh’s study (1998) showed that children were able to improve their word learning from 3 words to about 4 words when emphatic stress was used compared to neutral stress.

2.) USE EXPLICIT TEACHING: RELIABLE FOR MOST STUDENTS

Explicit teaching with additional exposures yields an increase in word learning rather than teaching in a story context.

3.) USE OF PHONOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC CUES: RELIABLE FOR MOST STUDENTS

Phonological Activities
- Alliteration
- Synonyms
- Antonyms

Semantic Activities
- Sound and Meaning Bingo
- Word Maps
- Word Detective
- Word Wise Quickie

4.) USE GESTURE: RELIABLE FOR SOME STUDENTS

Emphatic Stress of Target + GESTURE + Slower rate of presentations

5.) COLLABORATION: RELIABLE FOR MOST CHILDREN

Consider including key members in your team: SLP, classroom teacher, classroom aides, etc.

Teachers and SLPs who collaborate in vocabulary lessons could potentially improve vocabulary test scores up to 30%!

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REFERENCES:


