

<p>1 Choose a letter a day. Use a magnet to put the letter card on the fridge. With your child, try to think of as many words as you can that begin with that letter</p>	<p>2 Ask your child to tell you about his/her day. Encourage your child to use the words “first”, “next”, “then”, “last” in his/her retell.</p>	<p>3 To develop sound-letter knowledge, play “I Spy” by taking turns choosing a letter and spying something that begins with that letter sound.</p>	<p>4 Cover up the words in a book that you have read together in the past; a story with which your child is familiar. Ask your child to tell you the story as you look through the pictures.</p>	<p>5 Draw letters in sand, flour, or jello powder. Say the names of each letters, as well as, the sounds that they make.</p>	<p>6 Read a favourite story with your child. Ask your child what happened in the beginning, middle, and end of the story.</p>	<p>7 Look though a magazine together. Cut out upper and lower case letters. Together with your child, match the upper to the lower case letters</p>
<p>8 Make letters by gluing pieces of string or yarn onto paper. Talk about the name of each letter and the sound that it makes.</p>	<p>9 Show your child a single picture. Begin by starting a story about the picture. Encourage your child to help you make up the story by adding details as you go along.</p>	<p>10 Bend pipe cleaners into letter shapes. Review the letter name, and the sound it makes.</p>	<p>11 With a familiar storybook, encourage your child to tell parts of the story.</p>	<p>12 Make letters out of playdoh. Talk about the sound each letter makes.</p>	<p>13 Draw giant letters with chalk on a chalkboard, or with markers on a white board or construction paper. Take turns saying the letter name and the sound that it makes.</p>	<p>14 Cut out letters out of sand paper and have your child trace the letters with his/her finger.</p>
<p>15 Draw giant letters with your child on construction paper. Add details with paint, markers, or crayons to turn the letter into people, animals, etc. It would help build letter-sound knowledge by choosing objects that start with a given letter. Ex. make a ‘b’ out of a bat and a ball.</p>	<p>16 Look through a family album or photographs together with your child. Tell your child a story about a photograph related to a trip, event, celebration, etc. When you are done, ask your child to select a photograph and tell you about their memories.</p>	<p>17 Fill a plastic tub with beans, rice, or sand. Hide magnetic letters in the tub. Have your child close his/her eyes and pull out a letter. Have your child identify the letter and the sound it makes.</p>	<p>18 Read a new book together. Encourage your child to predict what is going to happen next. Ex. “What do you think will happen?” or “What would you do if you were the little boy/girl in the story?” You can model “Do you think s/he would ___ or ___?”</p>	<p>19 Have your child create his/her own “clue book”. Have your child look for small items that begin with a given sound to glue into each book. Ex. “button starts with ‘b’” or “shell starts with ‘sh’”. Remember to focus on the sound at the beginning of each word!</p>	<p>20 Read a favourite story with your child. Ask your child “who”, “where”, “when”, “what”, and “why” questions to ensure that s/he has understood the story. Then encourage your child to retell the story by including answers to these questions in their retell</p>	<p>21 Spread shaving cream on the table. With your child, draw letters in the shaving cream. Talk about the sound that each letter makes.</p>
<p>22 Have your child tell you about what they did over the March Break (using WH-questions and ‘first’, ‘next’, ‘then’, ‘last’) so that they are ready to share their week with their class tomorrow</p>	<p>23 Hide different letters around the house. Have your child find the hidden letters. Have your child name each letter he/she finds.</p>	<p>24 Play Alphabet Bingo! Have a sheet of paper with all of the letters of the alphabet. Call out a letter and have your child cross that letter out. After your child has crossed out 5 in a row, they can call out ‘Bingo’!</p>	<p>25 Scatter the letters of the alphabet in the incorrect order. Have your child put the letters in the correct order.</p>	<p>26 Play a concentration game with your child using upper case and lower case letters (or upper or lower case letters). The person with the most pairs wins!</p>	<p>27 Using Alpha-getti or Alpha-bits cereal, help your child come up with words that begin with a letter (of your or his/her choice) he/she has on his/her spoon. When he/she is ready, come up with words that contain more than one of the letters on the spoon.</p>	<p>28 Create a grocery-list journal. Cut out labels from grocery items and glue them into a spiral-bound journal. Take the journal shopping and match the labels to the items you need.</p>
<p>29 Fill a plastic tub, with beans, rice, or sand. Hide small objects that begin with different letters. Have your child close his/her eyes and pull out an object. Ask your child to tell you what letter the item starts with and what sound that letter makes.</p>	<p>30 Write 3 or 4 letters on separate pieces of paper. Have a pencil and paper ready. Ask your child to study the letters. Then one by one, take a letter away and ask your child to print it on the paper.</p>	<p>31 Help your child make a necklace/bracelet/keychain using letter-beads. Use names, pet-names, and other motivating words (e.g., cool dude, princess, superstar, awesome kid, etc.)</p>				

REMEMBER: Your child's hearing will have a direct impact on his/her oral language skills and hence academic performance. It is important to have your child's hearing assessed annually! If your child uses hearing equipment, please ensure that it is regularly checked and in working order at all times.