

A decorative border of autumn leaves and acorns surrounds the central text. The leaves are in various colors including yellow, orange, red, and brown, and are scattered around the edges of the page. There are also several acorns and small red berries interspersed among the leaves.

Virtual Open House

Speech and Language Services

Minerva Central School

Here you will learn about:

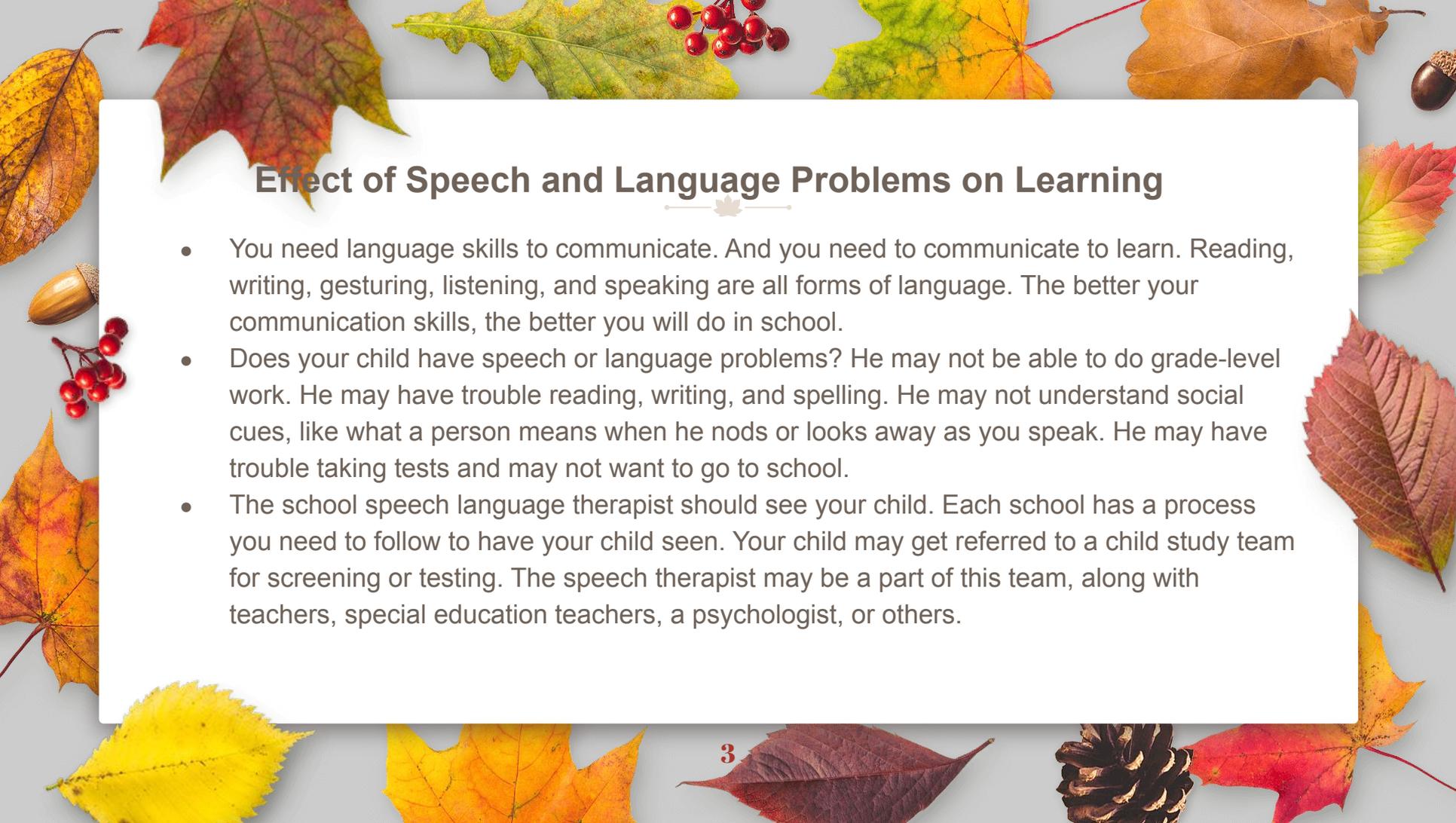
- Communication Problems in School
- Effect of Speech and Language Problems on Learning
- Therapy Settings
- Role of the Speech and Language Therapist

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Communication Problems in School

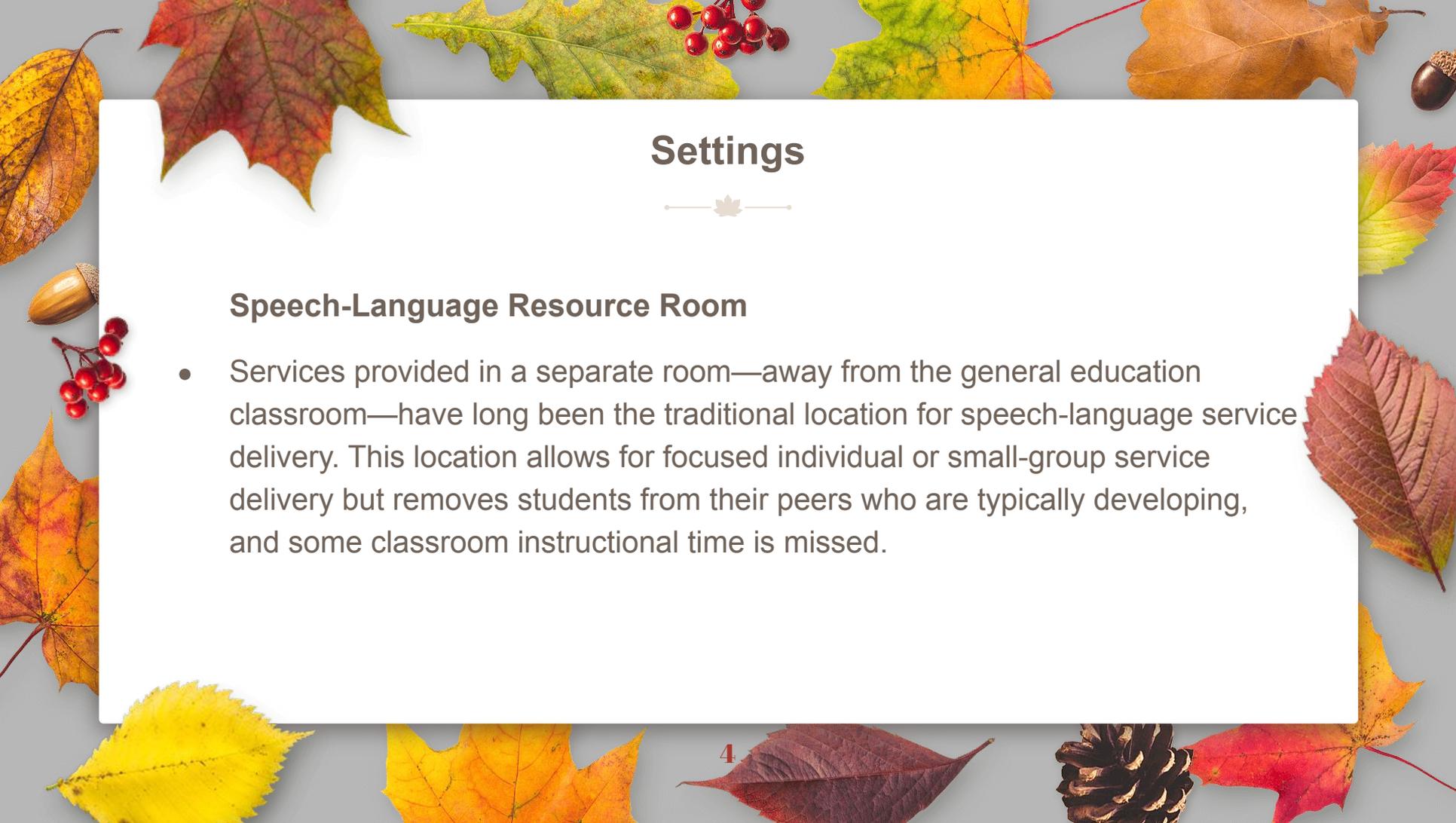
Your child may be receiving help for speech or language problems while attending school in the primary, secondary or high school grade levels. The following are the types of problems your child may be receiving support for from the related service provider; Speech and Language Therapist:

- **Speech sounds.** Your child may have trouble saying sounds. He or she may not speak clearly and be hard to understand.
- **Language and literacy.** Your child may have trouble understanding what she hears. She may not follow directions or answer questions well. It may be hard for her to tell others about her thoughts. She may not say the correct words or say only short sentences. Language problems can also make reading and writing harder.
- **Social communication.** Your child may have trouble talking with other children. He may not make friends easily. He may not understand what others think or how they feel.
- **Cognitive communication.** These are the thinking skills your child needs to remember, solve problems, and use her imagination. Learning disabilities and brain damage can cause these types of problems.

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Effect of Speech and Language Problems on Learning

- You need language skills to communicate. And you need to communicate to learn. Reading, writing, gesturing, listening, and speaking are all forms of language. The better your communication skills, the better you will do in school.
- Does your child have speech or language problems? He may not be able to do grade-level work. He may have trouble reading, writing, and spelling. He may not understand social cues, like what a person means when he nods or looks away as you speak. He may have trouble taking tests and may not want to go to school.
- The school speech language therapist should see your child. Each school has a process you need to follow to have your child seen. Your child may get referred to a child study team for screening or testing. The speech therapist may be a part of this team, along with teachers, special education teachers, a psychologist, or others.

The slide features a decorative border of various autumn leaves in shades of yellow, orange, red, and brown, interspersed with acorns and clusters of red berries. The central content is on a white rectangular background.

Settings



Speech-Language Resource Room

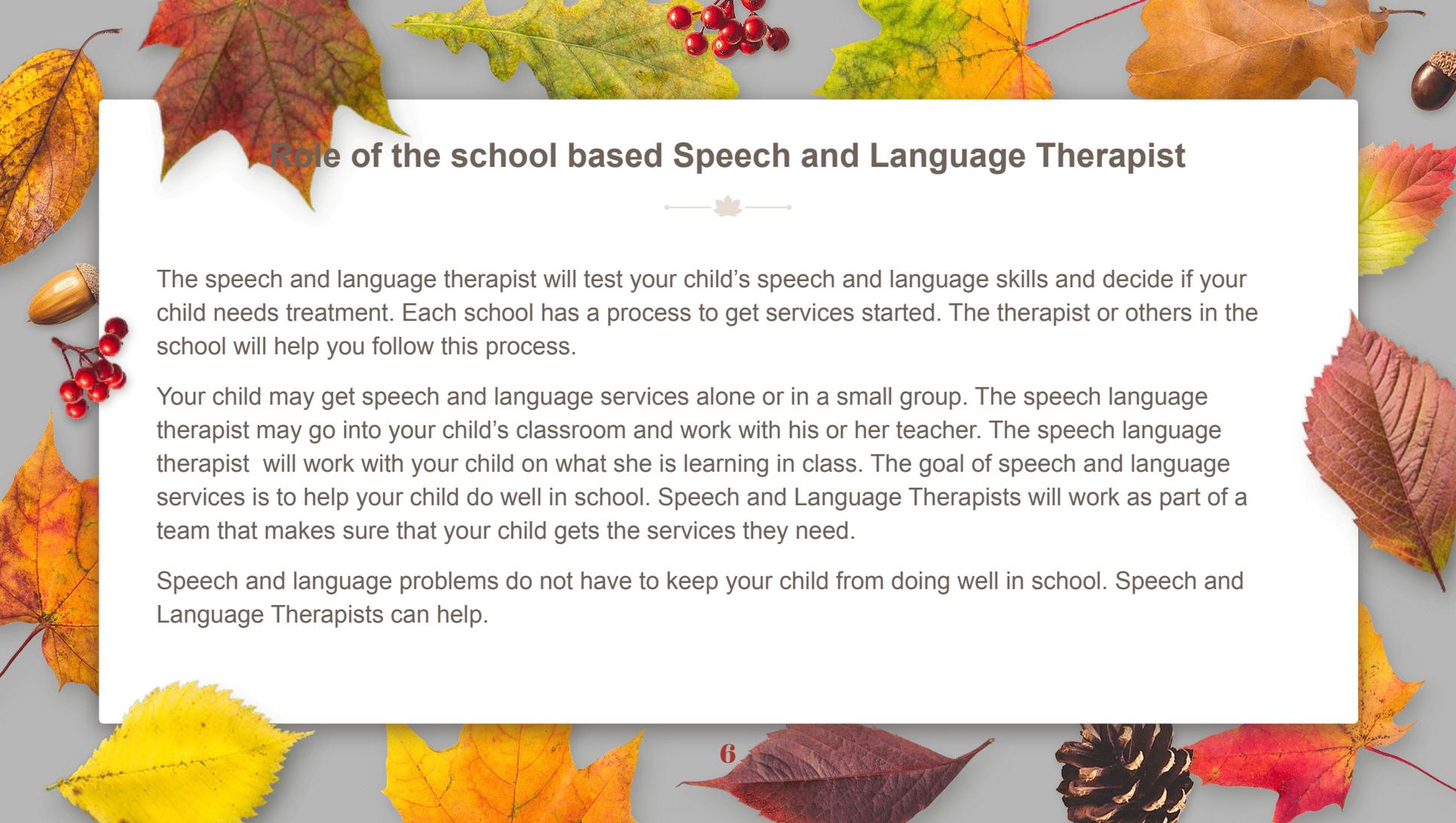
- Services provided in a separate room—away from the general education classroom—have long been the traditional location for speech-language service delivery. This location allows for focused individual or small-group service delivery but removes students from their peers who are typically developing, and some classroom instructional time is missed.

Settings

Integrated / In-Class Services

By providing integrated/in-class services, Speech Therapists works closely with teachers and classroom staff—along with other specialized instructional support personnel—to collaboratively address students' goals. This increases team coordination and competency to provide assistance and support to students. Research shows that when Speech Therapists model and instruct on how to implement recommended accommodations and modifications, results include improved communication interactions within the classroom setting.

- **Supportive teaching**—a combination of pullout services and direct teaching within the classroom.
- **Complementary teaching**—the classroom teacher presents the curriculum content as primary instructor, and the Speech Therapist assists specific students with work completion.
- **Station teaching**—instructional material is divided into parts, with the Speech Therapists and the classroom teacher(s) each taking a group of students. Students rotate to each station, or learning center, for instruction.
- **Parallel teaching**—the students are divided, and the classroom teacher and the Therapist each instruct a designated group of students simultaneously, with the Therapist taking the group of students that needs more modification of content or slower pacing in order to master the educational content.
- **Team teaching**—the Speech Therapist and the classroom teacher teach the academic content together, allowing each professional to provide his or her expertise.
- **Supplemental teaching**—one person (usually the teacher) presents the lesson in a standard format while the other person (usually the SLP) adapts the lesson.

The page is framed by a decorative border of autumn-themed elements. At the top, there are several large leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and red, along with a small cluster of red berries. On the right side, there are more leaves and a single acorn. At the bottom, there are more leaves, a pinecone, and another acorn. The central text is contained within a white rectangular area.

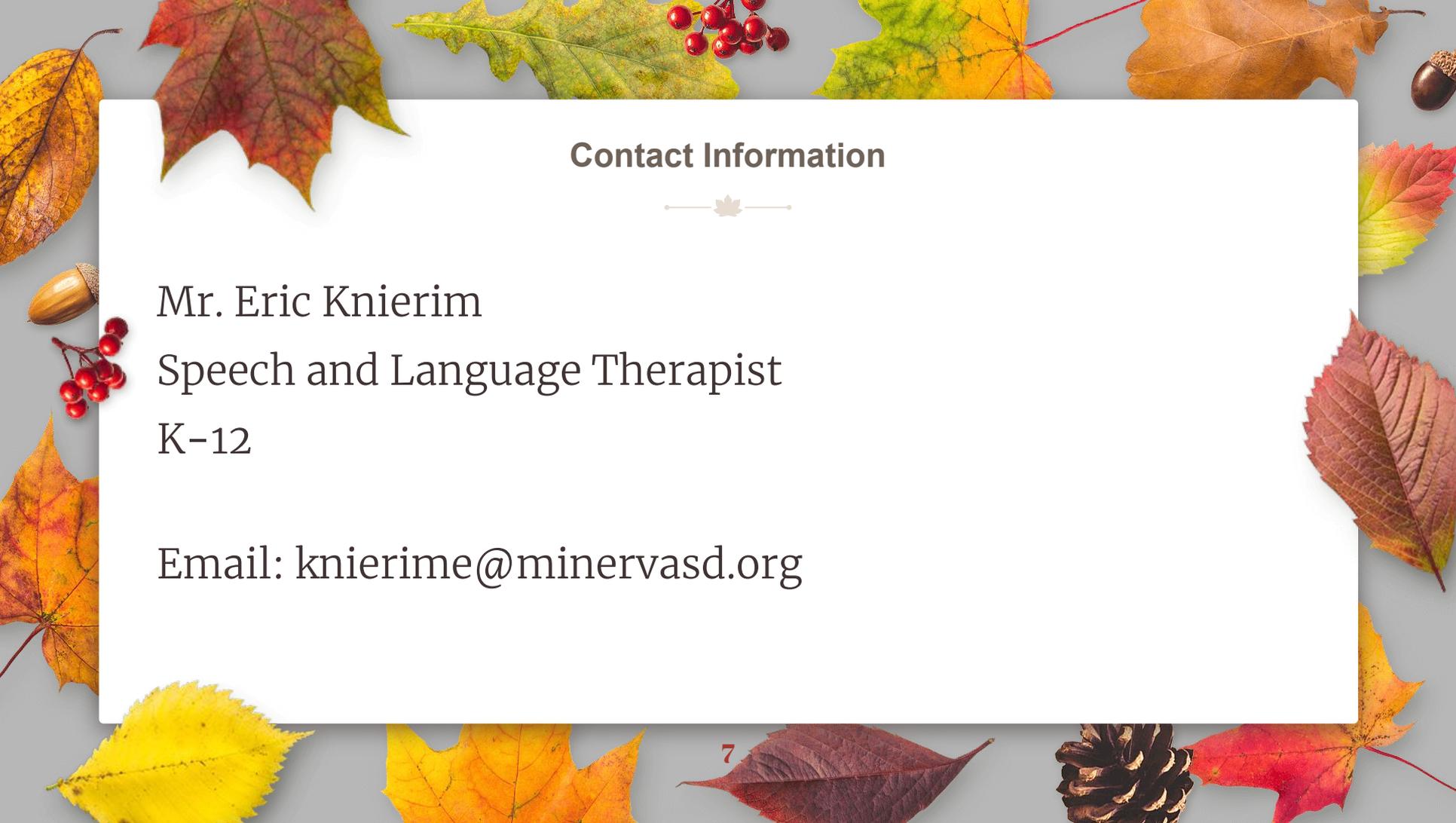
Role of the school based Speech and Language Therapist



The speech and language therapist will test your child's speech and language skills and decide if your child needs treatment. Each school has a process to get services started. The therapist or others in the school will help you follow this process.

Your child may get speech and language services alone or in a small group. The speech language therapist may go into your child's classroom and work with his or her teacher. The speech language therapist will work with your child on what she is learning in class. The goal of speech and language services is to help your child do well in school. Speech and Language Therapists will work as part of a team that makes sure that your child gets the services they need.

Speech and language problems do not have to keep your child from doing well in school. Speech and Language Therapists can help.

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Contact Information



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