

Playing at Home (Example Play-Doh)

doh:

Receptive Language: have your student follow instructions and/or locate various items Receptive Instructions:

Expressive Language: have your student use their preferred mode of communication to label and fill in

As you are playing you can say:

- "Roll it."
- "Let's pat it."
- "Let's try to make letters."
- "What else can we make?" (i.e. a snake, a hotdog, etc.)
- "Can you tap on the playdoh?"
- "Oooo, let's smush it."
- "Pass me the play-doh."
- "Where is the red playdoh?"

Receptive Identification:

As you are playing you can ask your student to locate various items:

- "Where is the star?"
- "Why don't you use red playdoh?"

Have your student fill in words:

- "I made a
- "You're using (fill in color/item name.)"
- "I'm using (fill in color/item name.)"
- "Twinkle twinkle little ____ (while using the star cookie cutter)
- "A B ____" (while using the letter cookie cutters) Have your student label items/actions associated with play
- colors, shapes, different tools.etc.
- rolling, cutting, smushing, etc.

Imitation: parent models action, child imitates

Using natural sounding language, have your student imitate what you are doing with the play-doh while narrating what you are doing:

- "I'm rolling the play-doh, can you do it too?"
- "Look, I made a snake. You try."

Requesting: create situations that might motivate your student to ask for items

As you are playing, you can withhold the items and have them reach, point, vocalize, or use a device to make requests for various items:

- playdoh
- colors
- tools
- container
- help

Behavior

- Sitting in a chair/staying in area
 - Keeping hands/feet to self
 - Calm Body
 - waiting
 - following directions