

# Do you celebrate when you do something great?

## Let's Celebrate



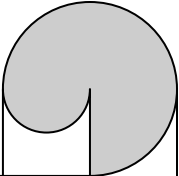
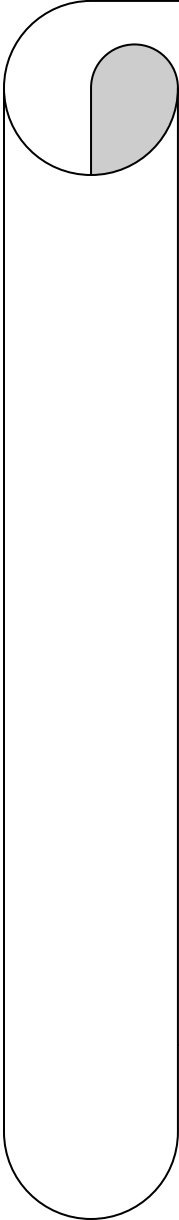
‘当您访问让庆祝

**permette di festeggiare quando si visita**

あなたがアクセスしたときにお祝いすることができます

**Uczcijmy podczas wizyty**

*Lets celebrate*



Celebrations are something that can be shared and enjoyed whatever your language, age or culture. They give children the opportunities to share the things they have enjoyed through talk.

Celebration in all its many forms is an important part of every child's life. It can be the joy of achievement, a happy moment, or a special time, as well as a larger celebration that occurs every year.

Memories and experiences can be recalled and shared using a photograph, an article, a prop, a smell or a taste etc to stimulate the communication (verbal and non-verbal).

# All around the world people celebrate different things.

## What to do

Discuss with your child the things people celebrate, starting with the things that they are familiar with and mean something to them.

Remember the things that people all over the world could also celebrate including; holidays, birthdays, weddings, new babies, harvest, dancing and singing games.



## Preparation and resources

- Ask parents/careers to bring in photographs of special events in their children's lives.
- Make a collection of pictures and artifacts in a special celebration box. This could also include candles, ribbon, cards, balloons, party hats, decorations and pictures of special food.
- You could have some teddies/soft toys that have a party
- Have a collection of pictures of different groups of people celebrating;



## Do you need a starting point?

You could start by using; a picture/ birthday card; a candle; some flowers, or the remembrance of an event e.g. a picture of the park that reminds you of the first time you climbed the slide and went all the way down.

- Start the activity by the adult sharing (reminding) of a special time.
- Use the items in the box to stimulate children to talk about celebrations they have enjoyed that are special to them.
- Introduce vocabulary to help extend their talk.
- Think of the words you might say when celebrating e.g. happy – wow – exciting – surprise – laughing – smiling – hugs.
- The object and pictures can be used to generate a story.

Use open-ended questions to develop the talk.

## Using questions to stimulate talk

When asking the children questions try to think how you can ask them without the responses being just a yes or no answer. For example –

***What do you think of that?***

***What do you think that means?***

***Why do you think that?***

***What do you think will happen next?***

***What would you do if? What does this do?***

***What have we thought/ talked about so far?***

These will all help children to extend their language





For younger children or children with speech and language difficulties, ask a question and give a choice of possible answers to aid their response.

For children with little or no language, commentate on what the child is doing rather than questioning them. This will model language for the child and not put any pressure on the child to respond.

Always give at least 10 seconds for the child to respond.

