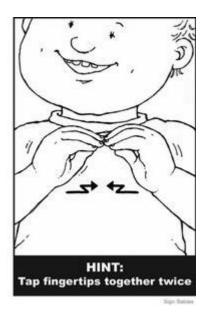
ASL: American Sign Language Unit 2 Curriculum Support for Infants & 1YOs (Oct. 12 – Nov. 27)

Infants commonly get frustrated because they are unable to communicate their wants and needs with their care giver. When infants learn sign language before they are able to talk, they are able to communicate in an appropriate way. Research also shows that children who learn sign language early also begin to speak earlier as well!

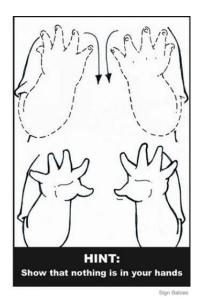
** Please also review and continue to integrate the signs introduced in Unit 1.



Sign: More

Use this sign when a child has finished a few bites of food to ask them if they'd like more. When you offer more, use the sign again. Over time, infants will begin to pick up on the meaning of this sign and use it to ask for more.

More can also apply to "more songs," "more peek-a-book," or "more books!."



Sign: Finished or All Done

Little ones are empowered when they have a tool to communicate aside from their cries, coos, and babbles. When you sense a child is almost finished eating, use this sign along with the words "all done" or "finished." (Infants typically start to play with or swipe their food off of their tray or table when they're full or no longer interested.)

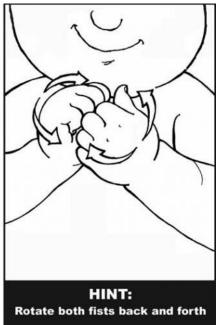
All done can also apply to songs, books, games, and buggy rides!



Sign: Sleep

When a child appears tired, use this sign to signal that you're going to rock them or place them in their crib to rest. Over time, babies will use the sign to signal that they'd like you to help them go to sleep.





Sign: Change

"Change" is an important sign because it gives baby a heads up that you're transitioning from play to diapering—something he probably won't want to do. Signing "change" will help them understand the toy break is temporary. When you're done, sign "done" and say, "We are DONE," so that your baby knows changing time is over. This will ease those who are especially sensitive to transition and change.