Choosing Skills to Work on At Home with Your Child

Choosing which skills to work on first with your child can be one of the most challenging parts of working on speech and language skills at home. I have plenty of parents tell me that they would love to help their child but they don't know where to start. I have attempted to simplify this process so that you will clearly know where to start with your child. Here's what to do:

- 1. Go to page 3 in this packet labeled "Developmental Checklists for Speech and Language Development". Start with the very first section, labeled 6 months. You may want to print out these pages so you can make checkmarks as you go along.
- 2. Go through each skill and mark whether your child is not demonstrating the skill, demonstrates the skill sometimes, or demonstrates the skill most of the time (consistently). If it is an early skill that your child is already past in terms of development (such as cooing and laughing), go ahead and mark it as "demonstrates most of the time" because your child has surpassed that skill.
- 3. Keep going through the skills in this way until you reach the end of the section which best represents your child's age right now. I recommend printing this out and saving it so you can compare your results later.
- 4. Go back to the beginning of the checklists and find the earliest skill that your child is not yet demonstrating or that your child is not demonstrating all of the time. If you feel like this skill is something that you would like your child to be able to do at home, go ahead and pick that skill to start with. If not, keep working your way down the list until you find something that you would like to work on. It's just important to work on younger skills before you try to tackle more challenging older skills.
- 5. Work on this one skill until your child has mastered it or until your child stops making progress and you feel like he could use a break from it. Then, choose another skill on the list that is one of the earliest skills that he hasn't mastered yet.

Using Informal and Dynamic Assessment to Determine Appropriate Skills

If you have used a standardized assessment to determine which skills a client/student needs to work on, then you probably already have a pretty good idea of where to start. However, if you're still struggling to determine some appropriate goals, you can try using informal and dynamic assessment to guide your decision. Here's what to do:

- Go through the developmental checklists starting on the next page and start from the top (at 6 months). Check the child's level of mastery for each skill. If the child has already surpassed this skill and is working on more difficult skills, you can mark the easier one as "demonstrates consistently".
- If you get to a skill that you're not sure about, find some worksheets or activities that will allow
 you to ask the child to demonstrate the skill. You can use The Speech Therapy Solution
 materials library to find helpful worksheets and activities. First, see how the child does on the
 activities without any additional support.
- 3. If the child cannot do the skill independently, try some dynamic assessment by providing the child with some prompts or briefly teaching the child how to do the skill. If the child is able to do it with those minimal cues, then you can determine that the child's grasp of that skill is developing or emerging. Make note of that on the development checklist. If the child continues to struggle, you can mark that skill as "does not demonstrate".
- 4. Once you have gone up through the skills in that child's age, you can go back and look at some of the earliest developing skill. If the child is demonstrating the skill some of the time but not consistently, you may not need to directly address that skill in therapy, but rather just continue to monitor it as it may develop fully on its own. Your time will most likely be better spent on the skills that the child should be demonstrating but isn't able to do at all, even with some cueing like you used on the dynamic assessment. Choose a few of these goals to target during your therapy sessions and in home practice.

Developmental Checklists for Speech and Language Skills

Go through and mark how well the child is able to perform these skills.

Source: https://www.linguisystems.com/pdf/Milestonesguide.pdf

6 Months:

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Coos and Laughs			
Makes some sounds that are similar to speech sounds			
Responds to voices and faces			
Makes eye contact			
Makes noises to get attention			
Turns head toward sound source when hears noise			
Watches a speaker's face when			

1 Year:

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Combines some vowels and consonants together like "bah" or "mo"			
Imitates simple actions of others			
Responds to Name			
Has said first word and/or tries to use gestures to communicate			

1 Year, 6 Months:

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Able to say 50 different words			
Does some pretend play on self (like drinking from a cup)			

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Imitates adult's actions in play (like driving a car or feeding a baby)			
Has a vocabulary of 200-300 words (that he can say)			
Is combining some words together to make two-word sentences			
Knows spatial concepts: in, on			
Knows descriptors like up and down			
Answers basic yes/no questions			
Answers "what's this" questions about basic vocabulary			
Answers "where" questions by pointing, like "where's Mommy?"			
Follows some simple one-step directions			
Does pretend play on someone/ something else, like feeding a baby			
Acts out daily routines in play like playing house			

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Has a vocabulary of about 1,000 different words he can say			
Knows spatial concepts like off, out of, away, and together			
Knows descriptors like one/many and sizes			
Uses the present progressive "-ing" like "he is jumping"			
Uses the pronouns "he" and "she"			
Has an average sentence/utterance length of around 3 words			
Answers more complex "what" questions like "what do you eat?", "what do you wear on your head?", and "what is she doing?"			
Verbally answers basic "where" questions, like "where are your shoes?"			
Verbally answers basic "who" questions like "who is"			
Consistently says the sounds: p, b, h, n, w			
Is understood by a stranger at least 75% of the time			
Produces final consonants at the ends of words, not dropping them off, but it's ok if they're not always the right sound.			

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Knows spatial concepts like next to, beside, behind, in front, around, and between			
Knows descriptors like colors and "different"			
Uses the possessive 's like "Jimmy's boot"			
Uses the plural –s like "balls"			
Uses past tense verbs like "jumped" and "ran"			
Uses articles like "a" and "the"			
Uses conjunctions like "and"			
Has an average sentence length of above 4 words per utterance			
Answers basic "what" function questions like "what do you do with a fork?"			
Answers more complex "where" questions like "where does a cow live?"			
Answers more complex "who" questions like "who brings the mail?"			
Answers basic "when" questions but may get some time concepts mixed up, like tomorrow and yesterday			
Answers basic "how" questions			
Answers basic "why" questions			

4 Years, cont.

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Asks a variety of questions using "wh- " words and correct word order			
Consistently says the sounds: b, k, g, d, f, y			
Says some fricatives (long sounds like /f/, /s/, /z/, sh) even if they don't always get the right one. Should not still be replacing all of these with short sounds like /t/, /d/, /p/			
Is understood by a stranger at least 80% of the time			
Follows two-step related directions, like find get your shoes and bring them here.			
Can take turns in games and play			

5 Years

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Has a vocabulary of about 2,200- 2,500 different words he can say			
Knows spatial concepts like nearest and through			
Knows descriptors like superlatives (bigger, biggest), time concepts, thin, whole, fist, middle, last			
Uses irregular plurals like "feet" and "children"			
Consistently says the sound: /t/			
Says consonant blends like /sp/, /tw/ even if she don't always get both sounds correct. There should at least be two sounds present when she tries to say these.			
Is understood by a stranger at least 90% of the time			
Is able to follow three-step directions			
Stays on topic during a logical conversation with someone else			

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Knows spatial concepts like left/right			
Knows descriptors like opposites and			
Consistently says the sounds: /r/			
Is understood by a stranger almost all the time			

7 Years

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Consistently says the sounds: sh, ch,			
Integrates new words into his vocabulary regularly and easily, like school vocabulary words			
Recalls words to use when talking fluently and without long pauses.			

Skill	Does Not Demonstrate	Demonstrates Sometimes	Demonstrates Consistently
Consistently says the sounds: s, z, v, th, zh			
Integrates new words into his vocabulary regularly and easily, like school vocabulary words			