



Speech Pathology referral information for Kindergarten children Child Development Service

Child's Name:

Child's Date of Birth:

Date completed:

This checklist is designed to provide additional information to support a referral to Speech Pathology at the metropolitan Child Development Service (CDS). It should be completed by a health or education professional with knowledge of a child obtained through direct observation over a period of time. This form should be accompanied by a <u>CDS referral form</u> containing a full description of the child's communication strengths and difficulties. This description should include the impact of the child's speech and language difficulty when interacting with others.

For children from a linguistically diverse background, the 'Checklist for children for whom English is an additional language' should be completed in consultation with the parents/carers.

1) Articulation (Speech Sounds)

- □ Some/all listeners have difficulty understanding in a known context
- □ Difficulties in producing at least two speech sounds expected for age (see speech development guide overleaf) Please list examples on the CDS referral form

Speech Sound Development Guide

Most children can produce *most* speech sounds correctly by 5 years of age. Acquisition can be variable across children and depends on *many* factors. By their 4th birthday, children should be able to be understood by unfamiliar people most of the time. **85–90% of children** should have the following speech sounds by these birthdays:

By their X birthday	Age of Acquisition of Speech Sounds
By their 3 rd birthday	m n h p b d k g w f
By their 4 th birthday	+ t y l s* sh
By their 5 th birthday	+ v z zh (e.g. trea <u>s</u> ure) ch j r
By their 6 th birthday	+ voiced th (e.g. that, the)
	+ most blends (e.g. /sp/, /fl/, /pr/, str/)
By their 7 th birthday	+ voiceless th (e.g. e.g. thumb, Perth)

*When /s/ is produced with the tongue between the teeth (i.e. a lisp), this is developmentally appropriate until 4 ½ years of age

Sources:

Children's Consonant Acquisition in 27 Languages: A Cross-Linguistic Review (McLeod & Crowe), 2018 Using Developmental Norms for Speech Sounds as a Means of Determining Treatment Eligibility in Schools (Storkel), 2019 Normal Acquisition of Consonant Clusters (McLeod, van Doorn & Reed), 2001

2) Expressive Language (Talking)

- □ Uses a limited range of connectors such as 'and' and 'because'. For example, 'The man climbing the ladder for he trying to get the cat'.
- □ Incorrect use of pronouns. For example uses 'me' instead of 'l'.
- □ Verb tense errors in sentences (e.g. 'ing', 'ed'). For example, 'I pat those cats'.
- □ Mixes up the order of words in sentences.
- □ Limited vocabulary and/or presents with word finding difficulties (difficulties naming common objects). For example, overuses nonspecific words such as 'this' and 'there'.
- □ Uses telegraphic speech (abbreviated speech using only key content words). For example 'he riding bike'.
- Difficulty with sharing news and/or telling a story using a set of sequential pictures. For example, presenting with difficulties in sequencing the pictures to tell the story and/or uses simple sentences.

3) Receptive Language (Comprehension)

- □ Difficulty, or may require assistance, in following 2- to 3-part instructions (e.g. 'put on your hat and go outside').
- Difficulty understanding prepositions such as 'in', 'on', 'under', 'behind', 'between'.
- □ Difficulty understanding a variety of concepts. For example, size concepts (e.g. big/little), descriptive concepts (e.g. hard/soft).
- □ Difficulty answering 'what' (e.g. 'what's happening?'), 'where' (e.g. 'where does it live?') and 'who' (e.g. 'who is running?') questions.

4) Pragmatics (Social Language)

- Difficulty initiating/holding a short conversation with peers and adults.
- □ Uses language for a restricted range of purposes. For example, may not ask questions or make comments (Please request further information from parents / caregivers regarding student's ability to use language at home and other settings).

5) Stuttering

□ Stuttering observed or reported by carer e.g. repetitions (e.g. 'mu, mu, mummy'), prolongations (e.g. 'Mmmmmummy') and/or blocks (e.g. '____ I want to go').

6) Voice

Voice sounds significantly different to peers, e.g. hoarse/husky voice. Please recommend that the child sees the GP for an ENT (Ear, Nose and Throat) referral in response to concerns about voice.

Name:
Agency/School:
Agency/School address:
Agency/School phone number:
Email:
Please return this checklist and CDS referral form to childdevelopmentservice@health.wa.gov.au
This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability. This publication is provided for general education and information purposes. Contact a qualified healthcare professional for any medical advice needed.