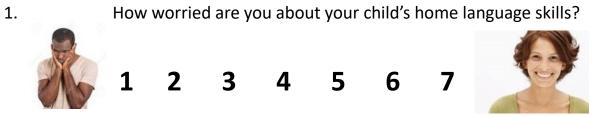


Here are some good questions to ask parents/carers about their child's speech and language development in their home language. Use these questions to have a conversation about the child's home language and exposure to English.



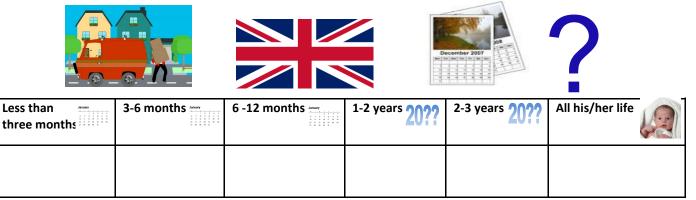
Very worried

Not worried at all

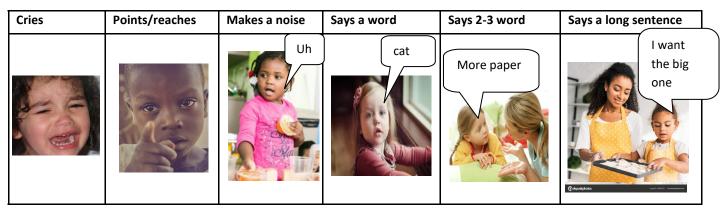
2. What age did your child say their first word (in any language)?

Under a year	About 12 months	12-18 months	18months-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years
- Alexandre					

3. How long have you lived in the United Kingdom?



4. How does your child tell you what he/she wants? (please circle)



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5. Does your child find it difficult to learn or remember words in your home language?

Yes	\checkmark	No	х	Sometimes

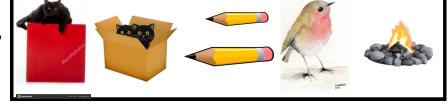




6. What is your child able to understand and use in their *home* language? Do they:

Understand a sentence with 2 instructions? (e.g. put on your jumper and get your bag)	Tell you what things are for (e.g. what do you smell with?)	Tell you what hap- pened at school? Do they use words to tell you it's in the past?	Pretend to be someone else (e.g. a superhero, a shop keeper)?	Sing a song?

- 7. In your *home* language, can your child understand:
- Which one is on? in?
- Which one is long? Short?
- Which one burns? Flies?



8. How often do you understand what your child says when they use their *home* language (e.g. speech sounds)?

Never Sometimes

Half of the time

Most of the time

All



9. Does your child copy what you say (like an echo)?



[Yes	K	No	Х	Sometimes



10. Do you have any other concerns about your child? (e.g. play, listening skills, social skills?







Yes 🗹

Х

Guidance for practitioners

- The aim of this form is to help you to identify whether a bilingual child is presenting with delayed language development in their home language.
- You may find it useful to use this form if you have used the WellComm screen with a bilingual child and they have scored 'red' on their age appropriate section.
- In order to identify whether a child has speech, language or communication needs we need to think about their language skills in all the languages that they are exposed to.
- If a child has a delay or difficulties on in all the languages they are exposed to, a referral to speech and language therapy may be indicated.

Refer a bilingual child to speech and language therapy if:

- \Rightarrow The parent/carer is concerned about the child's development of home language
- The child was late to develop first words in home language (late = over 18 months, also see 'Guidelines for referral to speech and language therapy: Early Language and Communication' leaflet)
- \Rightarrow Parents report the child is using mostly gestures or 1-2 word phrases to ask for what they want.
- \Rightarrow The child regularly copies or echoes language in a unusual way
- ⇒ Parents are struggling to understand their child's speech in the home language half the time or more.
- \Rightarrow They find it difficult to learn or remember words in their home language
- ⇒ Despite exposure to English for 6 months, they are making slow progress with language development
- \Rightarrow There are other developmental concerns e.g. delayed play, attention and listening, social skills

Do not refer a bilingual child to speech and language therapy if:

- You see evidence that their home language skills are age-appropriate
- The parents report age appropriate skills in home language and are not concerned (parents report the child can do most items in questions 6 and 7)
- The child has age appropriate attention and listening, play and social skills

If in doubt about whether to refer a bilingual child to speech and language therapy, speak to one of the Sure Start Speech and Language Therapists who will be able to give your more guidance!

Sure Start Speech and Language Therapy Team Wythenshawe Offices: 0161 946 9444 Mount Rd Children's Centre: 0161 219 2580 Woodville Children's Centre: 0161 740 7873