

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.



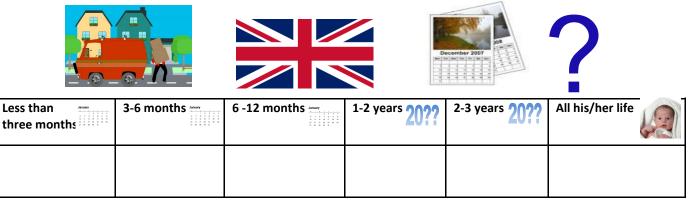
Very worried

Not worried at all

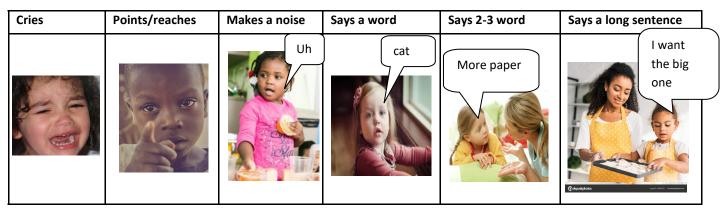
2. What age did your child say their first word (in any language)?

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

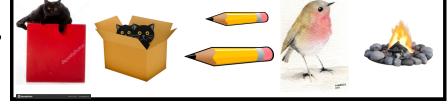




6. What is your child able to understand and use in their *home* language? Do they:

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 🗹

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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!

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