

Age of Child	Typical Language Development (Source: www.childdevelopmentinfo.com)
6 Months	Vocalizes with intonation (makes lots of different cooing and gooing sounds) Responds to name Responds to human voices without visual cues by turning head and eyes Responds appropriately to friendly and angry tones
12 Months	Uses one or more words with meaning (may be a fragment of a word) Understands simple instructions, especially if vocal or physical cues are given Imi4 Tc -0.092 n B1Tb eova wpat5.4 (Tc -0.0e)0.7 (en)-11.5 ()o14.7 ()-9.6 (r)o14.7 ()-9.6 (h r)0.6 (s)-.5 (e)1.6 (s

Age of Child	Typical Language Development (Continued)
60 Months	Can use many descriptive words spontaneously-both adjectives and adverbs Knows common opposites: big/little, hard/soft, heavy/light, etc. Has number concepts of 4 or more and can count ten objects Asks questions using who, what, when and why Speech is easily understood, in spite of some articulation problems Has all vowels (a, e, i, o and u) and the consonants, m,p,b,h,w,k,g,t,d,n,ng,y (yellow) Able to repeat sentences as long as nine words Able to define common objects in terms of use (hat, shoe, chair) Able to follow three commands given without interruptions Able to give name, age, birthday, sex and address Knows simple time concepts: eg. morning, afternoon, night, day, later, after, while, tomorrow, yesterday, today Uses fairly long sentences (6-8 words) Uses correct grammar and asks meaning to unfamiliar words

How Language and Speech Differ

(Source: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association)

Language is made up of socially shared rules that include the following:

What words mean (e.g., "star" can refer to a bright object in the night sky or a celebrity)

- How to make new words (e.g., friend, friendly, unfriendly)
- How to put words together (e.g., "Peg walked to the new store" rather than "Peg walk store new")