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INSTITUTION
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#### Abstract

 impared students with a criterion referenced record of the student's existing skilis: The record is intended to progress with the child through the elementary grades and to. be used for developing individual profiles and plans. The manual consists of forms with columns for recording the following information: objective and date to be achieved, present level and date, criterión, evaluation results, and materials/resources/comments. The following developmental skills are covered: gross motor, fine motor, penmanship; tactile functions, visual reception, visual awareness; visual memory, visual association, visual closure, sensory integration; visual perception, and thinking activities. Additional sections focus on auditory development, speech, language, and visual aspects of communićation. (CL)


[^0]Individual Student Record

Curriculum Planning Resource Mantual for Developmental Skills and Communication Skills 9

Hearing Impaired: Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Florida Department of Education
Revised Edition
(printed) September 1978
$\rightarrow 9$

Name

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The Curriculum Pranning Resource Manual was prepared by a committec composed of teachers of the hearing impairod: deaf and hard of hearing. For additional information; contact Gladys Crawford, Consultant; Programs for the Hearing Impaired, Bureau of Education for Excepeional Students, Division of Public Schools, Florida Department of Education.

Local agencies are encouraged to roproduce this document for their own use.

Additional copies may be obtained upon request from:
Clearinghouse/Information Center
Bureau of Education for Exceptional Students

- Florida Department of Education

Tallahassee, Florida 32304

The revised edition of this nannuat was prearered in response to suycgestions and recomenenations froon teachers of hearing inpaired, students in Florida's district prograns, The teachers expressed'a need for a a nore detailed speech section, a language section based on apple tree, and a reoording format that more closely followed the recuirenents of seep 6 -6-6.341 2 ( $(\mathrm{f})$, = Procedures for providing an individual educational plan:
Linda Levings, Curriculum Specialist, Hearing Inraireá, änd Marciä Hixgshins, Speech cliniciatro Duval county" Schools developed the spech section. Linda also developed the Language B section hased on Apple Iree. A subcomittee of the 1976 Curriculum Comittee' reviewed the entire manual giving special attention to Sppech and Language B. ndditions, deletions and changes were made by the comittee bassed on their individual classinotes from such mentors à Mary liew; S. R. Silveman; and Mary Numbers.
teecp appreciation is extended, to Linda Levingo and larciá lugghins for their excellent work; and, to Demac, Inc.; publishers of Apple Tree, for generouisly allowing the ise of their material.

This̄ revised edition, contains tro sections on language. Language A renains uncharsyed. Language $\bar{B}$ is especially for the prograns that use Apple Tree. The recording format for ayl sections except Language A has beenn changed. The ise of the new fomat is left to the discretion of teachers and supervising teachers.

Curricilim Subcomittee, Decenter 1977:
Fay Labelle clark, Brownard County Mary liopkins, Orange County Marcia Hugghins; Duval County
Linda Ievings; Duval County
Cathy O'Brien; Poilk County
Gladys Cravford; chaiman
Cons:itant for Heaxing Inpaired

The Curriculum Planning Resource Manual for Developmental Skills and Communcation Skills for Hearing Impaired Studentss is designed to provide teachērs of hēaring impairēd studēnts with a simple criterion referanced record of the student's existing skills. Recording space is provided in convenient chart form for each item and sub-item. The intent is that a manual will be provided for each student and that it will progress with him through the elementary grades; as he moves to another school or district; and; if he moves out of state. It lends itself to the development of individual student profiles and educational plan as required by state regulations and federal laws as well as to the teacher's planning of learning activities:

Cotums are provided for recording information.
1: Present Eevel offanctioning and bate:
she first step in preparing the student's individual ptan is to record and date his functioning level at the time the plan is to begin. Use the Rey below.

主. Objective and Date to be Achieved.
Check the skills the student is expected to achieve, Add date skill is expected to be achieved if this information is required as part of your IEP.
III. Criterion of Success.

List tie percentage of correct responses expected on criterion reference tests. (75\%, 17/24) These cãn be teāchèr mädē tēsts.
IV. Lévaluätion Rēsults̄ and Date.

The final step in the student's individual plan is to record and date his progress: Use the Key below.
V. Materials, Resources, and Comments

List media and materials which will be used. to teach skills.

REY:

| o'does hot have skill |
| :--- |
| = émérging skill |
| $\bar{X}=$ has met objective |
| NA= not applicable |

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NaME: $\qquad$

Birth Date: $\qquad$


ADDRESS: $\qquad$ TELEPHONE NO.

AUDOOGRMM

| Date | 125 | 250 | 500. | 1K | 2K | 4 K | 8K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Left Ear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right Ear |  |  |  |  |  | ، | . |

Date of entry into Program for Hearing Impaired:
Date of dismissal to: .
Resorrce Room: $\qquad$
Mainstreamed with itinerant-support services:


Full time mainstream $\qquad$ -

$\because$
Pareq-infant training proyrants should be desisined to guide and expand the parent's ability to use the infant's dajfy activities in developing natural language, speech, and axdition. Specific guidelines for developing parent-infant prograns may be found in $A$ Resoirce Manuat for the pevelopment and Evaluation of special Prograns for Exceptional Stidents, Voline II-D: Hearing Impired: Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing, Departinent of Edication; Tatiahassec; Florida.

Refer is the bibliogiaphiy at the end of this section for further resources.
A. PAREM INOLVEVEN!

1:0 Responsibility of Amplification
1.1 Demonstrates general kiouldedge of hearing aid functions and use
1.2 Sees that child wears hearimg aids full-tine
1.3 Checks each part of hearing aids daily
1.4 keeps child in proper-fitting ear molds
1.5 keeps hearing adds in prine working order
1.6 Has minimm of 1 audiological pvaluation per year

## 2:0 Commication sxills

2.1 Cets and maintains the child's attention during conmuication
2.1.1 Calis child's attention to variety of somids
2.1.2 Identifies soinds for ditlo
2.1.3 Cets dom on ciid'a's level, as. close to his ears as pos-
i sible
2.1.4 Uses natural facial and vocal expression
2:1.5 Tets the chitd activety participate in activities
2.1.6 taiks about what interests the child

### 2.2 Talks about the imediate enviroment

2:2:1 Fadiks about the covious |what the child is doing, hearing, secing, snelling or tasting)
2.2.2 Talks for the child sometires

2:2:3 Puts the dilit's feelings into words
2.3 Talks to a dild who does not yet have words
2.3.1 Names things
2.3.2 Uses short, simple senternces
2.3.3 Expands difld's single words into short sentences
2.3.4 Uses natural gestures
2.3.5 Telis; then shows the child what he is doing
2.3.6 Uses repetition

2:3:7 Gives the chitd a chance to show thàt he iñorerstando
2.4 whlps a child use his woice to make sords
2.4.1 Initatees the ctild's repeated novement and adds voie sounds to go along with the novernent:
2:4:2 Varies the somids miade to the dilld
2.4.3 Gives the crild a chance to use his voice
2.4.4 Initates the sounds the critd nikes
2.4.5 Exwards the child when he ises his vice
2.5 Tatks कhen a cuild begins to ise words
2.5.1 Revards the dild when hefatempts to say a word
2.5:2 repeates the dilid's word and pitis t bäd into à sentence
2.5.3 Expands the child's telegraphic spexch into a caplete sentefice
2.5.4 Expauds the child's vocabulary by adding new words
2:5:5 Provides correct patten when divid isses incorrect languiage of spoect
2.5.6 Lēts the child hear sentence foms
2:5:7 Expands cuila's thouxits by ading nee infomation when he expresses an idea
3.0 Denonstrates know tedege of nomal child gowth and develognent
3.1 Logs ctild's develocment
3.2 cappares child's development to nomative data
4.0 Demonstrates ability to report responses of chid (audit tory, language, motor and general behavior)
4.1 Makes oral reports of dilid's responses

17
4.2 Makes written report's of crild's responses
5.0 inclines child in aporopiate social actutites
6.0 Provides mporopriate behavior managenent for dijld
6.1 Isolates and identifies target behavior
6.2 Dencorstrates hrowiecige.Df à variety of ways to reinforce behavior
6.3 Denonstrates proficiency in timing of reinforconent schediule
6.4 observes and charts behavior
7.0 Actilety participates in edicationat process

7:1 Provides hane follow-through with school or thereyy activities

1
7.2 Demonstrates howlecge of child's edicational growth and needs

B, ACDITOYY DEVETOMNM (Nimbers do not relate to age levels)
1.0 ittitudes towards Amplification

### 1.1 Wears a finctioning hearing àid during his waking hours

- Handles amilification with care
1.3 puts on anplification with help
1.4 Tums on amplification
1.5 Inserts eamodis correctly

1.6 Selects the approp.iate setting
1.7 Puts on amplification without help


### 1.8 Cleans ear molds

1.9 Infoms others when anplification is not working
1.10 Assumes responsibility for care of hearing aid
2.0 Attitudes towards Listening

2:1 Shows interest upon hearing à stimulus
2.2 Volumtarily informs others when he hears samething .
2.3 Wilingly participates in listelling activities

### 3.0 Presenoe and Absenoe of Sound

3.1 Pesponds to preserice and absenoe of relevant enviramentall sounds withouit background noise
3.2 Responds to presence and absence of vocalized sounds without backgrond toise
3.3 Responds to presence and absence of relevant envicurnental sounds with backgound noise
3.4 Respands to presence and absence of vocalized sounds with background noise
3.5 Waits to respond to sound (knowing that an auditory stimiliss will be presented; the child will wait to respond until he hears the soumd)


### 4.0 Distane

4.1 Responds to wioe at distance of one foot
4.2 Pesponds to voice at distance of five feet
$4: 3$ Fesponds to wioe amphere in the roan
4.4 Spontaneously responds to voice outside of room
5.0 Lecalization

5:1 Attempts to tocate soumd source
5.2 Looks toward source of soumd
5.3 Metches somnd to souroe
6.0 Recognition
6.1 Indicates recogition of the neaning of enviromentai sound by reacting appopriately Exanples: mod on the door, car hom, telephone; don barking; fire atam; whistle
6.2 Indicates reoomition of the meaning of speech by reacting appropriately Examples: Responds to his name; noves to door When stimulis "tine to go" is given; looks for fanily menters when name is said.
7.0 Discriminates Non-直ingistic Infomation
7.1 Discrininates between hich and low soumds
7.2 Discriminates betrieen loud and soft sounds

7:3 Pesponds to musical chythms
7.4 Discrimunates among meaningriul environnental sounds


8:0 Discrimuration of Vocal Stimuli
8.1 Discriminates ancong male, feñale and citildran's voices
8.L.1 Disuriminates betreen high and Low voices
B.1:2 Discriminates betreen lood and soft voios

8:2 Discrininates voiœed infomation EXainlees: singing; taughing; huming; crying, coughing, sneezing, wistling

9:0 Discrisination of Kown Linguistic Infomation
9.1 Discriminates betrueen ore and two syllable words
9.2 Discrinuinates ancrig cor syliable words
9.3 Discriminates among myming words
9.4 Discriminates ancoig initit-syltabic woris
9.5 Discrininates arng multi-syidoic maming words
9.6 Discriminates anong phrases
9.7 Discrininates ancong senteñoes

10:0 Auditady Conprehersion and Menory
10.1 Indicates that he renembers a soind by reacting appropriately
Example: Upon hearing a krook at the door, the child answers it.

10:2 Rerembers singte woris and responds ppropriately Examples: The adutt says "Bye-Bye" and the child Waves, the adult says "Waitt" or "stōp" and the atild stops.

10.3 Indicates that he reneriters the sound by giving a vocal response (short-berm menory) Example: upon hearing a cow, the child will say "Moo".
10.4 Indicates that he recognizes the sound or remerbers the word(s) and gives a langiage response (lomgtem nemory)
Example: Upon hearing a cow; the child will say "Cow", or "That's a cow".
10.5 Applies previousiy leamed aditory stimuli in apporpriate situations Example: Phen asked, "Wat is your name?"; the ctild replies, "Mark".

10:6 Fills in missing part of faniliar auditory stimili by giving a language response Examples: "Hipty Dupty sat on a " (wali) "Thank you" " $\qquad$ " (you're welome):
10.7 Âtempte to identify ner sounds based an past experienpes
Example: fearing a loud notor outside, the cuild will nake suggestions as to what it might be.

10:8 Reineiters single words and says them Example: Then shom a picture of a oog; the child says "Doggie".
10.9 Responds appropriately to questions: What happened? What color? Who's that? etc. Example: The acultt says, "mo's that?" and the ctild says, "Baby".
10.10 Spontaneously asks a question Exampless: "Whäat happeriec?" "Whät's thät?"
10.11 Penembers and uses a tho-word phrase Example: "Cood noming ".

10.12 Peneribers and uses a three-word phrase Examplé: "I want more."
10.13 Renembers and ises a four-hord phrase Example: "It's not raining outside."
10.14 Rementibers and uses more than four words in a phirase or sentence
Example: "Wike is in the bathrom."
10.15 Responds to directions in the order given one direction:

Example: "Sit dom."
Tho or more dinections:
Exailicie.. "Give rie the shoe, and then the sock." "pleāse hang up your coat and one sit dow."

10:16 Wodifies the sequence of his previously incorrect language pattem and appropriate language upan request - NOF NECESSARTIY $\mathbb{N}$ THIS ORER
Hords with more than one syliable:
Example: The child says "banma" instead of "nabana".
Tho wards:
Exaple: The child says "brom dog" instead of "dog brom".
Thitee words:
Example: The chilid says "two little fish" instead of "two fitit Iittle":
A sentence:
Example: The child saijs "I want same nore" instead of "I want more same".
Experience stories:
Example: The ctild does not confuse the sequence of everts.
Thymes and scongs:
Example: The ctilld does not confiuse the orroer or leave out wrods.

10.17 Consistently puts the elements of a spoken language pattem into the proper sequance
10.18 Experiments with his voice in attenpting to match the vocal mojet

Pitch
Intensity
Accunt
Phythin
Intonation
Stress
10.19 lodifies the pitcit of his wioe ipon réquest
Example: When told that the pitch of his voice is too hight, the child will tower the pitch;
10.20 Modifies the intensity of his voice upon request
Exanple: When told that he is talking too Iowd; the child will sotien his voice.

10:21 Wodifies inconectly accented speech upon request Example: The child changes "HapPY Birthday" to "Happy BiRhiday".
10.22 Modifies the inythim of his speech yon request Example: When told that he is talking too fast; the child will slow down:
10.23 Consistently monitors his spach and language a

k+The following skilis are taken from leaming Acomplishment profile for Intants which is a contiation of nireteen developrental scates ard evaluative instruments: Ages listed represent expectations for nomal children. the hearing inpained ciild is expected to finction at age level in all perfomance areas, Language develonent will depend on age at which child received amplification and begen training.
C. LANGAGE - COENITIE AND RECEPTIVE

## t:0 Growth in conitive and reopetive tanguage

1.1 Quietens to soft tälking or singing
1.2 Quretens or startiles to somin of rattle or bell
1.3 Looks at person's face when spoken to
1.4 smiles when talked to
1.5 Looks for source of sound
1.6 Looks at face and ejes of person taiking ( to him
1.7 Ejes follow a brightly colored object or person

1:8 Looks longer at hiunan face thain an object
1.9 Sniles and vocalizes more to mother than others
1.10 Watches on hands at length

1:11 Keadcies for familiar persoris
1.i2 Looks at and reaches for toys
1.13 Watches bottle or food preparation with excitement
1.14 tooks more at surnondings in a new place
1.15 Mouths, bangs and shakes tors

1:16 Stares at strangers
L.i7 Looks back and forth fram one object to another



1.52 Follows simple commands "Give me the
1.53 Looks at picture book and tums pages
1.54 Points to eyes or nouth on request
1.55 Uses stidx to reach toy
1.56 Points to three body parts
1.57 Points to pictures in book ("find baili")
1.58 Foilows thiree directions with ball $=$
"show me, bring; roll"
1.59 Looks at and handles many objē̃ts in enviroment
1.60 Selects his toys or clothes from others
1.61 shows or gives "another" on request
1.62 points to objects similar to a familiar sample
1.63 Respands correctly to "Put in the च" "Puit:- on the
1:64 Joins in nursery mymes and sangs
1.65 Points out small details in pictures
1.66 Asks nane of objects, activities

1. 67 points to the bigger of two cojects when requested
1.68 Stares at or points to sexual differences




E. DEVEIOPMENAL SKILS
1.0 Gross Motor

1:1 Sisspended prone - head hands caiplètely
down
1.2 Prone $=$ head to one side, hips raised; knees drom ip
1.3 Pulled to sit - complete head:lag
1.4 Held standing, makes stepping movenents
t-5 Prone- tifts head and holds for 5 seconds
1.6 Prore - makes craviling novements
1.7 Tums head side to side

I:8 heitd sitting - head fnimaria, back rounded, head lifted briefly
1.9 Lifts head when held at shoulder
1.10 SStraightens leg when bottom of foot is pressed
1.11 Sipine - head to one side with same side am straight and leg bent, opposite side amm bent and leg straight
1.12 Thrusts atis and legs in play

1:13 Prone - ditin sanetines iffted off bed



1; 3 t Takes weight on feet briefty with underam suport
1.32 Prone - props on hands with ams straight
1.33 Lifts head from supine
1.34 No head wobble when body is swayed

1. 35 sits supported with badx straight
1.36 Grasps óbjects while sitting
1.37 Rolls fram proxe to supine
1.38 Follis from supine to prone
1.39 Prone - pusthes in on hands; chest and abcomen off mat
1.40 Sits supported in high chair
1.41 Bears alluost all weight in spported standing
1.42 Lifts legs hight - holds them out straight
1.43 Prone - bears weigit on one hand
1.44 Sits without sqport on floor

1,45 Bourioes when held standing
1:46 Pushes ip on hands and krees and rods

1. 47 Changes from prone to sitting and sitting to proxe

1.48 Biadances well when sitting; hands free
1.49 Crawis an betiy -ams used to puil body forward
1.50 Supine - iifts hips to make bride
1.51 Piulds self to stand -
1.52 Sits steadity on floor for 10 min.
1.53 Changes positions while seated, without falling
1.54 Pushes ip on hands and feet
1.55 stands holding on to furniture for 5 min.
1.56 Makes stepping novements
1.57 Lomers self to sitting bolding anto rail
1.58 crauls on hands and krees:

1:59 Puells self $\ddagger$ p to sitting position
${ }^{i}$ 1.60 stands with one hand held
1.6I sits dom from standing, without bolding à
1.62 side steps around furniture
1.63 Walke with ane or both hands held
1.64 Twists aroma to pidx पp object while sitting



1:84 Pushes and pulits jarge tyss, boxes.
1.85 Walks witt one foot ar walking boards
1.86 Cets damin from adult chair inaided
1.87 Steps 4 stairs with hand on rail
1.88 Walks dam stairs, one hand held

1:89 Jurps in place
1.90 Walks appoxinately on lire

1:91 Kicds large bati without falting
1.92 steps dom stairs holding raili, two feet on each step

1. 99 Rann with ease - stopoing, starting and aviding ostactles
1.94 Squates to resest and rises to feet
1.95 Walks on tiptces
1.96 Jupps with both feet
1.97 Walks iep and wom stairs altemating feet
1.98 Hops on one foot - 2 or nore hops

### 2.0. Fine Votor

2.1 Fisted hands rest near faxe :


## 2:2 Grasp reflex - clenches small object on contact

2.3 Holds rattle placed in hand
2.4 Holds hands together
2.5 Hands often open
2.6 Grasp reflex disappearing
2.7 Hotds rattie for 5-10 seconds before dropping it

2:8 Reaches towards objects; sametimes hits theem
2.9 Watches movement of ow hands
2.10 Grasps rattle held out to him
2.11 Reaches for objects with both hands; often minsses
2.12 No grasp reflex

2:13 Shakes rattle for several seconds
2.14 Puils at clothes
2.15 Hands are usually open

2:16 Shakes and plays with rattle for several minutes
2.17 opens hands; plays with fingers, puts hand in mouth

2:18 Recovers rattle dropped an chest
2.19 Holds doll-sized ojjects

2.20 Picks up cibe
2.21 Bangs object in play
2.22 Plays with toes
2.23 Puts objects in mouth
2.24 Reaches for toy with one hand -good aim
2.25 Transfers cube from hand to hand

2:26 Holds feeding bottle
2.27 Grasps feet
2.28 Gresps cube with Eingers against palm
2.29 Picks up block that has been dropped
2.30 Rakes iq raisins with fingers against palm
2.31 Lifts cup by handle
2.32 Grasps cube with thumb and fingers
2.33 Holds and eats biscuit
2.34 Holds one cube and takes another
2.35 Puils string to get toy
2.36 Plays with paper when it is offered
2.37 Fuills out large peg
2.38 Shakes bell



2:58 puts three or more cubes in cup 2.59 Marks with pencil

2,60 Mouthing of objects nearly stopped
2.61 Imitates scribbling with pencil
$2: 62$ Kolls a ball to aduit
2.63 Renoves and repiaces a romd doject in fontiboard
2.64 Holds three blocks - one in one hand; two in the other
2.65 puts in and takes blocks out of box
2.66 Picks up and holds tio small dojects in one hand

2;67 Builds tower of 2 or 3 one inch cubes
$2.6 \overline{8}$ Scribbles spontaneously with pencil ;
2,69 Places square shape in fomboard
2.70 Places loose fitting lid an box
2.71 Builds tower of 3 or 4 cubes
2.72 Fitts and damps containers
2.73 Throws snall ruber ball
2.74 Tums pages of book 2 or 3 at a tine
2.75 Uses one hand more than the other
2.76 Places 6 round pegs in holes
2.71 Draws vertical line after đenorstration
2.78 Places a triangle, circle, and square correctly in foriboard
2.79 Makes circular scribble after demonstration

2:80 Builds tower of $5-6$ cubes
2.81 Folds paper onoe imitatively

2;82 Tums pages of book singly
2.83 Builds tower of 6 to 7 cubes
2.84 Unscrewns lids
2.85 Corsistently uses same hand for fine motor tajsks.

2:86 Turns door handles
2.87 Rolls, poinds; squeezes; pulls playdoush

2:88 Fills and durps containers with sand
2.89 Takes apart and puts together 5 pieoe stacking cups or rings
2.90 Initates vertical, circular and horizontal lines
2.91 Makes trän:of cubes after demonstration
2.92 Manipulates egg beater after demonstration
2.93 Draws strokes; dots, circutar shapes


:10 Finger feeds dry cereal; bits of meat and vegetalles
.ii Holds, bītes and chews biscuit
.12 Feeds self with fingers and spoan $=$ many spills
.13 Takes off hat, shoes
.14 Holds cup and drinks with some spix-士ing
.17 Sits still during dressing, holds out' arm or foot

Sits on small chair for short periods Watches others and copies same actions

Manages cup alone with little spilling Clímbs stairs on hands and knees Shows wet or soiled pants Uses spoon with iittie spiling

Chews most foods well
puilis off socks
Walks up stairs one hand held places only edibles in mouth

3.28 Moves about house without adults
3.29 Creeps backward downstairs
3.30 Replaces sone objects where they belong
3.31 Takes off clothes with help on buttons
3.32 Puts shoes on part way
3.33 squats, holds self; or verbalizes toilet neens

3: 34 Cets onto and down from adult chair uraided
3.35 Steps upstairs with hand on rail
3.36 Picks up toys and puts them away on request
3.37 Steps downstairs; one hand held
3. $3 \overline{8}$ Uses toilet when taken by aduit
3.39 Puits on and takes off shoes; socks; coat, hat
3.40, Pulls off and on boxer pants or shortsmay be backwards

3:41 Steps downstairs, one hand on rail
3.42 Goes to toilet alone
3.43 washes and drys hands with sane help
3.44 Unzips zippers
3.45 Spoon feeds without spilling

4.11 Vocalizes, smiles and reaches for
fanutiar persons more than strangers
4.12 smiles, vocalizes and pats mirror image
4.13 Laughs at pat-a-cake and peek-a-boo games

4:14 Responds to name with head turn; eye contact, smile
4.15 withdraws when stranger approaches
4.16 Calls when familiar person disappears
4.17 Waves to "bye-bye" and claps to "pat-a. uake"
4.18 Stops activity when told "no"
4.19 Repeats perfomance laughed at

4:20 Hugs; pats familiar person
4.21 Follows if left alone by adult

4:22 Gives or shörs toys to aduilts
4.23 Pulls on and vocalizes to familiar persons
4.24 Laughs when chased, or foumd hiding

4:25 Points and vocalizes to indicate wants
4.26 Follows simple commands - ome, show me, look
4.27 watches others and coples some actions

4:28 Looks for adults when left alone


1.46 Feeds dolls, drives cars in makebelieve play:
1:47 Watches other children ate play " joins in occasionally
1.48 Requests activities; toys; and clothing that he has had previousty
1.49 sits quietly with adluit reading simple picture book
1.50 Names or prin to self in photograph
1.51 Answhrs á e ectly to "Āre you ä boy or 7. ri?"


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II. DEEEOPMENAL SKHIS

- i

Each of the following areas contains a sequential develoment of skills. The areas should be developed concurrently in kepping, with: normal stages of development.

Gross Motor
Fine chtor
Permaiship
Tactile punctions
Visial Reception
Sensory Integration - Visual Motor
Non-verhat Cognitive - Visuat Properties (parception)
Non-Verbal Connitive - Thinking Activities

Diagrostic and prescriptive techniques aid in an on-going Developmetal Skills progran. Assessment tools which nay be usefil for aporopriate programing includē:

Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities:
University of Illinois Press
Frostig Test of visual Perception
Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc.
Visual Motor Integration Test Follett Edicational Corporation

Weschler Intelligence Scale for chiddren (WISC) The Psychological conporation: :

Hiskey - Nebraska qest of teaming Aptiture University of Nebraska

Leiter Intemational scale Whestem Psycbological Services

The material in the following section is based on suggestions from:
A Systans Apporach to Individualizing Instruction for Young Deaf Children - Callier Center for Comunication Disorders
Curriculum Guide for Hearing Inpaired Children, Infancy and Early Yeare - Notor and Social - Botional Developnent - Marin County
Schools

## A. GROSS MOOR

1.0 Body Management and Locomotor Skills
[1.1 Stands with feet shoulder width apart

1.3 Is able to walk rhythmically at an even pace
1.4 Walks bad ward

1-2 Years

2-3 Years $\qquad$
1.5 Walks 10 feet pulling a rolling toy
2.1 Bolls over completely, either direction, hands over head
2.2 Is able to walk at least three yards on tiptoe with ease
2.3 Rims smotiliy; with acceleration and decoderaction, can make sharp tums

2:4 Jumps down off low object with both feet together
-2.5 Jumps in place with both feet together
3.1 Walks 10 feet carrying object that obstructs vies of floor

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 making gross am movenents in tracing aromd the template. (templates or fagms may include jar lids, puzzle pieces from form boards; blooks,_saumers, cardboard shapes, étc.! He shoutd be abite to duange hands and directiry:
a. circle
c. triangle
$\bar{e}$. diamond
b. square d. rectangle
5.5 used the template to complete'a single revolution then renoves template and traces over the stiape "te has dram staying on the line: He should be able to change hands and direction.
a. circle c. triangle
è. diamond
b. squiare d. rectangle
$\overline{5} . \overline{6}$ useg the texplate to complete a a single revolution; then remores the template and observes the shape. po then erases the shape and duplicates it. $\sqrt{4}$ sould be able to change hands and direction
a. circle c: triangle
e. diamond
b. square \& rectangle
5.7 Civen a smi gecretric shape; makes a large duplicatian se se stimulus
a. circle : tiangle
è. diamond
h. squar: d. retangle
5.8 On ultined payer and using a large bladx crayon or large soft lead pencilt, copies figures in- volving vhe varic's stroked of writing. The pencil shide be held losely and correctly and the paper placed straight on the table.
a. ©opletes ab. act design
b. copies figurs
5.9 Traces first name

5.10 prints sone letters, sometimes with reversales
5.11 Uses pencil with compant hand, there fingers near tip
5.12 on lined paper (with a base tine; top tine and dotted guide line), copies vertical strokes, slanted strokes and horizontal strokes, always beginning at the top or at the left.

Basic S̄trokes:

a. puil

c. slant to right
d. siant to left
5.13 on lined paper (with base line, top line and dotted guide linel, opies circles and curves using strokes demonstrated by teacher

b. circle
-

$Y_{3}$


d. push curve
$i$
©C. PENMNSHIP
1:0 Capital Letters - On lined paper; copies capital letters presented in sequence using the cortect strake direction
1.1 Pull push - EFLHIT.
I. 2 Right or teft slant - VWX
1.3 Slant push $-\bar{A}$
1.4 Push stant push - 2
1.5 Pull slant - NMK

1:6 Slant puti $-\bar{y}$
1.7 circle - 0006
1.8 Corpoind cuive - 5
$1.9^{\circ}$ Pull push curve - DPBR ${ }^{\text {a }}$
1.10 Pull curve 4 U'J

2:0 Smail letters - on lined paper, opies smail letters ising orrect strokes
3.0 Nimerals: on ined paper, copies the numerals $0-9$ using the"correct strokes
4.0 Whords - on lined parer, copies words isisig correct spacing between the letters withinieach word
5.0 Sentences - on lined paper, covies sentenoes frian the overnead or hoard using correct letter formation and spacing

1.2 Identifies a faniliar doject that he can feel but canpot see
1.3 Matcies a faniliar poject observed only tactually with its representation in a color photograph' and/or in a bladk and white photograph
1.4 Matches a color photograph or a black and white photexreaph with an object which he selects tactiaally from a group of objects
2.0 Tactile Classification of Properties - Given materials, ises tactile infomation to classity dbjects according to specific properties of hard; soft, rouch, snooth; or cmbinations of these properties
2. 7 Separates unseen itens invo the categories of hard or soft by tactite observation only
2.2 Selects by feel only, another object from a

- collection of objects that have the same textire as the stimitus (harid; soft; ruigh or smooth)
2.3 Matctes a tactually perceived object with a visually coserved object of identical texture from a collection of visually observed objects of different textures
 object witi an object of identical texture from a collection of urseen कjects of different textures that are observed tactually only
2.5 Tractuatiy select's à texiture fioct Jike à given texture
2.6 Selects tactuadly and visually a given texture from a collection of different textures
 -
2.7 Matches an object that has andiven texture - with an object that has a simlar texture
2.8 Locates tactially he one ofject in a collection of objectst whose textire is different fran the others in the collection
2.9 Selects visually a material with a texture different from the other materials in a collection
3.0 Tactile Classification by shape - civen the rateriats; uses tactile infomation to classify Wjects acoording to helr shape
3.1 Grops familiar two-dinensional shapes into ' simitar shapes (sort paper circles; squares; triangles)
3.2 Group familiar two-dinentional shapes of varying size acoording to generat shape
3.3 Matches an unseen three-dimensional shape to a similar shape from a visually coserved group of shiapes
3.4 Matches a visually coserved familiar threedinensional shape with one of a group of shapes he observes tactually
3.5 selects att the ojects that have a specific shape among a given collection of various three-dimensional shapes
3.6 Matchies a three-dineristonat "oject with a clor photograph of it and a black and white photograph of it
3.7 Matcies a coloor photocograch and/or à black and white photograph of a familiar three-dimensional shape with the actual shape
4.0 Tactile Classification by Size and Weight - Given the materials, uses tactile -infomation to classify co Jects according to size and/or weight

$$
!5 t
$$

4.1 Selects in a given group of visible, similar two-dinersional objects, the large (er, est). or snall (er; est) where the difference is in heilgit; width andoror weight.
4.2 Artaiges a group of visible, sininiar tiodinensional objects acoorting to size when the height dinension us varied Ttaller, shorter -- tallest; shortest
4.3 Sorts tactually the largest er snallest doject in a group of unseen three-dirineniomal dojerts
4.4 Soits a collection of cojects into tio groups according to the classification of large and srall djects visrally
4.5 Sorts a collection of djects into tio groups - acoording to the classification of targe and snadt djects taciuxdy
4.6 Selects the longer or shorter of tuo sinilar objects using fatiliar cojects; using twodiniensicional stapees ritith tactual and visisial infomation, using two-ditiresional shapes and only tactile infomation
4.7 Given the materials, the cild will capara the weights of ajjects and select the light or heay cres
4.7.1 visisaly ond tactualy with 2 objects

- 4.7.2 Tactually with 2 bojectes.

4:7.3 Visiailly and tactually $\overline{\text { int ith mine }}$ than 2 कjects
4. 1,4 matually with rope than 2 djects

4;7:5 crow urisen djeets into the classification of heady and ligit

## E. VISLAL RECPYTION

1.0 Identification - Identifies from among a given set of objects the one that matches
1.1 When presented an object of a certain color, the child ddentifies the same from among a given set of 3 abjects
1.2 Then presented an doject of a certain shape, the child identifies the'same from anong a glven set of 3 objects
1.3 When presented an object of a particular size; the chind identifies the same fram anong-a given set of three
1.4 When presented an object in a particular position, the child identifies the same from anong a given set of three
2.0 Discrimination - Discriminates fram anmg a given set of objects the one differing in olor, shape, size or position
2.1 Discriminates anom a set of three đjects; one differing in color
2.2 Dscrininates anong a set of three objects; one differing in shape
2.3 Discrininates anong a set of three dojects; कre differing in size
2.4 Discriminates anomg a set of three cojects; one differing in position
3.0 Likemess/pifference - Identifies fron ancong a set of pictures of dbjects or meaningless forms the one differing in color, Size or shape
3.1 Identifies picture of dject which differs in color
3.2 Identifies picture of कject which differs in shape
3.3 Identifies picture of object which differs in size

3: 4 Identifies picture of oject meaningfil or abstract) which differs in category
3.5 Identifies picture of object (meaningful or abstract) which differs in position
4.0 Discrimination/Print-Iantifies from among a set of three to five letters; letter combinations, örnorts; the one that is different
4.1 Identifies letter which is dissimilar in configuration (SSIS)
4.2 Identifies letter combination which is different
4.3 Identifies word which is different
4.4 Identifies letter conbination which has a different juitial letter(s)

4:5 Identifies word which has, a different initial Ietter (s)
4.6 Identifies letter combination which has a different final letter(s)
4.7 Identifies word which has a different final letter(s)
4.8 Identifies word which differs intemally
F. VISUME AMRRENSS
1.0 Locates a given item from a group of dissimilar itens
1.1 Locates a given item in a box of objects
1.2 Locates à given item in à picture
1.3 Locates a given iten in a natural setting
1.4 Locates a given item when canouflaged
1.j Locites à given iteen from á field of similar itens

2:0 Completees a picture when a part is missing
2.1 Conpietes a picture when a part of a single item is missing
G. VISLAL MENON Munters do not relate to agest
1.0 Duplicates a sequence of two to six cajects, pictures or nurbers after being shom the se(prenoe for a few seconds

2:0' Diplicictes a sequience of tio to six rionsense designs after being shom the secuence for a fen seconds
3.0 Duplicates a complicated desion after being shom the desion for a few seands

### 4.0 After being shom à stimilis of ane or tivo symbols for a feer seconds, the child will $10-$ cate the dentical stimulus from four to six cholos

H. VISLUH ASSOCIATION
1.0 Selects the pictime (s) identical to the stimilus fran a set of four pictures of real objectis or abstract foris mich differ because of color, size, shape or canisinatiln of the three
1.1 Identifies meaningful picture which differs in 0 olor
: 1.2 Identifies meaningful picture which differs, in shape
1.3 Identifies meaningful picture which differs in size
1.4 Identifies meaningful/abstract picture which differs in position
1.5 Identifies meaningful picture which differs in any armination of the above
1.6 Identifies abstract picture which differs in any combination of the above
2.0 Soits a group of objects or pictures into meaningful categories
2.1 Sorts by color
2.2 Sorts by shape
2.3 Sorts by size
2.4 Sorts by texture
$2.5^{\text {m" Sorts }}$ by category
Example: fumiture, toys, etc.
3.0 Matches given pictures to corresponding outlines or silhouetter
3.1 Matches colored picture to identical outlire
3.2 Matches colored picture to silhovette
3.3 Matches picture to outline or silhovette which differs in size from stimulus
3.4 Matches picture to outline or silhovette which differs in position or direction from stimulus

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1:
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## p <br> 56

### 4.0 Chooses a picture which most likely would be

 associated with the stimulus picture4.1 Associates pictures of animal babies with mothers
4.2 Associates part of the whole
4.3 Associates related pairs

### 4.4 Associates opposites

4.5 Associates cause-effect relationship

### 5.0 Duplicates and/or continuesta given pattem of

 a seguence of geanetric shapes6.0 Arranges two to six pictures of dovious sequence in correct order from left to right or top to bottom
6.1 Arranges two pictures in sequance
6.2 Arranges'three to four pictures in sequence
6.3 Arranges five to six pictures in sequence
6.4 Arranges seven to eight pictures in seguence
6.5 Arranges nine to tan pictures in sequence
7.0 Iocates a letter or word identical to a stimulus from three to five choices
7.1. Logaté à single letter which is contained in all of the choices
7.2 locates a single letter which may or may not be contained in all the choices
7.3 Locates a word in a sentence

8.0 Locates the appropriate print from a choipe of two to six words or phrases that label the picture stimilus
8.1 tocates print to print when the picture is labeled
8.2 Locates print to unlabeled picture (sinple print recall)
I. VISUL CTOSURE
1.0 foentifies a comesponding model from incoplete representations of faniliar ojects, pictires; outlines or silihouettes
2.0 Locatees hidden foms within a picture

3:0 Completes and/or Identifies inodiplete fomis; designs or pictires
3.1 completes a form with six to eight pieces
3.2 Completes a fom with nine pieces
3.3 completes a form with ten to eleven piecos
3.4 Conpletes a form with twelve to thirteen pieces
3.5 Conoletes a form with fourteen to sixiteen pieces
3.6 Completes a form with seventeen or more' pieces
3.7 Selects the part that corpletes a fom

3:8. Identifies a completed fom when given only a part
3.9 Selects the part that completes a form or completes it and identifies what it is

## J. SENSORY IMEGRATION

## Visual-Nbtor

1:0 Eye-Hand Coordination --Draws a ontinuous straight, curved or angled line between boumdaries, or from point to point without guide lines (in a left-to-right progression)
2.0. Figure Ground Discems tigmes wich intersect with other figures (without testing eyenotor corcinination) without making a major break or đeviation with more caplex ground
$j$.
3.0 Form Constancy - Classifies geonetric shapes in à variety of sizes, shadings, textures and positions in space discriminating them fiom similar geometric figmes (Using circles; squares; rectangles, ellipses and paralleloğrais)
$-$
position jn Space - Child-selects-are-of-a series which is reversed or motated in space using schenatic drawings of ommonfojects
5.0 Spatial Relationships - Analyzes sinple forms and patterns by copying lines and angles; using dots at guide points. All lines mist stop and start on the corresponding dot

## Sensory-Matoir

1.0 Body Spatial Organization - Given a denonstration, nitues body in an integrated way around and through objects in the spatial enviroment
1.1 Initates body positions in space
1.2 Imitates elementary finger plays and poems
1.3. Goes through maze an playground or in room without bunping any doject
2.0 Reaction Speed Dexterity - Given direction; responds efficiently to general directions or assignments

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2.1 Follows directions consisting of ome task; siuxt, as getting a a book

2:2 Follows directions consisting of two or nore tasks
2.3 Conpletes assigned work'praptly and accurqdely
3.0 spatial - Fom Manipulation - Manipulates given materials to duplicater a pattem card 3.1 puzidis and design blocker
3.2 Form boards

### 3.3 Form boxes

4.0 birectionality - Given directions, discriminätes right from left, 甲 from down, forward from - backward
4.1 Discriminates righ+ and left parts of his. own body
4.2 Discrininates right and left parts of ancther person's body
4.3 Moves body acoording to directions, i.e., fowarid and backiward
*The following sections correspond to the Project ITEE series: Perceptial Training and Mhinking Aetivities
K. VISIRI PERCEPMION (Nuinters do note relate to ages)

Non-vemal cognitive
1.0 Demonstrates skell of size discrimination
1.1 Sorts objects according to size

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nges objects accoording to size (large mall, small to large)
tes matctiing skills using pictures of cts,-form, word configurations, letwords which differ in color, size, shape iation of the three
nstrates perception beyond an identical

- Ir to a conceptual match (matches an
* e, banana and orange and excludes a
- r
nstrates abstraction by matching on the .s of shape alone i
ian
changes because of added featiures
rriminates amang pictures of objects forms because of the addition or anon of lines and patterns
criminates amṑ oonfigurations; letters words because of the addition or ami-
* of ines", patterns, or letters:
ates skill of matching when the altema-
ffer because of additions or amissions
i patterns or tetters
paœe
nates ampng picturnes of neal objects or ess form which difier because of: tersion (the one that is (upside down) ersals (facing the wrong way)
ations (twisted)


## Spatial Relationships

1.0 Discriminates aromg pictures of meaningful abjects or meaningless forms which appear to have different distances between itenis
2.0 Discriminates among pictures of meaningful $\alpha$ jects or meaningiess forms which appear to have different distances betmeen itens in the pir tiure and the viemer-

## Figure Gromad

1.0 Discriminates a specified item in the nidst of $\therefore$ ingelevant visuai materiat

Suppoenentary
t:0 Discriminates words or letters by focising attention on the composition and not the configuration alone (male; male, male; mole)
1.1 Chooses from set of four letters or words, three of wich are identical; the one that is different (Ietter and word duscrindination)
2.0 Selects, fram a series of four altematives, the anfiquration; word within onfifyuration, or word which is identical to the pronoting stimilis (word configuration and composition)
2.1 Selects fram a set of four atrematives; the letter or word which is identical to the prompting stimulus (letter and word discrimination
L. THMKING ACIVITISS Nunters do not relate to ages) Nan-verbal cosnitive
1.0-Demenstrates memxy':
1.1 Ranembers color

1.2 Penenbers beyond imediate recall (visual nemory)
1.3 Recognizes size relationships (sequencing by size)
1.4 Detemines and extends left to right pattern (pattem analysis)
1.5 Remenbers a set of items (mencry of sets)

1:6 Classifies items by shape ciassification by shape)
1.7 Determines what is wrong with a picture /uisual absurdities)

1:8 Renembers contents of a set (object menory)

### 2.0 Classifies pictures

2.1 Pređicts how a figure will appear after certain changes have been made (figural transfomations)
2.2 Remeibers beyond imediate recall (figural memory)
2.3 Completes a simple associative pair (pic ture associations)

2:4 Remenbers the position of itens (memory of positions)
2.5 Foresees the consequenoes of various choices (maze tracing)
2. $\overline{6}$ Deduces a teriporal sequence (picture sequencing)
3.0 Extends ability to predict how à figure will appear after certain changes have been made (object transfomations)
3.1 Extends ability to determine pattem analysis
3.2 Classifies pictures by a common quality (picture class)
3.3 Reconnizes a figural entity when presented with an incomplete item (visual closure)
3.4 Determines an analogous relationship among figures (geometric analogies)
3.5 Extends ability to remenber the contents of a set (visual memory)
3.6 Extends ability to deduce temporal sequences (picture sequencing)

4:0 Expands ability to classify various symbolic items of infomation (pietime classification)

4:1 Judges or anatyzes how a figure will appear after a rotation has been rade (shape rotation)
4.2 Recognizes figural relations between foms, according to color and shape (fom relations)
4.3 Extends ability to recognize commolements of pattem, number, structure of forms (form relationships)
4.4 Extends ability to discriminate acoording to relation and for actual relative size (size relationships)
4.5 Visualizes the ninberation concepts of 1-5 (number concepts)
4.6 Detemines what does not belong in'a set
4.7 Recognizes the relationship between a word and its configural form
5.0 Determines what is needed to complete a figure (visuai completion)

5:1 Reinembers isolated itenis of symbolic infoimation - letters or nuibers (memory of position)
5.2 Extends ability to recognize conceptual simr ilarities (conceptual memory)
5.3 Extends ability to judge from memory how a picture will appear after rotations (piciture rotations memory).
5.4 Finds nuterals hidden in à picture (calinouflaged nubers)

5:5 Extends ability to comptete associative pairs which includes whole and parts in the analogy fomat (wholes part analogies)
5.6 Extends ability to remenber a given figural object (figural memory)

5:0 Extends ability to evaluate the internai consistency of a picture (visual absurdities)
6.1 Supplies the missing items in a given familiar formil (picture campletion)
6.2 Extends ability to determine what does not belong in a related set
$\overline{6} . \overline{3}$ Recognizes the ormon element in two given sets
6.4 Remenbers the position of people, animals or things in a visual series
6.5 Coinprehends the relationship between forims (Puzzle completion)
6.6 Predicts the most logical outcome in à sequence of events when provided with a visual stimulus (implicatiors and deductions)
. 0 Demonstrates abjlity to make concrete and symblic associations
7.1 Associatēs a capital letter and its matching lower case letter
$\overline{7.2}$ Recognizes and rementers a previously observed figural pattem transfomed by color (figural pattem memory) 7
7.3 Extends ability to remember isolated itens of symbolic information - upper and lower case letters and numbers (remory of position)
7.4 Finds two attributes of a given item (picture classification by attributes)
7.5 Remenbers symbolic - figural infomation (signs memory)
7.6 Extends ability to classify itens
7.7 Recognizes the sequential order of lower case letters of the alphabet


Bibliography for Developnental Skills

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AUDITORY DEVEIOPMENI

Auditory developnent depends on consistent use of residual hearing through appropriate amplification. The teacher must Nor be limited by the audiogram but must consistentiy and persistentiy pursue an on-going program of auditory training regariless of the severity of the hearing loss. Auditory behavior is a preiinguistic activity that must be developed as early as possible ani that mist continue throughout the wearing inpaired individual's life.

Refer to the bibliography at the end of this section for resources:
A. AUDITORY DEVELOPMENT (Numbers do not relate to age levels)
1.0 Attitudes towands Amplification
1.1 Wears a functioning hearing aid during his waking hours

1:2 Handles anplification with care
1.3 puts on amplification with help
1.4 Tums on amplification
1.5 Insexts earmolds correctly
1.6 Selectes the appropriate setting

1:7 puts an anplification without help

1. 8 Cleans ear molds
1.9 Infoms others when amplification is not working
1.10 Assunes responsibility for care of hearing aid

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### 2.0 Attitudes towards Listening

2.1 Shows inter tty on hearing à stimulus

2:2 voluntarily infoins others when he hears scmething
2.3 Willingly participates in itistenting activities

### 3.0 Presence and Absence of Sound

3.1 Responds to presence and absence of relevant environmental sounds without background noise
3.2 Responds to presence and absence of vocalized sounds without background noise
3.3 Responds to presence and absence of relevant environmental samds with backgroind
$\therefore$ noise
3.7 Responds to presence and absence of vocalized sounds with background noise
3.5 Waits to respond to sound (knowing that an augitory stimulus will be presented, the child wilt wait to respond until he hears the soüñ)
4.0 Distance
4.1 Pesponds to woic at distance of one foot
4.2 Responds to voice at distance of five feet
4.3 Responds to voice anywhere in the room
4.4 spontaneousiy responds ta voice outside of roan

## 5:0 Localization

5.1. Attempts to locate sonnd source
5.2 Looks toward source of sound
5.3 Matches sound to source
6.0 Recogntiaia.
6.1 Indicates recognition of the meaning of environmental sound by reacting appropriately
Examples: knock on the door, car hom, telephone; dog barking; fire alarm; whistle
6.2 Indicates reagnition of the reaning of speect by reacting appropriately
Examples: Responds to his nane; moves to door whten stimulus "time to go" ìs given; looks for family menbers when name is said.

7:0 Discriminates Non-Ninguistic Infomation
7.1 Discriminates between high and low sounds
7.2 Discriminates between loud and soft sounds
7.3 Responds to nusical myythris
7.4 Discriminates among reaningfill enviranmental sounds

Discrimination of Vocal Stimili
8.1 Discriminates among male; female and children's voices
8.1.1 Discriminates between high and low voices
B.1.2 Discriminates between loud and soft voices

- .2 Discriminates voiod information Examples: singing, laughing, huming, crȳing, coughing, sneezing, whistling


### 9.0 Discrimination of Known Linguistic Infomation

9.1 Discriminates between one and two syllable words
9.2 Discriminates among one syllable words
9.3 Discriminates among rhyming words
9.4 Discriminates among multi-syllabic words

9:5 Díscriminates amộ milti-syllabic rhyming words

## 9:6 Discrininates among phrases

9.7 Discriminates among sentences

## 10:0 Auditory Comprehension and Memory

10.1 Indicates that he remembers a sound by reacting appropriately
Example: tyon hearing a knock at the door, the child answers it.
$10: 2$ Remeribers singlee wond and respands appropriately
Examples: The adult says "Bye-Bye" and the chijd waves; the adult says "Waite" or "Stoo" and the child stops.
10.3 Indicates that he remenbers the sound by giving a vocal response (short-tem memory) Example: Upon hearing a cow, the child will say "Moo". .
10.4 Indicates that he recognizes; the sound or remerbers the word(s) and gives a language response (Iang-temmenory) Exaiple: Upor hearing à cow, the diild will say "cow", or "That's à ow".

- spreviously leaned auditory stimulj uropriate situations
le: When asked, "What is your name?", * :iild replies; "Mark".
in missing part of familiar auditory ii by gituing a language response les: "Humpty Dumpty sat on a $i_{\text {; " "Thank You" " }}$ пе) .
pts to identify new sounds based an experiences
lé: Hearivig a loud motor outside; thild will make suggestions as to what ight be.
* abers single words and says them
* Wle: When shown a picture of a dog, child says "Doggie".
- nds oqpopriately to questions: what ned? What oolor? Who's that? etc. $\overline{\text { plej }}$ The aduit says; "Who's that?" and chilld says, "Babjy".
itaneousty asks a question
ples: "What happened?" "What's that?"
embers and uses a two-word phrase
"ple: "Cood noming;"
nhers and uses à three-word phrase ple: "I want more."
inmers and uses a four-word phrase
-ple: "It's not raining cutside."
enbers and uses more than four words a phrase or sentence ample; "Mike is in the bathroam."
10.15 Responds to directions in the order given one direction:

> Example: "Sit down."

Two or more directions?
Example: "Give me the shoe, and then the sook." "Pleäse hang up your coat and cane sit down."

Modifies the sequence of his previously incorrect language partern and apropriate language upan request - NOT NECESSARTIY IN THIS ORDER
Words with more than one syllable:
Example: The chila says "banana" instead of "nabana":
Two words:
Example: The child says "brow dog" instead of "dog brown".
Three words: -
Example: The child says "two little fish" instead of "two fish little".
A sentence:
Example: The child says; "I want some nore"; instead of "I want more same".
Experience stories:
Example: The child does not anfuse the sequence of events.
Phymes and songs:
Example: The child does not confuse the order or leave out words.
0.17 Consistently puts the elements of a spoken language pattem into the proper sequence
0.18 Experiments with his voio in attelpting to match the vocal model

Pitch
Intensity
Accent
Fhythm
Intonation
Stress
10.19 Nodifies the pitch of his voice upon request
Example: Then told that the pitch of his voio is too high, the child will lower the pitch:
10.20 Modifies the intensity of his voice upon request
Example: When told that he is talking too loud, the child will soiter his voice.
10.21 Modifies inoorrectly accented speech upon request
Example: The chitd changes "Happy Birthday" to "Hapyy BIRIHday".
10.22 Modifies the rhythm of his speech upon request
Example: When told that he is talking too fast, the child will slow down.

10:23 Consistently yonitors his speed and language


2. Curriculum Quide for Hearing Inpaired Chidren. Listaning Šills, Marin County Schools, Carte Madera, California. 1974
3. Meterials Paoket fot an Early Intervention Progran for Hearing Impaird Children. Clearinghouse/Drtomation Center, Bureau of Bucation for Exceptional Students, Taliahassee, Florida, 1974.
4. Pollack, Doreen. Educational Audiology for the Limited Hearing Infank: Charles C. Thonas Pubisting capany, Springfeld, Iilinois, 1977.
5. Sinders, Derej A: Aurat Relabititation, Prentice - Maili; Inc. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. igil.
6. S̄itrick, Valerie, Rushmer, Mancy, and Arpan, Robertā, Parent = Infant Cammication, Domac, Inc., Beavertion, Oregai. 1977.

## IV. Speecch

The overāll goāls of the speēch program shall bē: to prēservē the éccēptablē speech qualities already established; to identify additional problems in speech production which arise from tensions, voice changes or carelessness on the part of the child; to hēlp eāch child improvē specific factors rēlāting to s̄trēngth, resonance plācēment, inflection and articulation, to hēlp eäch child develop his ābility to comunicātē ēfeéctively his ideáaṣ, aattitudēs, and emotionṣ by whatēver appropriāte means; and, to dēvelop the child's power of speech so thät hē may derive emotional, social and intēllectuăl saatis̄action from cominicätion.

Northampton chart spellings are used throughout this section. International Phonētic ālphabēt symbols arē in brackēts̄.

Examplē: th $\equiv[\theta]$

| - 0 VOCALIZATION: CONTROLIED AND SPONTANEOUS | objective and Date to be achieved | Present Level and pate | Criterion | Evaluation Results | Materials/Resources/ Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.1 Vocalizes on ạt leasst 12 occasions during a a 3 minute period, if stimulāted by tēāchēr. | , |  | * | "; | - |
| 1.2 Usẹs voice to attract āttēntion. | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 Vocalizes on demand, either from question or imitation. | - |  | - |  |  |
| 1.4 Uses vocalization as a means of communication. |  | ' |  |  |  |
| $\text { ERIC : } 139$ | f |  |  |  | 76 |






| 3:0 Waues mid dipminus: |  |  | Criterion | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Evaluation } \\ & \text { Resuilts } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Miteridis/Resources/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $7$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.2 Sustains balry for 3 seconds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| ata loond level |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a nomal levit |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.3 Fereaty rate of 3 per seccond: ba(r) balr) ba(r) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3:1:4 Altemates at a rate of <br> 3 per second: <br> ba(r) bee ba (r) bee |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3:1:5 Dermonstrates control of duration, intensity and pitect; by sustaining bo- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 149 |
| ERIC - 148 |  | 0 |  |  | (81 |





3.3.5 Deronstrates control of









| 3:8 Produes be-[be] | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Objective } \\ \text { and Date to } \\ \text { be achieved } \end{array}$ | Present Level and Date | Criterion | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Evaluation } \\ \text { Resilts } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Materials/Resources/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,8i土 Produces brief be-: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.8.2 Sustains be- for 3 seonds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a toud lever |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a nomal level |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.8.3 Repeats àcurately, àt à rate of 3 per second: |  |  |  |  |  |
| be-be-be- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.84 Altematēes à à ratè of 3 per seocnd: |  |  |  |  |  |
| beboibeboi |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -176 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ERIC |  |  |  |  | 179 |





### 3.10 prodices bi- [bi]

3.10.1-Prodices brié bi-.
3.10 .2 Sustains bi- for 3 seconds:
at a loud level
at a nomal level
$\frac{\text { at a nomal devel }}{\frac{\text { at a whispered level }}{3: 10: 3}}$ a rate of 3 per secund:
bibibi-


| Objective ànd Dāte tô toè àchiēvēr | Present Lēvēl and Dātē | Criterion | Evaluation Rēsults | Materials/Resources/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ' |  |  |  |






| $\bar{V}$ |  | Objejective año Dàte to bēächiēve | Prēsē̈nt <br> Level and <br> Date | Criteprion |  | Materidils/Resoirces/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Denconstrates control of duration, intensity and pitch; by sustaining bu-: <br> for as long as possible | 1  <br>   <br>   <br>   <br>   |  | 亏 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
| $: \quad$ fran soft to toud |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | from high to ton |  |  |  | - |  |
| $\therefore$ from low to high .-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Repeats with control, over a range of 5 pitches | $\square$ |  |  | ' |  |
| $\Rightarrow$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { bui- } \\ \text { bui- }}}^{\text {bui- }^{\text {bui- }}}$ |  | - |  | " |  |
| 3:12:6 uses -ut to approximate words: Uses $u \rightarrow$ wor cup. |  |  |  | - 1 | $\prime$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $i$ |  |
| ERIC | $91$ | : |  |  |  | $19^{5}$ |






## 3:15 Produces bur [ba]

3.15:7 Produces brief bur.
3.15 .2 sustains bur for 3 seconds:

| a a loud level |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| at á normal level |  |  |  |  |
| at à whispered levēl |  | 1 |  | , |
|  |  | , |  |  |

3.15.3 Repeats âccuratēly, at a rate of 3 per second:

- burburbur
3.15.4, Alternates at a rate of 3 per second: burbai
201












$\cdots i$
?

$3$


| 1 | Objective <br> and Cate <br> and <br> beächieveed | Presesent <br> Level and <br> Dâté | Criterion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Evaluation } \\ & \text { Results } \end{aligned}$ | Materịlats/Resources/Cominents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4:4:3 Produces an initial w and wh in syllables: $\qquad$ <br> 10 | . | $\cdots$ |  |  | $i$ |
| who |  |  |  |  |  |
| woe |  | . |  |  |  |
| whoe |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\dagger$ | , |  |  |  |  |
| Repeats âccuratelly, ât à rate of 3 per second: $\qquad$ wownowion |  |  | : |  | - |
| Whosiocinio |  |  | - |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  |  |
| 4.4.4 Produces a medial w owo |  |  | \% |  | , |
| - wne- |  |  |  | , |  |
| ! | 5 |  |  | : |  |
| 4.4.5 Repeats accurately, at a rate of 3 per second: <br> wobeencobe |  |  |  |  | 235 |
| ERIC |  |  |  |  | - 122 |



| 4.5 Produces h. [h] | Objective and Bate to be achieved | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Presentel } \\ & \text { tevel and } \end{aligned}$ Bate | Priterion | Evaluation Results | Materials/Resources/Comiments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | + |  |  |  |
| 4.5:1 Produces an initial $h$ in syllables: <br> "hoo |  |  |  |  |  |
| hee |  |  |  |  |  |
| ho- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , |  |  |
| 4.5.2 Repeats accurately; at à raté of 3 per second: <br> hatrina(r)ha(r) |  |  | - |  | - |
| heeheence |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.5\% Repeats accurately, at a rate of 3 per second: Ochoo, ocono, ochoo $a(r)$ hee $a(r)$ hee |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | . |  |  |
| 0233 |  | - |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ERIC |  |  |  |  | - 239 |





|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { objectivive } \\ \text { and Date to } \\ \text { be achieved } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Present <br> Level and <br> Date | Criterion | Evaluation Results | Materials/Resources/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | . |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |
| veemeeveemee | - |  |  |  |  |
| thoomothotondo, |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 4.6.6 Repeats with control, over à range of 5 pitches |  |  |  | : |  |
|  | . |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| ERIC $24 \%$ |  |  |  | ' |  |

8

$\because \because$

is
$\frac{1}{5.1: 5 \text { Proauces: }}$
ta(i) at a toud tevet
at a whispered tevet
doo at a loud level

5.1.6 Repeats accurately, āltèmating stress pattems:
-atoo,-atoco -átoo,-áatoo


1340.


| 5.2.4 Repeats with control; over a range of 5 pitches |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Objective } \\ \text { and Bate tio } \\ \text { be achieved } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Present Level and Date | Critērion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Evaluation } \\ & \text { Resilts } \end{aligned}$ | Materia 1s/Resourcess/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | Ussēs final t and $\bar{d}$ to approximate wordās: =t (hot) |  |  |  |  | $35$ |
|  | -d (food) |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | \% |  |  |  | - |  |
| ERIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |












| 5; P Produes s and $2[8][8]$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Objective } \\ \text { and Date } \\ \text { be achieved } \end{array} \\ \text { be } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Present } \\ \text { Levelt and } \\ \text { Date } \end{array}$ | Criterion | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Evaluation } \\ \text { Results } \end{array}$ | Materials/Resources/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  | $\cdots$ |  | - |
| 5.7.1 Produces in isolation: $\begin{gathered} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{i}$ | ; | . | ! |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.7.2 Prodices a fine s and $z$ in syllables: oos | . |  |  |  | 1 |
| -az |  |  |  |  |  |
| -us |  |  |  |  |  |
| -ī |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  |  | : |  |
| 5.7.3 Repeats accurate $y$ y, at a rate of 3 per second: <br> - पsusus - |  | $\cdots$. |  | i. |  |
| : eexzeereer |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| ERIC |  |  |  |  | $283^{148}$ |


| 5.7.4 Suştāins à fināl sa and 2 for 3 seconds:- ussss |  | Objēective and Dāte to bē achiēved | Present Lēvel and Date | Critērion | Evaluaation Results | Materials/Resources/Cominents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | " |  | : | 7 |
|  | -osss |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | eezzz |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 5.7.5 Produces a mediai s and Z. <br> -asee |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |
|  | £zzee |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ozzee |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.7.6 Repeats accurately, alternating stress pattems:'asee "asee |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | eezéé eezée |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 281 |  |  |  |  | $; i$ |
|  |  | $\therefore$ |  |  | $\because$ | 149 |





|  | Objective and Dat té to be achieved | Present Levèel and Date | Criterion | Evãl luătion Rēsilit ts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.8.7 Produces syllables with $k$ and $g$ as follows: go.- at á lond leves | $\therefore$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ at a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| kee at a lond level |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered hevet |  |  | - |  |  |
| Repeats with control; over a rance of 5 pitches |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | \% | , |  |  |
| $5,8.8$ Ussēs k and g to approx mate words. k (kite) | : |  | $\square$ | ' |  |
| 9 (90) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 904 \\ \text { ERIC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\because \cdot$ | $29 \%$ $1.54$ |



5:9:4 Repeats with controt; over a range of 5 pitches:


| ; |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Presesent } \\ \text { tevel and } \\ \text { Bate } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Criterion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eyaluation } \\ & \text { Resolits } \end{aligned}$ | Miateridi jifesurres/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.10 Prodiues ng [㫙] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.10:1 Produces isclation. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5:10:2 Produces the following syltables: <br> -ong a(r)ng |  |  |  |  |  |
| mg |  |  |  | > |  |
| ang |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing |  |  |  |  | : |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.10.3 Fepeats aceruately; at a rate of 3 per seand: alymg alring alrln |  |  |  |  |  |
| $-\mathrm{mg}-\mathrm{mg}-\mathrm{mg}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| -irg-ing-ing |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5:10:4 Altemates syiliadies |  |  |  |  |  |
| 301 -ange-r-agke- |  |  |  |  |  |
| SW . ingoni-rughen |  |  |  |  |  |
| ERIC | $\cdots$ | 0 |  |  | $\square^{157}$ |









6.1 produces initial blends.
6.1.1 Produces briefly:
6.1.1.1 Produces:

6.1.1.2 Produces:

390 at a whispered devel
swai at a Loud level
at a whispered level










|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Objective } \\ \text { and Oate to } \\ \text { be achieveded } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Present Level and Date | Criterion | Evaluation Resiul tis | Materials/Resources/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.1.3.2 Produces: |  |  |  |  |  |
| bloo at a loud leves |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered leve |  |  |  |  |  |
| bre- at a lood tevel |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| floo at a loud level |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| free at a loud levet |  |  |  |  |  |
| at a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| kwour at a loud level |  |  |  |  |  |
| àt a whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| plā-ē àt a Loud level |  |  |  |  |  |
| ât à whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| prà (r) àt à Loud level |  |  |  |  |  |
| at à whispered level |  |  |  | - | --- |
| tweee at à ioud jevel |  |  |  |  |  |
| ata à whispered level |  |  |  |  |  |
| $E R I C^{3 L O}$ |  | 0 |  |  | $341 \bigcirc 177$ |




6.1.3.7 Repeats with control, ovèr a range of 8 senitonḕ:




|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Objeietive } \\ & \text { ajd date to } \\ & \text { be ach ioved } \end{aligned}$ | Present Date | Criterion | Evaluation Results | Materials/Resuures//Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. 4.5 Alternates the following syllables, ât a reasonable rate. <br> drawaroodrawdroc |  |  |  |  |  |
| q10wglooqlowg 100 |  |  |  |  | 。 |
| qreencegytence kri-e bi-e kri-e bi-e |  |  |  |  |  |
| shroomooshroomoo <br> treéfreetrelefree |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1.4.6 Repeats the following syliables; äter nating stress patterns drawpaw |  |  | . |  |  |
| drawpaw |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{1010-e ~} 110-\mathrm{e}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{910-e}+10-\mathrm{e}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { íd } \quad \text { grapar }$ |  |  |  |  | 357 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |










6.2.1.3 Repeats the follexing series
Y lablesi at a.ronablerate
oofs ${ }^{\text {brem }}$
$\frac{\text {-eim -elm-elm }}{\text {-uiñ -uin-uin }}$

| -uiz -uiz-ula | \% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| -enz -enz -enz |  |  |  |
| - 2 ngz -angz -angz |  |  |  |
| a-est a-estia a-est |  |  |  |




6.2.2 Producēs briéfly:










$6.2 .3: 3$ Repeats the following series of syllabblē̄ àt à reasonable rate:

## $a-e b 1, a-e b 1, a-e b 1$

- $\mathrm{ub} z_{-}-\mathrm{ub} z_{-}-\mathrm{ub} z$


-eks,-eks,-eks
-upl,-upl;-upl
$\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{psa}$ (r) ps a $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{ps}$
eeti,eeti, eeti
eetm;eetm; eetm

| eetn; retn;eetn |
| :---: |
| s;-ats;-ats |






|  | i. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Objective } \\ & \text { and Date to } \\ & \text { be achieved } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Present } \\ \text { Level and } \\ \text { Dite } \end{array}$ | Criterion | Evaluation Resuilts | - Materials/Resources/Coments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6: 2 \cdot 4: 3$ | Repeats the following series of syllables at a reasonable rate: eekt -okt eekt |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}0 & \\ \vdots & \\ \vdots & \\ \vdots\end{array}$ |
|  | -apt o-ept, -apt |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -igd -ogd - - igd |  |  |  |  | " . |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 6.2.4.4 | Alternated the following at a ;reasonable rate: <br> -aktur -aktur |  |  |  |  | w |
| $\square$ | -uptā(r) -uptà $(\mathrm{r})$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{\mathrm{a}}{\text { (r) gdou }} \mathrm{a}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{gdou}$ |  |  |  |  | - |
|  | -abdmee -adbinee |  |  |  |  | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | ' | 1 |
| ERIC | $414$ |  |  | : | : | $410$ <br> 214 |



7,2:5 Produces briefly:






## GONSOMANTS



## VOWELS

| $0^{1} 0$ | $0^{2} 0$ | 0 e | aw | -0- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

(r) u-e.
(i) ēw


$-\mathrm{e}$
ea
$=\mathrm{y}$
, ai $\quad e^{-2}{ }^{-}$
ay
$e=e$
$a(r) \quad-u-\quad u r$


N


KEY WORDS FOR VOWEL AND DIPHTHONG SOUNDS

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V. IAMCACE A

Emphasis in this section is given to language instructional guides prepared especially for the hearing impaired; Each program should a iso adapt material from the reading and language arts curriculum used by the school housing the program so that consistency is maintrained and nomalization is fostered. Teacher-made and commercial materials shall also be used to reinforce these skills, upper grade students should have their own texts.

Each program shall determine its soure-gude and ail teachers shall use the sane teminology for consistency throughout the program. This should be recorded in the information which is forwarded with the pupil's records at the tine of his transfer to another program.

The teacher shall ountantly review, teach, and re-tead any skills which appear to be weak. Vocabulary, phrases and clauses in basic sentence patters should be expanded through more mature subject ratter.

No teacher should feel compelled to follow the skills in the specific order given below. Frequently, several skills will be developed simultaneously.

A system of sentence patters should be designated and used consistently throughout the program. A detailed description of the following sentence patters is given in the material mentioned at the beginning of the Language Section.

```
Subject + verb
Example: the bell rang,
Subject + vent + adjective
Example: Tom is sick.
```

Subject + verb + adverb
Example: we walked slowly.
*

> ; Subject + verb + direct object

Example: Sandy ate tho apple:
Subject + ven + predicate nominative
Example: Chuck is the leader.
Subject + vest + direct object + indirect object
Example: Mother made a dress for me.
Subject + ped + indirect abject + direct abject
Example: Grandmother gave joy a ring.

The material in the following section is based an suggestions from:
The Language curricilien and Guide to the tangiage ourncullien - Rhode Island School for the Deaf
"The Language Continnom" a Systems Approach to Indivicualizing Instruction for the Deaf - Cailier center for Comamication Disorders
Aple tree by Dorothy Mocarr, et al
Language Currieulum, tevels I-III, Primary Departant by Anna Kessin, et à
A. PRESCHOL (3-5)
1.0 Reoomizes familiar names
1.1 Fecognizes his name
1.2 Reognizes his teacher's and classmates' nianes
1.3 Recognizes his parents' names ("Yomy", "Daddy")
1.4 Recogrizes other fanily nenbers' names

## 2:0 Comon noums used in daily tiving

2.1 Becognizes and uses commen nouns
2.2 Differentiates between - Whoio? What?
2.3 Answers appropriately the questions: Who is is??
2.4 Responds appropriately to direction: Show me the $\qquad$ ${ }^{-} \cdot$

### 3.0 Common vertis used in daily living

3.1 Responds to conmon verbs (look, sit down)
3.2 Answers appropriatèly the question: What is doing?

4:0 Comon adjectives ised in daily living
4.1 Recognizes comman adjectives
4.2 Demonstrates understanding of omman - qposites vocabulary (hot-cold; longshort; big-little; etc.)
4.3 answers appropriately the questions: How many? What color?
5.0 Constructs a two-element phrase; i.e., $N-V$, $\bar{V}-N ; \bar{A} \bar{d}-N ; N-A \overline{d j}$


### 6.0 Pronouns

6.1 Reocgnizes the pronouns: I, mi, me, mine and you

0
6:2 Uses the pronous: I; my; me; mine; and you appropriately
7.0 Recognizes and uses common expressions appropriately for the preschool level

Example: It's hot. Please. Stop that. Oh Boy! . Thank you. That's good.

### 8.0 Camon prepositions

8.1 Respands to oumon prepositional phrases when used in directions: in, on, under

8:2 Differentiates between the prepositions: in, on, under
Examples: Come with me. - Sit on the chair. - Put the candy in the dish.

### 8.3 Respands appopriately to the question:

 Where is (the) $\qquad$ ?9.0 Uses the following carriex phases in subj-$\mathrm{v}-\mathrm{\alpha} j$. pattem:
I see $\qquad$ - I like $\qquad$ - I feel $\qquad$ $\because$
I have $\qquad$ I want $\qquad$ I wear
I eat $\qquad$ .


1.0 Uses subject + verb + adjective sentena patiem Example: Marian is sick.
$\overline{7} \cdot 1$ Expands to campound adjectile
Example: The dog is wet and cold.

## 8:0 Uses sibject + verb + adveri

8.1 Uses a variety of adverbs

Examples: Sally fell outside (where).
My cat died yesterday (when).
He will walk quietly (how).
We went hare (where) yesterday (when):

### 9.0 Uses correct subject-ved agreement

Examples: I am $\qquad$ -: I have $\qquad$ He'is $\qquad$ . Tom has $\qquad$ - We are ing.

10:0 Uses singular and plurals (regular and a few camon irmegular)

Example: cars; cookies; flowers

## 11,0 Knows the alahabet

### 2.0 Uses past tense liegular and some common

 irregular)Example: like-liked, eat-ate

## 3:0 uses present progressive



### 14.0 Uses future tense

15.0 Uses subjective pronouns

16:0 Uses possessives
16.1 Uses possessives with isubject Example: My pencil broke. Ted's mother came.
$1 \overline{6} .2$ uses possessives with object Example: Tom took my candy.
16.3 Answers the quiestion: Wrose $\qquad$
17:0 uses compound subject
Example: Tōn and Bobby swam.
18.0 Is able to alphabetize a list of words by the first letter

Example: and, go, not, sīn
19.0 uses comporid predicate

Example: Gladys slipped and fell.
20.0 Uses negatives "no" and "not"

Example: Did John come today? No. Johrn did not came. Linda is not here.
*As soon as the child can write his first sentence he should be introdiced to capitalization and punctuation.

## 21:0 Classifies noūns às "whō" and "what"

### 22.0 Uses subject rep + direct object sentence

 patternExample: John is feeding the binds. Cathy fed the b:ris:
23.0 Is able to alphabetize a list of words by the second letter

Example: fär, fed, fine, für

## 24:0 Uses objective pronomls

Example: Mary hit me (him; her; them; us) I heard you:

## 25.0 Āsks questions:



## 26:0 Uses adjectives

26.1 Uses two or more adjectives in the correct order preoeding a now Example: sone yellow flowers. Three littin white kittens.

2
26.2 Classifies and uses appropriately; ad- . jectives according to number; color; size, quantity, shape, feelings, quality
i
26.3 Answers questions using adjectives". Example: How does feel? (soft) What shape is How does ? (square) How does __ smell?

### 7.0 Alp abetizes a list of words according to

 third IetterExample: spade, spear, spoke
27.1 Alphabetizes any given list of words

### 8.0 Uses partitives

Example: A box of $\qquad$ - A piece of $\qquad$ -

### 9.0 Uses contractions

Example: can not - can't

### 30.0 Uses prepositional phrases of where, when

Examile: John's cat clinbed up a tall tree. he are going to gym after linch.

## 31:0 Uses predicate nominative

31.1 Uses subject + verb + predicate nominative
Example: Iincoln was President.
31.2 answers and asks questions using predicate nominative
Example: Who is Mrs, Jones? Mrs. Jones is the librarian. Is John the leader today? Yes; Jotin is the leader today.
31.3 uses predicate nominative in negative selitence:
Example: She is not niy friend.

### 32.0 Uses indirect object

32.1 uses noun às indirect doject Example: Grandma gave Tomea watch. Daddy built a house for Teddy.
32.2 uses pronous as indirect object Example: His parents gave him a new car. He drew pictures for her.
32.3 Answers questions using indirect object Fxample: For mom did we draw pictures? he drew iss. More same pictures.

### 13.0 Uses act.ential phrases

## 235

33.1 Uses adveitial phirases telling where and when
Example; The boys played basebaji in the yard: The boys played basebatl fifter school.
33.2 Expands to canbining adverbial phrases Example: The boys played baseball in the yard after school.
33.3 uses adverbial phrases telting why and how
Example: Dad and I went to the store for groceries; cladys is going to Japan by plane, Jim lied the snake with a big stick.

## 34:0 Uses expletives and contractions

Example: There is a new boy in Room 3. There's money on the table.

## 35.0 tres "because" and "so" as conjunctions

Evample: John yelled. The birds flew away. The birds flew way because John yelled. Jotir yeilled sō the birds flew way.
36.0 Answers "why" questions

Example: Why did the birds fly away?
Because John yelled.
37.0 Understands use of quotation loordinate with reading skilis)
Example: Linda said, "My notner will ome tanorrow."

38:0
$\frac{\text { Uses infintitive as direct doject }}{\text { Examite: Father tikes to fish. }}$ Example: Father likes to fish.
39.0 Uses "and" to comnect independent clauses Example: Cindy dropped the cup and it broke. Nother baked a cake and we ate it.

40:0 Uses "but" to comnect independent clauses
 died. 可 played hard but we lost the gane.

41:0 Uses comparatives and superlatives
41.1 Uses regular form

Example: long, longer, longest

### 41.2 Uses irregular form <br> Example: nore, most

42.0 Uses auxiliayy and/or nodal verbs $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Example: } & \text { can; could } & \text { do; does; did } \\ & \text { may; might } \\ & \text { wili, woild } & \text { shall; will } \\ \text { is, are }\end{array}$
43.0 Uses the ved "to be" with past participles Example: Daddy's car is broken: The noney was stolen.
44.0 uses written expression with correct capitadization and punctuation:
44.1 For correspondence
44.2 For siniqle information fonts

## 44 4.3 For sinple paragraphs

### 45.0 Begins using dictionary

45:1 Applies alphabetizing skill in using dictionary
45.2 uses dictionary for spelijing
45.3 uses dictionary for syllabification
45.4 uses dictionary for detemining accent in proninciation
(Work in this area should be coordinated with speech, auditory and reading skills:)

## INERMEDIATE

The teadier shall constantly review, teach; and re-teach any skills whioh appear to be weak. Vocabulary, phrases; and clauses in basic sentenoe pattems should be expanged ttrow, more mature subject matter.

### 1.0 Infers the answer to "who"; "what"; or "where"

 questionsExample: John's vacation
found shetts in the swid: $1 \cdot+$ ar got a sintan. Tip barked at the wires. ather fished.
Where did John's family go a ication?
2.0 Applies rules for fonning plurals :

Example: boy - boys knife-knives
party - parties mouse - mica
3.0. Uses a variety of partitives

Example: toaf of bread, herd of deer
4.0 Classifies given vocabulary using standard gramatical teminology - noun; yerb; adjective; etc., rather than who, what, where
5.0 Describes the usage of nouns and pronolns in a sentence as subject; direct object; or indirect ojject
6.0 Differentiates between transitive and ineransitive verbs
Exaniple: Freddie is à dag. Freddie has a dog. We elected the president. Mr. Ford is the pres-* ident.

### 7.0 Detamines implied subject when past participle

 is used in passive voiceExample: The hurricane did much damage. All the trees were destroyed; What killed the trees?

## 8:0 Increases usage of linking (intransitive) verts

 Example: seens, become, means, likes
### 9.0 Demenstrates understanding of the concept of

 "particles"Exaluple: Guadys put or a funny hat: Gladys put a finny hat on.

10:0 Uses indefinite pronouns
Example: both of, all of, each of, somebody, anyone

H:0 uses adjective clauses introdured by "who" ara "that"
Example: cinda found the ear mold that Ted tost: The poitcemen caught the man who robbed the bank.
12.0 Answers questions using a rolative clause Example: Fitit book did youilike? I liked the pook that Grandne gave me.

13:0 Uses prepositional phrases in original composition (the nine most ammen prepouitions are: at, by, for, iram, in, of, on, to, with)

4:0 Sequences sentences in paragraphing and composition

5:0 Foltows correct letter fomat
6.0 Addresses envelgpe cormectly i

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17:0 Apolies rules of syntax, capitalization, puncEuation, paragraphing in original cmpositian

18:0 Uses imagination and creativity in compositions and onversation, including the use of simile, metaphor, etc.

## 19:0 Uses dictionary skills consistently as an ince-

 pendent stididy tectinique
## 20:0 Uses infinitives

20.1 Of purpose:

Example: Tonto used the knife to clean the skins: We put vigoro on our tamatoes to help thein grow.
20.2 In answering "why questions with an infinitive phrase:
Example: Why did Mr. J kill the der? To get food for his family.

### 20.3 After adjectives:

Example: Cynthia was happy to see Phil:

### 21.0 Uses prefixes and suffixes appropriately

22.0 Creates original sentenees using all the linguistic pattems in describing a pictiue, an action, an experience, or in answering questions

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## 23:0 Corrects own errors in syntax when teacher

 isses linquistic sjubol or "proof reader" marks in evaluating his written languageEach program should adopt a set of markings which all teachers will use in correcting student compositions. These shourd be developed with sturinits; recorded for reference on charts or a ditto for each student's notebook. This helps develop independence and self evaluation:.
24.0 Uses nouns and verbs with multiple :eanings or as iatiōis
Example: The top is too small for the jar.
They climbed to the top of the hill
The soda was topped with whipped cream.
Mother got good news from the doctor:
I don't 耳et it:
Get out:
I got him!
We got sick:
15.0 Changes adjectives to adverbs and uses them ap propriately in sentences
Example: Slow-slowly happy-happily
6.0 Asks and answers a variety of question foms requiring varying levels of linguistic competerioe

Examples:
Why ?
Adverbial phrase: for hinting Infinitive: to shoot game Clause: because he was afraid Where ? Adverb: outside Prepositional phrase: under the old house
$\overline{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{W}$ $\qquad$ Adverbial phirase: by savinig electricity Complete sentence: They collected soda cans. Prepositional phrdse: with a bake , sale
Whō $\qquad$ $?$

Proper name: Mr. Smith
Noun: Six pirates
Nown with modifier: the men from the ship
Clause: the man who dug the hole
When $\qquad$ ?

Adv.: Yesterday Prevositional phrase (adv.): when
What $\qquad$ ? Noum: the bus Noun phrase: the woman in the red hat
Clause: the vase that broke

### 27.0 Uses composition skills

## 27.1 outlining

27.2 Sumarizing
27.3 Selecting topic sentence

### 28.0 Applies composition gkills in the writing of:

book reports; thenes; letters, student newspaper articles; texim papers
29.0 Demonstrates a knowledge of prose styles, ap propriate incabilary and comect fom in writing
$2 \overline{9} .1$ simple dialogue for plays; skits; jokes; étc.
29.2 Minutes of a club meeting
29.3 Business letters

30:0 Denonstrates inderstanding of poetic styles and onstructions.
30.1 Writes simple verse Example: haiku, riyming couplets; etc.

## 31:0 Denonstrates skill in filling out foms

32.0 Demprstrates understanding of and uses current slang and idionatic expressions

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3. Mcarr, Dorothy, ee: al: Apple Tree: Domac Poblishers, Lake osweg, Onegon. 1972.
4. Phode Island School for the Deaf. The anguge curriculu and Guide to the tanguare Curricilum. Providence, Phoce Istand: 197t:

The frocial in this secticn is based on Apple Tree, Janis Caniglia; ēt,al.; Dormac Inc., Beaverton, Oregon 97005, $19^{7}:$. is, the intent of the program to present a sequential and spiraling method of teaching the basic structures $\sigma^{\circ}$ ungish Ianguage.
sections 5.1 through 5.15 are devoted to prerequisites of language teaching; $i_{i} e_{i}$, the development of meaningfiu vocabulary base. NLso included are four processes: substitution, controlled campositions, manipulation and stories.

Sections 5.16 through 5.25.6 are devoted to ten basic tanguage structures:
Although these guidelines are developed with reference to the Apple rree program; the skill statements are applicable to all language curricula.

Note: The nuimbers in parentheses at the end of skill's statements refer to pages in the Apple Tree Manual where teaching strategies can be found:

The following example may assist you in completing the language section:
5.16.1.2.
uses singuiar forms of verb Be (is) in sentences. The cup is blue.)

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AGO

PFEGQUSTIES OF INGUAE
Wre-school \& Kindergarten


Family members
5.1.4 $\ldots$

Classmates
5.1.5

Other school person:
5.1.6

Comunity helpers (nurse, policemian, ētc.)
5.1.7

Categoriges people (family; comunity workers, school $\left.{ }^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{ERIC}^{\mathrm{I}}\right)$
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Materials

Resources
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5.16 .7

Uses adjective to describe animals (25-26)
5.16:8

Uses adjectives in time phrases. (It's late.) (26)
5.16.9

Uses àdjectives in

- weather phrases . (it's rainy.)
5.16.10

Uses capital let letters with proper nouns: ,
5.16.11

Uses appropriate punctuation:
Periods
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Materials







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| 5:18.7:1 <br> Answers questions (53-54) <br> Who are they? <br> Who are we? |  |  | $1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | : |
| 5.18.8 <br> Uses Are transformation and negative responses (54) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| 5.18.9 <br> Contrasts the singular and plural $N_{1} \mp V_{\text {( }}$ (be) $\mp \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{j}}$ sentences and the :īare 'an' , 'is', and ERIC (53) |  |  | - | . | I |  |  | - | 1 |  | $487$ |  |  |



5.19.1
Uses the Model CN
5:19:1.1
Answers Who can ? questions using a variety of action veros (laugh, hop; cravi, Skiri ( 6 L 1$)$
'5.19.1.2
Uses positive and * negative forms when answering CN questions (61-62)
Can $N_{i}$ verb?
(yes; no) What can $\mathrm{N}_{1} \mathrm{do}$ ? (run, jump) Can it ? What can it do?
5.19:1.3
Uses negative transformation $\mathrm{o}^{1 \times-63)}$


Matēriäls

Resources

Coriments




5.20.1

Contrasts the same $\frac{N_{5} \text { and Where }}{\text { phrases }}$ with the present and past
5.20.1.1

Uses Where
Where is





Materials
resources

Cominents






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| 5.21.5.1 <br> Uses habitual present time phrases (121-125) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Materials Resources

Corments






5.23.4:1

Answers above questions using positive or negātive transformations (161-164)
5.23.5

Usese pocsessive NONS and PRewouns in the $N_{1}+V+N_{2}+$ Where (165)
Mary took a pencil fran John's desk. Mary took a book from his desk.
5.23.6

USes imperaitve senterpes in the $\mathrm{N}_{1}+$ $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{I}}+$ Where structure (165) (Put your coat in the locker).



Materials
Rē̄̄ürōs
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V. VISLAL ASPECCS OF COMNICATION

The teacher shatl incomprate the use of residuat hearing and speect in all general instrixition regardess of progian nethooblogy. The outlines for these skills are provided in sections III and IV.

Speechreading; a receptive mode; generaliy is not taugt in segyential steps as a separate skill with young children, but acoutpanies all daily activities, a bibliography on speccireading is inclided and these materialts inctude specific procedures;

A, STERCHEDDNG
See notes above and bibliography:
B. SIGING
1.0 Receives signs in a variety of envinneits (school, hane, other)

1:1 Deministrates miderstanding of a sigred single word
1.2 Responds appropriately to the signed word in a carieer phrase

1. 3 Responds to sinple signed cammands, directions; and questions
1.4 Follows general classicom instriction comrensurate with language level

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$i$

## 2:0 Expresses signs in variety of envionments

2.1 Imitates given sign
2.2 spontaneously ises appropriate single signs
2.3 Initates signs in a carrier phrase (More $\qquad$ please. I want $\qquad$ .)
2.4 Spontaneously uses signs. In carrier phrase
2.5 Initates sign in annected langiage
$2 . \overline{6}$ Spontaneously uses sidus in comected langrage
2.4 uses sigm in conversation appropriate to his language level
2.8 Incorporates all the paraneters of Total Commication (speech; speechreading; audition, signs, and fingerspelling)

## C. FINGESSELIANG

1.0 Receives fingerspelling in a variety of enviroments
1.1 Denorstrates mderstanding of fingerspelled single words

1. 2 Responds appropriately to fingerspelied word in a carrier phrase
2. 3 " Respends to fingerspelied camands; directions, and questions
1.4 Responds to fingerspelled instriction onmensurate with language letel

### 2.0 Expresses fingerspelling in a variety of envis

 ranientis2.1 Imitates fingerspelling of short words correctly forming letters commensurate with fine motor level
2.2 Fingerspells short words
2.3 Fingerspells words in connected language
2.4 Incorporates all the parameters of Totat Conmuication (speect, speectireading; audition, sign, and fingerspelling)


1. Babbini, Barbara. Manual Comunication: Fingerspeling and the Language of Sigm. Institute for Research on Exceptional Children University of Illinois.
2. Berg, $\bar{F}$, and Fletcher, S. the Hard of Hearim child. Gure and Stratton.
3. Brobeng, Bose. Over Fifty Nifties; Voita Bureau. Mashington, D.C.
4. Eant, Louie. Say it with Hands. National association for the Deaf.
5. Girezien, Albert: speechireading through sportis. Voita Buresu: Washington; DC.
6. Guillory, I. M. Expressive and Receptive Fingerspeling for Hearing Adults. National Association for the Deaf.
7. Gustason, G., Pfretzing, D., and Zanolkow, E. Signing Exact English, Supplenent II. National Association for the Deaf:
B. Jeffers, J. and Barley, M. Speechreading. Volta Bureau. Mashington; D. C.
8. Hazard, Elizabeth. Cipreading. Charles C. Thomas Publishing Company.
9. Kannapel , Barbara. Signs for Instructional Purposes. National Association for the Deaf.
10. O'Rourke, Terrence. A Basic course in Manual Comunication. National Association for the Deaf.
11. Riexehof, Lottie. Talk to the Deaf, National Association for the Deaf.
12. Matson, T. Education of Hearing Handicapped Children. Charles C. Thanas Publishing drapany.

The teacher shall incorporate the use of residuat hearing and speech in ant generat instruction regardless of progrian rethodology. The outlines for these skills are provided in sections III and IV.

Speechreading, a receptive mode, generally is rot tavght in sequentiad stepps as a separate skitil with young cuildren, but acoupanLes att daily activities. A bibliography on speecireading is inclided and these materials include specific procedures:
A. SPEECTEREDNG

See notes above and bibliography.
B. SIONIVG
1.0 Receives signs in a variety of environments (school; hane, other)
1.1. Deino intriates iniderstanding of a signed single word
1.2 Responds appropriately to the sigred word in a carrier phrase
1.3 Responds to simple signed comands; directions; enid quetions
1.4 Follows general classrom instruction comensurate with language level

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## 2:0 Expresses signs in variety of enviromments

2.1 Imitates given sign
2.2 spontaneously ises appropriate single sígs.
2.3 Initates signs in a carrier phrase (Mose $\qquad$ ; please: I want $\qquad$ .)
2.4. Spontaneously uses signs in carrier phrase
2.5 Imitates sign in connected language
2.6 Spontaneously uses sigus in connected langrage
2.7 uses signs in onversation appropriate to his language level
2.8 Incorporates all the parameters of Iotal Comunication (speech, speechreading, audition; sigis; and fingerspel:ing)

1:0 Receives fingerspelling in a. variety of enviroments
1.1 Denoostrates widerstanding of fingerspelited sing lie words
4.2 Responds appropriately to fingerspelled word in a carrier phrase
1.j Pesponds to eingerspeiled comands, directions; and questions
1.4 Responds tofingerspelled instriction conmensurate with language level

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.0 Expresses fingerspeling in a variety of enviFanmonts
2.1 Imitates fingerspeling of short words correctly forming letters commensurate with fine nototor level

### 2.2 Fingerspells short words

2.3 Fingerspells words in connected language
2.4 Incorporates all the parameters of Total Caminication (speect; speectireading, aurdition, sign, and fingerspelling)


1. Babbini, Barbara. Manual Communication: Fingerspelling and the Language of Sign. Institute for Research on Exceptional Cuildren University of Illinois.
2. Berg, F.; and Fletcher, S. The Hard of Hearing child. Grune and Stratton.
3. Broberg, Rose. over fifty Nifties. Volta Bureau. Mashington, D.C.

4: Fant; touie. Say it with Hands. National Association for the Deaf.
5. Grzebien, Albert. Speechreading through Sports. Volta Bureau, Washington, D.C.
6. Cuillory, L. M: Expressive and Receptive Fingerspelling for Hearing Adults. National Association for the Deaf.
7. Gustason, G., Pfretzing, D., and Zawolkow, E. Signing Exact English, Supplenent II. National Association for the Deaf:
8. Jeffers, J. and Barley, M. Speechreading: Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C.

9: Havard, Elizabeth. Lipreading. Charles C. Thomas Publishing company.
10. Kannapel, Barbara. Signs for Instructional Purposes. National Association for the Deaf.
11. O'Foove, Terrence: a Basic course in Manual Comunication. National Association for the Deaf.
12. Riekehof, Lottie. Talk to the Deaf. National Association for the Deaf.
13. Watson, $\mathbb{T}$, Educcation of Haaring Handicapped Children. Charles C . Thanas Publishing Company.

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## APPENDIX

NAD - National Association for the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Sijiver Springs; Marytand 20910

GCB - Gallaudet College Bookstore 7th \& Florida Aventie; N. E. Washington, $D_{1} C_{i} 20002$

Domima, Inc.
Post Office Box 752
Beaverton, Orecon 97005

Council for Exceptional Children
1920 Association Drive
Reston, Virginia 22091

Specialized Office for Deaf and Hard of Hearing University of Nebraska
175 Nebraska Hall
Eincoin, Nebraska 68508

> IAPD = Intemational Association for Parents of the Deaf
> 814 Thayer Avenive Silver springs, Maryland 20910
> AGBA = The mexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf
> 3417 Volta Place; N. W. Mashingtom; Di Ci 20007

Center on Deafness
600 Waukegan
Gleanview; Illinois 60025

Clearinghouse/Infomation Center
Bureau of Education for Exceptional Students
Departinent of Education madlahassec, Florida 32304 /

Florida teaming Resource System (Contact your tocal Exceptional student Edicatin program for iocation of your regional center)

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