

## ABOUT US

CTSPS, Inc. offers evaluation and treatment of patients of all ages for conditions such as:

- Articulation
- Swallowing
- Tongue thrust
- Fluency/Stuttering
- Voice
- Language
- Cognitive deficits
- Specific learning disabilities
- VCD/Vocal Cord Dysfunction
- Feeding difficulties

All services are provided by speech-language pathologists licensed in Texas and certified by the American Speech-Language and Hearing Association (ASHA). CTSPS, Inc. does not employ therapy assistants.

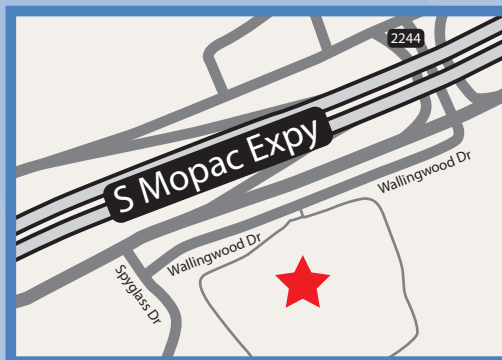
## INSURANCE

CTSPS, Inc. is a participating provider for the following insurance networks:

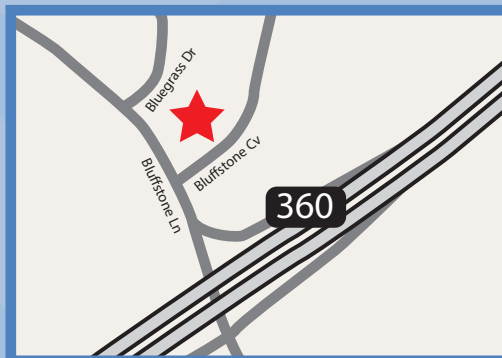
- Aetna
- BCBS
- United Healthcare
- Humana
- Medicare
- Medicaid MCOs (Superior, BCBS, and Dell Children's Health Plan)

To obtain more information about our services, please call (512) 327-6179 or visit [www.centraltexasspeech.com](http://www.centraltexasspeech.com)

## Office Locations:



South Office:  
Bee Caves Road at Mopac  
2525 Wallingwood Drive, Building 2  
Austin, Texas 78746



North Office:  
Highway 183 at Loop 360  
8500 Bluffstone Cove  
Building B, Suite 105  
Austin, Texas 78759

# Central Texas Speech Pathology Services, Inc.

## *Developmental Checklist*

*No one's observations are more important  
(or more insightful) than a parent's observations.*



*Speech Pathology is our business,  
our **ONLY** business!*

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*The following represents a general model for which age children develop listening and speaking skills. Take the checklist with you to your doctor, daycare, or school to discuss milestones.*

### Birth-3 Months

- › Startles to loud sounds.
- › Quiets or smiles when you talk.
- › Seems to recognize your voice and quiets if crying.
  - Makes cooing sounds.
  - Has different cries for different needs.
  - Smiles at people.

### 4-6 Months

- › Moves eyes in direction of sounds.
- › Notices toys that make sounds.
- › Pays attention to music.
- › Responds to changes in tone of your voice.
  - Coos and babbles when playing alone or with you.
  - Makes speech-like babbling sounds, like pa, ba, and mi.
  - Giggles and laughs.
  - Makes sounds when happy or upset.

### 7 Months-1 year

- › Turns and looks in direction of sounds.
- › Looks when you point.
- › Turns to own name when you call.
- › Recognizes words for familiar objects and people, like cup, truck, juice, and daddy.
- › Begins to respond to simple words and phrases, like "No," "Come here," and "Want more?"
- › Plays games with you, like peekaboo and pat-a-cake.
- › Listens to songs and stories for a short time.

*\*Based on information published by the American Speech-Language and Hearing Association.*

- Babbles longer strings of sounds, like mimi upup and babababa.
- Uses sounds and gestures to get and keep attention.
- Points to objects and shows them to others.
- Uses gestures like waving bye-bye, reaching to be picked up, or shaking head no.
- Imitates different speech sounds.
- Says 1 or 2 words, like hi, dog, dada, mama, or uh-oh, around first birthday. All words may not be clear.

### 1-2 Years

- › Points to a few body parts when you ask.
- › Understands simple questions, like "Who's that?" and "Where's your shoe?"
- › Listens to stories, songs, and rhymes for a longer time.
- › Points to pictures in books when you name them.
  - Uses a lot of new words.
  - Uses p, b, m, h, and w in words.
  - Starts to name pictures in books.
  - Asks what who, and where questions.
  - Puts 2 words together, like "More apple," "No bedtime."

### 2-3 Years

- › Understands opposite words, like go-stop, big-little, and up-down.
- › Follows 2-part directions, like "Get the spoon and put it on the table."
- › Understands new words quickly.
  - Has a word for familiar people, places, things, and actions.
  - Uses k, g, f, t, d, and n in words.
  - Asks why?
  - Puts 3 words together to talk about and ask for things. May repeat some words and sounds.

### 3-4 Years

- › Responds when you call from another room.
- › Understands words for some colors, like red, blue, and green.
- › Understands words for some shapes, like circle and square.
- › Understands words for family, like brother, grandmother, and aunt.

- Answers simple questions.
- Rhyming words.
- Uses pronouns.
- Puts 4 words together, "I goed to school."
- Asks when and how questions.
- Most people understand your child's speech.

### 4-5 Years

- › Understands words for order, like first, next, and last.
- › Understands words for time like yesterday and today.
- › Understands longer directions.
- › Understands most of what is said at home.
  - Makes most speech sounds.
  - Names letters and numbers.
  - Tells a short story.
  - Keeps a conversation going.
  - Responds to "What did you say?"
  - Speaks without repeating words most of the time.

## Tips For Verbal Communication Development

- Use "parallel talk." Narrate what you and your child are doing.
- Introduce different vocabulary words to describe the same action.
- Introduce time markers, modeling use of regular and irregular verbs in context.
- Expand on your child's utterances in the context of functional activities.
- Slow down and pause to allow your child the opportunity to speak.

### If you have more than one child:

- Allow time for each child to express themselves during a family activity.
- Avoid directly correcting speech sound errors or grammatical errors by modeling the more appropriate production.
- Ask your pediatrician about any concerns that you have regarding your child's development.
- Ensure that you schedule all well child visits as recommended as this is an opportunity for your pediatrician to observe development of speech and language skills.