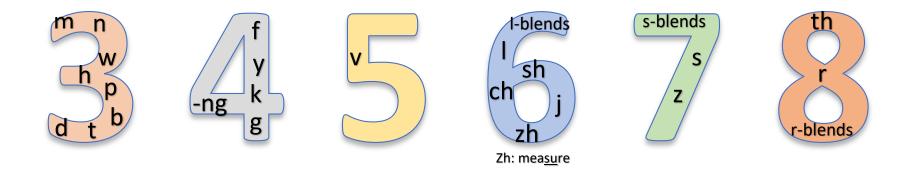
The chart below illustrates the typical developmental progression of individual speech sounds. The sounds within each number indicate the age by which 85% of children have mastered production of that sound. For example, by age 6, 85% of children have mastered production of the "I" sound.



Adapted from Smit, A., Hand, L., Freilinger, J., Bernthal, J. & Bird, A. (1990). The Iowa articulation norms project and its Nebrask republication. Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, 55, 779-798.

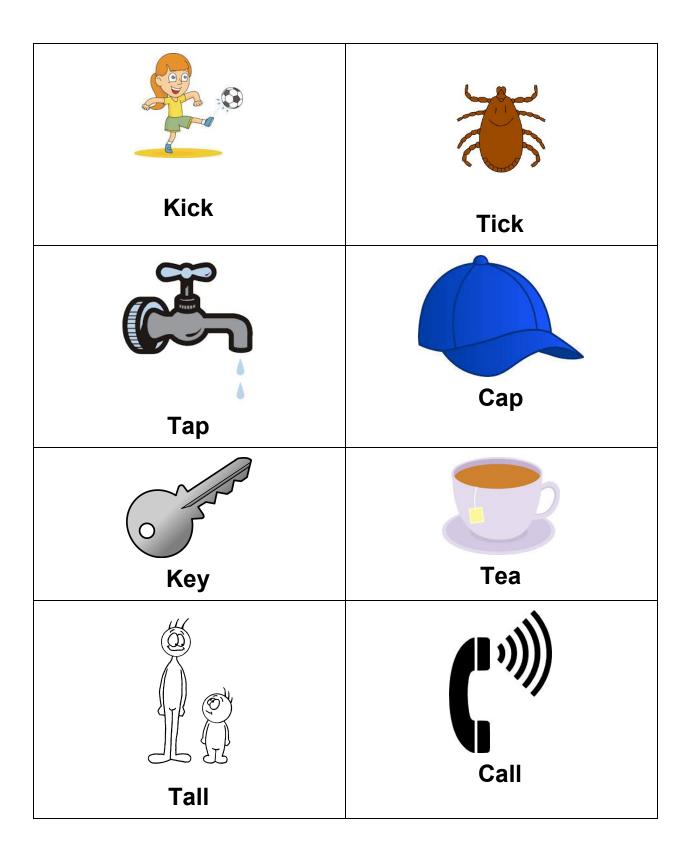
Goldman, R., & Fristoe, M. (2000). Goldman-Fristoe 2 Test of Articulation. Minneapolis, MN: Pearson Assessments.

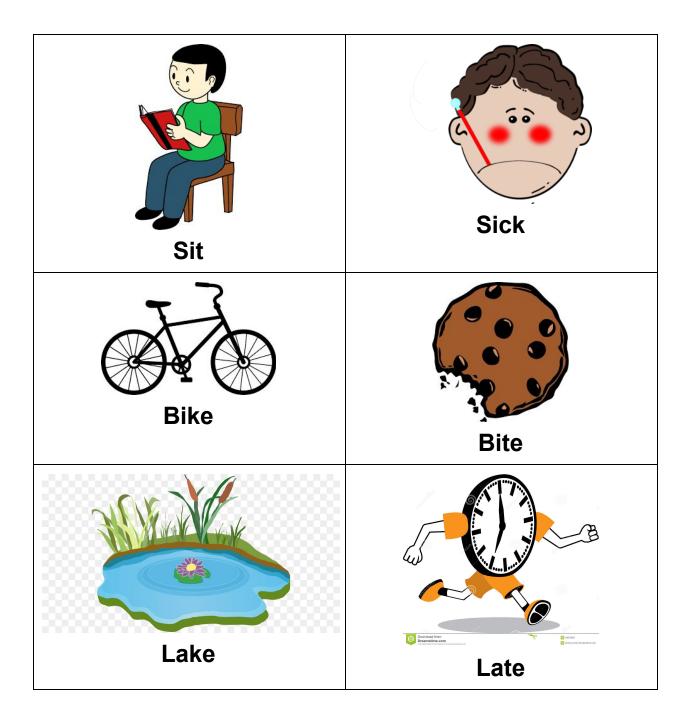
The following chart illustrates examples of speech sound patterns or phonological processes. These errors are often seen during typical speech development, however, should be phased out by the following ages:

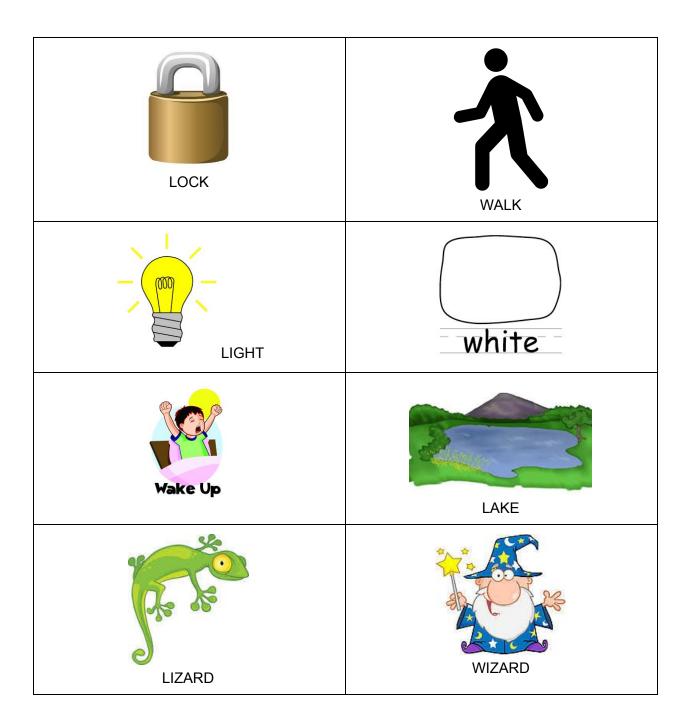
Process/Pattern	Example	Age eliminated
Stopping of /f/ and /s/	fish \rightarrow tish soap \rightarrow doap	3:0
Stopping of /v/ and /z/	vote→tote zoom→boom	3:6
Final consonant deletion	duck→ du bus→ Bu	3:3
Fronting	cat→ tat goat→ doat	3:6
Weak syllable deletion	Elephant $ ightarrow$ ephant banana $ ightarrow$ nana	4:0
Cluster reduction	Spoon \rightarrow poon clap \rightarrow cap	4:0
Deaffrication	Chore \rightarrow sore jug \rightarrow dug	4:0
Gliding	Run→ wun leg→ weg or yeg	5:0
Stopping of th	Them \rightarrow dem thing \rightarrow ting	5:0

Adapted from Bowen, C. (1998). Developmental phonological disorders. A practical guide for families and teachers. Melbourne: Acer Press.

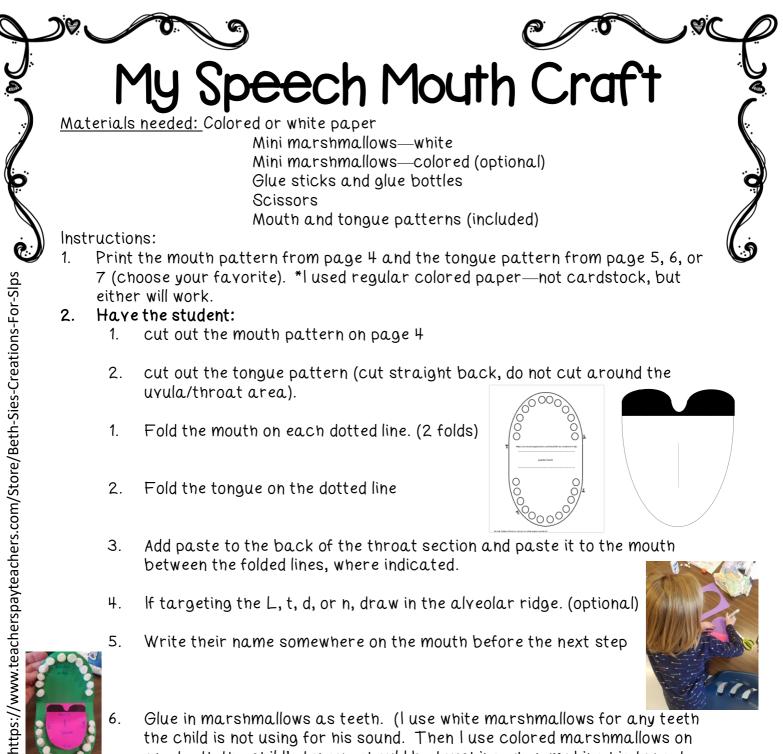
WED	RED	RAKE
	WEED	READ
ROCK	WALK	ARK











- any teeth the child's tongue should be touching when making his target sound.)
- З. Label the parts of the tongue/mouth or write the target sound on the part of the tongue the child is using for his target sound.



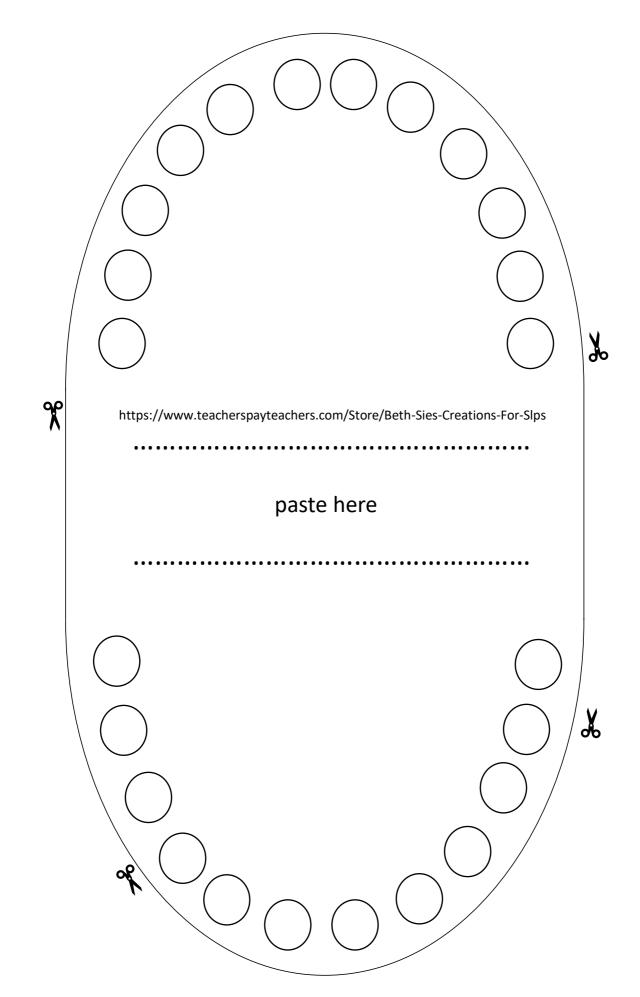
4. Glue the description of the target sound (from pages 7-13) under the tongue for the child to use when explaining his target sound to his parent(s).



Other ways to use:

- Have the student follow the directions on his own to complete the craft.
- When gluing the teeth, have the child produce 10 target sounds to earn each marshmallow.
- Let the student earn bonus marshmallows to eat in speech or to take nome in a snack bag. (This will help them refrain from eating the marshmallows that have glue on them)
- Complete each step of the mouth as the child learns about it's function. I complete this craft alongside the Anatomy of the mouth lesson found <u>here</u>.
- Let the student name each part of the mouth he already knows. Label and complete the craft as he correctly identifies each part.
- I like to use the tongue pattern that is not labeled and label it as we learn each part and it's function.

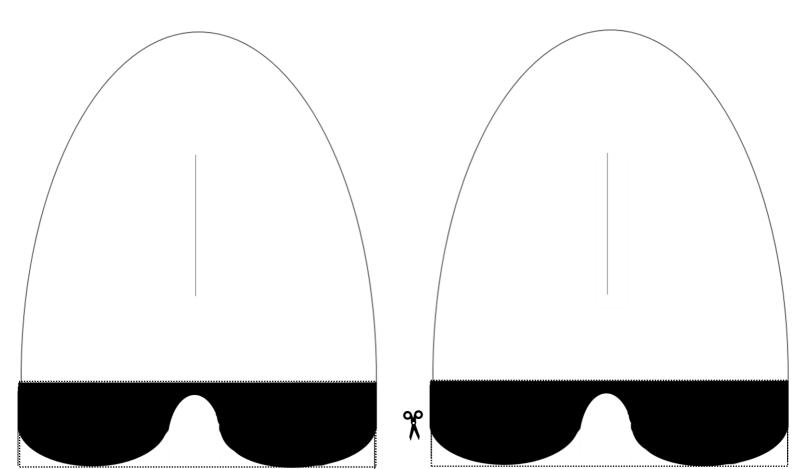


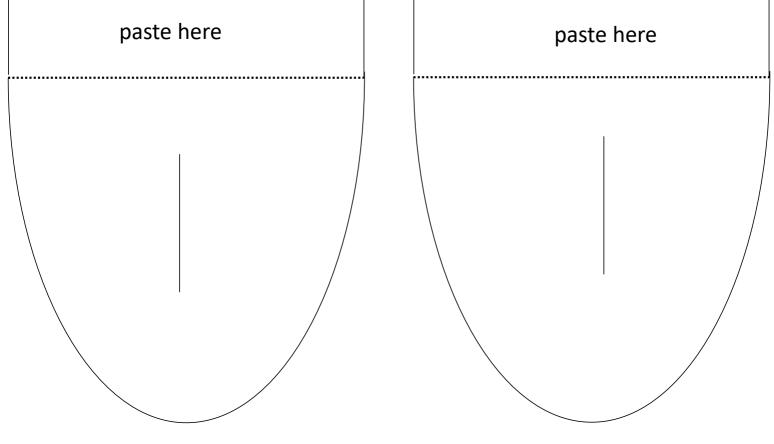


Tongue pattern with uvula

X

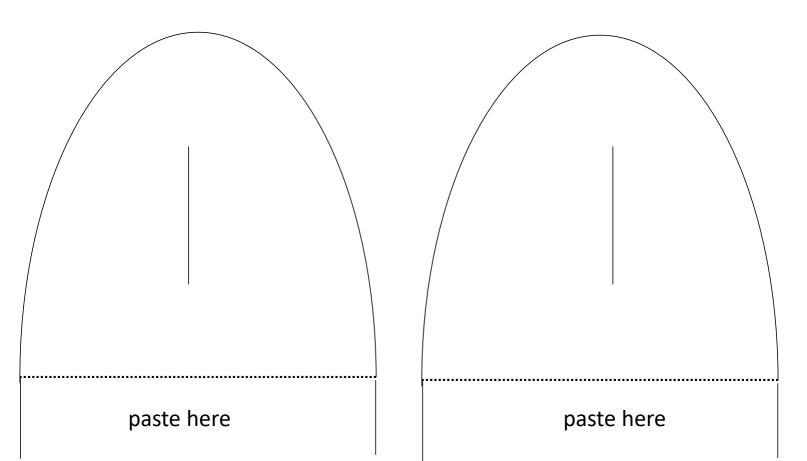
cut straight back—do not cut around the curves of the throat/uvula Paste the back side of the uvula section.

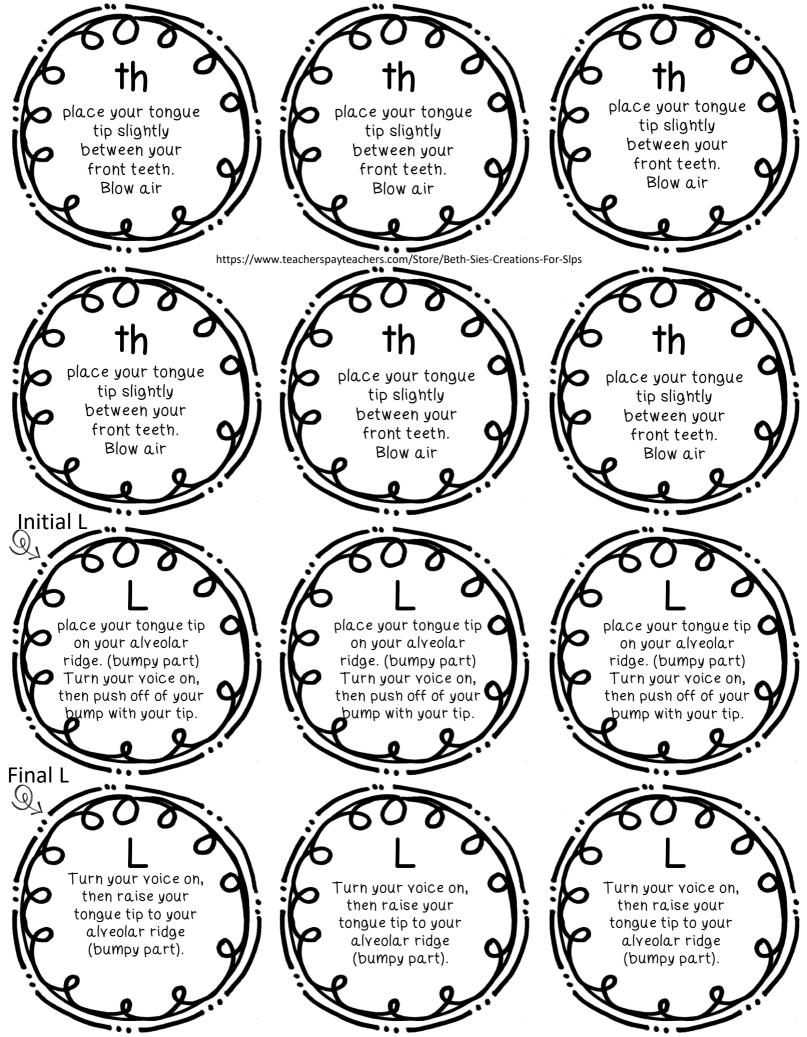


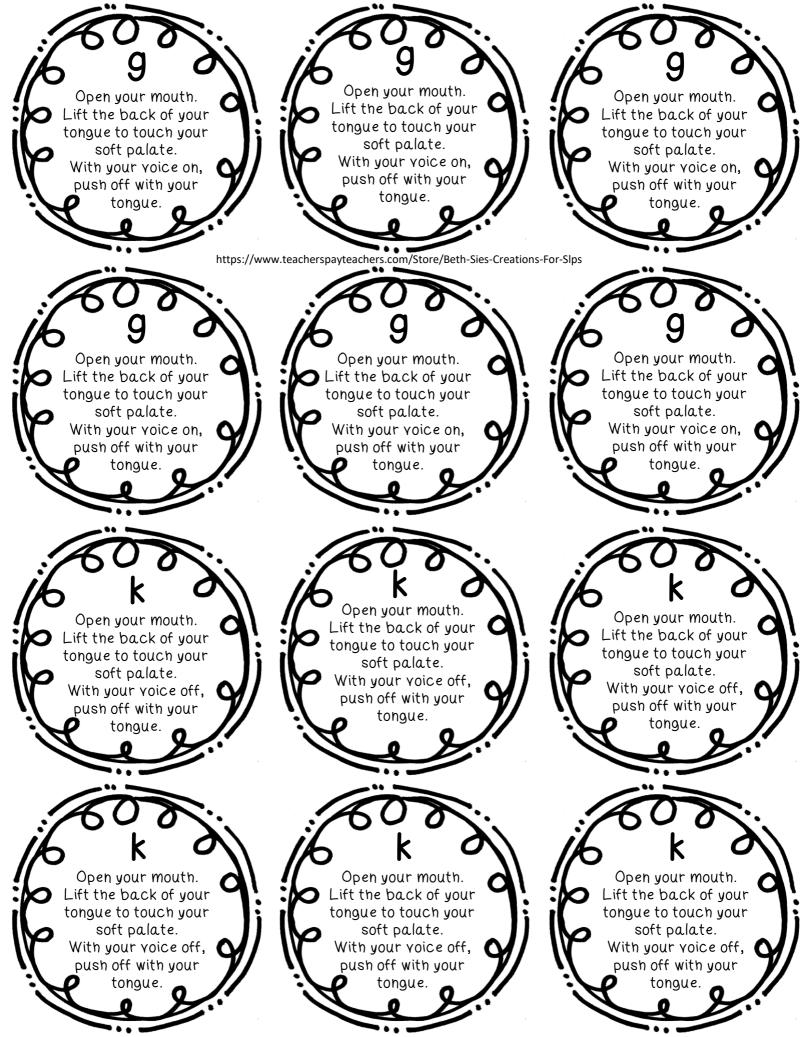


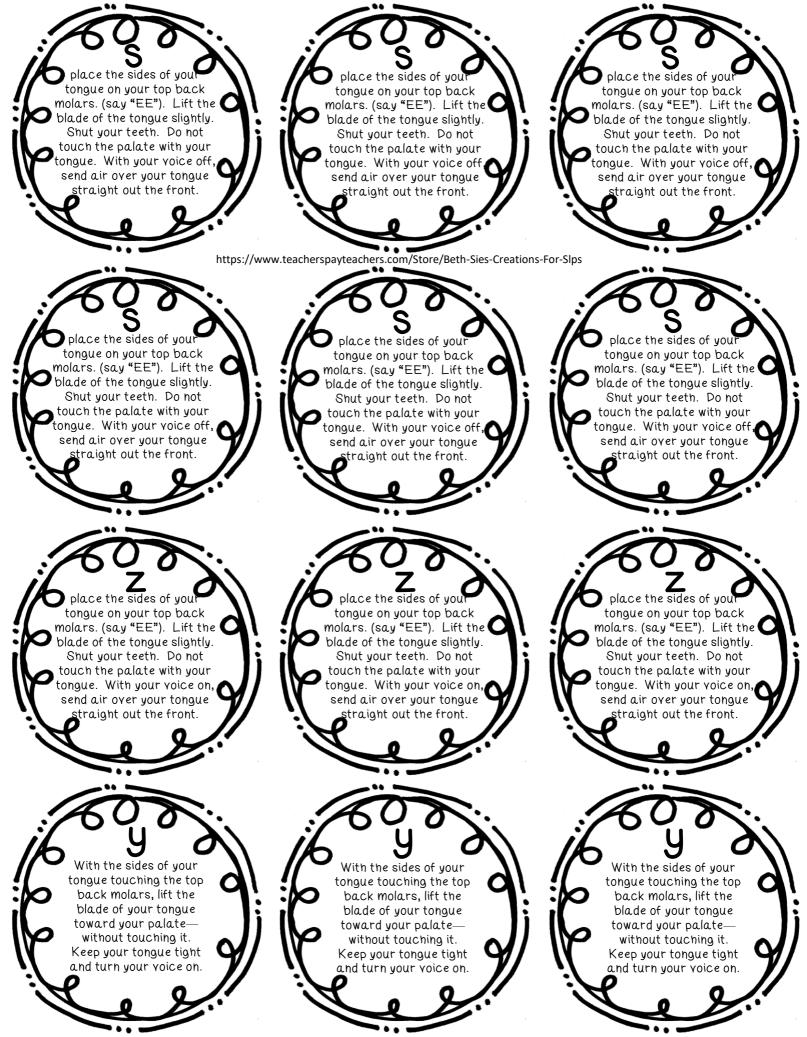
Tongue pattern

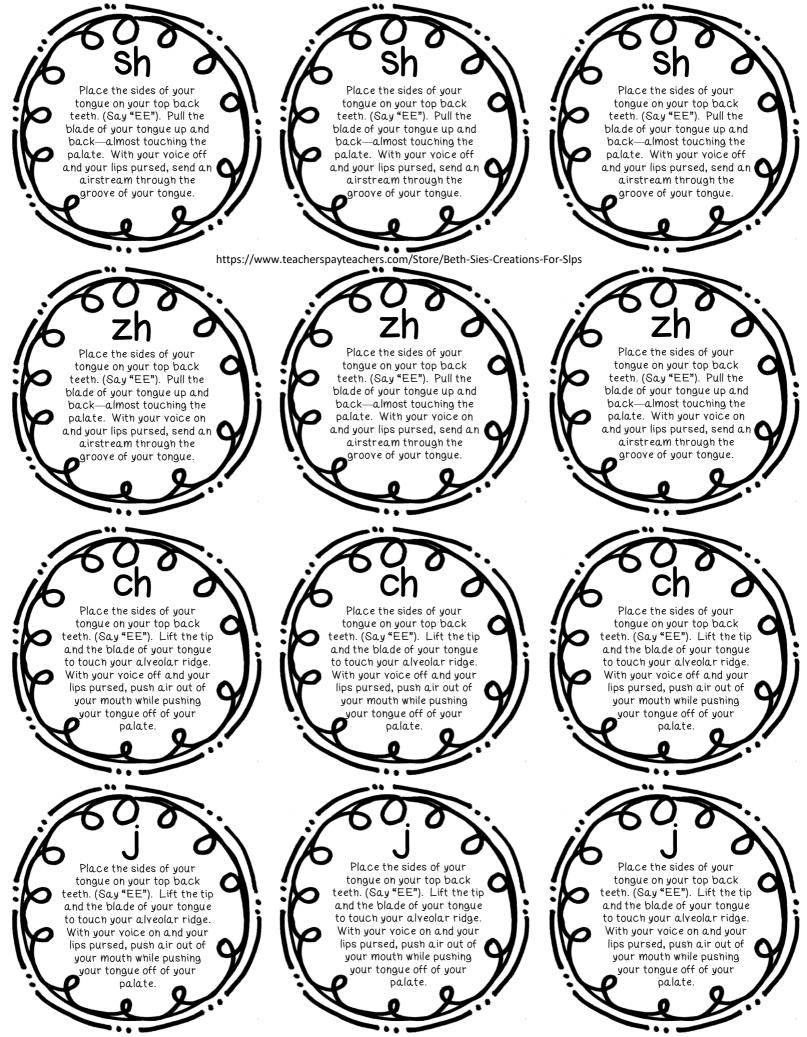
Cut straight back along the solid lines. Fold on the dotted line. Paste on the front (where indicated).

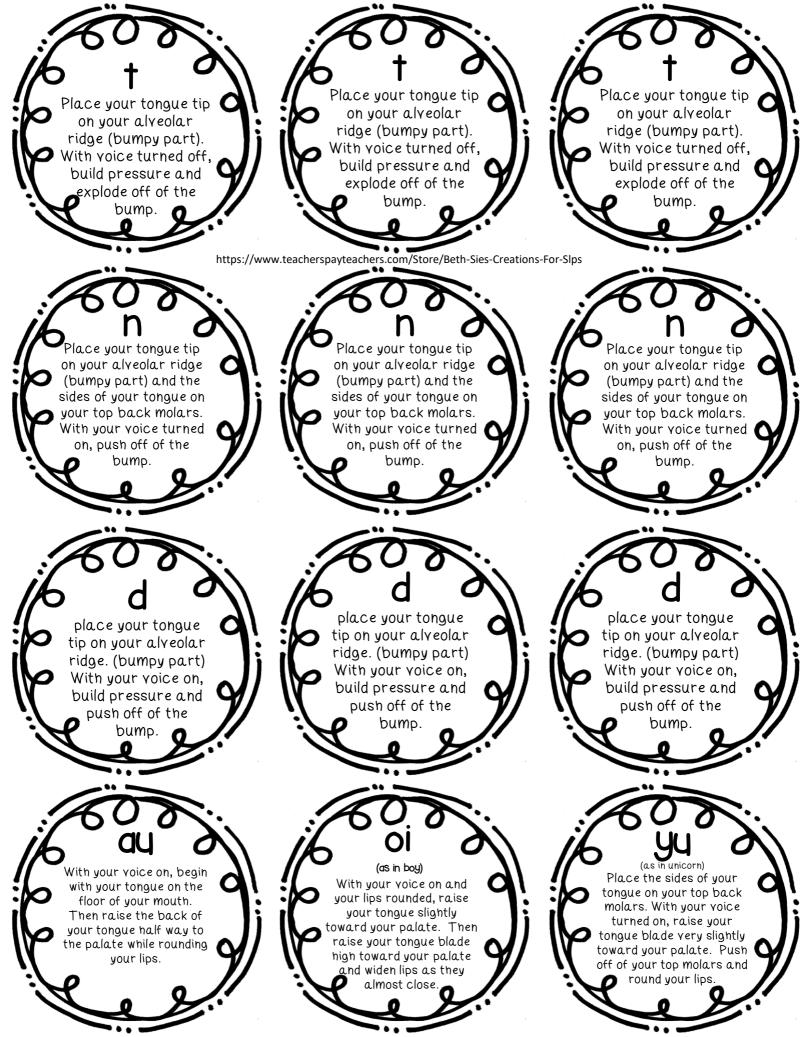


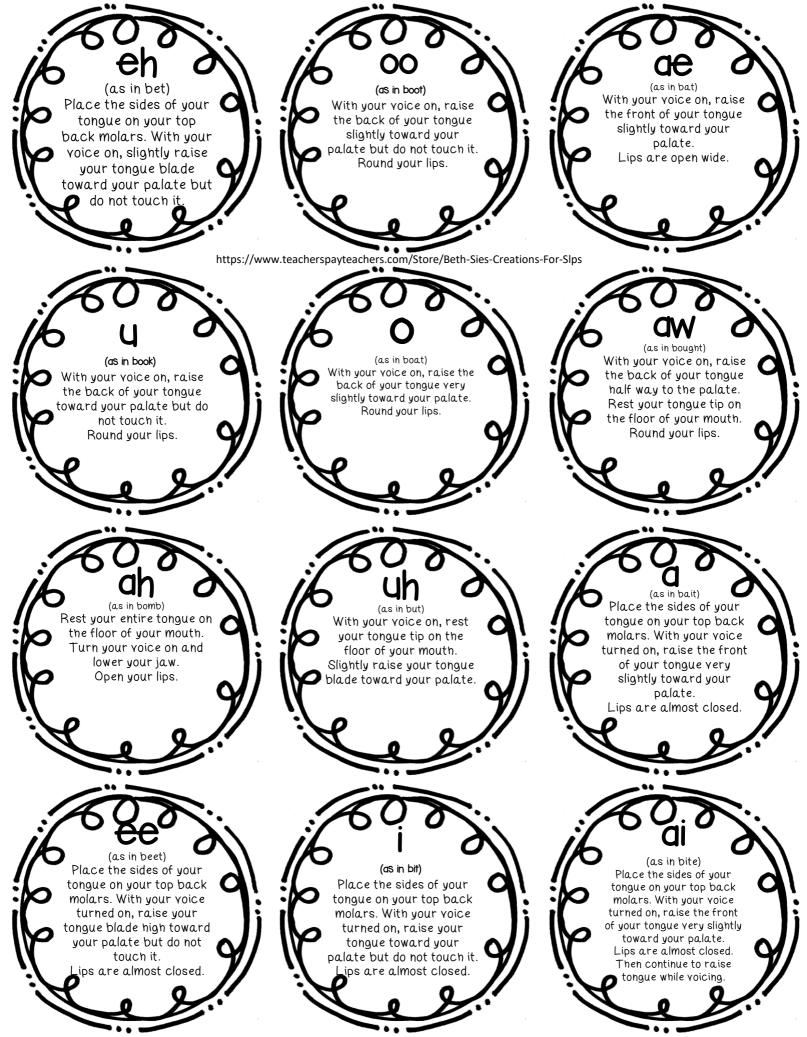


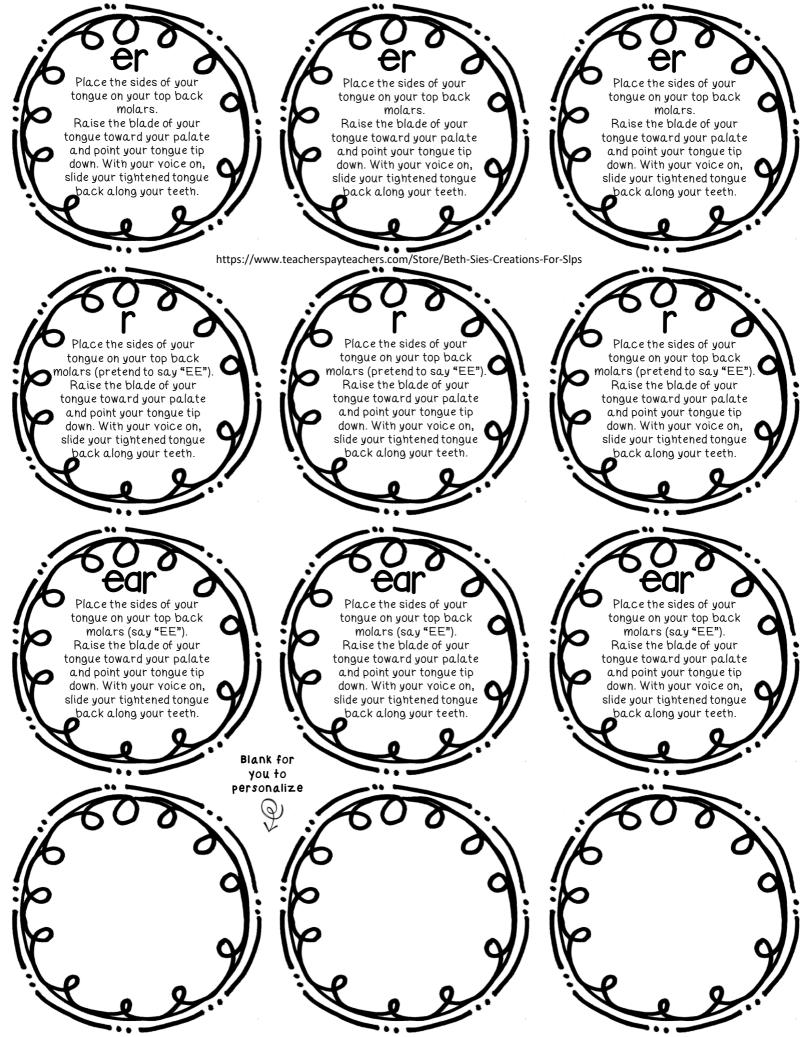


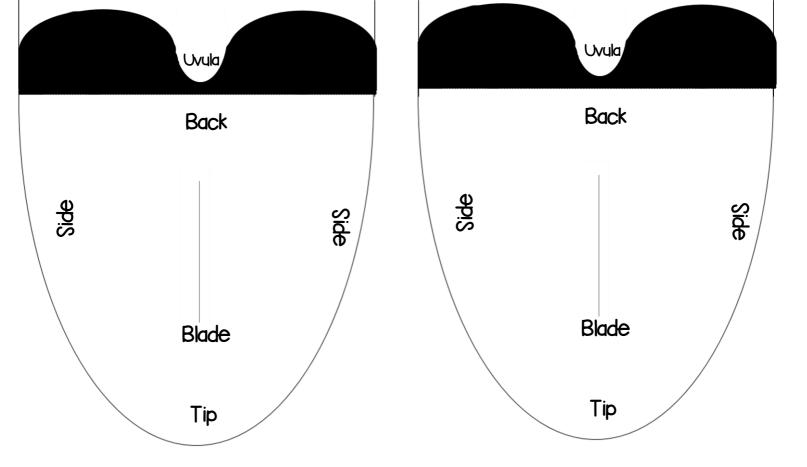








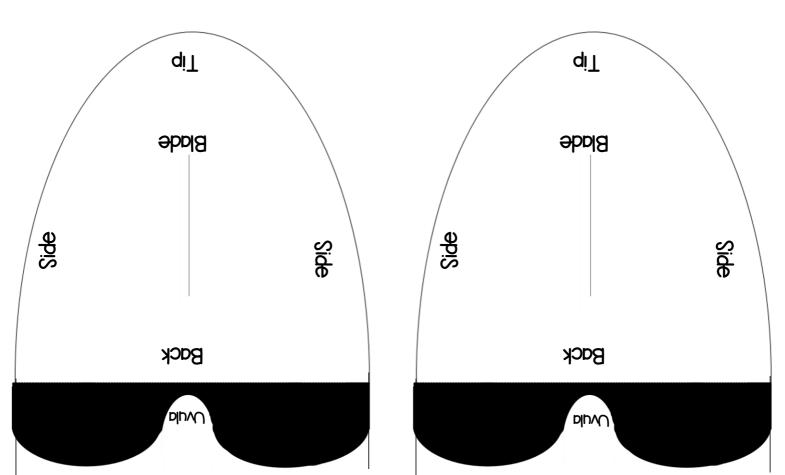




Labeled tongue pattern

Cut straight back. Add paste on the back of the throat section and glue to mouth pattern where indicated.

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Beth-Sies-Creations-For-Slps



Materials needed: Colored or white paper

Mini marshmallows—white Mini marshmallows—colored (optional) Glue Dice

Instructions:

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Beth-Sies-Creations-For-Slps

- 1. Have the student produce his target sound 10x, then roll the dice.
- 2. The number rolled can then be covered with a marshmallow every time it appears on the mouth. (i.e. If he rolls a 5, all of the 5's get marshmallows glued on)

Roll-a-tooth

3. Option 1: (Older students) If a student rolls a number that is already covered, he may pull one tooth from an opposing player's mouth. (remove it from their page) and place it on one of his open teeth.

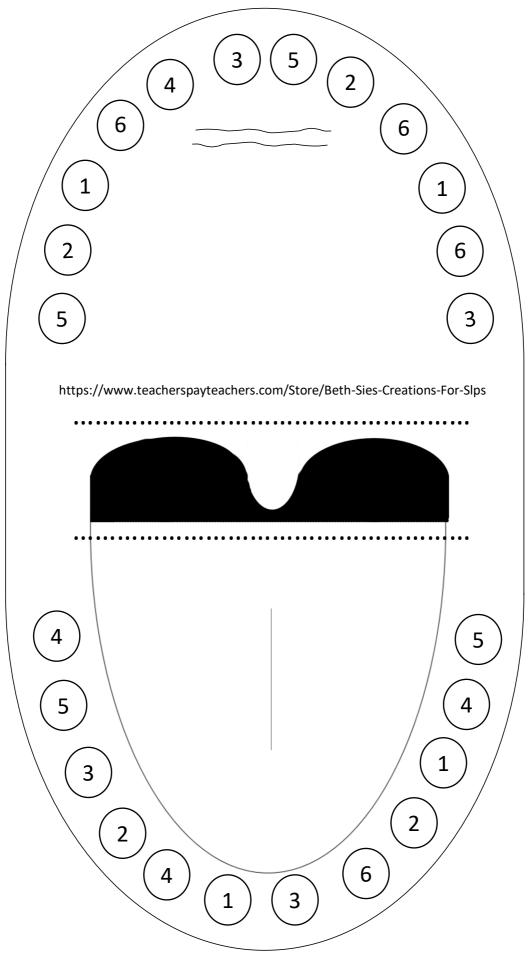
Option 2: (Younger students) If a student rolls a number that is already covered, he may receive one free roll. If he still rolls a number that is already full, he loses his turn.

4. The first player to fill his mouth with teeth wins.

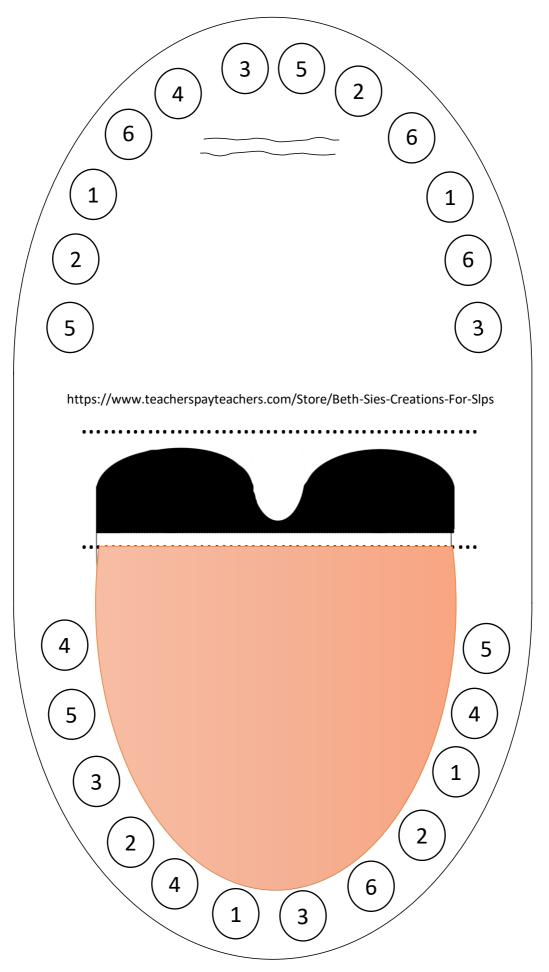
Other ways to use:

- 1. Say a sound and have the student point to the part of the tongue &/or mouth that is used to produce that sound.
- 2. Laminate the mouth pattern and have the student set a marshmallow over the appropriate teeth. Once they cover all of the teeth, they may eat the marshmallows.





Roll-A-Tooth



Roll-A-Tooth

Label the mouth

<u>Materials needed:</u> Pages 12-14 Markers or pencils

Instructions:

- Have the student label all of the parts of the mouth he knows.
- Then name some of the remaining parts to see if he can identify them.
- Have the student tell which parts he uses to produce his target sound and how they move (i.e up to the alveolar ridge, etc.)
- Ask the student to identify the part of the mouth when given it's description. (ie. These are the teeth you use to anchor or rest the tongue—top back molars)

