Involving children and young people with SLCN





Development Stages of Language and Thinking Skills

This is a very basic summary of language development, and simplifies the complex language profile with which children with SLCN often present.

Developmental Age	Understanding	Speaking	Content of language possible/ play
2 years	Able to understand simple questions and instructions e.g. "where's baby?", "go get your coat". Can understand between 200 and 500 words.	Using 50 or more single words, e.g. "juice", "biscuit" and starting to put simple sentences together, e.g. "who that?". Speech sounds developing but not all in place until approximately a developmental age of 5 years.	Can talk about here and now. Likely to find it difficult to be directed by an adult. Enjoy pretend play with toys, e.g. feeding dolly or pretending to drive a car.
3 years	Can understand longer instructions, e.g."put on your coat and get your bag". Understands simple "who?", "what?", "where?" questions.	Now using simple sentences of up to 4 or 5 words. Can use up to 300 words. Can refer to something that has happened in the past. Can ask lots of questions. Able to have a proper conversation, although may be difficult to follow a train of thought.	Still very much a concrete thinker – here and now. Not yet able to use language to reason or predict. Playing more complex imaginative games.
4 years	Understands simple "why?" questions, e.g. "why is the boy sad?". Understanding longer sentences, and more of what people say.	Using more complex sentences and past tense, e.g. "I hurt myself", linking sentences together "I had pizza for tea and then I played in the garden."	Beginning to use language to plan and organise themselves, e.g. "you be the mummy, I'm the daddy". Can describe events that have already happened. Interested in make believe play – imaginations are developing.
5 years	Understands "how?" and "why?" questions, e.g. "how did your coat get so muddy?". Understanding more complex and abstract language such as "first", "last", "might", "maybe". Beginning to understand the idea of time. Can listen whilst doing something else.	Using talk now to help in working out problems, and to organise thinking and activities. Able to talk about near future plans, e.g. "I'm going to grandma's house today". Can answer questions requiring some reasoning.	Beginning of more abstract thinking – e.g. being able to use language to support thinking beyond what they can directly perceive, and to make basic predictions. This process continues throughout primary and secondary years. Use talk to take on different roles in imaginative play, to interact and negotiate with others.