

# Sound Flash Cards

The Ling-6 Sounds represent various different speech sounds from low to high frequency. They can be used to help test a child's hearing and check that the child has access to the full range of sounds necessary to learn language. They are also a great tool for monitoring the function of the child's device.

Ling-6 Sound	Picture Associated with Sound	Frequency it Measures
m		/m/ — is a very low frequency sound.
oo		/oo/ — [u] has low frequency information.
ah		/ah/ — [a] is at the center of the speech range.
ee		/ee/ — [i] has some low frequency information and some high frequency information.
sh		/sh/ — is in the moderately high frequency speech range.
s		/s/ — is in the very high frequency speech range.

The Ling-6 Sounds Flash Cards can be used to help determine what sounds the child is able to detect, discriminate, and identify.

Testing	Description
<b>Detection</b>	Recognizing the presence or absence of sound (very young children may look up when they hear the sound, while slightly older children can be taught to raise a hand, clap or drop a toy).
<b>Discrimination</b>	The ability to tell if two sounds are the same or different.
<b>Identification</b>	Reproducing a sound or identifying a sound (pointing to a picture of the sound heard).

### For all tests, one should:

- Sit directly next to or behind the child during this activity, or use an acoustically transparent screen.
- Do not let the child see you say the sounds — this way you can be sure the child is actually hearing you.
- Take care to produce each sound at normal conversational loudness — don't increase the volume of your voice as you increase your distance.
- Make sure the environment is quiet and calm.
- Initially say the sound at a distance of 8 inches from the child. Once the child is consistently responding at that distance, increase it to 3 feet, 6 feet, then 9 feet.

Cut on dotted lines to create flash cards if desired.

ah



eeee



mmm



oo



sh



sssss

