

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
Detection	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).
Discrimination	The ability to tell if two sounds are the same or different.
Identification	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

