**BIRTH TO 12 MONTHS**

**Babies...**
- Hear from birth. All newborns have their hearing tested shortly after birth. Hearing is essential for speech and language development.
- Learn to talk by listening to others around them and imitating these sounds.
- Respond to voices and facial expressions even if they do not understand words yet.
- Communicate through crying. They will cry differently if they are hungry, tired or need to be held.
- Begin to use sounds to communicate with you between 3 and 8 months. They coo, chuckle, gurgle, laugh, and babble. Babies communicate more when people respond and talk with them. They can copy a tone of voice or facial expression and will often watch your face.
- Will learn by 8 months to get your attention by pointing to something or tugging at you and will try again if not successful. They start to say more sounds like “mama” or “baba”

**Baby...**
- Birth and hearing: All newborns have their hearing tested shortly after birth. Hearing is essential for speech and language development.
- Learning to talk: Babies learn to talk by listening to others around them and imitating these sounds.
- Responding to voices: Babies respond to voices and facial expressions even if they do not understand words yet.
- Communicating through crying: Babies will cry differently if they are hungry, tired or need to be held.
- Communicating with sounds: Babies start to use sounds to communicate with you between 3 and 8 months. They coo, chuckle, gurgle, laugh, and babble. Babies communicate more when people respond and talk with them. They can copy a tone of voice or facial expression and will often watch your face.
- Attending to sounds: Babies will learn by 8 months to get your attention by pointing to something or tugging at you and will try again if not successful. They start to say more sounds like “mama” or “baba”

**12 TO 24 MONTHS**

**12 to 24 months**

**Toddlers...**
- Say their first words around 12 months.
- Say at least 50 words by age two.
- Understand simple directions, such as “Get your socks”.
- Know and can say their name.
- Put two words together, such as “puppy run” or “daddy go” between 18 - 24 months.

**Wiz...**
- About 12 months old, children start to talk.
- 2 years old, children know at least 50 words.
- Children can understand simple directions, such as “Get your socks”.
- Children can say their name.
- Children can put two words together, such as “puppy run” or “daddy go” between 18 - 24 months.

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*Child Development & Resource Guide 2018 / 2018年兒童發展及資源指南*
TWO TO THREE YEARS OF AGE
2至3歲

TODDLERS...
- Learn many words between 2 and 3 years. You will hear your child say new words regularly at this age.
- Say 3-4 word sentences regularly by age 3.
- Use words like “mine”, “no”, “I” and “me”.
- Ask lots of questions, such as “What’s that” by age 3 and “Why” by age 3 and a half.

幼兒...
- 2至3歲期間，學懂許多詞彙。當你的孩子在這個年紀，你會聽到他們經常說新的詞彙。
- 3歲時，會經常說由三個至四個詞彙組成的句子。
- 使用“我的”、“不”、“我是”和“我”等類的詞彙。
- 問很多問題，如3歲時“那是什麼”及3歲半時“為什麼”

WHAT YOU CAN DO:
- Read, sing, and talk to your child as you do your daily activities, such as changing diapers, feeding, or driving in the car.
- Make eye contact with your child at their level. Listen and allow time for them to talk.
- Respond to your child’s efforts to talk.
- Repeat what they say. Add a word or an idea.
- Encourage them to keep talking.
- Don’t correct them if they say a word incorrectly. Repeat the word correctly in a new sentence.
- Participate in play groups, story times and have other children over to play. Limit screen time.
- Speak to your child in the language(s) you know best. Don’t worry if you don’t use English. Your child can learn English from experiences in the community.

YOU CAN DO:
- 一邊處理日常事務，例如換尿布、餵食或駕車時，一邊和你的子女閱讀、唱歌和交談。
- 與孩子平坐接觸他們的目光，聽他們說話，給時間讓他們表達自己。
- 孩子努力說話，應給予回應。
- 重複他們說的話，可添加詞彙或意思。
- 鼓勵他們繼續說話。
- 孩子如果用字不當，切勿糾正他們，應在新句子中再說出正確的詞彙。
- 參加遊戲小組和故事時間，邀請其他小朋友來家裏玩，限制面對屏幕的時間。
- 用你最熟悉的語言和子女交談。如果你不說英語，無需擔心，你的孩子可透過參與社會內活動學到英語。

向誰求助：
- 積極求助是非常重要的。如果你擔心孩子聽不到，或不能如其他同齡兒童一樣理解語言或說話，應及早諮詢。你的子女可能要輪候一年才有機會接受語言治療。
- 有關聽覺和語言，或聽力等各項服務，請致電604-233-3150聯絡列治文公共衛生部 (Richmond Public Health)，全部服務均是免費和保密的。

FOUR TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE
4至5歲

BYAGE 5, PRESCHOOLERS...
- Use long sentences and can join two sentences together using words like “and” and “because”.
- Can tell a simple story about their day or describe their art work.
- Understand how things are the same or different.
- Can follow three-part directions.
- Count to 10.
- Know their colours.
- Are understood by other adults 90% of the time.

5歲的學前兒童...
- 使用長的句子，懂得用“和”及“因為”這類詞彙把兩個句子連接起來。
- 能講一個關於自己日常事的簡單故事，或描述他們的“美術作品”。
- 明白事物有何相同或不同之處。
- 可跟隨三步指引。
- 能從一數到十。
- 懂得分辨顏色。
- 其他成年人大多能明白 (90%) 他們的意思。

WHO TOASK FOR HELP:
- It is important to get help as early as possible. Call early if you are at all concerned that your child is not hearing, understanding or talking like other children their age. It may take up to one year for your child to be seen for speech therapy.
- For speech and language or hearing services, contact Richmond Public Health at 604-233-3150. All services are free and confidential.