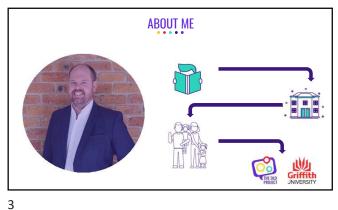


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

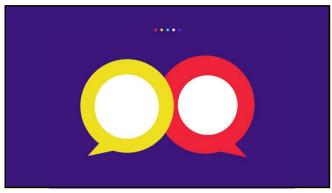
In the spirit of reconciliation, I acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. I pay my respect to their elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

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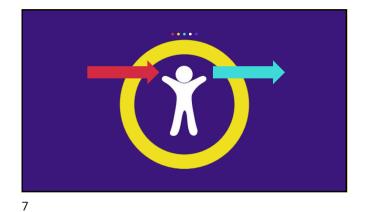


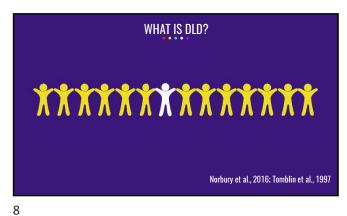






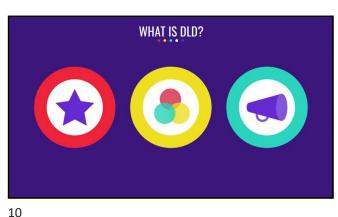
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WHAT IS DLD?

ABC
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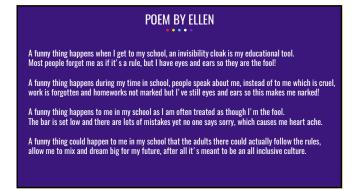
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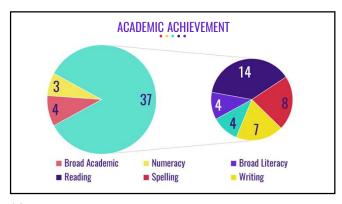
CO-OCCURRING CONDITIONS

- Adaptive behaviours & emotional disorders
- ADHD
- Auditory processing disorder
- Cognition
- Developmental coordination disorder
- · Sensory processing
- Specific learning disorders (e.g. dyslexia, dyscalculia)
- Speech sound disorders

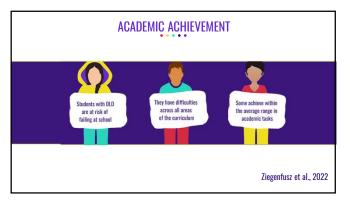
"DLD feels like
everything is going over
my head all the time.
When I talk, it feels a bit
like I'm about to stutter.
Everything rushes to
your mouth at once. I
have to stop the
sentence and restart or
move onto something
else. My mates don't
really notice, but I do."

11 12



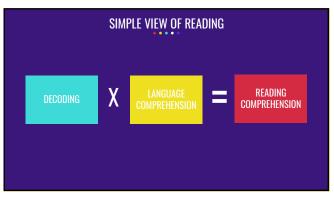


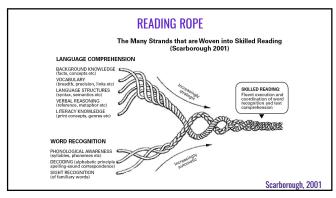
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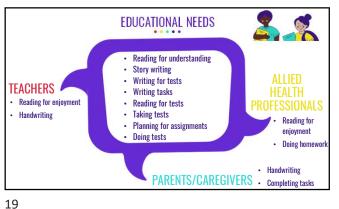
Reading, spelling & writing – students with DLD presented with skills similar to their younger typically developing peers. Narratives – students with DLD had more difficulties with understanding, generating and retelling stories. Numeracy – students with DLD demonstrated greater success when the language load was reduced Ziegenfusz et al., 2022

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CLASSROOM STRATEGIES

- Make language as tactile and visible as possible
- Giving instructions:
 - · Use cuing strategies to ensure they are listening
 - Slow down your rate of delivery (slightly)
 - Chunk information
 - Put information in chronological order
 - · Be specific and concise
- · Give students more time to process and respond
- Encourage them to ask for repetitions or clarification
- · Make the implicit, explicit (e.g. describe what is happening)

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CLASSROOM STRATEGIES

- Explicitly teach (or pre-teach) concepts
- · Provide multiple repetitions of vocabulary
- · Create banks of words or word walls
- Build up definitions of new words
- Use new words in a variety of ways



CLASSROOM STRATEGIES

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CLASSROOM STRATEGIES CATEGORY

CLASSROOM STRATEGIES

- Literacy instruction will help build language
- Recast incorrect spoken grammar (if written, correct the mistake)
- Teach the different types of words (e.g. nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions)
- Extend spoken and written language (e.g. adjectives, conjunctions)
- Encourage structuring thoughts before undertaking writing tasks (e.g. drawing)

CLASSROOM STRATEGIES

- · Consider the language you use in the classroom
- Pair verbal information with written information
- · Consider how to reduce the cognitive load of tasks
- Make adjustments to the learning tasks AND assessment tasks
- Build a partnership with the student
- Support their mental health



WORKING WITH OLDER CHILDREN

- · Focus on academic support
- Make written language more accessible (e.g. breaking up information, visual aids, alternatives to text)
- Focus on functional skills (e.g. reading timetables, job interviews)
- Explore special provisions for internal and external examinations
- Investigate technology (e.g. smart phone, Microsoft)
- Support their mental health talk about emotional language and relationships

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HOW DOES THIS APPLY TO MY WORK?

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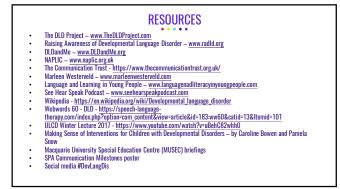
DISCUSSION STARTERS

- Who are the students in my school that may have DLD?
- · How can I change the way I provide instructions to support students with
- · What visual strategies do I or could I use to scaffold student learning?
- What should I look for that might indicate a students is having trouble understanding?
- What formative or summative assessments provide evidence regarding a student's listening or written comprehension?
- What steps can I take to help with communication breakdowns?

KEY MESSAGES

- DLD is one of the most common developmental conditions in childhood
- If you have concerns about a student's communication, academic or behaviour skills, consult with a speech pathologist
- Teacher, speech pathologist and parent/caregiver collaboration can support high quality instruction for school-aged children
- Recognise each student with DLD has a unique profile of strengths and areas of
- All students can learn, but will require individualised approaches.

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