





Which test is right for the youngest children on your caseload?

Explore this chart to determine which test best meets the needs of the young children you serve.

 	 
<p>What are the referral questions?</p>	
<p>Which early speech and language skills has the child acquired? What are the gaps in developmental language skills?</p>	<p>Is this preschooler able to handle the language demands of the classroom? Which specific language domains can be considered language strengths and weaknesses?</p>
<p>At what ages can children be tested to obtain normed scores?</p>	
<p>Birth through 7:11</p>	<p>3:0 through 6:11</p>
<p>What is the test purpose?</p>	
<p>Identify a child with a language delay or disorder that interferes with communication. Screen children for possible articulation delays.</p>	<p>Identify a language delay or disorder that will limit the child's ability to manage the language demands of the classroom.</p>
<p>What information about the child's language does this test provide?</p>	
<p>A broad overview of developmental language skills (verbal and nonverbal) in language domains affecting communication. For younger children, caregivers provide information about the child's communication abilities at home.</p>	<p>In-depth assessment of semantics, morphology, and syntax, pragmatics and early literacy skills.</p>
<p>Which tool provides the most information about the child's level of language ability?</p>	
<p>PLS-5 can be used to assess children with moderate to severe delays. PLS-5 provides more detailed information about a child's language skills when the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is functioning at a pre-linguistic level, at a 1- or 2- word level, or at a level where the child is using sentence structures far below the level of age-peers • Exhibits deficits across multiple language domains • Is placed in supported classroom environments (e.g., early childhood settings) with or without adaptations • Has difficulty participating in mainstream classroom settings due to limited language or social interaction skills 	<p>CELF Preschool-3 can be used to assess children with mild to moderate delays. CELF Preschool-3 provides more detailed information about a child's language skills when the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses morphological and syntactic forms somewhat below age-peers • Exhibits deficits in one or two language domains (e.g, morphology and/or semantics) • Has difficulty mastering grade-level curriculum requirements in a mainstream classroom with or without adaptations • Has difficulty participating in classroom activities due to atypical social interaction skills
<p>Which speech and language skills are tested?</p>	
<p>PLS-5 provides a broad survey of pre-linguistic skills through early literacy skills (plus an articulation screening) that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to environment and people • Gesture • Play • Vocal development • Social communication • Vocabulary • Concepts • Morphology • Syntax • Integrative language skills (e.g., analogies, inferences) 	<p>CELF Preschool-3 is an in-depth assessment of preschool- and Grade K-1 language skills in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary • Concepts • Following directions • Word relationships • Morphology • Syntax • Pragmatics • Phonological awareness • Pre-literacy





How do the subtests compare?	
<p>Two norm-referenced scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditory Comprehension • Expressive Communication <p>Supplemental measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation Screener (norm-based criterion scores) • Home Communication Questionnaire (descriptive) • Language Sample Checklist 	<p>10 norm-referenced subtests with normative scores including Phonological Awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence Comprehension • Word Structure • Expressive Vocabulary • Following Directions • Recalling Sentences • Basic Concepts • Word Classes • Phonological Awareness • Descriptive Pragmatics Profile • Preliteracy Rating Scale <p>Criterion referenced and/or descriptive measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected Speech Sample • Pragmatics Activities Checklist
How do I elicit language behaviours?	
Interactive, play based tasks using manipulatives, and simple picture pointing and question-answering formats. (one to six subitems per developmental skill tested)	Child-friendly, but highly structured tasks. (15 to 24 test items per subtest)
How similar is the normative group to my population?	
<p>Year normative sample collected: 2010–2011</p> <p>Race/ethnicity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53.7% White; 46.3% Non-white <p>Parent education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40.7*% Parent Education: 12 years or less • 59.4*% Parent Education: 13+ years <p>*May not add up to 100% due to rounding</p>	<p>Year normative sample collected: 2019–2020</p> <p>Race/ethnicity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% White; 44% Non-white <p>Parent education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29% Parent Education: 12 years or less • 71% Parent Education: 13+ years <p>See the CELF Preschool-3 Technical Summary for detailed information</p>

Why is it that PLS-5 and CELF Preschool 3 can result in different scores when the same domains are being tested?

- PLS-5 is a play-based assessment for children at the younger ages, and provides many more verbal cues and supports than CELF-Preschool 3. CELF Preschool-3, while child-friendly, has more structured tasks and provides fewer cues and supports.
- PLS-5 provides credit for interpersonal communication-based tasks; CELF Preschool-3 normative scores are based on subtests focusing on semantics, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics.

Learn more at pearsonclinical.ca/celfpreschool3.

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