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Development of wh questions

Twenty-four language disabilities children were trained using modeling with a problem solving kit to create a question form that includes a wh-word-what, or where-in structure that requires either the accessory to be or additional doing. The results showed the continued use of names and, to a lesser extent, untrained, and the continued use of trained words. These results show that training of one multi-activity structure can lead to the acquisition of two semi-independent linguistic activities. Such acquisition models could increase the effectiveness of language training. With Grace Adams, Speech Pathologist

Asking and Answering Wh- questions are a key part of language development. Children should be able to understand the issues in order to talk and pass on information to others. Starting to ask and answer Wh- questions is a turning point that most children start reaching between the ages of 1 and 2, and they will continue to develop their perceptions and expressive language leading up to school. What are wh-questions? Wh-questions are certain types of questions we ask to get information about different things, and are used often every day at home and in class: Who - asks about the person (eg, who won the race on Saturday?) What - asking about something (eg what is it?) When – Ask about time (e.g. when are you done?) Where to ask about the place (e.g. Where are we going?) How to – ask about the type, condition or quality (e.g. How does it work?) Why – ask about the cause (e.g. why the sky is blue?) Why are they important? It is important that children ask and answer Wh-questions when they embody the basics of children, so that they participate in conversations, show knowledge, and gather information about themselves and their world. Children learn Wh-questions in order, starting with more specific questions about their immediate environment – for example, Which is the earliest question mastered, followed by What and Where. Finally, understanding when and why to develop, with Why is the most difficult to master. How can you help your child learn to understand and answer Wh-questions? Start with the simplest Wh-questions first (like what) and then progress harder, more abstract questions (eg, when)Work only one question at a time to avoid misunderstandings. The pattern answers questions if your child is not sure how to answer them correctly (eg. What are you having today? You had a sandwich and an apple). Repeat the question to see if your child responds correctly after modeling. Provide multiple options and repetitions of similar questions in different actions (e.g. asking what questions during book reading and using the same questions within the game of eye spy)Use visuals to represent different wh-questions (for example, you might have an idea of different places where questions or images of people who question) Actions that can help build awareness of Wh-QuestionsSal by reading simple story books with illustrations or images, ask your child questions like What is it? What is he/she doing? Where's the child going? When will he/she come back? Why is he/she leaving? Practice these kinds of questions as well as saying the answer. Ask questions about a child's day at school using Wh-questions. Who were you sitting with for lunch? Where does class go to music time? When do you play outside? What did you eat for lunch? Why did you bring your books home? Cut pictures from magazines/books. Create a wh question chart with each question type in a separate column. Show the child a picture and ask him/her to put the picture in the right column. For example, you show the child a picture of a man - he/she places a picture in the What column. Apple - he/she inserts in a column; park image – he/she is placed in the Where column. ResourcesHere has some useful resources for teachers and parents: Download our Wh-questions poster Download our Anger Wh-Questions activity pageDownload ourAnswering Wh-questions sheet If you have any concerns about your child's speech or language development, you can read about our Speech Therapy program here. Volume 7, Issue 2, April 1968, Pages 279-290See the full text of WH Questions! Logopes Ethers LOVE TO WORRY ABOUT WH ISSUES! You might think... Why? What's the big deal? How can I help? If I just read your thoughts, I will answer all three of these questions here. Now this site is for kindergarten and early elementary school students. However, if you are an older child with a WH question purpose, there is good information for you too. First, why does the SLP care so much about WH issues? I really had to stop and think about it for a second. I'm so used to assessing this ability without worrying about children's progress, planning goals and actions that I even had to stop and say.... why do I care so much in the world? However, the answer is both simple and complex. When answering WH questions, many different language skills are required. The child has:Understand the question word Understand grammar questionsContain every vocabulary word (not just a question word)It makes sense information and social contextTo formulate the answerTo stay words together (syntax and semantics)Give answerIt has many language skills! Being able to answer WH questions is very important to. Participation in conversations with friends and familyAnswering questions in the classroomDemonstrating knowledge of testsCapable to follow the instructions & safeDemonstrating understanding of school materials Fade continues... What is the root of the problem? Why can't a child answer WH questions? It can be hard to tease out. The main questions to consider are whether the child has problems: Understanding the question in words? Understand grammatical structures? Understanding vocabulary words? Formulating a grammatically correct answer (demonstrating knowledge)? Formulating a semantically correct answer (demonstrating knowledge)? Visiting long enough to listen and understand the question? How you work on the ability to answer WH questions will depend on the reason the child has difficulty. To understand this, the best starting point is the advice or assessment of a qualified SLP. Are you ready to help? Let's go! If you need some no-print, evidence-based material, check out: WH question materials (answer and explain why) and WH Questions (create your own). If you need functional materials, please keep reading! Toddlers Expectations 1-2 years Answers where questions, looking at /pointing to the right place and/or using the wordsAnswers what questions, choosing an object or answering verbally Answers age-appropriate yes/no questions with words or gesturesAsks what are it questions?2-3 yearsAnswers where, what, what, what and what questions. Answers age-appropriate critical thinking questions (i.e. what do you wear when it's cold?) Functional game ReadingReading is one of the best ways to develop language and even speech skills. You will see reading about the functional game on this page. Why mess with what works best, right?! The only difference will be how you read your child. How to: Sit down with your child and choose a favorite book (preferably one with pictures and interest for your child). Read the book with a lot of animation and excitement. After reading a little... Ask what is it? and points to the object. Grow it, or your child can answer. If he/she can't, say the answer and see if he/she can repeat it. Ask where is it....? the person/object/animal pictured (the scene helps tremendously with the learning process). Wait to see if your child can respond. If not, answer your question while pointing to the pictures. Ask what and what to do questions (for 2-3 years old) as well as the questions listed above. If your child can't answer the question, answer your question by pointing to the picture and/or thinking OUT LOUD. Using these strategies, you teach your child HOW to answer a question rather than simply answer. Preschool (ages 3-5) Expectations Age 3 Answers Who, Why, Where and How To QuestionsAnswers If-what Questions (i.e. If You Are Hungry, What Are You Doing?) Age 4Answers when and how many questions (new)Answers which, where, how and if-what questionsAsks why, what, where, when and how to questions Training materials If you are a participant, please click here to download some of our new WH nuances maps and training materials! If you are not a member... what are you waiting for? Sign up here – Speech Therapy Talk's Members Only Area Functional Game ReadingHow: Sit down with your child and choose a favorite book (preferably one with pictures and interest in your child). Read the book with a lot of animation and excitement. After reading a little... Ask what and where questions of course as much as possible. These types of questions are easier to get started here. If your child does not know the correct answer, point to the correct answer (if possible) and speak with your reasoning. This talk through is the most important part. Ask why, how and when during reading. This type of question requires a higher level of language reasoning skills. They are therefore stricter. To make it easier, link the story to a real-life experience. For example, if you ask why George feels sad? and your child does not know the answer. You could say, George feels sad because he lost hisuif on. Look at the previous page, he lost his saturation. Remember when you lost your appees and you cried? How did you feel? (children's responses sad). That's how George feels. Key Strategies: Point to pictures to help answer questionsTalk with their reasoningRecall story real-life experiences early elementary expectations early in the early elementary years, students should be able to answer and ask who, where, what, what to do, why, if-what and how questions. Functional game ReadingEven at this age, reading is still one of the best ways to learn how to answer WH questions. How to: Sit down with your child and choose a favorite book (preferably one with pictures and interest for your child). Read the book with a lot of animation and excitement (you know drill)Ask your child questions, any of the questions listed above in the expectations section, as naturally as possible. If your child can't answer one, try some strategies below:Key strategies:Point to pictures to help answer questions: Point to the pictures when you answer your questions. Any visual is a great thing in the learning process! Direct Teaching: If your child has problems with the question word, for example, where, open a book and say where the place is. Let's find all the places in this book. Then take turns pointing to different places like school, car, park, city, etc... Link story to Real Life: Teach higher-level reasoning skills like who-if and why, it can help link the story to real life experiences. Talk Through Reasoning: On Issues Like That next, talk to your answer. For example, if you say what you think will happen next? listen to your child's response and praise any response. If your child is far away, it's actually a good thing. You now have the opportunity to talk about how to answer the prediction questions. You can say: I think the paint will leak. See how the paint is on the edge of the table and the cat jumped on the table (while pointing). I think the cat will make the table shake and the color will decrease. Look at it already tipping! What do you think? Want more functional ideas for your child? We have step-by-step guides for both parents and professionals that provide functional and natural ways to learn the language at home. Check out the books below to see if one has the right fit for you. Bridget is an ASHA certified, practicing speech language pathologist. She is passionate about providing parents with information about children's speech and language development, as well as providing functional, easy activities to do at home! Parents have the right to make a real difference. Follow Bridget on Facebook and Pinterest for more fun! Author of children's language development eBook series Baby Talk Toddler Talk Toddler Talking 2.0 Preschool Talk 2.0 2.0

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