SLP Assessment Considerations for Children with V...

Assessing Blind and Visually Impaired Students - For the Speech and Language Pathologist

What is this page?

I am a Speech and Language Pathologist, who after spending most of my time working in EI and with Deaf and Hard of Hearing students, switched fields and began working with blind and visually impaired children. I quickly found that there was a lack of resources for SLPs in this field, and began compiling my findings into one area. As part of the California School for the Blind Assessment Team, I decided to make a specific document to list assessment tools that do not rely on visuals. Please feel free to share this document, and to suggest contributions of tools you use with blind and VI students. Please keep in mind that this is a working document, and updates and changes are likely to occur sporadically.

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(Questions? Ideas to contribute? Let's collaborate! Contact Rebecka at rhenry@csb-cde.ca.gov)

Are you looking for where to start in general when working with a blind or VI student? Check out my knowledge bank here. (This document is a work in progress.)

SLP's working with VI

When working with students with Visual Impairment (VI), it is important to remember that standardized methods of assessment are not typically normed on this population. Standardized assessments can be useful tools for tracking a student's growth and development in comparison to their own skills, but scores should generally not be directly compared to their typically developing peers. Results may be best used qualitatively rather than quantitatively. If you do report standardized scores, make sure to include other non-standardized assessment forms in conjunction with the standardized ones to support your findings. Also, make sure to include a clear disclaimer that the test administered was not normed on the blind/VI population. For example: "The following test/s _______were normed on typically developing English speaking children. Testing materials are not available in standardized form for child's unique

developmental and bilingual/bicultural backgrounds. In accordance with <u>IDEA 2004</u> (The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) [20 U.S.C.\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde

While no single Speech and Language assessment is likely to be suitable for a visually impaired student in its entirety, using a battery of standardized assessment subtests can help provide a picture of a student's skills. In addition, there are many non-standardized tools that provide valuable information as well.

If you decide to adapt materials, **make sure to consult with your TSVI.** Enlarging a picture or printed words *may* work for some students, but it is not a one-size-fits-all solution. Other considerations to include will be lighting, contrast, angle of materials presented, etc.

Finally, when assessing many students but blind and VI students in particular, a language sample is a critical step in the assessment process. Few expressive language tests can be given without visuals, and a thorough language sample can provide great insight into the child's abilities.

The CSB Assessment Center team did a webinar last May called "Psychoeducational Evaluations of Students with Visual Impairments." Reviewing the recorded webinar and accompanying handout may be helpful for those who are new to assessing students with visual impairments.

Recommendations for giving standardized tests to students with visual impairments:

- Try to use multiple subtests that do not have visuals, rather than trying to adapt an entire assessment
- If you must offer visuals, make sure to consult with your TVI on what is best for the student (i.e. large print, Braille, use of CCTV, etc.)
- Use the information gathered to create a descriptive summary, rather than comparing the student to the test norms
- Conduct an item analysis
- Use diagnostic teaching when appropriate

(Munoz, Maria L. Language Assessment and Intervention with Children Who Have Visual Impairments: a Guide for Speech-Language Pathologists. Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, 1998.)

Standardized tests & subtests without visuals; organized by concept area

Phonemic/Phonological Awareness

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals - Preschool (CELF-P3) (2020)	Phonological Awareness (compound words, sentence segmentation, syllable segmentation, syllable blending, rhyme detection, rhyme production)	4-6	Assesses aspects of language needed for the preschool classroom	Many subtests of the CELF-P3 have visuals but Phonological Awareness tests can be done without. Consult with TVI if testing a student with low vision as some visuals may be adapted appropriately.
Comprehensive test of Phonological Processing (CTOPP-2) (2013)	Elision Phoneme isolation blending words sound matching blending nonwords segmenting non-words	4-24.1 1	Evaluates phonological processing abilities	Non-word subtests are good for identifying language deficits in bilingual students, as they don't rely on a knowledge of English.
Phonological Awareness Test, 2nd edition Normative update (PAT2:NU)	All except supplemental grapheme correspondence and phonemic decoding	5-9:11		Decoding and grapheme correspondence cards are large (about 36 pt font) and are easily enlarged more with a magnifier. Discuss with TSVI if enlargement is an option if you are assessing a low vision print reader.
Test of Integrated Language and Literacy Skills (TILLS) (2016)	Phonemic awareness	6-18	students isolate and delete initial sounds in words of increasing complexity	It does not assess isolation and deletion of sounds in other positions; consider the CTOPP or PAT2 in addition
Test of Auditory Processing (TAPS4)	Entire test	5-21	Provides information about language processing and comprehension skills	TAPS3 is available in Spanish (TAPS3:BSE) Can create auditory memory index, phonological awareness index, and listening comprehension index

Test	Subtests	ages	Description	Notes
Woodcock-Johnson IV	Available in Braille and Large Print editions via APH. These special editions of the tests have had inaccessible portions removed so you can administer all of the battery.	2-90+	WJ is a comprehensive set of assessments which are administered to identify learning difficulties and improve instructional outcomes. It can be administered to persons from 2 years of age to over 90 years of age.	The WJ includes phonemic awareness testing and is available in braille and large print editions through APH. In addition, the Cognition section has a wonderful subtest on non-word spelling and non-word reading. Check with your psych to see if they are already planning on using the WJ. The braille adaptation is comprised of tests that were able to be adapted for braille readers from each of the three batteries: Tests of Achievement (Standard and Extended), Tests of Cognitive Abilities (Standard and Extended) and Oral Language

Receptive Language/Comprehension/Auditory Processing

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language (CASL-2)	meaning from context Sentence completion Idiomatic language Grammaticality judgment Nonliteral language Inference	3-21	Measures oral language processing among 4 areas: semantics, syntax, supralinguistic, and pragmatics	Using meaning from context and inference subtests together can give you a good idea if the student has an overall inference deficit, or if it is due to lack of life experience. Nonliteral language is a good subtest to include in social language assessments. Students with visual impairments typically struggle with idiomatic language CASL-2 has updated alternate scoring guidelines for African American English; the original CASL does not

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF-5) (2013)	Understanding Spoken Paragraphs, recalling sentences	5-21	11 subtests in expressive and receptive language domains. 7 of them have visuals	The"Word Classes" subtest has picture stimuli until age 11. Consult with TVI if using this test on students under age 11. Can also adapt and present stimuli without pictures and note that you altered the administration. Score items with omitted visuals qualitatively.
Oral Passage Understanding Scale (OPUS) (2016)	No subtests The entire test is auditory	5-21	Assesses listening comprehension	OPUS looks at comprehension and gives a score breakdown for inference and direct recall skills. OPUS allows for a standardized score even if t.esting outside of the age range Provides detailed item analysis scoresheet and comprehensive passage information including: passage type, word count, sentence count, mean words per sentence, and complexity index. Many passages of different length and difficulty.
Test of Auditory Processing Skills (TAPS-4) (2018)	Word pair discrimination, Phonological deletion, Phonological blending, Number memory forward, Word memory, Sentence memory, Number memory reversed, Processing oral directions, Auditory- Figure—Ground Processing	5-21	Assesses 3 composite areas in 11 subtests - phonological processing, auditory memory, listening comprehension	Includes index and supplemental subtests to reduce testing burden and increase flexibility in administration Includes assessment at the sentence level rather than only paragraph and story level. TAPS3 is available in Spanish (TAPS3:SBE)

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Test of Language Development -Intermediate (TOLD-I:5)	morphological comprehension	8-17.11	Recognizing ungrammatical spoken sentences	
Test of Integrated Language and Literacy Skills (TILLS) (2016)	story retell, nonword repetition, listening comprehension, delayed story retelling, digit span backward,	6-18	Assesses listening, auditory memory, phonemic awareness, and social language	Many other subtests on this assessment require visual stimuli. Consult with your TVI.
The Listening Comprehension Test 2 (LCT-2) (1992)	Main idea Details Concepts Reasoning Story comprehension	6-11	assesses listening through natural situations rather than through simple repetition or discrimination tests	No visuals are needed for the entire test
Woodcock-Johnson Oral Language (OL)- Braille and Large Print adaptations	While most of the OL section of the WJ is in fact oral, the braille and large print subtests have been adapted so that any items that would be unfair to VI students have been removed.	2-90		Specialized scoring thumb drive included. Note: complete OL index score requires 2 cognitive subtests as well (memory for words; oral vocabulary)

Expressive Language/Grammar

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Brigance: Comprehensive Basic Skills II	Writing: personal data, Addressing an envelope, personal letter, requesting information, etc. Writing prompts: personal narrative descriptive writing, expository writing, fictional narrative, expository, etc.	Grades 1-8	Looks at not only the mechanics of writing (capitalization and punctuation) but also how to respond to various writing prompts.	This is available in braille. If giving the assessment in braille have your TSVI assist you. If the student does not braille and only uses dictation or a scribe, you may modify this assessment if you note it carefully in your report. It is a criterion-based tool, not standardized, and thus more acceptable to modify.

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language (CASL-2)	Grammatical morphemes	3-21	Measures oral language processing	CASL-2 has updated alternate scoring guidelines for African American English; the original CASL does not
Test of Language Development (TOLDI:5) -Intermediate	Sentence combining word order	8-17.11	6 subtests arranged from simple to complex	

Vocabulary/Semantics

"The comprehension of words and their meanings is greatly affected by visual impairment. Therefore, great caution must be taken when assessing this area. In general, it is best to avoid measures of the quantity of vocabulary acquired. Semantic testing must take into account the student's previous exposure to the concept being assessed."

(Goodman, Stephen A., et al. "Speech and Language Assessment." *Collaborative Assessment: Working with Students Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired, Including Those with Additional Disabilities*, AFB Press, 2003.)

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
BOEHM-3 Basic Concepts Tactile Edition	Give entire test	None*	Tests basic relational concepts * "appropriate for preschool and early childhood concepts "	Full reliability and validity data for children without visual impairment can be found in the Examiner's Manual (see link above), but does not apply to this adaptation.
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF-5)	word definitions Word classes*	5-21	11 subtests in expressive and receptive language domains. 7 of them have visuals	*word classes subtest has pictures until age 11

Test name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language (CASL-2)	Antonyms Synonyms	5-21	Measures oral language processing	Antonyms: expressive; state the opposite Synonyms: receptive; pick the two that go together
Language Processing Test 3 (LPT3) (2005)	Stating Functions Associations Categorization Similarities Differences Multiple Meanings Attributes	5-11	Evaluates underlying processes of language	The first pretest, "Labeling" has visual stimuli. All others do not. We replace images with objects. These subtests are all areas of high need for visually impaired and blind students.
Test of Integrated Language and Literacy Skills (TILLS) (2016)	Vocabulary awareness*	6-18	Students must identify two ways to pair the words example: (dog-cat-bone) (dog and cat are pets; dog likes bones)	*Words are intended to be given in writing. Consult with TVI to find out if magnification would be appropriate. Not appropriate to put it into Braille.
Test of Language Development -Intermediate (TOLDI:5)	-rational vocabulary -multiple meanings	8-17.11	subtests arranged from simple to complex	Can administer all but one subtest (picture vocabulary) without accommodations
The Word Test3 - elementary	Associations Synonyms Semantic absurdities Antonyms Definitions Flexible word use	7-11	Diagnostic test of expressive vocabulary and semantics	Doesn't require pictures as most vocabulary tests do
The Word Test 2 - Adolescent	Associations Synonyms Semantic absurdities Antonyms Definitions Flexible word use	12-17	A test of expressive vocabulary and semantics for secondary students	Doesn't require pictures as most vocabulary tests do

Pragmatics

Very few social pragmatic assessments exist that are suitable for blind or visually impaired students. Subtests that look at pragmatic language can be useful and are listed below. Social interactions are best measured qualitatively, through observations in a variety of settings and by collaborating with the team. Several checklists have also been listed below, but should not be considered the only forms of social pragmatic assessment.

"Restricted symbolic play, difficulties in social interaction with peers and imitation, echolalic speech, and increased stereotyped behavior have all been frequently reported in blind children Indeed, these behaviors resemble subjects with ASD and are often termed 'blindisms' since they are explainable in the context of VI. However, the similarity between these 'blindisms' and 'autistic-like' behaviors, coupled with the lack of ASD assessment tools specifically designed for blind and visually impaired children, complicates the diagnosis of ASD in these individuals."

Read the full article here: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7465914/

Test/Tool name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language (CASL-2)	Pragmatic Judgement Idiomatic Language Non-literal Language	3-21*	Measures the ability to understand and apply social rules and expectations in language	Only pragmatics test normed on children 6 and under. Non-literal language can be helpful in parsing out goal areas
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF-5)	Pragmatics profile Pragmatics activities checklist	5-21		Nonstandardized. Best if completed as a team Not all items are applicable to VI students (for example "eye contact").

Test/Tool name	Subtest(s)	Ages	Description	Notes
Social Skills Assessment Tool for Children With Visual Impairments - Revised (SSAT-VIR)	Social pragmatics checklist	all	3-page checklist that covers: body language, communication skills, cooperative skills, social interaction, play/rec & leisure, developing friendships, self-identity, and self-monitoring	Available in the book, "Teaching Social Skills to Students with Visual Impairments" available from APH.
Test of Integrated Language and Literacy Skills (TILLS)	social communication		Students must comprehend how people in situations might react by formulating sentences that fit the social context	

Communication scales, checklists & other measures

Name	Intended use	ages	Description	Notes
Children's Communication Checklist 2 - U.S. Edition	CCC-2 helps rate aspects of communication, screens for general language, and identifies pragmatic language impairment.	4-16.11	The Children's Communication Checklist-2 U.S. Edition is a parent or caregiver rating scale based on the extensive research of author, Dr. Dorothy Bishop.	Norm-referenced; Scores include scaled scores, percentile ranks, confidence intervals, composite scores, and index scores.

Name	Intended use	ages	Description	Notes
Child-guided Strategies: The Van Dijk Approach to Assessment	guidelines for conducting an assessment for children with sensory impairments and multiple disabilities following the Van Dijk approach	NA	organized into 8 observational areas: behavioral state, orienting response, learning channels, approach-withdra wal, memory, social interactions, communication, problem-solving.	You can freely download forms from APH, including a parent interview form and observational forms.
Colorado Communication Rating Scales	Intended to be used after assessment to organize data.	0-21	Separate forms for each category; can be used for an observational assessment or a comprehensive assessment.	Includes: Arctic receptive/expressive language Pragmatics Voice fluency
Communication Matrix	Free tool to help families and professionals understand an early communicator's communication status, progress, and unique needs	Appropriate for all individuals at the earliest stages of communication	organized into four areas: obtain, refuse, social, provide/seek information	Information can be gathered by the entire team for most accurate reporting
Expressive and Receptive Communication Dictionaries	Created by Amy Starble (MS CCC-SLP); see the website and PowerPoint for a detailed explanation	None	Nonstandardized format to represent a child's presymbolic and symbolic communication. Designed for use with children with combined vision & hearing loss, but is not a requirement to use the system.	

Name	Intended use	ages	Description	Notes
Functional Communication Profile - Revised	Clients are assessed and rated in the major skills categories of communication through direct observation, teacher and caregiver reports, and one-on-one testing.	3-adult The FCP-R is appropriate for individuals who range between mild and profound deficits	The FCP-R yields an overall inventory of the individual's communication abilities, mode of communication (e.g., verbal, sign, nonverbal, augmentative), and degree of independence.	
Home Talk	"an assessment tool for parents and care providers of children who are deafblind and who have other disabilitiesHome Talk can provide a broad picture of your child's skills, special interests, and personality."		This is a good questionnaire tool to have parents complete or to complete with parents through an interview.	
How We All Learn Workbook	This workbook is not an assessment tool, but rather a structured tool to provide technical assistance for educators and related service providers working with students who do not have a formal communication system.		"How We All Learn is an approach developed to create a starting point for the development of communication for children and students who have not yet reached the ability to use language."	

Name	Intended use	ages	Description	Notes
Informal assessment of social cognition	Dynamic assessment created by Michelle Garcia Winner	None	explanation of how to do a dynamic assessment of social cognition	
The INSITE developmental checklist - second edition	"The checklist is an important tool for writing and updating appropriate goals, intervention, and activities for the IFSP and IEP"	intended for use with children with sensory impairments and additional disabilities ages 0-6. However, it can be used with older students functioning at a cognitively lower age	to assess gross motor, fine motor, self-help, cognition, social, emotional, communication, vision, auditory, and tactile development	Not intended specifically for SLPs but includes language milestones. More robust communication section than the Oregon Project. 2024 edition available.
Observation of Autism in People with Sensory and Intellectual Disabilities (OASID)	Assessing ASD in younger students with additional disabilities	No specific age range is listed, but many of the toys are more suitable for cognitively younger students	See this article for an in-depth discussion of the tool	Free to download
The Oregon Project Skills Inventory	This is not a tool specifically created for SLPs, but it does assess many language aspects.	lintended for use with children with sensory impairments and additional disabilities ages 0-6. However, it can be used with older students functioning at a cognitively lower age	This is a criterion referenced assessment tool covers the areas of cognition, language, social, vision, compensatory, self-help, fine motor, and gross motor.	Recommended use: Give this test with a psychologist, and input from a TVI. The test is long and has many moving pieces. In addition to language skills, it also looks at cognition, vision, gross motor, fine motor, compensatory, self-help and social skills.
Sensory Learning Kit (SLK) - Guidebook and Assessment Forms	Designed for learners with significant challenges who have motor, sensory, communication, and cognitive impairments.	NA	Helps teams coordinate focused, effective, holistic interventions.	Available from APH using Quota funds. Includes forms for assessment and routines guidebook.

Table of Standardized Tests and Subtests that don't require visuals; organized by test name

Test	Applicable Subtests	Ages	Notes
Brigance Comprehensive Inventory of Basic Concepts (CIBS) II	Writing passages can be used informally as dictation prompts or narrative prompts	k-9	Criterion-referenced Adapted versions are available through APH.
	Listening vocab Listening comprehension Directional/positional concepts Reading		Note: this is an older test and some districts dislike it. The CSB assessment team finds it extremely flexible and useful for students who are struggling academically and may not be able to complete the WJ but have skills beyond the Oregon or INSITE.
BOEHM-3 Basic Concepts Tactile Edition & Big Picture	Entire test; basic relational concepts	K-2 PreK*	*No specific ages; appropriate for preschool and early childhood concepts K-2 and P-K versions available in Big Picture and tactile
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals - Preschool (CELF-P3) (2020)	Phonological Awareness (compound words, sentence segmentation, syllable segmentation, syllable blending, rhyme detection, rhyme production)	4-6	Many subtests of the CELF-P3 have visuals but Phonological Awareness tests can be done without. Consult with TVI if testing a student with low vision as some visuals may be adapted appropriately.
Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF-5) (2013)	Understanding Spoken Paragraphs recalling sentences Word definitions Word classes * Pragmatics profile Pragmatics activities checklist	5-21	*word classes has pictures until age 11
Test	Applicable Subtests	Ages	Notes

Test	Applicable Subtests	Ages	Notes
			even if testing outside of the age range Provides detailed item analysis scoresheet and comprehensive passage information including: passage type, word count, sentence count, mean words per sentence, and complexity index.
Oral Passage Understanding Scale (OPUS) (2016)	No subtests; give the entire test	5-21	no reading is required for student Also looks at inference and memory skills *Allows for a standardized score
The Listening Comprehension Test (1992)	Main idea Details concepts reasoning story comprehension	6-11	assesses listening through natural situations rather than through simple repetition or discrimination tests No visuals; give the entire test
Language Processing Test 3 (LPT3) (2005)	Stating Functions Associations Categorization Similarities Differences Multiple Meanings Attributes	5-11:11	This test assesses very important concepts that blind/VI students often struggle with.
Comprehensive Assessment of Spoken Language (CASL-2)	meaning from context Idiomatic language Grammaticality judgment Nonliteral language Inference Antonyms Synonyms Double meaning Pragmatic judgment	3-21	CASL-2 has updated alternate scoring guidelines for African American English; the original CASL does not.
Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing (CTOPP-2) (2013)	Elision, phoneme isolation, blending words, sound matching, blending non-words, segmenting non-words	4-24.11	Non-word subtests are good for identifying language deficits in bilingual students, as they don't rely on a knowledge of English.

Phonological Awareness Test 2nd Edition Normative Update (PAT2:NU) (2017)	Rhyming Segmentation Isolation Deletion Substitution with manipulatives* Blending	5-9.11	*3 subtests require reading/ writing, but could be adapted for a low vision student with consultation of a TVI: phoneme-grapheme correspondence; phoneme decoding, invented spelling Manipulatives are color-coded and may need to be substituted with textured items.
Test of Integrated Language and Literacy Skills (TILLS) (2016)	Phonemic awareness story retell nonword repetition listening comprehension delayed digit span backward Social communication	6-18	This test has many other subtests not listed here that have visuals. Consult with your TVI if you wish to use them.
Test of Auditory Processing Skills (TAPS-4) (2018)	Word pair discrimination Phonological deletion Phonological blending Number memory forward Word memory Sentence memory Number memory reversed Processing oral directions Auditory comprehension Auditory- Figure—Ground Processing Oral Directions with background noise (Supplemental)	5-21	Includes index and supplemental subtests to reduce testing burden and increase flexibility in administration Includes assessment at the sentence level rather than only paragraph and story level. TAPS3:SBE = Spanish bilingual edition
Test of Language Development -Intermediate (TOLD-I:5)	-morphological comprehension -Sentence combining -word order	8-17.11	Can administer all but one subtest (picture vocabulary) without modifications
The Word Test 3 - elementary	Associations Synonyms Semantic absurdities Antonyms Definitions Flexible word use	6-11.11	No visuals
Test	Applicable Subtests	Ages	Notes

The Word Test 2 - Adolescent	Associations Synonyms Semantic absurdities Antonyms Definitions Flexible word use	12-17.11	No visuals
Woodcock-Johnson	Braille & Large Print editions are available via APH. Entire test can be administered. Particular to SLPs: Oral Language and parts of the Cognition section.	2-90+	Of particular importance to SLPs: Tests of Oral Language without visuals: Segmentation Oral Comprehension Sentence repetition Sound blending Retrieval fluency Sound awareness (rhyming and deletion) Tests of Cognitive Ability subtests without visuals Oral vocabulary (synonyms/antonyms - all auditory) Phonological processing (3 auditory tests: word access - provide a word that has a specific phoneme in a specific location; word fluency - name as many words as you can that start with a specific letter in 1 minute; substitution) Story recall Nonword repetition

Tests & Tools Available in Spanish

Test Name	Subtests	Ages	English counterpart?	notes
CELF4 Spanish	Word classes Word definitions Understanding spoken passages Sentence recall		CELF5 *it is not a perfect 1:1 comparison as the editions are not the same.	Some "Word Classes" items have visuals for younger ages. Recommendation: score tasks with omitted visuals qualitatively only.
Test Name	Subtests	Ages	English	notes

			counterpart?	
Bateria IV Woodcock Munoz	Not available in braille. Can give some of the Oral Language subtests that are auditory only	2-90	Woodcock-Johnson	
Aprenda: La Prueba de Logros en Español, Tercera edición (Aprenda 3):	If using braille or large print, the entire test is accessible. For non-readers, this is not an appropriate test.	k-12	N/A	Per the Aprenda 3 website, this is an academic achievement test for Spanish-speaking students in K-12 assessing language, reading, math, science, and social studies. We have not used this test; however, the website notes under product details that braille and large-print versions are available.
TAPS-3: BSE	The entire test is auditory. Word discrimination, Phonological segmentation, Phonological blending, Number memory forward, Number memory reversed, Word memory, Auditory comprehension, Auditory reasoning, Auditory figure-ground screener		TAPS-4 *it is not a perfect 1:1 comparison as the editions are not the same. However, comparing the two can still be useful for assessing bilingual proficiencies.	