

LISTENING CHECKLIST FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

NAME _____

DATE _____

The ability to listen cannot be seen. The only way to gauge listening is indirectly – through an evaluation of related skills. This checklist offers a catalog of such skills and will enable you to assess your child or your student's ability to listen. There is no score, and no "right" or "wrong" answer. Check as many boxes as you feel are appropriate.

RECEPTIVE LISTENING AND LANGUAGE

This is listening which focuses outside of the self, relative to what others are saying, or what is going on in the school, or home environment.

Check the most appropriate box.

Difficulty staying focused at school

rarely sometimes often always

Short attention span

rarely sometimes often always

Easily distractible, especially by noise

rarely sometimes often always

Oversensitivity to certain sounds

rarely sometimes often always

Misinterprets questions or requests

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty in sound discrimination

rarely sometimes often always

Confuses similar sounding words

rarely sometimes often always

Needs repetition and clarification more than usual

rarely sometimes often always

Able to follow only one or two instructions in a sequence

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty understanding discussions

rarely sometimes often always

Poor short-term memory

rarely sometimes often always

Poor long-term memory

rarely sometimes often always

Must read material several times to absorb content

rarely sometimes often always

Tires easily

rarely sometimes often always

Become sleepy when listening to speakers or reading

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty hearing low male voices

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty hearing high female voices

rarely sometimes often always

Seems that most people speak too fast

rarely sometimes often always

EXPRESSIVE LISTENING AND LANGUAGE

This listening focuses inside the self, including checking, monitoring and reproducing correctly what one hears, especially one's own voice and speech.

Flat and monotonous voice quality

rarely sometimes often always

Speech lacks fluency and rhythm is hesitant

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty recalling exact word usage

rarely sometimes often always

Sings out of tune

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty with reading, especially out loud

rarely sometimes often always

Poor spelling

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty summarizing a story

rarely sometimes often always

Difficulty relating isolated facts

rarely sometimes often always

Stumbles over words

rarely sometimes often always



MOTOR SKILLS

This is listening to the body. These skills are related to the vestibular system of the ear and affect balance, coordination, body image and spatial orientation.

- Poor posture, including slouching and slumping
- Uncoordinated body movement and fidgeting
- Clumsiness, including tripping and stumbling
- Confusion of right and left
- Poor sense of rhythm
- Messy handwriting
- Difficulty with organization and structure
- Often confused about location and direction
- Poor athletic skills

BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

These behaviors and attitudes may accompany a listening problem.

- Low frustration tolerance
- Poor self-image or low self-confidence
- Difficulty in making and keeping friends
- Withdraws from or avoids social interactions
- Tendency towards irritability
- Inordinately tired at end of school day
- Low motivation, minimal interest in school, little desire to participate
- Tense and anxious
- Limited sense of aliveness
- Difficulty setting goals and priorities
- Difficulty in beginning and completing projects
- Difficulty with time concepts and punctuality
- Difficulty making judgments and generalizing to new situations
- Hesitant to accept responsibility
- Does not complete assignments
- Lack of tactfulness
- Tendency to act immaturely
- Does not tolerate stress well

COMPLETED BY

LEVEL OF ENERGY

The ear acts as a dynamo, providing us with electrical energy that stimulates the brain and nervous system. This energy is necessary for our survival and for us to achieve fulfilling lives.

- Difficulty getting up
- Tiredness at the end of the day
- Habit of procrastinating
- Hyperactivity
- Tendency toward depression
- Feels overburdened with everyday tasks

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Listening difficulties often develop early in life. Please note if any of the following events apply .

- Delayed motor development
- Delayed speech development
- Delayed language development
- Recurring ear infections
- Experienced emotional trauma
- Had dangerous experiences
- Had frightening experiences
- Mother had stressful pregnancy
- Mother had difficult delivery
- Was adopted
- Experienced early separation from mother (i.e. hospitalization, incubation or mother ill)

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

- Exposure to loud sounds such as gunfire or loud concerts
 - Ringing in one or both ears
 - Suffered from concussion or head trauma
 - Suffers from headaches (please describe)
-

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

List the languages (other than English) spoken in your home



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