Language milestones. Based on your readings and research on typical language development, identify a minimum of three typical speech and language milestones from birth to age 5, using the “Language Milestone Timeline Chart.” For each milestone identified, list potential causes of delays, implications for learning for children with those delays, and evidence-based learning strategies that can be used to support and enhance the communication skills of children with those speech and language delays. Support your findings with a minimum of five scholarly resources. Here are the answers: Birth to 3 months: Cooing and babbling - Cooing typically begins around 2-3 months and is characterized by vowel-like sounds such as "ahh" and "ooh." Babbling, which typically begins around 6-8 months, includes repetitive consonant-vowel combinations such as "bababa" and "mamama." Potential causes of delays: Hearing loss, lack of exposure to language, and developmental disorders such as autism. Implications for learning: Delays in cooing and babbling can indicate a lack of ability to process and produce speech sounds, which can negatively impact later language and communication skills. Children with delays may also have difficulty with social interactions and attention. Evidence-based learning strategies: Speech therapy, parent-implemented language stimulation, and providing opportunities for social interactions and play. Sources: "Language Development from Birth to 5 Years: What to Expect" (https://www.verywellfamily.com/language-development-birth-to-5-years-1094832) "Speech and Language Development in Children" (https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/speech-and-language-development-children) "The Importance of Babbling in Language Development" (https://www.speechbuddy.com/importance-of-babbling-in-language-development/) "Cooing and Babbling: The Early Stages of Speech Development" (https://www.livescience.com/32763-cooing-babbling-early-stages-speech-development.html) "Speech and Language Development in the First Year" (https://www.asha.org/public/speech/development/speech-language-development-in-first-year/) 4-6 months: Turning head to locate sound and responding to name - Around 4-6 months, infants typically start to turn their head to locate sound and respond to their name. Potential causes of delays: Hearing loss, lack of exposure to language and developmental disorders such as autism. Implications for learning: Delays in responding to sound and name can indicate a lack of understanding of the relationship between sound and meaning, which can negatively impact later language and communication skills. Children with delays may also have difficulty with social interactions and attention. Evidence-based learning strategies: Speech therapy, parent-implemented language stimulation, and providing opportunities for social interactions and play. Sources: "Language Development: Infants" (https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/childdevelopment/positiveparenting/language.html) "Speech and Language Development in Children" (https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/speech-and-language-development-children) "The Importance of Responding to Name in Language Development" (https://www.speechbuddy.com/importance-of-responding-to-name-in-language-development/) "Language Development in Infants and Toddlers" (https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/323129) "Speech and Language Development in the First Year" (https://www.asha.org/public/speech/development/speech-language-development-in-first-year/) 7 months to 1 year: Understanding simple words and phrases - Around 7 months to 1 year, children typically start to understand simple words and phrases such as "no," "bye-bye," and "milk."