

**This paper was created as a required assignment for the*

randomized (1), and a retrospective case-control study (1).

Retrospective case-control

Cheuk, Wong, & Leung (2005) conducted a retrospective case-control study in which they examined the association between multilingual home environment and SLI in Hong-Kong Chinese children in a local hospital over a 4-year period. They compared children with SLI to children with other developmental and behavioural problem but with normal language development. A total of 326 cases and 304 controls were used; exclusion criteria were enforced. All children in the local hospital were assessed by developmental pediatricians using the Griffiths Mental Developmental Scale (GMDS, developed in the UK

were receiving treatment by an SLP, and some (unknown) number of English monolinguals received therapy as well.

Bilingualism was assessed using a questionnaire given to primary caregivers, and standardized tests were used (TOLD, CELFP, and TLDD) in case a child was not tested within the last year to ensure criteria for inclusion in the study were met. In addition, assessment was carried out through naturalistic 30-45-minute play sessions with the children, one in French and one in English

bilingual environment did not impact the language development of children with SLI. Future studies can look at the effects of bilingual exposure on language development from a longitudinal perspective, considering both typically-developing children and those with a SLI.

The evidence examined in this review suggests