

ATL-REG 1: Attention Maintenance

Child develops the capacity to pay attention to people, things, or the environment when interacting with others or exploring play materials

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle	Later	Earlier
<p>Attends or responds briefly to people, things, or sounds</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pays attention to a moving mobile. • Quiets to the voice of a familiar person. • Gazes at the smiling face of a familiar person. 	<p>Shifts attention frequently from one person or thing to another</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns attention toward an interesting toy, then back to an adult or a child. • Actively shifts interest from one child to another playing close by. • Drops one thing in order to reach for another. 	<p>Maintains attention, on own or with adult support, during brief activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefly watches other children playing and then resumes play with a toy. • Resumes playing at sand table when an adult joins in digging. • Dumps toy animals from container, puts animals back in the container, and then dumps them out again. 	<p>Maintains attention, with adult support, during activities that last for extended periods of time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens to a book from beginning to end and then gestures for an adult to read it a second time. • Starts working on a simple puzzle with an adult and continues when the adult steps away briefly. • Continues playing with toy cars, adding a bridge offered by an adult sitting nearby. 	<p>Maintains attention on own during activities that last for extended periods of time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a pile of pretend pancakes with play dough on own and then offers them to peers. • Builds multiple towers with interlocking blocks. • Looks through several books on own in library corner during the morning. • Listens to audio books while looking at enlarged pictures related to the story on a screen, on own, during the morning. 	<p><i>There are no later levels for this measure</i></p>		

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



ATL-REG 2: Self-Comforting

Child develops the capacity to comfort or soothe self in response to distress from internal or external stimulation

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle	Later	Earlier
<p>Responds to internal or external stimulation in basic ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cries when hears a loud noise. • Closes eyes when taken into bright sunlight. • Brings fist to mouth and fusses when hungry. 	<p>Engages in behaviors that have previously worked to soothe self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sucks thumb or fist to soothe self. • Turns away from sensory experiences such as loud noises, bright lights, or specific textures. • Nuzzles face into a blanket or a familiar adult’s shoulder when unfamiliar adults approach. 	<p>Comforts self by seeking a familiar adult or a special thing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrieves a familiar object, such as a blanket, to soothe self when upset. • Gestures “up” to a familiar adult to be picked up when sleepy. • Seeks contact with a familiar adult when a toy is taken by another child. 	<p>Comforts self in different ways, based on the situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Softly hums or vocalizes to self when lying down for naptime. • Goes to cubby and gets a photo of family when upset after a parent leaves. • Seeks out a cozy place to get away from active play of other children. • Remains seated in a small group activity while manipulating a favorite toy. 	<p>Anticipates need for comfort and prepares self by asking questions, getting a special thing, or in other ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asks what’s going to happen next, to get ready to transition to a new activity. • Requests favorite book to read with parent before the parent leaves. • Moves away and covers ears when an adult brings out a vacuum to clean spilled sand on the floor. 	<p><i>There are no later levels for this measure</i></p>		

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



ATL-REG 3: Imitation

Child mirrors, repeats, and practices the actions or words of others in increasingly complex ways

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle	Later	Earlier
Responds to facial expressions or vocalizations in basic ways Possible Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pays attention to vocalizations from an adult, such as cooing, heard during an interaction. • Attends to an adult’s face during an interaction. • Orients toward the gestures of a familiar adult. 	Imitates approximations of single simple actions or sounds when interacting with others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a sound like “Mmmmm” after an adult makes the “Mmmmm” sound during feeding. • Smiles when an adult smiles. • Widens eyes and raises eyebrows after observing these movements on an adult’s face during an interaction. 	Imitates actions, or Repeats familiar words or gestures by others when interacting with them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opens and shuts hands as an adult leads open-shut-them finger play. • Raises arms in the air, following an adult’s actions, during a game of “So big!” • Communicates, “Bye-bye,” and waves, after an adult communicates, “Bye-bye,” and waves. 	Imitates a few actions, or Repeats familiar actions or words experienced at an earlier time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds a toy telephone to ear and says, “Hello.” • Places doll in front of a toy shopping cart and wheels it around the room, placing objects in the cart. • Engages in exercise movements that adults typically do. • Wraps a teddy bear in a blanket and communicates, “Night-night.” 	Imitates multiple steps of others’ actions, or Repeats phrases, experienced at an earlier time	<i>There are no later levels for this measure</i>		

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



ATL-REG 4: Curiosity and Initiative in Learning

Child explores the environment in increasingly focused ways to learn about people, things, materials, and events

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to people, things, or sounds</p>	<p>Notices new or unexpected characteristics or actions of people or things</p>	<p>Explores people or things in the immediate environment</p>	<p>Explores new ways to use familiar things, including simple trial and error</p>	<p>Explores through simple observations, or manipulations, or asking simple questions</p>	<p>Explores by engaging in specific observations, manipulations, or by asking specific questions</p>	<p>Carries out simple investigations using familiar strategies, tools, or sources of information</p>	<p>Carries out multi-step investigations, using a variety of strategies, tools, or sources of information</p>
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orients toward a noise. • Turns head toward a person who comes into view or begins talking. • Looks at a mobile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocalizes or gazes at a familiar adult who makes an animated facial expression or unusual noise. • Smiles when an adult begins singing a song. • Moves arms or legs when a mobile begins moving overhead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangs a drum with hands repeatedly. • Touches hair of another child. • Pats, pulls on, or turns pages of a board book. • Watches intently as an adult prepares snack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paints on paper and on arm when given a paintbrush and paint. • Molds sand using a cup. • Tries using utensils to work with play dough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves around a fish bowl to continue watching a fish as it swims around objects. • Drops a marble in a maze and follows its path as it rolls to the bottom. • Asks, “What’s that doing?” when seeing or hearing a bulldozer across the street while on a neighborhood walk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts a dry sponge in water and then squeezes it to see what happens. • Observes a snail and asks, “Why do snails have shells?” • Compares color or shape of leaves gathered on a nature walk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a magnetic wand to figure out which objects on a table it will lift up. • Uses a magnifying glass to observe a caterpillar closely, and describes its pattern of colors and number of legs. • Places a variety of objects in water to see which will float and which will sink. • Uses a communication device to learn about the new pet guinea pig. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines images from informational books or a computer to learn about the habitats of different animals. • Looks through a prism held up to the light, directing its motion until a rainbow of colors appears on the wall. • Sets up a project, with an adult, that involves investigating the growth of lima bean plants with different amounts of water, and documents their growth.

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- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



ATL-REG 5: Self-Control of Feelings and Behavior

Child increasingly develops strategies for regulating feelings and behavior, becoming less reliant on adult guidance over time

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Calms when comforted by an adult</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessens or stops crying when picked up by an adult. Relaxes in an adult’s arms when being held. Quiets to the voice of a familiar adult. 	<p>Seeks a familiar adult when distressed, and responds when physically comforted by a familiar adult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaches toward a familiar adult to be comforted and nestles into the adult when held. Vocalizes to a familiar adult and calms when the adult reaches over to pat child’s stomach. Looks toward a familiar adult when startled, and relaxes when picked up. 	<p>Calms self when a familiar adult initiates contact, moves close, or offers a special thing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gets up and looks for an adult after falling down, and then resumes play when the adult gives a reassuring look. Stops crying after an adult offers a toy similar to the toy another child took. Calms when an adult moves to sit closer on the floor. 	<p>Relies on communication or guidance from a familiar adult to regulate emotional or behavioral reactions in moderately stressful situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lets go of another child’s toy and accepts a different toy after a familiar adult communicates, “She’s playing with the blue truck. You can use the red one.” Gets a towel when an adult suggests that they work together to clean up a spill that the child is upset about. Accepts an adult’s invitation to move closer, after noticing child’s worried look when an unfamiliar adult enters the room. 	<p>Demonstrates capacity to regulate emotional or behavioral reactions in some moderately stressful situations, occasionally needing adult support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waits to ride a favorite tricycle without trying to take it from another child. Pauses and sighs after tower falls down, and then starts to rebuild it when an adult asks, “Do you want to make it again?” Frowns, but goes to play with something else, when an adult communicates that it is not yet time to go outside. 	<p>Expresses strong feelings through constructive forms of communication, seeking the assistance of familiar adults when needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insists that another child return a favorite doll, but when refused, asks a familiar adult for help. Communicates feelings of anger, through words or gestures, to a familiar adult when another child takes a toy without asking. Communicates, “Tôi muốn ngồi đây,” [“I want to sit here,” in Vietnamese], when upset that there are no empty chairs near a friend. 	<p>Uses simple strategies (e.g., leaving a difficult situation, offering an alternative toy to a friend) to regulate own feelings or behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers a toy in exchange when another child has a desired toy. Asks another child who is painting at an easel, “When is it my turn? I’ve been waiting.” Leaves the block area after unsuccessfully attempting to join peers, and then moves to the dramatic play area to join other children in play. 	<p>Uses socially appropriate strategies (e.g., negotiation, compromise, verbal reminders to self) to regulate own feelings or behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “I want a turn. Can I use the scooter after you go around two times?” after watching another child ride for a while. Communicates, “Don’t push!” to another child trying to fit at the water table, and then says, “Here’s a place,” and moves over. Communicates to self, in words or signs, that the monsters are just pretend, when attending to a scary story. Uses a communication device to suggest a strategy to share the limited number of popular art materials during a collage project.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



SED 1: Identity of Self in Relation to Others

Child shows increasing awareness of self as distinct from and also related to others

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds in basic ways to others</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attends to a familiar adult during feeding. Quiets when hears a familiar adult. Grasps an adult's finger when palm of child's hand is touched. 	<p>Uses senses to explore self and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examines own hand or foot by looking at it or mouthing it. Touches others' hair when it is within reach. Plays with sound by repeating grunts and squeals. 	<p>Recognizes self and familiar people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orients toward a familiar adult when own name is spoken or signed. Points to picture of self on the wall. Smiles when a familiar adult enters the room. 	<p>Communicates own name and names of familiar people (e.g., "dada," "mama," "grandma," or sibling's name)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "Me llamo Luis," ["My name is Luis," in Spanish]. Communicates names of immediate family members in a photo. Looks to new baby sister and communicates her name. 	<p>Expresses simple ideas about self and connection to others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts out roles from own family in pretend play. Communicates, "I'm making cookies—just like Grandma!" while rolling play dough. Draws picture of a house and communicates, "This is my house." 	<p>Describes self or others based on physical characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, using communication board, "His hair is red!" Identifies own height, as indicated on a growth chart posted on the wall. Narrates details while drawing a picture of a friend. Draws a picture of own family, representing traits such as heights and hair colors. 	<p>Describes own preferences or feelings; and Describes the feelings or desires of family members, friends, or other familiar people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates to an adult, "I was mad when it rained because we couldn't go outside." Communicates that a friend is happy because he is going to have a birthday party. Says, "Ayokong hawakan ang suso. Na tatakot ako," ["I don't want to touch the snail. It scares me," in Tagalog]. 	<p>Compares own preferences or feelings to those of others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selects a pink scarf for a friend whose favorite color is pink, then selects a blue scarf for self. Communicates to a peer that they both like peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. Communicates, "我喜歡游泳, 但是我姐姐不喜歡," ["I love to swim, but my sister doesn't," in Chinese].

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



SED 2: Social and Emotional Understanding

Child shows developing understanding of people’s behaviors, feelings, thoughts, and individual characteristics

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to faces, voices, or actions of other people</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks at faces. Turns head toward an adult during feeding. Grasps an adult’s finger when palm of child’s hand is touched. 	<p>Shows awareness of what to expect from familiar people by responding to or anticipating their actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smiles when an adult continues after pausing during a game of pattycake. Looks toward the location of where an adult’s face will reappear during a game of peek-a-boo. Kicks legs in excitement or adjusts body when a familiar adult leans forward to pick child up. 	<p>Adjusts behavior in response to emotional expressions of familiar people, especially in novel or uncertain situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pays attention to a familiar adult’s facial expressions when an unfamiliar person enters the room. Stops playing, looks up, and then smiles when hearing a familiar adult’s laugh. Starts to climb on a table, but pauses in response to an adult’s cautionary look and warning. 	<p>Adjusts behavior in response to emotional expressions of people who are less familiar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves or looks toward a familiar adult when a less familiar adult enters the room. Pauses after reaching toward a peer’s toy, to check on a less familiar adult’s response. Stops in response to a warning from another child’s parent about getting too close to the swing. 	<p>Identifies own or others’ feelings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “También me gusta pintar, me hace feliz,” [“I like to paint, too; it makes me happy,” in Spanish] after noticing a child at an easel. Communicates that a crying child is sad. Communicates, “She wants the big truck.” Points to “angry” picture on emotion chart while looking at a peer. 	<p>Communicates, with adult assistance, about feelings that caused own behavior or others’ behavior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responds that a friend is sad, when an adult asks, “Why did your friend get his blanket?” Communicates that the turtle was scared, when an adult asks, “Why did the turtle go into its shell?” Communicates, “Cô bé nh m c a mình,” [“She misses her mommy,” in Vietnamese] when an adult asks, “What happened?” 	<p>Communicates ideas about why one has a feeling or what will happen as a result of a feeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “Magagalit siya kapag bumagsak na naman ang kanyang tulay,” [“He’ll be mad if his bridge is knocked down again,” in Tagalog]. Uses a communication device to express, “I feel sleepy when it gets dark.” Communicates, “I’m bored. I’m going to play with the blocks now.” 	<p>Communicates ideas about how own or another’s personality affects how one thinks, feels, and acts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates to a peer, “You’re silly,” when the peer starts giggling and other children join in. Communicates that a peer is shy when seeing her hide as an unfamiliar adult approaches. Communicates that another child plays with everyone because he is so friendly.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



SED 3: Relationships and Social Interactions with Familiar Adults

Child develops close relationships with one or more familiar adults (including family members) and interacts in an increasingly competent and cooperative manner with familiar adults

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to faces, voices, or actions of familiar people</p>	<p>Shows a preference for familiar adults and tries to interact with them</p>	<p>Interacts in simple ways with familiar adults and tries to maintain the interactions</p>	<p>Initiates activities with familiar adults; <i>and</i> Seeks out assistance or support from familiar adults</p>	<p>Engages in extended interactions with familiar adults in a variety of situations (e.g., sharing ideas or experiences, solving simple problems)</p>	<p>Seeks a familiar adult’s ideas or explanations about events or experiences that are interesting to the child</p>	<p>Takes initiative in creating cooperative activities with a familiar adult</p>	<p>Works cooperatively with familiar adults, over sustained periods, to plan and carry out activities or to solve problems</p>
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widens eyes or brightens face at the face of a familiar adult. Orients toward a familiar adult’s voice. Quiets when picked up by a familiar adult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaches for a familiar adult when being held by another adult. Vocalizes at a familiar adult to gain the adult’s attention. Laughs in anticipation before a familiar adult nuzzles child’s neck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places toy on a familiar adult’s lap, goes to get another toy, and then places that toy on the adult’s lap. Puts hands near head to continue a game of peek-a-boo when a familiar adult pauses. Repeatedly hands little cars to a familiar adult to continue a joint activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grasps a familiar adult’s hand to gain attention, and then gestures to begin a finger-play game. Communicates interest in looking at a book with a familiar adult. Brings a blanket to a familiar adult and then climbs into the adult’s lap when upset. Gestures to a familiar adult for assistance about how to remove a tight lid from a canister. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates to a familiar adult, “Want some tea?” during a pretend tea party. Completes a simple puzzle with a familiar adult, taking turns to fit pieces. Shares rocks collected while playing outside with a familiar adult. Uses an electronic tablet to play a game with a familiar adult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asks a teacher why another child is not going outside with the group. Communicates to an adult, “What’s the bee doing?” while watching a bee fly from flower to flower or sharing a book together about bees. Asks a familiar adult for a suggestion about how to build the tower to keep it from falling down. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers to place napkins and cups on the table when a familiar adult is preparing a snack. Brings a board game to a familiar adult and communicates an interest in playing together. Gives pretend food to a familiar adult and communicates, “I made some hamburgers for you. You tell me what you want to drink.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works together with a familiar adult to complete a puzzle over several days, organizing pieces in different ways. Plans a gardening activity with a familiar adult, communicating by signing the materials needed. Gathers possible construction materials, such as glue, paper, and scissors, from a supply shelf to contribute to a building project with a familiar adult. Works with a familiar adult and a group of children to make a piñata over two days, offering alternatives for its shape and construction and what will go inside.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



SED 4: Relationships and Social Interactions with Peers

Child becomes increasingly competent and cooperative in interactions with peers and develops friendships with several peers

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Shows awareness of other people, including children	Shows interest in other children	Plays alongside other children, rarely interacting with them	Interacts in simple ways with familiar peers as they play side by side	Participates in brief episodes of cooperative play with one or two peers, especially those with whom child regularly plays	Participates in extended episodes of cooperative play (including pretend play) with one or two friends	Initiates sustained episodes of cooperative play (including pretend play), particularly with friends	Organizes or participates in planning cooperative play activities with several peers, particularly with friends
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cries when hearing the sound of another child crying. • Orients toward other children. • Notices another child nearby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves excitedly when another child comes near. • Reaches toward another child to gain attention. • Smiles at another child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selects a truck when other children nearby are playing with trucks. • Explores a toy alongside another child who is also exploring. • Reaches for a toy in the water alongside other children at the water table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hands a bucket to a familiar peer sitting next to child in the sandbox. • Offers a block to a peer building a tower next to child. • Splashes excitedly with a peer at the water table, continuing back and forth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes a few turns trying on hats with a peer in the dramatic play area. • Plays chase briefly outside with two peers, and then goes to play alone in sandbox. • Plays cars with a peer for a short while. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds a train track with two friends, taking turns connecting the track pieces. • Laughs and makes funny noises or faces with a friend while singing a song together. • Plays a game of telephone that involves having a conversation with a friend about going on a shopping trip together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites friends to build a pretend barn for toy animals and, at clean-up time, asks to save it so they can play with it tomorrow. • Invites friends to continue playing family from the day before. • Offers a new object for a fort that child has built with peers over several days. • Plays restaurant with friends, showing them the signs for food to be ordered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans how to build a boat with several peers, choosing materials and negotiating tasks. • Plays superheroes with peers, planning different characters and scenarios. • Joins peers in planning and gathering materials needed for a nature walk, such as nets, baskets, and bags.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



SED 5: Symbolic and Sociodramatic Play

Child develops the capacity to use objects to represent other objects or ideas and to engage in symbolic play with others

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to people or objects in basic ways</p>	<p>Explores people and objects in a variety of ways</p>	<p>Uses or combines objects in functional or meaningful ways</p>	<p>Pretends that an object represents another object or serves a different purpose</p>	<p>Engages in pretend-play sequences</p>	<p>Engages in pretend play with others around a shared idea</p>	<p>Engages in roles in pretend-play sequences with others</p>	<p>Engages in pretend-play sequences with others by organizing and negotiating roles or rules around a shared elaborated idea</p>
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cries in response to a loud voice. • Looks toward a lamp when it is turned on. • Moves arm in response to a touch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaches toward an adult’s glasses. • Grabs a toy, shakes it, and then shakes it again. • Picks up a toy and mouths it. • Gazes intently at an adult’s changing facial expressions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocks a doll in arms. • Uses a brush on a doll’s hair. • Pushes a toy car along the floor. • Places objects from around the room in a toy shopping cart. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a stacking ring as a bagel. • Holds a rectangular block to ear and talks into it as if it is a phone. • Pretends that puzzle pieces are cookies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretends to be a doctor and takes care of a stuffed bear that is “sick.” • Makes a pretend cake in the sandbox and offers a “taste” to an adult. • Makes a “pizza” out of play dough and puts it in the play oven. • Sits in a box, pretending it is a boat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits in a box with a peer, holding a “steering wheel,” and communicates, “My turn to drive the bus.” • Pours “coffee” for friends while seated together at a table in the dramatic play area. • Pretends to put out fires on the playground with others, using pretend hoses and wearing firefighter hats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pumps arm while saying, “Whoop-whoop,” and then collects “tickets” from seated “passengers.” • Plays store, “scanning” items, placing them in bags, and collecting “money” from peers. • Uses a hose to “pump gas” as other children wait in line with their tricycles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrees with peers on who will be the bus driver, who will be the child, and who will be the mommy, while acting out school-bus play. • Plans with peers to pretend to be a family going on a trip: using chairs as seats for a car, negotiating roles, and deciding where they will go. • Assigns roles and acts out classroom routines (e.g., circle time, snack time) with other children.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 1: Understanding of Language (Receptive)

Child understands increasingly complex communication and language

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to voices, sounds, gestures, or facial expressions in basic ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head toward, or looks in the direction of, the voice of an adult. • Makes eye contact with a familiar adult. • Quiets or orients in the direction of a sound, touch, or gesture. 	<p>Responds to voices, gestures, or facial expressions in a variety of ways (e.g., gaze aversion, vocalization, movements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smiles or gurgles in response to a familiar adult's voice or simple gestures. • Makes a sound similar to "Mmmm" during a social interaction with a familiar adult. • Averts eyes to disengage from a social interaction with an adult. 	<p>Recognizes a few frequently used words or gestures in familiar situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waves, "Bye-bye," after an adult communicates, "Good-bye." • Bounces or waves arms to indicate interest in continuing an activity after an adult pauses and asks, "More?" • Orients toward a familiar person or thing when it is named. 	<p>Shows understanding of a variety of single words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates a bell in a storybook when adult asks about a bell. • Looks to the wagon after an adult refers to the wagon • Points to pictures of a bird, a tree, and a house, as an adult says the name of each, while looking at a book together. 	<p>Shows understanding of frequently used simple phrases or sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gets jacket after an adult communicates, "Get your jacket. It's time to go outside." • Moves to the sink after an adult communicates, "Time to wash hands." • Passes the milk at lunch time after an adult communicates, "Please pass the milk." 	<p>Shows understanding of a wide variety of phrases or sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers to help after an adult communicates, "Would you like to help me feed the turtle?" • Collects different types of art supplies after an adult explains an art project and where to find the supplies. • Hands crayons from the shelf after an adult asks, "Can you hand me the crayons that are on the shelf?" 	<p>Shows understanding of some complex vocabulary, phrases, or sentences as used in conversations, stories, or learning activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds blocks to a tower after a peer says, "Let's make our skyscraper the tallest!" • Holds the door open, after an adult asks the child to do so, until all of the other children have come into the room. • Points to the picture of an eagle and its nest while sharing a book about animals building their homes. 	<p>Shows understanding of language that refers to abstract concepts, including imaginary events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates, "I'm a princess and I live in a castle," while playing dress-up. • Pretends to be a character in a story after a read-aloud of the story. • Draws a picture of a cocoon after sharing a book about the life cycle of a butterfly. 	<p>Shows understanding of a series of complex statements that explain how or why things happen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains how to plant seeds to a peer after an adult reads a book about planting seeds. • Draws a picture about the changing seasons, after an adult talks about why the weather has changed. • Selects materials that float, while making a boat, after hearing an adult talk about materials that float or sink.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 2: Responsiveness to Language

Child communicates or acts in response to language and responds to increasingly complex language

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to voices, sounds, gestures, or facial expressions in basic ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head or looks in direction of voices. • Sustains gaze at an adult's smiling face. • Quiets or orients in the direction of a sound or gesture. • Cries when child hears another child cry. 	<p>Responds to voices, gestures, or facial expressions in a variety of ways (e.g., eye gaze, gaze aversion, vocalization, movements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smiles in response to a familiar adult's voice or gestures. • Vocalizes in response to a familiar adult's voice. • Moves toward a familiar adult's extended arms. • Turns head and looks away after a familiar adult offers a bottle or food again. 	<p>Responds to a few frequently used words or gestures in familiar situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaches for a familiar object after it is named. • Communicates, "Bye-bye," in response to a parent waving and saying, "Bye-bye." • Signs, "More," after an adult asks, "More milk?" 	<p>Responds to simple comments that relate to a present situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks up at sky after an adult communicates, "There's an airplane." • Moves toward the sandbox after an adult says, "I see new toys in the sandbox." • Communicates, "Okay," after an adult says, "Your friend wants to play, too." • Calms when adult communicates, "Your turn is next." 	<p>Responds to one-step requests or questions that involve a familiar activity or routine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picks up sand toys after an adult says, "Please pick up the sand toys." • Brings a watering can to the garden after a peer asks, "Want to water?" • Brings shoes after an adult requests, "Bring me your shoes. I'll help you put them on." • Uses a communication board to make a choice when an adult says, "Tell me what you would like to do next." • Communicates, "Yo," ["Me," in Spanish], after an adult asks, "Who is the helper for snack?" 	<p>Carries out a one-step request that relates to a new or an unfamiliar activity or situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts compostable cup into compost bin recently added to the room after adult communicates, "Please put your cup in the compost bin." • Follows simple direction to tag another child when learning a new game. • Gets drum after adult communicates, "Let's get ready for the new music teacher." 	<p>Carries out multi-step requests that involve a familiar activity or situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts toy in cubby and goes to rug when adult communicates it is time to put your toy in the cubby and go to the rug for story time. • Follows the steps communicated by an adult at the end of an art activity to remove smock, hang it up, and then wash hands. • Follows adult's request to "push your chair in, put your book in the cubby, and wash your hands." 	<p>Carries out multi-step requests that involve a new or unfamiliar activity or situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chooses a book and then carries it to the library counter after an adult says, "Find a book and take it to the library counter." • Gathers different materials from outside, brings them inside, and places them on a table, as suggested by an adult, to create a nature display. • Cares for a new pet for the first time by providing clean water, food, and fresh shavings for a guinea pig, after being told the steps by a peer.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 3: Communication and Use of Language (Expressive)

Child’s communication develops from nonverbal communication to using language with increasingly complex words and sentences

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Makes sounds spontaneously	Uses sounds, gestures, or facial expressions to communicate	Uses a few “first words,” word-like sounds, or gestures to communicate	Uses a variety of single words to communicate	Uses two words together to communicate	Uses short phrases or sentences of more than two words to communicate	Uses short sentences that contain nouns, verbs, and other words, such as adjectives and recently encountered vocabulary, to communicate	Uses phrases and sentences with a variety of word forms, including past tense, future tense, plurals, pronouns, or possessives, to communicate, sometimes with errors	Combines phrases and sentences with a variety of word forms to communicate ideas or to describe people, objects, or events
Possible Examples								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cries. • Coos. • Gurgles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smiles when a familiar person approaches. • Cries or looks at an adult when hungry. • Vocalizes or babbles while interacting with an adult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asks for food when hungry, by using a special word, sound, or gesture for food. • Communicates, “Mama,” “Dada,” “Baba,” or similar word approximations. • Reaches for or gestures for an object. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names familiar foods, toys, or family members. • Communicates ideas such as “No,” “More,” or “Up.” • Indicates a picture of a ball when asked what the child wants to play with next. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates, “Mommy come,” when wanting a parent. • Communicates, “More juice,” when thirsty. • Communicates, “我的卡车!” [“My truck!” in Chinese] after another child takes a toy truck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates, “A mí me toca,” [“It’s my turn,” in Spanish] when an adult brings the pet rabbit for a visit. • Communicates, “I want mommy.” • Communicates, “I like dogs,” while looking at an animal book. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates, “The rabbit is scared,” when the pet rabbit snuggles into an adult’s lap. (“Scared” is an adjective.) • Communicates using a communication board, “I need a tissue. My nose is runny.” (“Tissue” is a noun and “runny” is an adjective.) • Communicates, “Malaking malaki ang aso namin,” [“Our dog is huge,” in Tagalog] after hearing a peer use the word “huge.” (“Huge” is a recently encountered vocabulary word.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates to a peer, during play, “Yesterday we made vegetable soup.” (“We” is a pronoun; “made” is past tense.) • Communicates, “His birthday is tomorrow. He will be five.” (“His” is a possessive pronoun; “he” is a pronoun; “will be” is future tense.) • Communicates in sign language that the cat’s feet are wet. (“Cat’s” is possessive; “feet” is plural.) • Communicates, “He ran really fast,” [He <i>ran</i> really fast]. (“Ran” is past tense with a grammatical error.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates, “Dragons don’t need bikes ‘cause they can fly. They have really big wings.” • Communicates to a peer, “Let’s hurry and clean up so we can go outside to ride bikes.” • Communicates via spoken words, signs, or a communication device, “The dog ate the cat’s food, and then he got in trouble. We put him outside and he was very sad.” • Communicates, “Mi abuela es muy vieja. Tiene el cabello blanco y muchas arrugas,” [“My grandma is really old. She has white hair and lots of wrinkles,” in Spanish].

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 4: Reciprocal Communication and Conversation

Child engages in back-and-forth communication that develops into increasingly extended conversations*

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to sounds or movements of others in basic ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks in the direction of voices or movement. Quiets in response to sound. Turns toward the soft touch of an adult. Looks at a familiar adult during feeding. 	<p>Responds to or seeks contact with familiar adults, using vocalizations, gestures, or facial expressions during interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smiles at an approaching familiar adult. Makes sounds when a familiar adult stops talking. Reaches toward a familiar adult. 	<p>Engages in brief back-and-forth communication with a familiar adult, using word approximations, vocalizations, gestures, or facial expressions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expresses, “Ba,” in response to an adult talking about a ball, and then waits for the adult to respond. Waves, “Good-bye,” after parent waves, “Good-bye.” Covers eyes to signal an adult to continue playing peek-a-boo. 	<p>Engages in brief back-and-forth communication with a familiar adult, using simple words or conventional gestures to communicate meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “Yes,” or “No,” after an adult asks, “Do you want more milk?” Rubs eyes and responds, “Night-night,” after a familiar adult asks, “Are you tired?” Brings a ball to an adult, and then responds, “Ball,” after the adult asks, “Do you want me to play ball with you?” 	<p>Engages in brief back-and-forth communication, combining words to communicate meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes eye contact with an adult while holding a stuffed bear. When the adult asks, “Whose teddy bear is that?” communicates, “My bear.” Communicates with an adult, during lunch, “Thèm phô mai,” [“More cheese,” in Vietnamese]. When the adult responds, “You really like cheese!” communicates, “Con thích phô mai,” [“I like cheese,” in Vietnamese]. Communicates, “That’s a monkey,” while reading a story with an adult. When the adult says, “Yes, he’s climbing,” replies, “Climbing up high.” 	<p>Engages in brief back-and-forth communication, using short phrases and sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “我是寶寶,” [“I’m the baby,” in Chinese] after a peer communicates, “I’m the mommy,” while playing house. Hands play dough to a peer. When the peer takes the play dough and says, “I’m gonna make a dog,” responds, “I’m making a snake.” Asks a peer for some blocks to put in child’s truck while playing with trucks. When the peer replies, “Here,” and hands over several blocks, responds, “That’s too many,” and takes only two blocks from the peer. 	<p>Engages in brief conversations with a shared focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “That’s my family,” while looking at a photo with a peer. When the peer says, “You have two sisters,” responds, “I have a big sister, and that’s my baby sister.” Responds to an adult’s comments about animals that live in the zoo, “Fui al zoológico,” [“I went to the zoo,” in Spanish]. When an adult replies, “There are lots of animals in the zoo,” child says, “Los caimanes son los animales que más me gustan,” [“I like the alligators best,” in Spanish] and continues to converse about other animals at the zoo. Has a brief conversation with a peer while looking at a caterpillar together. Comments, “That is really hairy.” When peer responds, “Yeah, really hairy,” child continues, “He has lots of legs, too.” 	<p>Engages in conversations with a shared focus, contributing clarifying comments or building on the other person’s ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a conversation with a peer about things that they like to do together with their families. Says, “My family goes to the park on Sundays.” When peer asks, “Every Sunday?” child responds, “Yeah, but sometimes we go to the park with the swimming pool and sometimes the park with the big playground.” Then when peer says, “My grandma takes me to the park,” child responds, “My grandma takes me to the store.” Conversation continues. Has a conversation with an adult about the size of dinosaurs. When the adult says that dinosaurs were all different sizes, child responds by naming a big dinosaur, then naming a small dinosaur. Then when the adult says that some dinosaurs had horns, child continues the conversation by saying that some dinosaurs flew like birds. 	<p>Engages in extended focused conversations that involve reasoning, predicting, problem solving, or understanding ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a conversation with an adult while planting sunflower seeds together, asking how to plant the seeds and making guesses about how big the plants will get and how long it will take before the plants begin to grow. Has a conversation with a peer before and while building a fort, including offering ideas on what materials they need and suggesting ways to make sure that the walls keep standing as they are building it. Has a conversation with an adult about how dinosaurs lived and how people live, providing suggestions about what it would be like if dinosaurs and people lived in the same place.

* Conversations can include communication using sign language or alternative communication systems.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 5: Interest in Literacy

Child shows interest in books, songs, rhymes, stories, and other literacy activities in increasingly complex ways

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Attends or responds to people or things in basic ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quiets to the sound of a familiar voice. • Moves in response to an approach by a familiar adult. • Orients to an adult's face or voice during a caregiving routine. 	<p>Plays with books; and Responds to other literacy activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interacts with a cloth or board book by holding or mouthing it. • Pats a textured board book. • Vocalizes or laughs in response to an adult singing and gesturing a simple finger-play song, such as, "Pat-a-Cake" or "Los cinco deditos," ["Five Little Fingers," a finger play in Spanish]. 	<p>Attends briefly to a familiar adult reading books, singing songs, or saying rhymes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks at pictures in a book for a short time while a familiar adult reads the book. • Reaches to turn the page of a board book as a familiar adult talks or signs about the pictures on the page. • Uses simple hand movements to participate during a familiar song or rhyme with a familiar adult. • Touches textured or tactile content on pages of a book as an adult is reading the book. 	<p>Looks at books on own briefly, or Chooses to join reading, singing, or rhyming activities led by an adult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins a group doing a simple finger play led by an adult. • Points at a picture when joining an adult who is reading a book, newspaper, or tablet. • Picks up a book and looks at pictures, turns a few pages, and then drops the book to go play. 	<p>Looks at books page by page, or Participates, from beginning to end, in listening to stories, singing songs, or playing rhyming games, when supported by an adult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretends to read a book from start to finish. • Explores a book with Braille and tactile content with hands. • Sings some words of a familiar song, from beginning to end, with an adult. 	<p>Initiates looking at and talking about books, listening to and talking about stories, singing songs, or playing rhyming games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asks questions or communicates about why something happened in a story. • Starts a song or rhyme with others while playing outside. • Uses finger puppets while reciting a familiar rhyme. 	<p>Extends literacy activities by retelling a story, drawing pictures about a story, or acting out a story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses flannel-board pieces to retell parts of a story after story time. • Retells a familiar story to a peer while pretending to read from a book. • Uses a communication device to tell the sequence of events in a favorite story. • Pretends to be a character from a story, using props. 	<p>Initiates literacy activities that relate to classroom experiences as well as to own experiences or interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chooses to read a book related to a particular theme or interest (e.g., dinosaurs or fairies). • Asks for help finding a book about bugs after a nature walk. • Participates, with others, in using the computer to create a story about a class trip. • Makes up own version of rhyming song with peers' names.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 1: Spatial Relationships

Child increasingly shows understanding of how objects move in space or fit in different spaces

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle	Later	Earlier
<p>Moves body parts in basic ways</p>	<p>Attends or responds as objects, people, or own body move through space</p>	<p>Explores how self or objects fit in or fill up different spaces</p>	<p>Explores spatial relationships (e.g., distance, position, direction), or movement of self or objects through space, trying a variety of possibilities</p>	<p>Takes into account spatial relationships (e.g., distance, position, direction) and physical properties (e.g., size, shape) when exploring possibilities of fitting objects together or moving through space</p>	<p><i>There are no later levels for this measure</i></p>		
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves hand to mouth. • Lifts head from an adult's shoulder. • Stretches while lying on back. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns toward an adult who enters the room. • Watches and tracks a moving object. • Lifts arms toward an adult as the adult reaches down to pick child up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tries to squeeze body between a chair and the legs of a table to get a toy. • Fills a purse or bucket, sometimes until it is overflowing. • Rotates a puzzle piece that has a large knob, while trying to fit it into a space on a wooden puzzle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to put a star-shaped piece into the square-, triangle-, and star-shaped openings of a shape sorter. • Repeatedly rolls various objects down a ramp. • Changes directions to move around several obstacles while pushing a toy shopping cart. • Uses hands to explore shape outlines in a puzzle board, and then explores puzzle pieces with hands to fit pieces into the puzzle board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chooses puzzle pieces that are approximately the right size and shape to fit into a puzzle. • Stacks a few nesting cups on top of each other to create a tower, with the largest cup on the bottom and smaller ones on top. • Maneuvers a ride-on toy (without pedals) around people and objects on the playground, sometimes bumping into things. • Moves around people and objects in the classroom, using a mobility aid, such as a walker. 			

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 2: Classification

Child shows an increasing ability to compare, match, and sort objects into groups according to their attributes

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Attends to people, objects, or events</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks at people’s faces. Quiets in response to an adult’s voice. Closes hand around an adult’s finger. 	<p>Interacts differently with familiar people and objects than with unfamiliar people and objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smiles at a familiar adult’s face or voice. Reaches for own special blanket or toy from home. Turns face away from an approaching unfamiliar adult. 	<p>Associates a person or object with another person or object, based on a similarity or relationship between them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks for the hammer that goes with the pounding bench. Looks at another child when the child’s parent walks into the room. Looks for baby bottle when playing with baby doll. 	<p>Selects some objects that are similar from a collection of objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selects the shovels from among toys in the sandbox. Takes some apples out of a basket that contains apples and bananas while helping an adult prepare a snack. Picks out some train cars from a box of toys. 	<p>Sorts objects into two groups based on one attribute, but not always accurately</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separates blocks into a blue pile and a green pile, leaving a few green blocks in the blue pile. Sorts rocks into two piles, big and small, after a neighborhood walk. Picks out toy trucks from a basket of toys and sets them on a nearby shelf, and then picks out toy cars from the basket and sets them on a different shelf. 	<p>Sorts objects accurately into two or more groups based on one attribute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separates a pile of toy animals by kind (e.g., dogs, cats, and birds). Puts crayons, pencils, and markers into different containers. Sorts a group of big squares and little squares into two piles by using eye gaze to indicate where an adult should put each square. 	<p>Sorts objects into two or more groups based on one attribute, then puts all the objects together and re-sorts the entire collection into new groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorts buttons by color, and then sorts all of them again by shape or size. Sorts shoes based on color, and then re-sorts by type (e.g., slippers, boots, tennis shoes). Sorts flannel-board pieces by type (e.g., shoes, pants, and shirts), and then separates them by adult items and baby items. 	<p>Sorts objects into groups based on at least two attributes, sometimes sorting by one attribute and then subdividing those groups based on a second attribute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separates tiles into four groups: blue circles, blue squares, red circles, and red squares. Removes utensils from the play kitchen and sorts them into groups: big spoons, small spoons, big forks, and small forks. Sorts the bin of interlocking blocks into several piles, first by color, then by shape (e.g., squares and rectangles).

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 3: Number Sense of Quantity

Child shows developing understanding of number and quantity

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to people or objects in basic ways</p>	<p>Responds to changes in the number of objects observed or interacted with</p>	<p>Demonstrates awareness of quantity</p>	<p>Uses number names, but not always correctly, in situations related to number or quantity</p>	<p>Identifies small quantities without counting, up to three</p>	<p>Counts up to five objects using one-to-one correspondence; and Recites numbers in order, one through ten</p>	<p>Shows understanding that the last number counted is the total number of objects in the group</p>	<p>Solves simple everyday problems involving numbers by counting up to 10 objects using one-to-one correspondence; and Recites numbers correctly, up to 20</p>
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks at objects that are hanging from a mobile. Calms in response to a familiar adult's touch. Turns toward a familiar adult's voice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attends to one moving toy on a mobile, then to another. Grasps one toy, and then lets go of it while reaching for another toy that has been introduced by a familiar adult. Holds an object in each hand, and then touches the two objects together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "More," during lunch. Dumps small cars out of a bucket. Gestures for more when playing with play dough. Shows excitement when an adult offers another book. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "Dos," ["Two," in Spanish] and holds up two cups in the play kitchen. Communicates, "One, two, five, one, two," while pointing randomly to objects in a group. Signs, "Two," in response to the question of "How old are you?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates a desire for two apple slices after noticing that a peer has two apple slices. Communicates, "Three dogs," while looking at a picture of three dogs. Communicates, "Now I have one bear and you have one," while giving a peer a stuffed bear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts out loud, "一, 二, 三, 四, 五," ["One, two, three, four, five," in Chinese] saying the next number as the next cup is placed on the table. Chants numbers from one to 10 in order while waiting for a tricycle. Counts, "One, two, three," out loud while pointing to each of three squares on a light box. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts ducks in a storybook, "One, two, three, four, five," and then communicates that there are five. Communicates that there are six rocks after counting a collection of six rocks. Counts four pencils and says, "Apat," ["Four," in Tagalog] when asked how many pencils there are. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts six chairs, then counts seven children, and communicates, "We need one more chair." Counts accurately to 20 while marching. Counts on fingers to determine how many napkins to get so that each child at a table of six has one.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 8: Cause and Effect

Child demonstrates an increasing ability to observe, anticipate, and reason about the relationship between cause and effect

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds or shows anticipatory excitement to people, objects, or actions</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widens eyes or opens mouth when a bottle or breast is presented. Quiets in response to an adult's voice. Orients to a music toy nearby. 	<p>Repeats actions that have effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakes a rattle, pauses, then shakes it again. Kicks repeatedly at a mobile to make it move. Vocalizes, gains a familiar adult's attention, and vocalizes again. 	<p>Tries out different behaviors to cause effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulls an adult's hand to child's face to continue a game of peek-a-boo. Makes a game of pushing different objects off a table, watching or listening as they fall. Presses different buttons on a toy and notices what happens. 	<p>Searches for possible causes of actions, events, or behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tries to turn a doorknob after watching an adult open and close the door. Looks up in the sky and points when hearing a loud noise from a plane flying overhead. Pushes on different parts of a toy to try to make music turn on again. 	<p>Acts on objects to cause a specific result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pours water into a water wheel to make it spin. Puts a toy car in a tube and watches it roll out the other end when the tube is tilted. Pulls or directs an adult to pull a tab in an interactive book. 	<p>Acts in ways that take into account an anticipated result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puts hands over ears before someone pops a balloon or makes another type of loud noise. Requests a hat before going outside on a bright day. Yells out when observing a toy about to fall from a shelf. Gets rocks to hold paper down during an outdoor art activity on a windy day. 	<p>Offers possible explanations for why certain actions or behaviors result in specific effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "The ice melted and made water because it's hot in the sun." Points to wilted leaves on a plant and communicates that the plant needs water. Communicates that the lettuce in the garden is all gone and that maybe a rabbit ate it. Uses communication device to describe how a plant grows from a seed. 	<p>Shows understanding that variations in actions or degrees of actions with the same objects or materials cause different results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "If I kick the ball harder, it will go really far!" during outdoor play. Enlarges the base of a block tower by replacing small blocks with large blocks after the tower keeps falling over. Communicates to a peer about how to feed the fish: "We have to give it a little bit of food every day. If we give it too much, it will get sick."

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 9: Inquiry Through Observation and Investigation

Child *observes*, *explores*, and *investigates* objects (living and nonliving things) and events in the environment and becomes increasingly sophisticated in pursuing knowledge about them

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to people, things, or sounds</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notices and gazes at own hand. Orients toward a person who comes into view or begins talking. Looks at a mobile. 	<p>Attends to responses of objects and people that result from own actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes a sound and then waits for adult's response. Mouths an object and then looks at it. Bangs objects one at a time and then observes what happens each time. 	<p>Shows interest in people or things in the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangs a drum with hands repeatedly. Touches hair of another child. Watches intently as an adult prepares snack. 	<p>Engages in simple purposeful explorations of familiar objects in the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drops rocks into water and watches what happens. Follows a trail of ants to see where they are going. Stacks blocks to see how high they can go before falling over. Explores how a wind-up toy works that has been placed on the child's lap. 	<p>Engages in sustained explorations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watches a new fish in the tank closely for several minutes, then calls a peer over to watch the fish, too. Digs "road" in sand, pours in water, and then checks to see if water ran to the end. Notifies a drooping plant and comments, "How can we make it better?" and tries different ways to support it, such as holding it or leaning it against something. Picks up a snail after observing it for a while. Then asks, "Where did its head go?" when the snail goes into its shell. 	<p>Observes objects and events of interest in the environment, makes simple predictions about them, and checks the predictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates that a "roly-poly" bug will roll up into a ball if touched, and then checks by touching it. Communicates that when you add water to flour, that the flour will be sticky, during a small group activity led by an adult. Predicts that paint will turn purple while watching an adult mix together blue and red paint. 	<p>Engages in detailed observations and complex investigations of objects and events in the environment (e.g., tests predictions, makes comparisons, uses scientific tools, or tracks changes over time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predicts that a rock is heavier than a shell, and then uses a balance scale to show that the rock is heavier. Communicates that a tennis ball will go down the ramp faster than a plastic ball, but more slowly than a golf ball, and then rolls the balls several times to see which reaches the bottom first. Participates in making a chart of how much the temperature changed each day, during a small group activity led by an adult. 	<p>Contributes to planning and carries out detailed observations and complex investigations to answer questions of interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asks an adult, "How do you know if a fruit is really a fruit?" After adult responds that fruit have seeds, plans with adult to open up several different types of fruits to see if they all have seeds. Participates in making a chart to compare change, over time, in the growth of bean plants, and communicates, "I think this bean plant grew taller because it got more sun next to the window." Participates in setting up a chart to observe how long it will take for a caterpillar to create a cocoon and turn into a butterfly.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



COG 11: Knowledge of the Natural World

Child develops the capacity to understand objects (living and nonliving things) and events in the natural world, including how they change and their characteristics

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Attends to people, objects, or events	Interacts with objects or people	Shows interest in the characteristics of living or nonliving things in the environment	Explores how objects in the natural world will behave or function	Identifies basic characteristics of living things, earth materials, or events in the environment (e.g., how they look, feel, sound, or behave)	Demonstrates awareness of basic needs and processes that are unique to living things (e.g., need for water and food; change and growth)	Demonstrates an awareness of differences among living things, earth materials, or events in the environment by identifying some of their specific characteristics (e.g., appearance, behaviors, habitats)	Demonstrates knowledge of categories of living things, earth materials, or events in the environment, and knowledge of processes unique to living things (e.g., breathing, healing, changes through the life cycle)
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks at the movement of a mobile. Quiets when an adult moves close. Orients in the direction of a sound, touch, or gesture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows pleasure during a playful interaction with adult during feeding. Mouths object. Makes repeated attempts to grab at a family pet’s fur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touches the leaves of a plant. Looks around when hearing a cat “meow.” Rubs hands over a smooth rock during outdoor play. Goes to cage where classroom pet is kept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taps a rock on another rock, then on the pavement. Pours sand through a funnel. Walks through a puddle, stomping feet hard to splash the water. Watches a frog, then moves back when the frog jumps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touches wet ground and communicates, “Muddy.” Communicates that a worm is long and wiggly. Identifies different animal sounds when visiting a zoo or farm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “My puppy likes to eat a lot because he’s growing and getting bigger.” Observes that the water is below the roots in a sweet-potato jar and adds more water. Wants to know who will feed the fish over the weekend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, “The clouds are moving so fast. They cover the sun and then I can’t see it.” Communicates that lemons are sour and oranges are sweet, when tasting lemons and oranges. Communicates, “You find worms in the dirt and bees on the flowers.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeds a rabbit and then explains, “它要長大需要吃青菜. 所有動物都要吃東西.” [“It needs lettuce to grow. All animals need food,” in Chinese]. Comments, while sorting through a collection of rocks and shells, “Animals live in shells, but not in rocks.” Communicates, “Fish can breathe underwater, but we have to hold our breath.” Communicates that a friend fell down and hurt a knee and that the knee has to be covered until it is all better.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 1: Perceptual-Motor Skills and Movement Concepts

Child moves body and interacts with the environment, demonstrating increasing awareness of own physical effort, body awareness, spatial awareness, and directional awareness

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds to sensory information or input (e.g., visual, auditory, tactile) with basic movements of body parts</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head in response to a light being turned on. • Quiets in response to an adult singing. • Responds to being touched on the cheek. 	<p>Responds to sensory information by moving body or limbs to reach for or move toward people or objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves toward a familiar adult while being picked up. • Bats or kicks at a hanging mobile. • Turns toward, then grasps, a rattle being shaken. • Gazes at, then reaches toward, glasses on someone’s face. 	<p>Uses sensory information to control body while exploring people, objects, or changes in the physical environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifts body to stabilize it, in order to reach up toward an adult’s face while sitting on the adult’s lap. • Repositions body in order to manipulate levers and buttons on a busy box. • Dabs fingers in water before placing whole hand in. • Pats play dough with whole hand, then leans forward to roll it. 	<p>Demonstrates awareness of major body parts by exploring their movement potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates in songs or games requiring movement of specific body parts. • Moves arm up and down, with increasing momentum, to shake bells louder. • Uses arms to push against a container of wooden blocks that does not move, then leans body forward to push harder. 	<p>Tries different ways to coordinate movements of large or small body parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes movements when dancing with scarves. • Starts and stops movements of different body parts during a freeze-dance game. • Moves over, under, around, and through large objects in an obstacle course, sometimes bumping them. 	<p>Adjusts, with adult guidance, aspects of movement (e.g., effort, spatial, directional) in relation to people and objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoids bumping into orange cones on a path for wheel toys by moving around them, after an adult points to the cones. • Raises knees high when following an adult marching. • Moves away from a nearby child after an adult communicates, “Make sure you have enough room to stretch without bumping your neighbor.” 	<p>Anticipates and then adjusts, on own, aspects of movement (e.g., effort, spatial, directional) in relation to people and objects in familiar spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes pathway of movement from straight to curved or zigzag when following another child during a game of follow the leader. • Pedals a wheel toy harder to go faster when catching up to another child on a wheel toy. • Uses feet to slow self when coming down a ramp. • Reaches for a small pitcher of milk without bumping into other objects on the table during lunch. 	<p>Anticipates and then adjusts aspects of movement (e.g., effort, spatial, directional) during new activities, in changed environments, or on different surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves other wheel toys closer together to make room for a new wheel toy when putting it away during outdoor play. • Tries several different ways to move through sections of a new obstacle course. • Walks carefully after slipping on wet leaves or grass during a nature walk.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 2: Gross Locomotor Movement Skills

Child shows increasing proficiency in fundamental *locomotor skills* (e.g., rolling, crawling, cruising, walking, running, jumping, galloping)

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Moves in basic and often involuntary ways Possible Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head in response to stimulation or nourishment. • Turns head to seek source of stimulation or nourishment. • Responds involuntarily to a sudden loud noise or movement by extending arms and legs. 	Moves two or more body parts together, often with intention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head and reaches for a toy. • Kicks at a mobile when lying on back. • Rolls from stomach to back or from back to stomach. 	Coordinates movements of body parts to move whole body, such as creeping, crawling, or scooting on bottom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creeps or crawls toward a familiar adult. • Moves from lying down to a sitting position. • Moves by rolling body on the floor. • Moves by using arms to pull self forward. 	Coordinates movement of whole body while upright, using support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes steps sideways or forward while holding onto furniture. • Walks forward steadily while pushing a cube chair. • Pulls up to a standing position while grasping an adult's hands. • Stands up with support of a mobility aid, such as a walker. 	Coordinates basic movements in an upright position without using support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walks forward with a wide base (legs farther apart) and arms held high. • Stands up from squatting, unassisted, after picking up a toy. • Walks with one object in each hand. • Moves forward on a flat surface, using a mobility aid, such as a walker. 	Coordinates movements, in an upright position, that momentarily move whole body off the ground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs with short, uneven steps with arms to the side. • Crouches down and jumps up, with heels barely coming off of the ground. • Hops with two feet leaving the ground momentarily. 	Coordinates and controls individual locomotor movements, with some success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs with short strides, and sometimes has difficulty stopping. • Moves along a low balance beam or along the side of a curb, stepping sideways. • Navigates changes in surface and direction, using a mobility aid, such as a walker. 	Combines and coordinates two or more locomotor movements together in effective ways, with some success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs with long strides, showing arm and leg opposition (e.g., right arm and left leg). • Crouches down and then jumps forward using both legs. • Hops on one foot, holding arms out for balance and sometimes putting a foot down in between hops. 	Combines a variety of locomotor movements and moves effectively across a range of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs fast with long stride and speed, consistently showing arm and leg opposition (e.g., right arm and left leg). • Changes direction and stops quickly and easily while running. • Swings arms back and then forward in preparation for jumping. • Moves wheelchair through an obstacle course, first going straight, then turning quickly, then turning quickly again.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 3: Gross Motor Manipulative Skills

Child shows increasing proficiency in gross motor *manipulative skills* (e.g., reaching, kicking, grasping, throwing, and catching)

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Moves in basic and often involuntary ways</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kicks legs. • Extends arm. • Flexes foot. 	<p>Uses arms, legs, or body to move toward or reach for people or objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kicks against a nearby object. • Rolls onto side, toward an object, while lying on a blanket. • Reaches toward a familiar adult, using both arms. 	<p>Uses arms, legs, or body to engage in simple, repeated actions on objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangs a cup on a table. • Splashes in water. • Kicks table leg while seated for snack. • Moves to a ball, pushes it away, then moves toward it and pushes it again. 	<p>Uses arms, legs, or body in various ways to manipulate objects, while in positions such as sitting, moving on all fours, or upright, using support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picks up and drops blocks while holding onto a low table. • Sits with legs apart and traps a rolling ball with arms. • Moves toward a large container while holding onto a beanbag, and then drops beanbag inside the container. • Crawls under table to retrieve a block; then crawls back out while holding the block. 	<p>Manipulates objects, using one or more body parts, with limited stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises arm to throw a beanbag without moving feet, but loses balance. • Approaches a stationary ball, stops, and pushes ball with foot, then steadies self. • Catches a ball while in a stationary position, using arms to bring it in and hold it against body. 	<p>Manipulates objects, using one or more body parts, with stability but limited coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practices throwing a ball by bringing it behind the head, sometimes dropping it but continuing the arm motion. • Bends knees and jumps up to move a parachute or bed sheet that is also being held by others, sometimes losing grasp. • Swings leg back to kick a stationary ball while standing in place. • Hands out carpet squares to peers at circle time, sometimes dropping them. 	<p>Uses two or more movements sequentially to manipulate objects, sometimes pausing briefly between movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catches a stuffed animal, with hands, keeping arms extended, and then uses hands to hold onto it. • Steps and kicks a stationary ball, showing arm and leg opposition (e.g., left foot forward, right arm back), pausing briefly between stepping and kicking. • Reaches up to take a hat off a hook, pauses to regain balance, and then puts hat on head. 	<p>Coordinates arms, legs, or body to manipulate objects, with connected sequential or simultaneous movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses hands to catch a beanbag tossed to either side of the body. • Strikes a ball off a cone, using a bat, with a horizontal swing and rotation of upper trunk. • Runs up to a stationary ball, plants foot next to the ball, and then swings leg for a forceful kick. 	<p>Applies a variety of manipulative skills, in combination with locomotor skills, in different physical activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs, with arm and leg opposition (e.g., left foot forward, right arm back), to try to catch a butterfly with a net. • Runs and kicks a moving ball forcefully, showing arm and leg opposition (e.g., left foot forward, right arm back), maintaining balance. • Bounces a ball several times while walking.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 4: Fine Motor Manipulative Skills

Child demonstrates increasing precision, strength, coordination, and efficiency when using muscles of the hand for play and functional tasks*

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Moves arms or hands in basic ways Possible Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curls fingers around an adult’s finger. • Brings fist to mouth. • Makes small movements of arms and hands near the sides of body. 	Uses arms or hands to make contact with objects in the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds a stuffed toy against body. • Pulls an object closer, using a raking motion. • Pushes hands against an adult. 	Grasps objects with entire hand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses fingers and palm to grasp toys of different shapes or sizes. • Holds a stacking ring with full fist. • Holds a spoon with full fist while being fed by an adult with another spoon. 	Grasps objects with fingers and thumb <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds a spoon, using thumb and fingers. • Pinches cereal pieces between finger and thumb. • Picks up a stacking ring, using fingers and thumb. 	Explores ways to use one hand, or to use both hands doing the same movements, to manipulate objects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifts a cup to mouth with both hands, but may spill some. • Scribbles back and forth on pavement with sidewalk chalk, using one hand. • Grasps and turns a doorknob, but may not have strength or coordination to open the door. 	Manipulates objects with one hand while stabilizing the objects with other hand or with another part of body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds play dough with one hand while cutting it with a wooden knife. • Steadies a container of block accessories on lap while picking out the tree-shaped blocks. • Scoops sand into a container with one hand while holding the container with other hand. 	Manipulates objects with both hands doing different movements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses scissors to cut out simple shapes (e.g., circle, square) on paper. • Pushes a cord through a large bead, using one hand, while moving the bead onto the cord with the other hand. • Peels a banana or orange after adult starts the peel. • Buttons two to three large front buttons on a shirt. 	Manipulates objects, using hands, with strength, accuracy, and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes a cap off of a marker by twisting with one hand, then pulling with both hands in opposite directions. • Starts the peel on a banana or mandarin orange. • Unfastens buckle on chest strap of wheelchair. • Fastens snaps on pants made of thicker, stiffer materials, such as denim jeans. 	Performs, with efficiency, a variety of tasks that require precise manipulation of small objects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a necklace by stringing a variety of small beads with narrow holes. • Uses a computer mouse to draw details of a picture on a computer screen. • Rotates pencil within the hand to use the eraser when scribbling with a pencil. • Uses scissors to cut more challenging materials such as fabric or cardstock during an art activity.
<p>* Children who do not have use of one or both hands may still be rated as demonstrating mastery at a level if they can accomplish the functional intent of the descriptor using other body parts, or prosthetic devices.</p>								

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 5: Safety

Child shows awareness of safety and increasingly demonstrates knowledge of safety skills when participating in daily activities*

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
Reacts to unpleasant stimulation or events in basic ways Possible Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Startles after hearing a loud noise. Closes eyes in response to a bright light. Cries when touched by a cold washcloth. 	Responds to situations that make child feel unsafe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turns away from a loud noise. Clings to a familiar adult after the adult’s grip loosens while child is being carried. Cries when an unfamiliar adult approaches. 	Seeks to make contact with familiar adult <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turns away from an unfamiliar adult and moves toward a familiar adult. Looks to a familiar adult before moving down a ramp. Cries and looks for a familiar adult for comfort after falling down. 	Follows adults’ guidance about basic safety practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stops running and walks after a familiar adult communicates, “Use walking feet.” Pats the classroom pet gently when a familiar adult communicates, “Gentle touches.” Accepts a familiar adult’s hand and holds it when requested to before crossing the street. 	Follows basic safety practices, with close adult supervision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stops and reaches for an adult’s hand when approaching a crosswalk. Tries to buckle own seat belt as an adult buckles other children in a multi-child stroller. Seeks adult assistance to use a step stool in order to obtain an object out of reach. 	Follows basic safety practices on own in familiar environments, with occasional adult reminders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans up spills during a cooking activity. Waits turn to climb ladder on outside play equipment, with an adult reminder. Slows tricycle as a peer approaches. 	Applies basic safety practices on own across different situations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stays behind the boundaries set up by adults to designate the swing-set area. Follows classroom safety rules when using scissors, such as holding scissors with blade pointed down. Brings helmet for an adult to put on child’s head before riding a tricycle on a family walk. 	Communicates an understanding of some safety practices to others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains, “I wait for the walk sign and hold my mom’s hand before I cross the street.” Holds out arm to stop a peer from walking through a spill on the floor. Communicates, “Slow down! No running inside!” to a peer.
<p>* Children at the Building Later and Integrating Earlier levels still need adult supervision to carry out safety practices on their own.</p>							

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 6: Personal Care Routines: Hygiene

Child increasingly responds to and initiates personal care routines that support hygiene

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Middle N/A	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds in basic ways during personal care routines that involve hygiene</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looks at an adult’s face, or quiets, during a diaper change. Closes eyes when face is washed. Kicks legs during a diaper change. 	<p>Responds in ways that demonstrate awareness of a hygiene routine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attends to an adult’s actions during diapering routine. Grabs for the washcloth as an adult washes child’s face. Shows excitement during bathtime. 	<p>Anticipates one or two steps of a hygiene routine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulls at diaper or pants when diaper needs to be changed. Puts hands under a faucet before an adult starts to turn on the water. Turns head toward or away from a tissue when an adult tries to wipe child’s nose. 	<p>Participates in own hygiene routines, with an adult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates to an adult the need for help with toileting or for a diaper change. Rubs hands together under a faucet after an adult turns the water on. Tries to blow nose into a tissue held by an adult. Lines up at sink to wash hands before lunch time. 	<p>Carries out some steps of own hygiene routines, with specific adult guidance or demonstration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses toilet (pulls down pants, sits, etc.), but may need an adult’s assistance with wiping. Gets a tissue and wipes own nose, with adult guidance to then throw tissue away and wash hands. Gets own toothbrush and gives it to an adult after meals when asked. 	<p>Carries out most steps of familiar hygiene routines, with occasional reminders of when or how to do them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses the toilet on own, and flushes after adult reminder. Washes and partially dries hands, and then dries them completely when suggested to by an adult. Takes toothbrush after an adult puts on toothpaste, begins to brush teeth, but needs to be reminded to brush teeth in the back of the mouth. 	<p>Initiates and carries out most steps of familiar hygiene routines on own</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses toilet on own, sometimes forgetting to do one step, such as washing hands. Washes hands before eating and usually remembers to use soap. Gets a toothbrush, runs it under a faucet, holds it for an adult to squeeze toothpaste on, and brushes teeth. 	<p>Initiates and completes familiar hygiene routines on own</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses toilet on own, completing all steps, including washing hands. Coughs and sneezes into elbow most of the time. Goes to brush teeth after lunch, brushes teeth, and puts away toothbrush on own.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 7: Personal Care Routines: Feeding

Child responds to feeding and feeds self with increasing proficiency

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building		Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds in basic ways during feeding</p>	<p>Shows interest in participating in the process of being fed</p>	<p>Feeds self some finger food items</p>	<p>Feeds self some foods using a spoon and cup, sometimes needing help</p>	<p>Feeds self a wide variety of foods using a spoon, fork, and an open cup</p>	<p>Serves self or others by scooping or pouring from containers</p>	<p>Prepares simple foods to serve to self or others</p>
<p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns toward an adult’s touch during feeding. • Sucks on the nipple of a bottle or breast. • Gazes at or nuzzles up to an adult when feeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closes lips around food on a spoon. • Puts one or both hands on a bottle or breast while being held during feeding. • Reaches for a spoon while being fed. • Shows excitement as an adult approaches with a bottle or bowl. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeds self small pieces of food, such as cereal or cheese, with fingers or whole hand. • Holds and bites a banana. • Picks up and eats crackers from a tray. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eats soft food, such as yogurt or applesauce, from a bowl, using a spoon, with adult sometimes assisting with scooping. • Drinks from a cup while an adult guides the cup. • Uses a spoon to eat dry cereal from a bowl, sometimes dropping cereal pieces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a child-sized fork to pierce food. • Drinks water from a small open cup. • Uses adaptive utensils to feed self a meal when positioned functionally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves self from a serving bowl, using a large spoon, while someone else holds the bowl. • Pours from a small pitcher, with some spilling. • Uses a scoop to fill small bowls with cereal for snack time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreads jelly on bread with a small spatula to make a sandwich. • Cuts foods with a small plastic knife. • Takes the shell off of a hard-boiled egg.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



PD-HLTH 8: Personal Care Routines: Dressing

Child develops and refines ability to participate in and take responsibility for dressing self

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building		Integrating
Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later <input type="radio"/>	Earlier <input type="radio"/>	Later N/A	Earlier N/A
<p>Responds in basic ways during dressing</p> <p>Possible Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cries or fusses when diaper is changed. • Looks at adult while being dressed. • Blinks eyes as clothing is placed over head. 	<p>Responds in ways that demonstrate awareness of a dressing routine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifts body as an adult puts a clean diaper on child. • Squirms to avoid having shirt being pulled over the head while being dressed. • Allows an adult to move child's arms while removing child's jacket. 	<p>Anticipates one or two steps of a dressing routine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends arms out when an adult approaches with a jacket. • Leans toward an adult while a shirt is being put on child. • Sits down and extends feet for an adult to put shoes on child. 	<p>Participates with adult in dressing self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushes arms through the sleeves of a shirt held by an adult. • Lifts smock for an adult to pull it over child's head. • Slips foot into shoe while an adult holds it open. • Lifts one leg, then the other, while an adult guides child's legs into pants. 	<p>Puts on clothing that is simple to manipulate, sometimes with adult assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts legs through pant legs with adult assistance, and then pulls up pants on own. • Puts on own jacket as an adult holds it open or lays it out. • Puts feet into shoes on own. • Pulls on loose-fitting socks on own. 	<p>Dresses self, but still needs assistance with parts of clothing that are particularly challenging (e.g., buttons, fasteners, zippers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zips own jacket up, but needs adult assistance with starting the zipper. • Puts on own socks and shoes, but needs shoes tied or tabs fastened. • Changes into T-shirt and sweatpants on own after water play. 	<p>Dresses self, including clothing with parts that are particularly challenging (e.g., buttons, fasteners, zippers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puts on own shoes and fastens tabs. • Buttons own jacket. • Zips and snaps own pants.

- Child is emerging to the next developmental level
- Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence

