

INFORMATION SHEET FOR APPLICANTS TO THE KINDERGARTEN AND GRADE 1

CONFIDENTIAL

To the teacher or school director:

We greatly appreciate your taking the time to complete this form. It provides one way of getting to know the child and is reviewed with the understanding that children are constantly changing and developing. We place particular value on your observations of classroom behavior and your descriptive comments in each area if there is significant information which we should know. Please do not skip any questions. If your school does not evaluate students in a particular area, you may answer "not taught." Preparers and recipients are expected to maintain the information in strict confidence and to refrain from sharing it with parents, guardians, or caregivers.

Child's Name		Sex M F
Name usually called		Date of birth / /
Present School		
School Address		Phone
Address		Phone
Address		Phone
Teacher and class		
Date of this report / / Submitt	ed by	
How long have you known this child?		
Is the child bi/tri lingual? In which langu	ages?	
Language(s) spoken at home and by wh	nom:	
Language	Person's relationship to child .	
List six adjectives that describe the c		
1		
2		
-	-	

I. SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Demonstrates self-confidence	Reluctant to participate in new or familiar activities. Expresses doubt about own ability to succeed in a new task or refuses to participate in activities.	Must be invited to try new activities and experiences. May express doubt about ability to succeed at new tasks ("I can't do that.") Readily participates in familiar situations.	Participates readily in most classroom activities. Occasionally waits and watches before joining an unfamiliar activity. Eagerly explores toys and materials. Describes own abilities positively (e.g., "I can do that" or "Watch me").	Approaches new tasks and situations enthusiastically. Anticipates being successful in an activity (e.g., "I bet I can do that"). Readily shares experiences and ideas. Has a positive self-image.
2. Demonstrates leadership	Watches and follows other children, selecting the same activities they do and/or imitating their actions.	Rarely takes a leadership role. May be able to tell you what a leader is, but does not demonstrate the skill.	Sometimes assigns roles to other children in imaginative play or distributes props. Can sustain a leadership role when assigned/scaffolded by a teacher.	Frequently organizes other children in games and activities. Assigns roles in imaginative play.
3. Transitions easily and adapts to changes in schedule and routines	Requires physical and verbal guidance from an adult to make transitions or shows little awareness of the classroom schedule and routines. Therefore, changes have very little effect on the child.	Requires one-on-one verbal support from an adult during transitions. Sometimes can adapt to planned changes in routine. Unexpected changes are difficult at this level.	Transitions with occasional reminders from an adult. Adapts easily to planned changes in routine most of the time. Adapting to unplanned changes or leaving a favorite activity can be challenging.	Consistently transitions easily. Smoothly adapts to changes in routine. Remembers planned changes. Can function with unplanned changes.
4. Works and plays cooperatively	Has difficulty interacting cooperatively with other children even with adult guidance.	Occasionally can take turns and share materials with other children, but frequently requires adult facilitation to do so.	Interacts easily with other children, most of the time taking turns, sharing materials, and conversing about activities, with some adult facilitation.	Interacts with other children, consistently taking turns, sharing materials, and conversing about activities with very occasional adult facilitation.

I. SOCIAL-EMOT	ΠΟΙ	NAL DEVELOPMEN	IT C	ONT'D.		
5. Regulates emotions and behaviors		Shows very little control of emotions and behaviors. Is very impulsive. May tantrum, cry or scream when frustrated for any reason. Shows little awareness of classroom rules and expectations. Requires high levels of adult support and supervision to regulate emotions and behaviors.		Shows beginning control over some emotions and behaviors. Can be impulsive. Frequently requires teacher guidance to follow classroom rules and transitions or wait for a turn. Has little independent control over immediate emotional reactions to situations and events.	Can control emotions and behaviors with supportive reminders from the teacher. With support, can follow basic directions, manage transitions, wait for short periods of time, and exert some control over emotions (e.g., looking away after seeing something upsetting).	Can control emotions and behaviors with occasional assistance from the teacher. Mostly independently, follows routines and rules, manages transitions, plays cooperatively, focuses attention to complete tasks, and frequently remembers to use words to convey emotions.
6. Exhibits a sense of humor		Lacks a sense of humor. Rarely giggles or is silly.		May giggle uncontrollably when others are laughing. Laughing is still in response to bodily stimulation or unusual juxtapositions (e.g., putting your hat on your feet). Can be very silly. Slapstick and physical humor with an element of surprise are enjoyed at this level.	Tells jokes, but often doesn't seem to understand what makes them funny. Laughs in response to pictures that include illogical elements. Can be silly while making up new words or sounds.	Tells a joke and seems to understand why it is funny. Repeats the same jokes frequently. Basic word play, exaggeration and slapstick are enjoyed at this level.
7. Initiates imaginative play		Rarely initiates or engages in imaginative play.		Engages in others' imaginative play scenarios.	Initiates imaginative play for him or herself or with others. Uses a variety of props. May use different voices for different characters.	Regularly initiates rich, complex, imaginative play scenarios. May actively invite others to join in. Creatively uses props to support play
8. Shows empathy and caring for others		Can name some common emotions, especially as they apply to him/herself. Shows interest in		Approaches children who are upset, and attempts to comfort them, but may not be successful.	Successfully comforts others. May try to help a child new to the classroom or a younger child.	Shows concern for the larger community or world and has ideas for how to help.

Understands

emotions of

characters in books.

others' feelings and

who is upset and try to find out why.

may watch a child

I. SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONT'D.

9. Forms	
friendships	with
peers	

Interacts with children equally; does not have a special friend. Or, may not interact with other children so does not have the occasion to make friends.

May indicate a desire to be friends with a certain child, but does not have the social strategies to make it happen.

Develops a few friendships, but plays with many children. Play is more cooperative and complex when playing with friends.

☐ Interacts easily with a number of children, but has clear preferences for his/her friends. Friendships are more exclusive and last longer than at younger ages. Independently works out conflicts with other children by talking. Knows a few strategies to solve interpersonal conflicts.

10. Forms positive relationships with adults

Ignores adults in the classroom unless approached by an adult for a specific purpose OR will not leave the adult's side.

Selects one or two familiar adults in school with whom he/she interacts. Is wary of or shy with the other adults in the room.

☐ Interacts easily with most familiar adults.

Usually greets familiar adults, converses with them, follows their directions, and responds to questions or comments. Views adults as sources of support, comfort, and security.

☐ Interacts easily with familiar adults. Will show affection, engage in conversation, share events outside school, and show curiosity about the adult's life or interests. Calls important adults by name. More independently seeks support of adults when needed. Expresses interest in new adults in the classroom.

I. SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONT'D.

	e child's social emotional develo ability to solve conflicts verbal		e.g., peer relationships, self (esteem, ability to deal
I. THE CHILE	O AS A LEARNER			
11. Shows curiosity as a earner	Shows little interest in toys, educational materials, and other things in the environment. May use toys as others do or need to be shown how to use toys. Or, may stick to one familiar favorite toy.	Shows interest in toys and will explore them by watching others, manipulating materials, and asking questions.	Curiosity about learning is sparked by teacher's or peer's enthusiasm. Asks questions but may not process the responses. Uses different strategies to explore items of interest.	Shows interest and excitement about learning. Notices new materials in the classroom and larger environment. Asks meaningful questions about what she/he notices. Uses many different approaches

II. THE CHILD A	S A LEARNER CONT'D			
12. Inventive with play and materials	Repeatedly uses materials in the same way. Imitates how others use materials. Uses a limited repertoire of behaviors to explore.	Manipulates objects and materials and learns about their properties and characteristics. Explores using senses. Experiments with moving his/her body in different ways.	Actively explores and experiments with toys and materials. Can develop alternative ways of using materials. Creates imaginary play scenarios. Can generate multiple responses to diverse questions and can solve simple problems in creative ways (e.g., using a cookie sheet to make a ramp for cars).	Often comes up with new and effective ways to use materials or solve problems. Creates imaginary worlds that may be mostly internal or may represent these worlds with art or building materials. Finds new ways to solve problems. Can generate multiple solutions to solving a problem.
13. Shows creativity in the arts	Shows little interest or confidence in making music, drawing, painting, or acting.	Sometimes shows interest in making music, drawing, painting, or acting.	☐ Takes initiative to make music, draw, paint, or act and enjoys teacherdirected fine arts activities.	Engages deeply and skillfully in music, drawing, painting, or acting.
14. Delves deeply into areas of interest	Switches activities and interests frequently and after short periods of attention.	Has preferences for certain activities, but moves from one activity to another regularly. Rarely makes a plan.	Has clear interests and will spend more time in related activities than in activities of less interest. Will ask questions, bring in information, and look at books related to interests. May make or state a plan related to this interest.	Has clear interests and "owns" them. Can easily tell others what he/she knows about his/her interests. Spends days to weeks pursuing these interests. Makes plans for how to extend interests.
15. Shows self-direction	Rarely decides what to do on his/her own. Is influenced by peers or seeks interaction with adults	☐ Has brief moments of working and playing independently. Can perform simple tasks with minimal teacher	Makes choices, follows through with them, and sometimes generates his/her own ideas and plans	Takes responsibility for her/himself. Can make choices among activities, begin projects and

facilitation.

for work and play.

Wants to do some

things on his/her

own.

continue them

teachers for very

Willing to take some risks.

specific assistance.

independently, asking

to elaborate play.

Easily distracted

do independently.

when given a task to

II. THE CHILD AS	6 A	LEARNER CONT'D.				
16. Persists in solving problems and tries multiple solutions		Gives up when a task is challenging.		When challenged by a task, will persist briefly or quickly seek help.	When challenged by a task and feeling frustrated, will persist for a while. May try different strategies suggested or modeled by teachers or peers.	When challenged by a task, will make many attempts to solve the problem with different strategies before seeking help. May return to a project for several days.
17. Sustains attention to self-initiated activities.		Quickly moves from one self-initiated activity to another.		Spends short periods of time on self-initiated activities.	Spends 10-20 minutes on self- initiated activities. May be distracted by something in the environment, but can return to the task.	Spends 20-30 minutes or more on self-initiated activities.
18. Sustains attention to teacher-initiated group activities. Comment on the c	hild	Quickly becomes distracted during teacher-initiated group activities. 's approach to learning	□	Attends to teacher- initiated group activities for 5-10 minutes. Has difficulty returning to the task after an interruption or distraction.	Attends to teacher- initiated group activities for 10-20 minutes. Can usually return to the task after an interruption or distraction.	Attends to teacher- initiated group activities for more than 20 minutes. Easily resumes task after an interruption or distraction.

III. COGNITIVE D	DEVELOPMENT			
19. Sorts by attributes and explains reasoning	Rarely notices differences among objects.	Sorts objects that are the same from a group of objects and verbally labels them.	Sorts items into at least three categories and verbally labels them. Uses comparative terms (longer, thinner, etc.)	Notes slight differences among objects. Organizes items according to two or more attributes at a time (e.g., "these are all the small red blocks and these are the big blue blocks"). Can provide detailed explanations for why he/she classified objects, pictures, or concepts as he/she did.
20. Makes connections among items, concepts, and ideas.	Rarely makes connections.	Makes connections primarily based on perceptible characteristics of objects.	Makes connections with concepts and ideas (e.g., boats, cars, and planes all help people travel from one place to another).	Readily makes connections with concepts and ideas. Frequently sees unusual connections or connects things learned at school with experiences from outside school.
21. Estimates	☐ Does not estimate.	Estimates are not based on understanding of quantity or measurement (e.g., "There were a billion ants in the kitchen").	Can estimate with small quantities of objects.	Provides a reasonably accurate estimate of quantity based on observation and experience.
22. Completes puzzles	Completes 1-4 piece puzzles	Completes 5-9 piece puzzles	Completes 10-19 piece puzzles	Completes puzzles with 20 or more pieces

inferences and describes the surrounding environment. Doe not predict or dra inferences. Give an example of how the child makes me		Begins to form explanations and conclusions about the world. Inferences are frequently inaccurate. Can sometimes revise understanding based on additional evidence. Can predict what a book will be about by looking at its cover.	Generates ideas, conclusions, and explanations based on data, that is, things and events seen and experienced. Inferences may not be accurate, but demonstrate an attempt to understand the world Makes predictions based on data (e.g., predicts what will happen next in a book, and justifies
Give an example of how the child makes m			the prediction).
	eaningful connections.		

IV. LITERACY AND MATH Can fill in ☐ Not Taught 24. Recognizes ☐ Plays with Recognizes Easily and produces the sounds rhyming words and produces recognizes of language, at the end of rhyming words. and produces rhyming words a predictable rhyming words. but does not Hears a word story or familiar yet recognize and produces rhyming words. nursery rhyme. a rhyming word. 25. Recognizes Does not Recognizes a Recognizes at Recognizes ☐ Not Taught recognize any few upper case least 20 upper all upper case upper-case upper case letters including case letters. letters. letters letters. those in first name. 26. Recognizes Does not Recognizes a Identifies Recognizes ☐ Not Taught lower-case recognize any few lower case at least 14 all lower case letters including lower case lower case letters. letters those in first letters. letters. name. 27. Connects ☐ Does not May connect Connects all Connects ☐ Not Taught all letters sounds to letters connect any sounds to the consonants sounds to initial letters in with their with sounds, letters. his/her name sounds. Can including letters or very high discriminate that have syllables and multiple sounds. frequency some beginning words in the environment. sounds of words. 28. Demonstrates Cannot Counts Counts Counts to at ■ Not Taught demonstrate between 5 and between 10 least 20 with one-to-one one-to-one 9 objects with and 19 objects one-to-one correspondence correspondence. one-to-one with one-to-one correspondence. correspondence. Recognizes and correspondence. corrects errors. ☐ Not Taught 29. Recognizes ☐ Does not Recognizes a Recognizes Recognizes few numerals. written numerals. recognize any written numbers at numerals. numbers through 10. least through 20, but may go much higher.

IV. LITERACY AI	ND I	MATH CONT'D					
30. Extends simple patterns		Does not recognize patterns.		Recognizes and copies simple patterns.	Recognizes and extends ab and abc patterns. Can identify movement patterns and patterns in the environment.	Recognizes and extends shape and number patterns with more than two repeating elements. Begins to notice patterns in the base ten system.	□ Not Taught
31. Compares quantity (more/ less/same)		Cannot compare quantity.		Has a basic understanding of more and less.	Can match and name small sets of objects. Can identify sets as more, less, and the same. Recognizes that a set of four objects is the same regardless of the order or position of the objects.	Compares two sets of up to ten objects and determines more, less, or equal. Can also compare quantities represented by numerals.	□ Not Taught
Comment on the chi	ld's li	iteracy and math p	oerfc	ormance.			

V. RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE

Check here if child's first language is not English.							
32. Comprehends text read aloud	Labels some objects or characters in a story or informational text.	Begins to retell what characters say or do in a story.	Retells the main events from a story. Offers explanations about why a character acted as he or she did. Can make predictions about what might happen next based on what has already happened.	Understands the main idea and key details from a story or informational text, as well as the order of events, plot, characters, the relationships among characters, and setting. Can describe, summarize, compare or contrast based on a text read aloud.			
33. Follows directions	Requires adult help to follow 1-2 step directions involving familiar routines.	Follows 1-2 step directions involving unrelated events.	Follows 2-3 step directions that are part of a familiar routine.	Follows multi-step (3+) directions that are new or unfamiliar.			
34. Verbalizes remembered events and information	☐ Verbalizes some key features of daily routines.	Recounts familiar and unfamiliar events that happened earlier in the day.	Recounts familiar and unfamiliar events that happened recently. Shares recently learned information about interests.	Recounts sequences of related events that happened in the past or information acquired outside of school.			
35. Speech is easy to understand	Speech is difficult for most people to understand due to issues with articulation or fluency.	Speech can be understood easily by family members, especially siblings. Familiar adults can understand with some effort.	Although developmental articulation errors may be present, speech can generally be understood by family members, peers, familiar adults, and strangers.	Speech can be easily understood by family members, peers, familiar adults, and strangers.			
36. Uses appropriate syntax	☐ Makes many syntactical errors.	Begins to use rules of standard English, but sometimes overgeneralizes grammatical rules (e.g., "They goed").	Uses many rules of standard English such as how to form regular plural nouns (e.g., "one dog, two dogs"), possessives, pronouns, and irregular verbs.	Uses most rules of standard English including using regular plurals, tenses, and the most commonly occurring prepositions.			

V. RECEPTIVE A	AND EXPRESSIVE LAN	IGUAGE CONT'D.		
37. Expresses self fluently, retrieving words with ease	Has difficulty expressing him/ herself verbally without contextual cues or gestures. Has great difficulty finding words to express intended meaning.	☐ Speaks in short (three to five word) sentences to convey needs, wants, likes, dislikes, and thoughts. May use gestures to convey some meanings. Has some difficulty finding words to express ideas, but generally can make him/herself understood.	Conveys ideas clearly. Usually finds words to express ideas. Will ask and answer questions to seek help, get information, or clarify. Begins to communicate about objects and events that are not physically present, are somewhat abstract, or are from the past.	Conveys ideas effectively using longer and more complex sentences. Finds words to express ideas with ease in most situations. Will ask questions to gain information. Communicates about objects and events that are not physically present, are abstract, or are from the past. Can describe imaginary events, explain, and predict.
38. Participates appropriately in conversation and discussion	Participates in brief conversation or discussion if directly spoken to or facilitated by an adult.	Takes turns during discussion with adult support. Easily strays off topic. Has short conversations. May need to be prompted by conversational partner.	Takes turns speaking but may sometimes, especially when excited, take multiple turns, interrupt the conversational partner, or have difficulty staying on topic. May take very long turns about topics he/she is interested in and has knowledge about.	Initiates topics to discuss, takes turns, makes comments related to the topic under discussion. Asks and answers questions related to the topic. Easily and smoothly takes turns in extended conversations with peers and adults.
39. Tells stories in order	Does not tell stories in order.	May "tell a story" by recounting the part that he/she found most interesting.	Understands that stories have beginnings and endings, and emphasizes these in retellings.	Understands beginning, middle, and end of stories. Tells stories in proper sequence, including information that is essential for the listener's

understanding.

V. RECEPTIVE	AND EXPRESSIVE LA	ANGUAGE CONT'D.		
40. Uses an expanding vocabulary	Uses a limited vocabulary.	☐ Vocabulary is expanding.	Vocabulary is expanding rapidly. Can generate words that are similar in meaning (e.g., big, large, huge). May use a specialized or technical vocabulary related to a particular interest (e.g., names of dinosaurs). Shows interest in unfamiliar words and asks what they mean.	Vocabulary continues to expand rapidly. Uses newly learned words immediately and appropriately. May use a specialized or technical vocabulary related to a particular interest. Tries to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words by using inflections, affixes (eg., -ed, -s, re-, un-, pre-, -ful, -less), and context clues. Can distinguish shades of meaning (e.g., build, construct, create, design).
	iniu's understanding and d	ise of fairguage to express in	eeds, feelings, and knowledge.	

VI. PHYSICAL D	EVE	ELOPMENT			
41. Handedness		Right	Left	Dominance not yet established	
42. Demonstrates fine motor strength and control		Beginning to be able to use a variety of manipulatives.	Uses Duplos, Bristle Blocks or similar manipulatives. Strings large beads.	Removes and replaces marker and glue stick tops. Fastens buttons on clothing. Places rubber bands on geoboards, and puts pegs in a pegboard following a design.	Uses a stapler or paper punch. Tears tape easily. Opens and closes jars. Manages all fasteners on clothing. Uses lacing cards successfully.
43. Uses tools for cutting, drawing, and writing		Snips paper with beginner scissors. Uses crayons and markers to scribble. Movement may involve the entire arm.	Makes random cuts with scissors. Uses crayons, markers, and paintbrushes purposefully to make lines or fill in an area.	Uses scissors to cut on lines or around a large picture. Uses pencils, markers and paintbrushes purposefully to draw.	Uses scissors to cut shapes and simple pictures, mostly staying on the line. Uses pencils, markers, paintbrushes effectively to begin to draw a variety of more complex items.
44. Uses a mature pencil grip		Holds pencil in fist and uses entire arm to draw.	Switches back and forth between an immature and mature pencil grip.	Most of the time uses a mature pencil grip.	Uses a mature pencil grip.
45. Moves in a balanced and coordinated way		Begins to jump with two feet. Climbs stairs one step at a time. Catches a large ball with arms. Throws ball by pushing with both arms. Traps large ball if thrown to him/her.	Jumps with two feet. Hops a few times on each foot. Climbs stairs, alternating while going up. Walks on a line on the floor. Moves in the direction of a moving ball to catch it. Throws ball in intended direction.	Walks across a balance beam without falling. Hops several times on each foot. Climbs stairs, usually alternating feet. Gallops and begins to skip. Throws and catches a medium-sized ball.	Hops many times on each foot. Climbs stairs alternating feet. Skips smoothly. Throws with reciprocal motion and catches a small- to medium-sized ball.

46. Shows Moves slowly or stiffly. Frequent bumps into furn or other childre Uses too little of much force on the difficulty ju	awareness of where iture his/her body is in space. Occasionally	Generally understands where his body is in space. Can follow	Understands where his/her body is in space. Can judge
distance or spa (e.g., tries to fit space that is cle too small). Falls moving too qui	dging or people in the classroom. Begins into a to follow directions arly involving location.	instructions regarding direction and distance (e.g. "move to the door," "move so that you are under the table"). Runs quickly making quick stops and full turns.	distances and space (e.g., does not try to fit into a space that is clearly too small). Can follow instructions that include locations, distance, and direction. Moves easily around classroom and building. Can stop and start moving quickly.
47. Sits appropriately to facilitate learning Often tries to lie down at circle time or can't sit still. Sits in chair unconventionall	sits still at circle time with reminders. Sits successfully in a	Usually sits up but may slump, sit in a "W," or support body with arms.	Sits up alertly with good posture on the carpet or in a chair.
Comment on the child's physical develop	ment and stamina with regard to	full participation in current s	chool's program.

VII. RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES AN	D ENVIR	ONMEN	TS		
	Rarely	Sometin	nes Usually	/ Consis	tently N/A
Begins tasks without requiring extra teacher support					
2. Begins tasks quickly after they are explained					
3. Can learn in a quiet environment					
4. Can learn in a lively environment					
5. Can learn when given choices about how to proceed					
6. Can learn when not given choices about how to proceed					
7. Can collaborate					
8. Can complete familiar tasks responsibly with minimal supervision					
9. Can learn independently					
10. Can learn in small groups					
11. Can learn in large groups					
12. Responds positively to re-direction and constructive criticism					
VIII. THE FAMILY					
		Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Consistently
1. Engages in an appropriate level of communication with school					
2. Participates in student-related activities (e.g., conferences/workshops/	orientation)				
3. Participates in school-wide activities					
4. Cooperates with the classroom teachers					
5. Cooperates with administration					
6. Follows through on guidance					
7. Meets financial obligations in a timely way					
8. Ensures good attendance					
9. Ensures that child is brought and picked up on time					

VIII. THE FAMILY CONT'D.		

ment on the child's family. Include the far ning significant about the child's home lif		derstanding of the C
ature	Date	