









DRDP (2015)

A Developmental Continuum from Early Infancy to Kindergarten Entry

Measures at-a-Glance

Preschool View: for use with preschool-age children

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Introduction to the DRDP (2015)

Welcome to the Desired Results Developmental Profile (2015) [DRDP (2015)]: A Developmental Continuum from Early Infancy to Kindergarten Entry. The DRDP (2015) is a formative assessment instrument developed by the California Department of Education for young children and their families to be used to inform instruction and program development.

The DRDP (2015) is based on the previous DRDP instruments. It includes refinements made over the past several years and new elements that are essential to quality early childhood education. It aligns with the California Department of Education's Early Learning and Development Foundations.

Key Features of the DRDP (2015):

- The DRDP (2015) is administered in natural settings through teacher observations, family observations, and examples of children's work. Ongoing documentation of children's knowledge and skills in everyday environments is a recommended practice for early childhood assessment.
- The DRDP (2015) replaces the DRDP-Infant/Toddler® (2010), the DRDP-Preschool® (2010), and the DRDP access assessment instruments.
- The DRDP(2015) represents a full continuum of development from early infancy up to kindergarten entry. It has two views: the Infant/Toddler view for use with children in infant/toddler programs, and the Preschool View, for children in preschool programs.
- The DRDP (2015) is designed for use with all children from early infancy up to kindergarten entry, including children with Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) and Individualized Education Programs (IEPs).
- The DRDP (2015) is aligned with all volumes of the California's Infant/Toddler and Preschool Learning and Development Foundations, the Common Core Standards, and the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework.
- The DRDP (2015) takes into consideration the specific cultural and linguistic characteristics of California's diverse population of young children, with specific consideration for children who are young dual language learners (see section below).
- The DRDP (2015) was developed with the goal of ensuring that *all* children have the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and skills. To enable access to the assessment for diverse populations, the principles of Universal Design were followed.
- The DRDP (2015) includes domains that meet the federal Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) child outcome reporting requirements for children with Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSPs) or Individualized Education Programs (IEPs).

Information about Selected Key Features

Three of these key features: (1) consideration of young children who are dual language learners, (2) universal design and adaptations for children with IFSPs and IEPs, and (3) a detailed description of the developmental domains that make up the instrument, are described in more detail to help teachers and service providers better understand and rate the measures of the DRDP (2015).

Young Dual Language Learners and the DRDP (2015)

Dual language learners are children learning two or more languages at the same time, as well as those children learning a second language while continuing to develop their first (or home) language. A child's experience with one or more languages is an asset to build on in the early childhood setting. It is critical to consider the child's communication in all the languages that he or she is learning in order to have an accurate picture of a child's knowledge and skills. Young children, including children with disabilities, can successfully learn two or more languages. Learning two or more languages has linguistic, social, cognitive, academic, and cultural benefits. The path to learning one language shares many similarities with the path to learning two or more languages. There are also differences that must be taken into consideration when assessing young children who are dual language learners. Children may have vocabulary for concepts in one language and vocabulary for other concepts in another language. So it is important to assess children in all of the languages he or she understands and uses. The DRDP (2015) addresses cultural and linguistic responsiveness in two primary ways:

1. Teachers and service providers observe and document children's behavior in both the home language and English to obtain a more accurate profile of the children's knowledge and skills across developmental domains.
2. Teachers and service providers rate children's progress on two language development domains. The Language and Literacy Development (LLD) domain assesses all children's progress in developing foundational language and literacy skills where ratings should be based on skills in all languages. The English-Language Development (ELD) domain assesses current knowledge and skills and progress in learning to communicate in English.

Universal Design and the DRDP (2015)

In the context of assessment, "Universal Design" refers to the development of assessments that are appropriate for all children to the greatest extent possible. Universal Design allows children the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in a variety of ways. All young children are entitled access to, and meaningful participation in, age-appropriate, individually-appropriate and culturally-appropriate early childhood curricula and assessments. Teachers and service providers support children's access and participation by identifying and providing learning opportunities, materials, and teaching strategies in flexible and individualized ways and through a variety of learning modalities. DRDP (2015) assessors apply universal design when they carefully consider the various ways young children can demonstrate knowledge or skills that reflect mastery of a developmental level.

The Eight Domains of the DRDP (2015)

The DRDP (2015) is made up of eight domains. The focus of each domain is on the acquisition of knowledge, skills, or behaviors that reflect each domain's developmental constructs.

Approaches to Learning–Self-Regulation (ATL-REG)

The ATL-REG domain assesses two related areas that are recognized as important for young children's school readiness and success: Approaches to Learning and Self-Regulation. These areas have been combined into one domain because of the strong connections between them. The Approaches to Learning skills include attention maintenance, engagement and persistence, and curiosity and initiative. The Self-Regulation skills include self-comforting, self-control of feelings and behavior, imitation, and shared use of space and materials.

Social and Emotional Development (SED)

The SED domain assesses children's developing abilities to understand and interact with others and to form positive relationships with nurturing adults and their peers. The knowledge or skill areas in this domain include identity of self in relation to others, social and emotional understanding, relationships and social interactions with familiar adults, relationships and interactions with peers, and symbolic and sociodramatic play.

Language and Literacy Development (LLD)

The LLD domain assesses the progress of all children in developing foundational language and literacy skills. These skills can be demonstrated in any language and in any mode of communication. Language and literacy skills in a child's first language form the foundation for learning English. Therefore, dual language learners may demonstrate knowledge and skills in their home language, in English, or in both languages. LLD measures should be completed for all infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children, including those who are dual language learners.

English-Language Development (ELD)

The ELD domain assesses the progress of children who are dual language learners in learning to communicate in English. The developmental progression described in the four ELD measures is related to the child's experiences with English, not the child's age. Keep in mind that children acquire English in different ways and at different rates. Factors that affect English acquisition include degree of exposure to English, level of support provided in their home/first language, and individual differences such as age of exposure to English or the structure of the child's home/first language. The ELD measures should be completed only for preschool-age children whose home language is other than English.

Cognition, Including Math and Science (COG)

The COG domain focuses on observation, exploration of people and objects, and investigation of objects and concepts. The knowledge or skill areas in this domain include spatial relationships, cause and effect, classification, number sense of quantity, number

sense of math operations, measurement, patterning, shapes, inquiry through observation and investigation, documentation and communication of inquiry, and knowledge of the natural world.

Physical Development–Health (PD-HLTH)

The PD-HLTH domain assesses motor development and the development of routines related to personal care, safety, and nutrition. The knowledge or skill areas in this domain include perceptual-motor skills and movement concepts, gross locomotor movement skills, gross motor manipulative skills, fine motor manipulative skills, active physical play, nutrition, safety, and personal care routines (hygiene, feeding, dressing).

History-Social Science (HSS)

The HSS domain focuses on learning about the expectations of social situations, how to participate within a group, and the relationship between people and the environment in which they live. The knowledge or skill areas in this domain include sense of time, sense of place, ecology, conflict negotiation, and responsible conduct.

Visual and Performing Arts (VPA)

The VPA domain focuses on awareness and engagement in four areas of artistic expression. The knowledge or skill areas in this domain include visual art, music, drama, and dance.

About the Measures of the DRDP (2015)

The levels for each DRDP (2015) measure describe a developmental continuum, ranging from earlier developing to later developing competencies. The DRDP (2015) includes three types of continua:

- **Full Continuum Measures:** describe development from early infancy up to kindergarten entry. These measures should be used with all infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children.
- **Earlier Development Measures:** describe development that typically occurs from early infancy through early preschool ages and may be used with preschool-age children under specific conditions (identified as Conditional measures).
- **Later Development Measures:** describe development that typically occurs from early preschool ages up to kindergarten entry. These measures should be used with all preschool-age children.

Conditional Measures for Preschool-Age Children

Some measures in the *DRDP Preschool View* are considered conditional measures that are assessed when certain conditions are met. These measures should be used if they assist teachers and service providers in planning a child's learning activities and supports, and documenting progress.

Measure	Conditions Under Which to Assess
Earlier Development Measures	
ATL-REG 1: Attention Maintenance ATL-REG 2: Self-Comforting ATL-REG 3: Imitation COG 1: Spatial Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required for all infants and toddlers • Recommended for preschool children when this information would be useful for documenting progress or planning this child's learning activities and supports • If useful, select any or all of these four measures to assess
English-Language Development Measures	
ELD 1: Comprehension of English (Receptive English) ELD 2: Self-Expression in English (Expressive English) ELD 3: Understanding and Response to English Literacy Activities ELD 4: Symbol, Letter, and Print Knowledge in English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used if a language other than English is spoken in the child's home as indicated on the Child Information Page • Used only with preschool children • If rated, complete all of the measures in the ELD domain*
Physical Development and Health Measures	
PD-HLTH 7: Personal Care Routines: Feeding PD-HLTH 8: Personal Care Routines: Dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required for all infants and toddlers • Required for all preschool-age children with IEPs • Recommended for preschool children when this information would be useful for documenting progress or planning this child's learning activities and supports • If useful, select either or both of these measures to assess

*Guidance for rating ELD measures for children who are dual language learners is provided in the section, "Young Dual Language Learners and the DRDP (2015)" on page Intro-2.

The Developmental Levels

The number of levels in a measure varies depending on the competencies that are appropriate for that measure's developmental continuum. The levels are organized under four categories from early infancy up to kindergarten entry: Responding, Exploring, Building, and Integrating:

Responding (Earlier, Later)

Knowledge, skills, or behaviors that develop from basic responses (through using senses and through actions) to differentiated responses. Children generally engage in back-and-forth interactions with familiar adults and communicate through nonverbal messages.

Exploring (Earlier, Middle, Later)

Knowledge, skills, or behaviors that include active exploration including purposeful movement, purposeful exploration and manipulation of objects, purposeful communication, and the beginnings of cooperation with adults and peers. Children generally begin this period by using nonverbal means to communicate and, over time, grow in their ability to communicate verbally or use other conventional forms of language.

Building (Earlier, Middle, Later)

Knowledge, skills, or behaviors that demonstrate growing understanding of how people and objects relate to one another, how to investigate ideas, and how things work. Children use language to express thoughts and feelings, to learn specific early literacy and numeracy skills, and to increasingly participate in small group interactions and cooperative activities with others.

Integrating (Earlier)

Knowledge, skills, or behaviors that demonstrate the ability to connect and combine strategies in order to express complex thoughts and feelings, solve multi-step problems, and participate in a wide range of activities that involve social-emotional, self-regulatory, cognitive, linguistic, and physical skills. Children begin to engage in mutually supportive relationships and interactions.

Note that the developmental levels for the ELD domain differ from the above format as they represent the developmental progression for the acquisition of English as a second language during the early childhood years.

The 3 Steps to Completing the DRDP (2015)

➔ Step 1: Observation and Documentation

The DRDP (2015) focuses on the child's behavior, knowledge, and skills. To capture a child's behavior, the DRDP (2015) incorporates observation in natural settings.

While observing and collecting documentation, remember that words, phrases, and sentences can be communicated and understood in a variety of ways, including spoken in the child's home language, signed, and through other communication modes (e.g., via a communication device). The teacher's and service provider's direct observations of a child are the primary method used to inform ratings and they should also use other sources of evidence to capture a more complete picture of a child's knowledge and skills. Other sources of evidence include the following:

- **Observations by others** – including teachers, family members/caregivers, and other service providers or caregivers, obtained through interview or conversations
- **Other documentation** – including samples of children's work, photographs, and video/audio recordings of children's communication and behavior

Observations should occur over time, in typical settings:

- In the child's typical program or settings such as child care, classrooms, or home;
- As the child interacts in familiar environments and routines with people he or she knows; and
- As the child engages in typical activities and routines.

The Important Role of Families in the Documentation Process

Family members have repeated opportunities to observe their child's activities and interactions over time and in a variety of situations. Their perspectives, combined with teachers' and service providers' observations, provide a more complete and reliable picture of a child's typical behaviors. Inviting family members to share observations of their child's development and behavior is a recommended practice for the DRDP (2015). The opportunity to observe a child's level of mastery is greatest when the child is interacting with a familiar adult. Because of this, it is helpful to observe a child interacting with family members. This is especially true for children who are new to a program or at the earliest levels (Responding Earlier and Responding Later). These observations can inform assessment decisions for all domains. They are particularly important for the SED and LLD domains since social interaction and communication skills are learned through repeated interactions with familiar adults.

Observation and Documentation for Young Dual Language Learners

Young dual language learners may demonstrate knowledge and skills in their home language, in English, or in both languages. They may also code-switch, which is using more than one language within a conversation. Therefore, communication in *all* languages the child uses should be considered when collecting documentation and completing the measures in all domains. The adult who is conducting observations and collecting documentation should speak the child's home language. If not, the adult must receive assistance from another adult, who *does* speak the child's home language. This may be an assistant teacher, director, parent, or other adult who knows the child.

Dual Language Learners' Use of Code Switching

- Code switching is the use of multiple languages within a single conversation. It is a typical feature of learning two or more languages.
- As early as three years of age, children code switch to playfully experiment with the two languages and to serve their own social and communication goals. For example, children may code switch to emphasize or elaborate a point.
- Children might code switch when speaking with one person, or may use one language exclusively with one person and another language with another person.
- When children mix their two languages they use the grammatical rules of each language. For example, "I want leche" ["I want milk"] is an example of inserting a Spanish noun into a grammatically correct English sentence.

Using Adaptations

Adaptations are changes in the environment or differences in observed behavior that allow children with IFSPs or IEPs to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in typical environments. Seven broad categories of adaptations have been identified for children with IFSPs and IEPs for the DRDP (2015).

- The adaptations listed in the table below have been developed so that the assessment will more accurately measure a child's abilities rather than the impact of a child's disability (a more detailed description of the adaptations appears in Appendix D). Adaptations must be in place for the child during the normal course of the day, and they should also be in place during observations for the DRDP (2015). Everyone working with the child should be informed of any adaptations the child uses.
- New adaptations must not be introduced solely for the purpose of conducting the DRDP (2015) assessment.
- Consideration of adaptations should be made on a regular basis from early infancy and as the child develops and grows.

Seven Categories of Adaptations

Augmentative or Alternative Communication System

Methods of communication other than speech that allow a child who is unable to use spoken language to communicate with others.

Alternative Mode for Written Language

Methods of reading or writing used by a child who cannot see well enough to read or write or cannot hold and manipulate a writing utensil (e.g., pencil, pen) well enough to produce written symbols.

Visual Support

Adjustments to the environment that provide additional information to a child who has limited or reduced visual input.

Assistive Equipment or Device

Tools that make it possible or easier for a child to perform a task.

Functional Positioning

Strategic positioning and postural support that allow a child to have increased control of his body.

Sensory Support

Increasing or decreasing sensory input to facilitate a child's attention and interaction in the environment.

Alternative Response Mode

Recognition that a child might demonstrate mastery of a skill in a unique way that differs from the child's typically developing peers.

➡ Step 2: Rating the Measures

Determining the Child's Latest Level of Mastery

For each of the measures, determine the latest developmental level the child has mastered, and mark it appropriately.

The Descriptors and Examples

Consider the descriptors first, and then the examples, to determine which developmental level is most consistent with your observations and other documentation of the child's typical behavior. A child may demonstrate behaviors at more than one developmental level. Choose the level that most closely represents the knowledge, skills, or behaviors the child demonstrates most consistently.

Descriptors:

The descriptors define the knowledge, skills, or behaviors expected at each level along the developmental continuum of the measure (see Navigation Maps). Each descriptor is illustrated by several examples of behaviors that are consistent with that developmental level.

Most of the descriptors define discrete knowledge, skills, or behaviors. However, some include more than one behavior or skill, separated by "and," "or," or a semicolon (;) followed by "and."

If the descriptor includes "or":

The child only needs to demonstrate the behavior in one of the listed ways to demonstrate mastery for the developmental level. Either part of the descriptor may be observed to rate mastery at that level.

- For example, the descriptor for Exploring Later in LLD 5: Interest in Literacy is:
*Looks at books on own briefly **or** Chooses to join reading, singing, or rhyming activities led by an adult*

If the child EITHER looks at books on own briefly OR chooses to join reading, singing, or rhyming activities led by an adult, mastery can be rated at this level.

What is Mastery?

A developmental level is mastered if the child demonstrates the knowledge, skills, and behaviors defined at that level:

- ➡ Consistently over time
- ➡ In different situations or settings

Important notes about mastery:

- Children may demonstrate mastery of knowledge and skills through a variety of communication modes, languages, and behaviors.
- Many of the behaviors that you observe in determining a child's mastery level may not appear on the list of examples, although they are consistent with the descriptor.

If a descriptor includes “and”:

All parts of the descriptor are required for mastery and need to be observed together.

- For example, the descriptor for Building Earlier in ATL-REG 2: Self-Comforting is:
Anticipates need for comfort and prepares self by asking questions, getting a special thing, or in other ways.

The child needs to demonstrate both anticipating a need for comfort and preparing self during the same observation.

If a descriptor includes a semi-colon (;) followed by “and”:

The child must demonstrate all the behaviors listed to rate the level as mastered, but not necessarily during the same observation within a DRDP rating period.

- For example, the descriptor for Exploring Later in SED 3: Relationships and Social Interactions with Familiar Adults is:
Initiates activities with familiar adults; and Seeks out assistance or support from familiar adults.

To be rated as mastered at this level, the child must BOTH initiate activities with familiar adults AND seek out assistance or support from familiar adults. The assessor does not have to observe both behaviors during the same observation within a DRDP rating period.

Please note that key terms and phrases in the descriptors that may be new or have specific meaning to the measures are defined in the Glossary at the end of the instrument.

Examples:

Keep in mind these important points about examples:

- The examples are *not* a checklist of what the child must demonstrate to be rated at mastery of the knowledge, skills, or behaviors that reflect a developmental level.
- An example is *one of many possible ways* a child might demonstrate mastery of a developmental level. Teachers and service providers will identify other examples as they conduct their observations.
- Mastery is determined over time and across situations or settings.
- A child may not demonstrate any of the specific examples provided for a developmental level, but may demonstrate mastery in other ways that are consistent with the intent of the descriptor.
- Children demonstrate mastery in diverse and sometimes unique ways.
- Examples have not been written to include all areas of disability. Universal design is intended to support the inclusion of children with disabilities on the DRDP (2015). However, it is important to review the adaptations as well as understand the construct being measured when assessing children with disabilities.

Additional Rating Options

Emerging to the Next Developmental Level:

If your observations indicate that the child has demonstrated mastery for a developmental level and is also beginning to demonstrate knowledge, skills, or behaviors described for the next level (although not yet consistently across situations or settings), the child may be emerging to the next level.

To indicate emerging:

- First, mark the developmental level the child has mastered.
- Then, mark “emerging” if the child also demonstrates behaviors described for the next developmental level.

Notes about Emerging:

- You may mark emerging when rating full-continuum measures with infants and toddlers if the child has mastered the last level that can be rated and the child demonstrates some behaviors in the level that follows.
- Do not mark emerging if the child has mastered the latest level on a measure.
- Marking that the child is emerging to the next level does not affect the rating of mastery for the measure.

Child is Not Yet at the Earliest Developmental Level on a Later Development Measure:

If, after careful consideration, you determine that a preschool-age child is not yet demonstrating mastery of the earliest level of a later development measure, mark “Child is not yet at the earliest developmental level on this measure.”

Unable to Rate due to extended absence:

- This is used only when the child is absent from the program for such an extended period of time during the four to six weeks prior to submitting your DRDP data that you could not gather information to rate the measures.
- The following are NOT valid reasons to indicate Unable to Rate:
 - Not having enough time or enough information
 - The nature of a child’s disability or the severity of a child’s disability

The Responding Earlier level is designed to be inclusive of all children. Mark this earliest level unless the child demonstrates skills at a later level. Do not use Unable to Rate because you feel a child does not demonstrate the skills for the earliest level.

Rating Conditional Measures

If you are using the conditional measures, you will mark them on the DRDP according to the following guidance:

Measure	How to Mark the DRDP
Earlier Development Measures	
ATL-REG 1: Attention Maintenance ATL-REG 2: Self-Comforting ATL-REG 3: Imitation COG 1: Spatial Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the measure is rated, determine the child's latest level of mastery and mark• If the measure is not rated, mark the box, "I did not rate this measure because it is not used for documenting progress or planning this child's learning activities and supports"
English-Language Development Measures	
ELD 1: Comprehension of English (Receptive English) ELD 2: Self-Expression in English (Expressive English) ELD 3: Understanding and Response to English Literacy Activities ELD 4: Symbol, Letter, and Print Knowledge in English	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If these measures are rated:• Check the box on the Information Page about the child's home language• Determine the latest level of mastery for each measure and mark• If these measures are not rated, leave them blank
Physical Development and Health Measures	
PD-HLTH 7: Personal Care Routines: Feeding PD-HLTH 8: Personal Care Routines: Dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If these measures are rated, determine the level of mastery and mark• If these measures are not rated, check the box, "I did not rate this measure because it is not used for documenting progress or planning this child's learning activities and supports"• Complete all the other PD-HLTH measures for all children

➡ Step 3: Finalize the Assessment

To finalize, simply review the assessment to make sure that you have entered a rating for all of the measures and that the Information Page is complete and up-to-date:

- For EESD programs: enter your ratings into DRDPtech,
- For SED programs: enter your ratings into your MIS system for your SELPA's CASEMIS submission. Check with your administrator for when and to whom your Rating Records are due.

ATL-REG 7: Shared Use of Space and Materials

Child develops the capacity to share the use of space and materials with others

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring		Building			Integrating
Earlier	Later	Earlier ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○
Possible Examples	<i>There are no earlier levels for this measure</i>	Demonstrates preferences for a few specific toys or materials	Takes and plays with materials of interest, even when they are being used by another child	Shows awareness that other children might want to use materials, by taking action to control the materials	Maintains control of some preferred materials, allowing others to use the rest, but will need adult support to share preferred materials with other children	Follows expectations or procedures for sharing, most of the time, without adult prompting	Offers to share space or materials with others in the absence of explicit expectations for sharing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chooses to play with doll with red hair on repeated occasions. Chooses to play with the same toy dinosaur every day. Selects the green marker every time when at the art table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Takes another child's toy, and seems surprised by the other child's protest. Picks up a purple marker after another child put it down momentarily to do something else. Squeezes in between other children at the water table, making it difficult for the other children to continue their play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeps all of the crayons nearby even if only using one or two colors. Communicates, "Es mía," ["It's mine," in Spanish], when another child reaches for a red cape. Places favorite dolls behind back when other children are playing in the doll area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds onto big brushes while painting at the table, but then gives other children some big brushes, with adult prompting. Keeps favorite crayons nearby, and pushes the basket of other colored crayons to the center of the table. Lets another child take a book from a pile nearby, but holds onto a few favorite books. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates to another child, "That's mine [referring to a carpet square]. Go get one from the pile over there," while getting ready for story time. Gets riding toys out of the shed to give to other children, according to the usual classroom practice. Communicates, "It's my turn when you are done," to a child who is using the tricycle. Puts name on waiting list when wanting to have a turn at the computer, after reminder by an adult that there is a waiting list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brings a carpet square to another child while getting ready for story time, without being asked. Makes room for another child who wants to join in building a spaceship, and then offers a piece for the child to add. Uses a communication device to ask another child to join in making a necklace.

○ Child is not yet at the earliest developmental level on this measure

○ Child is emerging to the next developmental level

○ Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence



LLD 9: Letter and Word Knowledge

Child shows increasing awareness of letters in the environment and their relationship to sound, including understanding that letters make up words

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating
Earlier	Later	Earlier	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○	Middle ○	Later ○	Earlier ○
Possible Examples		<i>There are no earlier levels for this measure</i>	Demonstrates awareness that pictures represent people or things	Demonstrates awareness of a few common simple symbols in the environment	Demonstrates awareness of a few letters in the environment	Identifies some letters by name	Identifies ten or more letters (not necessarily at the same time); and Shows understanding that letters make up words	Identifies most upper-case letters; and Identifies most lower-case letters; and Shows understanding that a letter corresponds to a sound in words
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Points to a picture of a bird in a book when adult communicates, "Bird." Goes and gets teddy bear after seeing a picture of a bear. Sees a photo of mother and communicates, "Mama." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes that a stop sign means "stop." Places paper in a recycling bin after noticing the recycling symbol (three arrows forming a circle) on the bin. Notifies a familiar store or business in the neighborhood from its logo. Asks an adult what signs in Braille say. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds up hand or communicates, "Me," when an adult holds up a sign with child's name. Finds the first letter of own name in the environment, such as on labels, artwork, cubbies, or chairs. Communicates, "I found the same letter," when playing a letter matching game in print or Braille. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names some letters while looking at an alphabet book. Points and names some letters in an alphabet puzzle. Identifies some letters in Braille. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names at least ten letters while placing them on a magnet board. Copies the word "cat" and communicates that it says "cat" (letters may not be written accurately). Says, "Fish," after reading the word in Braille. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates, "Hay dos letras A en mi nombre, una A grande y una a pequeña," ["I have two As in my name, one big A and one little a," in Spanish] when reading own name, Anna, on cubby. Names, by sight or touch, most of the letters of the alphabet, when reading an alphabet book. Communicates, "Ball starts with B," after hearing the word "ball" in a story. Looks at the word "mat" in large print and says "m" (letter sound).

○ Child is not yet at the earliest developmental level on this measure

○ Child is emerging to the next developmental level

○ Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence

**LLD 9****Letter and Word Knowledge****LLD 9**

ELD 1: Comprehension of English (Receptive English)

Child shows increasing progress toward fluency in understanding English

Conditional Measure
☐ This measure is not rated: English is the only language spoken in this child's home

Mark the latest developmental level the child has mastered:

Discovering Language <input type="radio"/>	Discovering English <input type="radio"/>	Exploring English <input type="radio"/>	Developing English <input type="radio"/>	Building English <input type="radio"/>	Integrating English <input type="radio"/>
Recognizes a few frequently used words or gestures in the home language and culture in familiar situations	Shows understanding of words and phrases in conversations, stories, and interactions in home language (may show little understanding of common words and phrases in English)	Attends to interactions in English and sometimes participates in activities conducted in English; <i>and</i> Shows understanding of a few common English words in familiar contexts or routines	Shows understanding of some common words and phrases in English during interactions and activities conducted in English, occasionally with support of home language, nonverbal cues, or both	Shows understanding of many words, phrases, and concepts in English during interactions and activities conducted in English, occasionally with support of home language, nonverbal cues, or both	Shows understanding of most information and concepts communicated in English for both instructional and social purposes
Possible Examples					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waves good-bye after an adult communicates, "Good-bye," in the child's home language and culture. Indicates interest in continuing an activity after an adult pauses and asks to continue in the child's home language and culture. Orients toward a familiar person or thing when it is named in the home language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds a block to the top of a tower in response to a question in the child's home language, "Can you make it taller?" Passes a book to another child when requested in the child's home language, having not responded to the same request in English. Seeks out and plays with peers who speak the child's home language, while in the dramatic play area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pauses to listen to peers speaking English for a short period of time while playing in the sandbox. Nods head when an adult at the snack table asks in English, "Do you want more apples?" while holding up a plate of apple slices. Begins to put blocks on a shelf when a peer says in English, "Clean-up time." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Points to the ball when a peer says in English, "Where is the ball?" during outdoor play time. Goes to get markers after an adult asks in English if child would like to use paint or markers to make a birthday card for a peer. Approaches the door to go inside when an adult says in English, "It is time to go in for a snack," and adds, "¡Hora de comer!" ["Time to eat!" in Spanish]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds more blocks to a road when a peer communicates in English, "We need a <i>longer</i> road." Pretends to talk on the phone when a peer says in English, "Baby's sick. Call the doctor." Puts drawing on the counter after an adult points to the counter and requests in English, "Please put your drawing on the counter. It's wet and it needs to dry." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorts orange and green squash after an adult says in English, "Let's separate them by color." Brings a bigger block to a peer in response to a question in English by the peer, "Could you bring me the bigger block?" Nods head excitedly when a peer asks in English if child wants to ride bikes together outside.

☐ Child is emerging to the next developmental level

☐ Unable to rate this measure due to extended absence
**ELD 1****Comprehension of English (Receptive English)****ELD 1**

Quick Guide to Rating the Measures

1. Review your documentation/evidence.

Review your own observation notes, observations from others (including teachers, family members/caregivers, and other service providers or caregivers, obtained through interview or conversations), and other documentation, including samples of children's work, photographs, and video/audio recordings of children's communication and behavior.

2. Carefully read the definition and the descriptors, looking for mastery.

Read the descriptors before you read the examples. As you read the descriptors, try to narrow down which one is most consistent with your observations and other documentation of the child's typical behavior. A developmental level is mastered if the child demonstrates the knowledge, behaviors, and skills defined at that level:

- ➔ Consistently over time
- ➔ In different situations or settings

Important Note: When reading the descriptors, be sure you understand and pay attention to semicolons and the words "or" and "and." Most descriptors define a single skill or behavior, but some include more than one. If the descriptor includes:

- The word "or," the child only needs to demonstrate the behavior in one of the ways listed for the developmental level to be considered mastered.
- The word "and," all parts of the descriptor are required for mastery and need to be observed together.
- A semi-colon (;) followed by the word "and," the child must demonstrate all the behaviors listed to master the level, but not necessarily during the same observation.

3. After you read the descriptors, consider the examples.

The examples represent only some of the possible ways a child might demonstrate mastery. They are not a checklist of what the child must demonstrate. It is possible that a child does not demonstrate any of the specific examples provided, but does demonstrate mastery in other ways that are consistent with the intent of the descriptor.

4. Based on your careful reading of the descriptors and examples and a review of your documentation, determine the child's level of mastery.

Once you've determined the latest developmental level the child has mastered, mark it appropriately.

5. Indicate if the child is emerging to the next level (when the option to mark emerging is available).

If your observations indicate that the child has demonstrated mastery for a developmental level and is also beginning to demonstrate knowledge, skills, or behaviors described for the next level (although not yet consistently across situations or settings), the child may be emerging to the next level.

Remember, the examples illustrate only some of the many ways a child may demonstrate mastery.

DRDP (2015)

Rating Record

A Developmental Continuum from Early Infancy to Kindergarten Entry For use with preschool-age children

Child's Name (First and Last): _____

Student ID (Issued by district for reporting to CASEMIS): _____

Assessment Period (e.g., Fall 2015): _____

Date DRDP (2015) was completed (e.g., 09/07/2015): _____ / _____ / _____
month day year

Note: The Rating Record is meant to be used together with the DRDP (2015) Instrument for keeping track of each child's developmental levels as you complete the assessment.

Instructions: Write the child's name, student identification number, and the date this Rating Record was completed. Mark the developmental level the child has mastered for each Measure. Check EM (emerging) if the child is "emerging" to the next level (optional). In the rare circumstance that you are unable to rate a Measure, mark UR. If you are not rating a child on a Conditional Measure, mark Conditional Measure.

Measure	Measure Name	Responding		Exploring			Building			Integrating	Conditional Measure (Not rated)	Not yet	EM	UR
		Earlier	Later	Earlier	Middle	Later	Earlier	Middle	Later	Earlier				
ATL-REG 1	Attention Maintenance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 2	Self-Comforting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 3	Imitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 4	Curiosity and Initiative in Learning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 5	Self-Control of Feelings and Behavior	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 6	Engagement and Persistence			<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATL-REG 7	Shared Use of Space and Materials			<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SED 1	Identity of Self in Relation to Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SED 2	Social and Emotional Understanding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SED 3	Relationships and Social Interactions with Familiar Adults	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SED 4	Relationships and Social Interactions with Peers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SED 5	Symbolic and Sociodramatic Play	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 1	Understanding of Language (Receptive)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 2	Responsiveness to Language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 3	Communication and Use of Language (Expressive)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 4	Reciprocal Communication and Conversation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 5	Interest in Literacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 6	Comprehension of Age-Appropriate Text				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 7	Concepts about Print				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 8	Phonological Awareness				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 9	Letter and Word Knowledge				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LLD 10	Emergent Writing				<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Measure	Measure Name	Discovering Language	Discovering English	Exploring English	Developing English	Building English	Integrating English	Conditional Measure (Not rated)	EM	UR
ELD 1	Comprehension of English (Receptive English)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ELD 2	Self-Expression in English (Expressive English)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ELD 3	Understanding and Response to English Literacy Activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ELD 4	Symbol, Letter, and Print Knowledge in English	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>