



EARLY LEARNING SCALE

Improving Teaching through Systematic Assessment Assessment Scale

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NIEER

Math / Science

1	Number and Numerical Operations				
	1	2	3	4	5
Functional Counting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows interest in numbers and counting May be able to use the numbers 1, 2, or 3 to label how many in a set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigns numbers to items, but not always accurately Knows the number words from 1-10 and begins to learn the teen sequence Recognizes that the last number is how many in the group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts items accurately up to 15; Knows the number words and can extend the decade pattern beyond 29 		
Numerical Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plays by adding and taking away items Depends on visual cues to determine which of two sets has more or less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understands that there are more when items are combined and less when some items are taken away Can solve put together or take away problems with sets ≤ 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matches and/or counts small sets to determine which has more Uses strategies to add to or subtract from numbers ≤ 8 		
Written Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not able to identify written numerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguishes numerals from letters or identifies some numerals Attempts to write some numerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies and writes some numerals and understands that they represent quantity 		
2	Classification and Algebraic Thinking				
	1	2	3	4	5
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notices similar attributes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorts items based on similar attributes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines how to classify a group of items and tells about the groups using relevant vocabulary 		
Algebraic Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes a simple pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies missing parts of a simple pattern Replicates and extends simple patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replicates and extends longer and more complex patterns 		
3	Geometry and Measurement				
	1	2	3	4	5
Identifying and Using Shapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies circle and square Takes apart and fits together objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies common shapes Turns and flips shapes intentionally to determine congruency or to solve a puzzle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies additional shapes and irregular shapes Compares/contrasts 2- and/or 3-dimensional shapes by attribute Uses knowledge of shape properties to solve problems 		
Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notices large differences in size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes direct comparisons of length, weight, volume, height, or area of materials/objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses standard and/or non-standard tools to measure length, height, volume, or weight Uses a common base when comparing length or height 		
4	Scientific Inquiry				
	1	2	3	4	5
Observation and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May provide simple comments about observed objects and phenomena 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives informative descriptions about observed phenomena, but does not generate explanations for observed events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborates on what is observed by comparing and contrasting objects and events Draws simple conclusions about cause and effect relationships during informal or teacher-led investigations 		
Prediction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides no predictions during scientific exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a prediction, but does not provide support or give logical reason(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides logical support for predictions 		
Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May comment on phenomena, but does not ask inquiring questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generates questions, but does not provide a plan for investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigates specific questions through exploration or by using books, the internet, or other research techniques 		

Social Emotional / Social Studies

5

Self-Regulation

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Independent Behavior

- Needs teacher support to move through classroom routines
- Waits for teacher or others to notice he or she needs help
- Needs reminders to move through the classroom routines
- Asks the teacher or other child for help
- Moves through the classroom routines with minimal teacher direction
- Demonstrates self-help skills

Regulation of Emotions and Behavior

- Does not regulate behavior or emotions and acts out on impulse
- Needs reminders and redirections to control behavior
- Expresses needs and feelings verbally without being aggressive and may suggest solutions
- Channels negative feelings through specific positive coping techniques

Prosocial Behavior

- Does not take turns or share materials with others
- Does not recognize others' feelings
- Needs reminders from the teacher to share and take turns
- Has some understanding of others' feelings, but does not relate them to own feelings
- Takes turns in play and conversations
- Understands concept of sharing and is able to share at times
- Empathizes with feelings of others

Social Problem Solving

- Cannot successfully resolve social conflicts
- Can resolve social conflicts with adult guidance
- In social conflicts, attempts to follow social problem solving process independently

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Play

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Quality and Attributes of Engagement and Exploration

- Does not engage with materials independently
- Is not engaged during play
- Chooses materials, but needs support to engage and extend their use
- Is engaged in activities during play, but may become off task in transition
- Explores and experiments with a wide variety of materials
- Engages in purposeful activity for most of the time while moving independently from one activity to another

Quality and Attributes of Cooperative Play

- Usually plays alone
- May engage in parallel play—plays near another child with similar materials, but not influencing the other's play
- Engages in associative play—engages in separate activities, but interacts by sharing toys or commenting on each other's play
- Successfully enters into play when a group of children are already involved
- Expresses ideas for activities and acknowledges actions and accomplishments
- Negotiates roles and sets up events

Quality and Attributes of Sociodramatic Play

- Exclusively uses actual objects for intended purpose in pretend play
- Pretend play is simplistic
- Uses objects to stand for other objects in pretend play
- Play has defined roles and story lines such as familiar story books, family life and community roles

Language and Literacy

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Oral Language

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Speaking

- Uses gestures to communicate
- Unlikely to participate in discussions
- May use very short phrases
- Responds using simple sentences
- Responds to low-level questions
- Uses complex sentences and strong vocabulary
- Participates in discussions by asking questions and making connections

Story Retelling

- Retells familiar stories using pictures, but with little connection to the actual storyline
- Retells familiar stories with some main components, but may differ from storyline
- Retells familiar stories with some accuracy and details

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Phonological Awareness

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Language Manipulation

- Responds to rhymes and music
- Repeats parts of rhymes and chants
- Recites chants and rhymes
- Repeats language with repetitive beginning sounds (alliteration)
- Separates words into syllables
- Creates own rhymes and alliteration

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Print Awareness

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Alphabetic Awareness

- Identifies few, if any, letters
- Identifies some letters
- Identifies many letters and comments about letters in the environment
- Recognizes that letters form words

Print Knowledge

- Does not recognize that print carries meaning
- Recognizes prominent and common print in environment by relying on picture cues
- Recognizes that print has meaning
- Recognizes some print in the classroom including own name
- Understands that print is used for different functions
- Identifies print in environment such as classmate's names, signs, and symbols

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Writing

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Composing

- May identify scribbling as "writing"
- Does not give meaning to writing
- Verbally labels own "writing" and drawing
- Provides dictation to an adult to be written on a piece of work
- Writes symbols for a purpose to convey information or to tell a story

Production

- Draws or scribbles
- Makes forms that resemble letters
- May write own name
- Strings conventional letters together (other than their name)