



Roundabout

Child's name Location

Toy: Familiar or novel Date of observation

Date of birth Age at observation

1. Tick items observed on the Checklist in the space provided after each item.
2. Use **P** for items that are prompted, **I** for items imitated, **A** for items where a child is assisted by play partner. It is assumed, unless marked, that items observed were spontaneously produced.
3. The following symbols are used with the age bands:
 - ↓ indicates that the play was observed up to this age but not after this age.
 - indicates that the behaviour was first observed at this age and was observed in older children.
 - * asterisk refers to items under the heading **Persistence** in the Qualitative Summary.

Some children may need to be shown the potential of a toy before they begin playing with it. Where this happens, note the nature of the help given in the space below.

.....
.....

Responds to initial demonstration of spinning

- Watches spinning roundabout (after initial demonstration by partner) ----- 25-30m ↓
- After initial demonstration reaches to touch toy but does not manipulate ----- 19-21m ↓
- Shows delight after initial demonstration, vocalises, smiles, flaps hands ----- 13-15m →
- Maintains spinning after initial demonstration ----- 8-12m →
- Stops spinning after initial demonstration ----- 19-21m →

Spins roundabout

- Accidentally discovers that roundabout turns when touching it ----- 16-18m ↓
- Deliberately spins roundabout by pole of horse or seat ----- 13-15m →
- Deliberately spins roundabout by hand on the top (not knob) ----- 19-21m →
- Deliberately spins roundabout by knob provided ----- 22-24m →
- Uses two or more means to spin roundabout ----- 22-24m →
- Turns with fingers on the top edge, arm makes circular movements ----- 31-36m →
- After spinning for him/herself stops it spinning deliberately ----- 19-21m →
- Deliberately turns slowly ----- 19-21m →
- Deliberately turns fast ----- 31-36m →
- Varies direction of turning ----- 19-21m →
- Varies speed and direction of turning ----- 37-42m →
- After spinning, watches it turn – may bend to study figures and horses ----- 16-18m →
- Spins roundabout repeatedly (6+ times) to keep it spinning ----- 25-30m →
- Spins roundabout and holds hand poised over knob as part of twist/flourish ----- 31-36m →

Positions/moves whole toy

- Pulls roundabout towards self or pushes away but not positioning for play ----- 31-36m ↓
- Adjusts toy's position to facilitate play or removes obstruction to spinning ----- 25-30m →
- Lifts/positions toy before playing or moves to one side on completion ----- 43-48m →

Social Interaction and Communication Record

Child's name: Age (months): Date:/...../.....

Part 1 – Social interaction

To complete Part 1, look through the video recording for examples of interaction listed in the six sections below. Tick in the boxes provided when examples are observed. Note the frequency of examples and any other comments.
When the observation is complete, respond to the statements in the shaded boxes at the end of each section. Indicate if the evidence suggests agreement or disagreement with each statement. When the record has been completed refer to Chapter 5 of Manual for interpretation.

Eye contact – child with partner

1. Child gives eye contact in response to speech by partner.
eg responds to name by looking at partner
eg looks at partner when answering a question from partner

Notes

2. Child looks at partner for a response to own actions.
eg before an action to get confirmation that child is going to do something correctly
eg to get a signal of approval for an action child has already completed such as posting a shape in the posting box

Notes

3. Child seeks eye contact with partner to share enjoyment of a toy.
eg looks at partner and laughs or smiles before knocking down tower of tubs
eg looks and smiles at partner as child pretends to drink from a cup

Notes

4. Child makes eye contact when receiving or giving items.
eg looks at partner while giving peg person to him/her
eg looks at partner when taking doll from him/her

Notes

5. Child makes eye contact when communicating with partner.
eg looks at partner as child touches his nose – showing it is sore
eg looks at partner when child asks partner a question

Notes

6. When seeking assistance, child uses eye gaze with non-verbal gesture or verbal request.

Notes

7. Child gazes at partner when partner is looking at child but communicative context is difficult to define ie fits none of the above examples.

Notes

Child gives little or no eye contact in any of the communicative situations (items 1–6) throughout the play session.

AGREE DISAGREE

Comment

.....

.....