Basic CommunicationExpression(Check all that apply.)

Туре	Expresses Choices	Expresses Pleasure/ Discomfort	Expresses Name	Labels Objects
attempts speech				
speaks				
imitates speech				
sign language				
fingerspells				
alphabet set				
writes				
types				
picture system/ PECS				
word system				
eye gaze				
communication device				
facilitation				
vocalizes				
points/gestures				
facial expression				
takes object				
body movements				
shows ID tag or card				
head nod answer				
not expressed				

O Uses Common Gestures	☐ spontaneous	□ w/gestural prompt	☐ w/physical prompt	none
○ Grammar Skills	□ excellent□ none	☐ adequate means:	☐ fair	□ poor
○ Vocabulary	□ extensive Check All Types Used:	□ basic/functional	□ limited	□ n/a
	□ objects	□ person	□ places	□ categories
	☐ present-tense action	□ past-tense action	☐ future-tense action	possession
	☐ social forms	□ slang	☐ quantity	□ plurals
	pronouns	☐ location/direction	□ yes/no	☐ time concepts
	☐ action quality (adverbs)	☐ object quality (adjectives)	☐ idiomatic expression (colloquial)	☐ physical & emotional states
	☐ similes, metaphors, p	ouns		swearing
O Average Phrase Length	words		Imitation Span	words
	Indicate Means: ☐ spoken ☐ communication device	☐ signed ☐ n/a	□ picture/symbol □ other: —	printed message

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NAME:			
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PRAGMATIC/SOCIAL LANGUAGE

o •			_				_	
Communicative Intent		request item/action		call/summon	Ш	compliment/praise		deny/negate
		ask for 'more'		seek/direct care		describe item/act		affirm
		gain attention		seek affection		express gratitude		instruct
		protest/resist		seek approval		make plans		deceive
		greet/take leave		interrupt others		make friends		remind
		command		socialize		assert self		criticize
		request assist		offer assist/warn		offer empathy		persuade
		inform about self		comment		self advocate		insult
		inform about others		agree		repair conversation		apologize
		provide information		argue or disagree		request clarification		control
	П	show interest in othe		_	П	clarify meaning/explair	1	
	П	to play with others		suggest/advise		share interests/objects		others/
		inquire		none demonstrated				,
	_	quii o		Tione demonstrated		outer.		
○ Initiates Communication	П	appropriately		moderately		if asked/prompted	7	rarely
	П	occasionally		excessively		only egocentric	_	none
		occasionally		excessively		only egocentric	_	TIOTIC
Answers Who, What,& Where Questions		consistently		inconsistently		minimally	_ 	not able
Answers When, Why,& How Questions		consistently		inconsistently		minimally [<u> </u>	not able
○ Answers Yes/No Questions		consistently randomly (indiscriming	_ nate	inconsistently		minimally [not able r desires
○ Asks Questions		simple forms		complex forms		uses changes in vocal	in	flection
		via gestures				reported but not obser		
		interviews listener		only concerning self		•		
							_	
○ Conversational Skills		appropriate		need improvement		limited		none
	П	nonverbal	П	vary w/listener	П	vary w/mood		
							_	
○ Communication Partners		family		peers or coworkers		staff/caregiver		instructor
	П	community member	П	•		poor interest in relation	ıst	
		none		other:		,		
	_							
 Conversational Topics 		of mutual interest		self-centered	П	appropriately about se	lf	
		irrelevant/tangential		perseverative		about rituals		
		none initiated	_	n/a		about maais		
	_	Tione initiated		11/a				
○ Turn-Taking		appropriate		needs cues occasionally		needs cues moderately		needs cues frequently
		fails to attend to listeners		dominates the conversation		uninterested in exchanging		unable
		n/a					_	
○ Topic Initiation		independent		w/occasional assistance		only w/ assistance or prompting		none
		n/a – no means	$\hfill \square$ excessive for odd (circumscribed)/unusual topics					

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○ Grammar Skills excellent adequate fair poor □ none means: This item includes grammar of speech, signing, written, and picture, alphabet, symbol or augmentative electronic generation of sentence expression. Use your own judgment or refer to the following guidelines. ☐ excellent — complete and accurate statements or expression □ adequate — sentence structures are functional and generally accurate and complete with some inconsistencies, such as grammatical errors, fragmented sentences, or syntax (word order) errors ☐ fair — a greater number of errors or incomplete expressions, yet functional within the individual's surroundings poor — grammatically accurate or complete statements are beyond his/her ability; responses tend to consist of one or two words □ none — lacks vocabulary terms or linguistic abilities necessary to combine words into the same utterance or message; also applies if nonverbal and lacks an alternative means of communication, or articulation is unintelligible and a classification of grammar skills is not possible Vocabulary extensive basic/functional ☐ limited □ n/a Check All Types Used: objects person places categories □ present-tense action □ past-tense action ☐ future-tense action possession social forms □ slang quantity plurals □ pronouns ☐ location/direction ☐ yes/no time concepts action quality object quality ☐ idiomatic expression ☐ physical & (adverbs) (adjectives) (colloquial) emotional states ☐ similes, metaphors, puns swearing First, observe the individual's verbal or non-oral vocabulary and indicate level of functional use. Include information from familiar others if unable to obtain a reasonable sample. Make adjustments for age as needed. extensive — excellent skills and is successful at the conversational level, with a general knowledge of information; also, socially relevant, appropriate, and meaningful; uses all or nearly all of the vocabulary concepts listed below, except "swearing" need not occur □ basic/functional — reasonable skills with some deficits in conversation or as measured on formal tests, yet meaningful and adequate for most daily functioning within his/her customary environment; some word-finding difficulty; the listener must accept some responsibility for interpreting information, especially if the context is not known; accurately uses more than half of the concepts listed ☐ limited — common breakdown or insufficiency of expressive vocabulary for communicating or labeling items and actions; may not be consistently meaningful or accurate; contains only primary word classes (more nouns than verbs; few descriptive terms); echolalic responses may be included in this level □ n/a — no means of expression involving specific vocabulary Then indicate all the types of vocabulary use that apply, considering accurate and appropriate expressive language. The terms are mostly self-explanatory. Social forms refers to polite forms such as "please, thank you, you're welcome, nice to meet you, see ya later," etc. Slang refers to informal terms adopted by a group or society, such as "cool, hang out, gimme 5, chill, nerd, in the groove," etc., and frequently transform meanings over time. *Idiomatic expres*sions (idioms) are non-literal phrases that acquire meaning, and are passed down from one generation to another, such as "monkey business, raining cats and dogs, go bananas, get it off your chest, see eye to eye, down the drain, play with fire, two peas in a pod," etc., as well as proverbs such as "the early bird catches the worm" or "Rome wasn't built in a day." Similes, metaphors, puns involves a figure of speech descriptive term that makes reference to information that must be understood by the listener's perspective or is dependent on the context and may involve double meanings, such as "as cold as ice," "tears flowing like a river," "a giant among men," "all the world's a stage" or the baseball player that was so poor at defense he "couldn't catch a cold."

Assessment Items: Expressive Language

◯ Turn-Takin	g	appropriate	needs cues occasionally	needs cues moderately	needs cues frequently	
		fails to attend to listeners	dominates the conversation	uninterested in exchanging	□ unable	
(including and/or the the forms sively born assistance	topic introduction reasons for deficit of conversational abard a listener who capability. The appropriate — initial reasonable balance meeds cues occasion per topic, for most to meeds cues frequent changes the topic purification to attend to listed dominates the conversation of the aring what the uninterested in exchanges not attend to complete by his/her own does not attend to complete meeds cues free to a functional expressive fering behaviors, podexpress, predominate	in, elaborating on the interpretation of the appropriate in the approp	In the topic, commenting riateness of turn-taking consider the listener's groundly over own judgment or munication is not target and courteously, while allowed and courteously, while allowed and the stening ampting for the appropriate appring three or four times for the form of the second of the second of the second of the second out others; also, may be expressed in the second of the second out others; also, may be expressed in the second of the second out others; also, may be expressed in the second out of the second out others; also, may be expressed in the second of the second out others; also, may be expressed in the second out of the second out o	g, inquiring, maintaing. The individual shoperspective. Also, the following guideleted. More than one owing others the opportudegree and quality of two or most topics furn in a conversation; others due to inattention to information and does not procal social interactions asily distracted by actionation or in group, even with y for at least basic convoor auditory processing,	nity to participate; demonstra rn-taking behavior one to two herwise, he/she does not resp	ween acces- bunt of tes a times acceu- terefore, acces access a
	nonverbal or without	·	ssion	· 		
Topic Initia	ation	independent	w/occasional assistance	only with assista or prompting	ance \square none	
		n/a – no means	excessive for odd	(circumscribed)/unusua	I topics	
(verbal, ge	estural, or otherwindependent — routo woccasional assistatopics; also used to only with assistance topic selection, etc.)	se). The means inely able to initiate unce — needs periodicate he/she may or prompting — re	of expression is not ta e topics appropriately and odic or subtle intervention ay require re-direction at til equires prompting of other	rgeted. spontaneously, at least by the evaluator or com mes for topics that are n s (request to initiate, san	munication partners to introdu	uce

-Assessment Items: Pragmatic/Social Language