

Ages & Stages Questionnaires®: A Parent-Completed, Child-Monitoring System
Second Edition

By Diane Bricker and Jane Squires

with assistance from *Linda Mounts, LaWanda Potter, Robert Nickel, Elizabeth Twombly, and Jane Farrell*

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◆ **30 Month** ◆ **Questionnaire**



On the following pages are questions about activities children do. Your child may have already done some of the activities described here, and there may be some your child has not begun doing yet. For each item, please check the box that tells whether your child is doing the activity regularly, sometimes, or not yet.

Important Points to Remember:

- Be sure to try each activity with your child before checking a box.
- Try to make completing this questionnaire a game that is fun for you and your child.
- Make sure your child is rested, fed, and ready to play.
- Please return this questionnaire by _____.
- If you have any questions or concerns about your child or about this questionnaire, please call: _____.
- Look forward to filling out another questionnaire in _____ months.



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◆ **30 Month** ◆
Questionnaire

Please provide the following information.

Child's name: _____

Child's date of birth: _____

Today's date: _____

Person filling out this questionnaire: _____

What is your relationship to the child? _____

Your telephone: _____

Your mailing address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ ZIP code: _____

List people assisting in questionnaire completion: _____

Administering program or provider: _____



YES SOMETIMES NOT YET

GROSS MOTOR *(continued)*

4. Does your child jump with both feet leaving the floor at the same time?



5. Does your child walk up stairs, using only one foot on each stair? (The left foot is on one step, and the right foot is on the next.) He may hold onto the railing or wall. (You can look for this at a store, on a playground, or at home.)



 _____*

6. Does your child stand on one foot for about 1 second without holding onto anything?



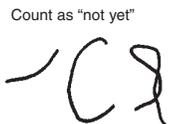
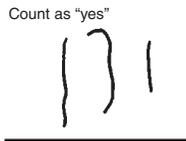
GROSS MOTOR TOTAL _____

**If gross motor item 5 is marked "yes" or "sometimes," mark gross motor item 2 as "yes."*

FINE MOTOR *Be sure to try each activity with your child.*

1. Does your child use a turning motion with her hand while trying to turn doorknobs, wind up toys, twist tops, or screw lids on and off jars?

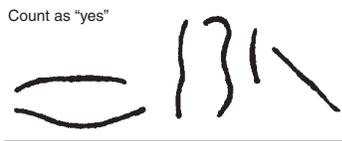
2. After he watches you draw a line from the top of the paper to the bottom with a pencil, crayon, or pen, ask your child to make a line like yours. Do not let your child trace your line. Does your child copy you by drawing a single line in a vertical direction?



3. Does your child thread a shoelace through either a bead or eyelet of a shoe?



4. After she watches you draw a line from one side of the paper to the other side, ask your child to make a line like yours. Do not let your child trace your line. Does your child copy you by drawing a single line in a horizontal direction?

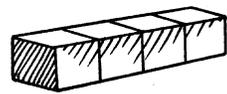
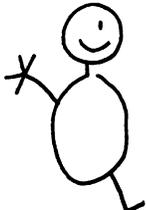


YES SOMETIMES NOT YET

FINE MOTOR *(continued)*

5. After he watches you draw a single circle, ask your child to make a circle like yours. Do not let him trace your circle. Does your child copy you by drawing a circle?
 Count as "yes" 
 Count as "not yet"  _____
6. Does your child turn pages in a book, one page at a time? _____
- FINE MOTOR TOTAL _____

PROBLEM SOLVING *Be sure to try each activity with your child.*

1. When looking in the mirror, ask, "Where is _____?" (Use your child's name.) Does your child point to her image in the mirror?  _____
2. If your child wants something he cannot reach, does he find a chair or box to stand on to reach it? _____
3. While your child watches, line up four objects like blocks or cars in a row. Does your child copy or imitate you and line up *four* objects in a row? (You can also use spools of thread, small boxes, or other toys.)  _____
4. When you point to the figure and ask your child, "What is this?" does your child say a word that means a person? Responses like "snowman," "boy," "man," "girl," and "Daddy" are correct. Please write your child's response here:
 _____  _____
5. When you say, "Say seven three," does your child repeat *just* the two numbers in the correct order? *Do not repeat the numbers.* If necessary, try another pair of numbers and say, "Say eight two." Your child must repeat just one series of two numbers for you to answer "yes" to this question. _____
6. After she draws a "picture," even a simple scribble, does your child tell you what she drew? You may say, "Tell me about your picture," or ask, "What is this?" to prompt her. _____
- PROBLEM SOLVING TOTAL _____

PERSONAL-SOCIAL

Be sure to try each activity with your child.

- 1. If you do any of the following gestures, does your child copy at least one of them? ____
a. Open and close your mouth. c. Pull on your earlobe.
b. Blink your eyes. d. Pat your cheek.
- 2. Does your child use a spoon to feed himself with little spilling? ____
- 3. Does your child push a little shopping cart, stroller, or wagon, steering it around objects and backing out of corners if she cannot turn? ____
- 4. Does your child put on a coat, jacket, or shirt by himself? ____
- 5. After you put on loose-fitting pants around her feet, does your child pull them completely up to her waist? ____
- 6. When he is looking in a mirror and you ask, "Who is in the mirror?" does your child say either "Me" or his own name? ____

PERSONAL-SOCIAL TOTAL ____

OVERALL

Parents and providers may use the space below or the back of this sheet for additional comments.

- 1. Do you think your child hears well? YES NO
If no, explain: _____
- 2. Do you think your child talks like other toddlers her age? YES NO
If no, explain: _____
- 3. Can you understand most of what your child says? YES NO
If no, explain: _____
- 4. Do you think your child walks, runs, and climbs like other toddlers his age? YES NO
If no, explain: _____
- 5. Does either parent have a family history of childhood deafness or hearing impairment? YES NO
If yes, explain: _____
- 6. Do you have any concerns about your child's vision? YES NO
If yes, explain: _____
- 7. Has your child had any medical problems in the last several months? YES NO
If yes, explain: _____
- 8. Does anything about your child worry you? YES NO
If yes, explain: _____

ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN 30 - 36 MONTHS OLD

<p>Tell or read a familiar story and pause frequently to leave out a word, asking your child to “fill it in.” For example, Little Red Riding Hood said, “Grandmother, what big _____ you have.”</p>	<p>Teach somersaults by doing one yourself first. Then help your child do one. Let him or her try it alone. Make sure furniture is out of the way. You may want to put some pillows on the floor for safety.</p>	<p>Give a cup to your child. Use bits of cereal or fruit and place one in your child’s cup (“one for you”) and one in your cup (“one for me”). Take turns. Dump out your child’s cup and help count the pieces. This is good practice for early math skills.</p>	<p>Put an old blanket over a table to make a tent or house. Pack a “picnic” sack for your camper. Have your child take along a pillow on the “camp out” for a nap. Flashlights are especially fun.</p>	<p>Get a piece of butcher paper large enough for your child to lie on. Draw around your child’s body to make an outline. Don’t forget fingers and toes. Talk about body parts and print the words on the paper. Let your child color the poster. Hang the poster on a wall in your child’s room.</p>
<p>Children at this age may be interested in creating art in different ways. Try cutting a potato in half and carving a simple shape or design for your child to dip in paint and then stamp onto paper.</p>	<p>Add water to tempera paint to make it runny. Drop some paint on a paper and blow through a straw to move the paint around the paper, or fill an old roll-on deodorant bottle with watered-down paint. Your child can roll color onto the paper.</p>	<p>A good activity to learn location words is to build roads and bridges with blocks. Use toy cars to go on the road, under or over a bridge, between the houses, and so forth.</p>	<p>Trace around simple objects with your child. Use cups of different sizes, blocks, or your child’s and your hands. Using felt-tip markers or crayons of different colors makes it even more fun.</p>	<p>Have your child help you set the table. First, have your child place the plates, then glasses, and then napkins. By placing one at each place, he or she will learn one-to-one correspondence. Show your child where the utensils should be placed.</p>
<p>Collect empty boxes (cereal, TV dinners, egg cartons) and help your child set up his or her own grocery store.</p>	<p>Help your child learn new words to describe objects in everyday conversations. Describe by color, size, and shape (the <i>blue</i> cup, the <i>big</i> ball). Also, describe how things move (a car goes <i>fast</i>, a turtle moves <i>slowly</i>) and how they feel (ice cream is <i>cold</i>, soup is <i>hot</i>).</p>	<p>Make your own puzzles by cutting out magazine pictures of whole people. Have your child help glue pictures onto cardboard. Cut pictures into three pieces by cutting curvy lines. Head, trunk, and legs make good pieces for your child to put together.</p>	<p>Dribble different colors of paint in the middle or on one side of a paper. Fold the paper in half. Let your child open the paper to see the design it makes.</p>	<p>A good game for trips in the car is to play a matching game with a set of Old Maid cards. Place a few different cards in front of your child. Give him or her a card that matches one displayed and ask him or her to find the card like the one you gave him or her.</p>
<p>Cut pictures out of magazines to make two groups such as dogs, food, toys, or clothes. Have two boxes ready and put a picture of a dog in one and of food in the other. Have your child put additional pictures in the right box, helping him or her learn about categories.</p>	<p>Cut a stiff paper plate to make a hand paddle and show your child how to use it to hit a balloon. See how long your child can keep the balloon in the air or how many times he or she can hit it back to you. This activity helps develop large body and eye–hand coordination. Always carefully supervise when playing with balloons.</p>	<p>To improve coordination and balance, show your child the “bear walk” by walking on hands and feet, keeping the legs and arms straight. Try the “rabbit hop” by crouching down and then jumping forward.</p>	<p>Encourage your child to try the “elephant walk,” bending forward at the waist and letting your arms (hands clasped together) swing freely while taking slow and heavy steps. This is great to do with music.</p>	<p>Make a poster of your child’s favorite things using pictures from old magazines. Use safety scissors and paste or a glue stick to allow your child to do it independently, yet safely.</p>

ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN 36 – 48 MONTHS OLD

<p>Make a book “about me” for your child. Save family pictures, leaves, magazine pictures of a favorite food, and drawings your child makes. Put them in a photo album, or glue onto sheets of paper and staple together to make a book.</p>	<p>Make a bird feeder using peanut butter and bird seed. Help your child find a pine cone or a piece of wood to spread peanut butter on. Roll in or sprinkle with seeds and hang in a tree or outside a window. While your child watches the birds, ask her about the number, size, and color of the different birds that visit.</p>	<p>Grow a plant. Choose seeds that sprout quickly (beans or peas), and together with your child place the seeds in a paper cup, filling almost to the top with dirt. Place the seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under the soil. Put the cup in a sunny windowsill and encourage your child to water and watch the plant grow.</p>	<p>Before bedtime, look at a magazine or children’s book together. Ask your child to point to pictures as you name them, such as “Where is the truck?” Be silly and ask him to point with his elbow or foot. Ask him to show you something that is round or something that goes fast.</p>	<p>Play a matching game. Find two sets of 10 or more pictures. You can use pictures from two copies of the same magazine or a deck of playing cards. Lay the pictures face up and ask your child to find two that are the same. Start with two picture sets and gradually add more.</p>
<p>While cooking or eating dinner, play the “more or less” game with your child. Ask who has <i>more</i> “potatoes” and who has <i>less</i>. Try this using same-size glasses or cups, filled with juice or milk.</p>	<p>Cut out some large paper circles and show them to your child. Talk with your child about things in her world that are “round” (a ball, the moon). Cut the circle in half, and ask her if she can make it round again. Next, cut the circle into three pieces, and so forth.</p>	<p>During bath time, play Simon Says to teach your child names of body parts. First, you can be “Simon” and help your child wash the part of his body that “Simon says.” Let your child have a turn to be “Simon,” too. Be sure to name each body part as it is washed and give your child a chance to wash himself.</p>	<p>Talk about the number 3. Read stories that have 3 in them (<i>The Three Billy Goats Gruff</i>, <i>Three Little Pigs</i>, <i>The Three Bears</i>). Encourage your child to count to 3 using similar objects (rocks, cards, blocks). Talk about being 3 years old. After your child gets the idea, move up to the numbers 4, 5, and so forth as long as your child is interested.</p>	<p>Put out several objects that are familiar to your child (brush, coat, banana, spoon, book). Ask your child to show you which one you can eat or which one you wear outside. Help your child put the objects in groups that go together, such as “things that we eat” and “things that we wear.”</p>
<p>When your child is getting dressed, encourage her to practice with buttons and zippers. Play a game of Peek-a-boo to show her how buttons go through the holes. Pretend the zipper is a choo-choo train going “up and down” the track.</p>	<p>Practice following directions. Play a silly game where you ask your child to do two or three fun or unusual things in a row. For example, ask him to “Touch your elbow and then run in a circle” or “Find a book and put it on your head.”</p>	<p>Encourage your child’s “sharing skills” by making a play corner in your home. Include only two children to start (a brother, sister, or friend) and have a few of the same type of toys available so the children don’t have to share all the time. Puppets or blocks are good because they encourage playing together. If needed, use an egg or oven timer with a bell to allow the children equal time with the toys.</p>	<p>Listen for sounds. Find a cozy spot, and sit with your child. Listen and identify all the sounds that you hear. Ask your child if it is a <i>loud</i> or <i>soft</i> sound. Try this activity inside and outside your home.</p>	<p>Make an adventure path outside. Use a garden hose, rope, or piece of chalk and make a “path” that goes <i>under</i> the bench, <i>around</i> the tree, and <i>along</i> the wall. Walk your child through the path first, using these words. After she can do it, make a new path or have your child make a path.</p>
<p>Find large pieces of paper or cardboard for your child to draw on. Using crayons, pencils, or markers, play a drawing game where you follow his lead by copying exactly what he draws. Next, encourage him to copy your drawings, such as circles or straight lines.</p>	<p>When reading or telling a familiar story for bedtime, stop and leave out a word. Wait for your child to “fill in the blank.”</p>	<p>Make a necklace you can eat by stringing Cheerios or Froot Loops on a piece of yarn or string. Wrap a short piece of tape around the end of the string to make a firm tip for stringing.</p>	<p>Listen and dance to music with your child. You can stop the music for a moment and play the “freeze” game where everyone “freezes,” or stands perfectly still, until you start the music again. Try to “freeze” in unusual positions for fun.</p>	<p>Make long scarves out of fabric scraps, old dresses, or old shirts by tearing or cutting long pieces. Use material that is lightweight. Hold on to the edge of the scarf, twirl around, run, and jump.</p>

ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN 48 – 60 MONTHS OLD

<p>Play the “who, what, and where” game. Ask your child <i>who</i> works in a school, <i>what</i> is in a school, and <i>where</i> is the school. Expand on your child’s answers by asking more questions. Ask about other topics, like the library, bus stop, or post office.</p>	<p>When you are setting the table for a meal, play the “what doesn’t belong” game. Add a small toy or other object next to the plate and eating utensils. Ask your child if she can tell you what doesn’t belong here. You can try this game any time of the day. For example, while brushing your child’s hair, set out a brush, barrette, comb, and a “ball.”</p>	<p>Let your child help prepare a picnic. Show him what he can use for the picnic (bread, peanut butter, and apples). Lay out sandwich bags and a lunch box, basket, or large plastic bag. Then go have fun on the picnic.</p>	<p>On a rainy day, pretend to open a shoe store. Use old shoes, paper, pencils, and a chair to sit down and try on shoes. You can be the customer. Encourage your child to “write” your order down. Then she can take a turn being the customer and practice trying on and buying shoes.</p>	<p>Play the “guess what will happen” game to encourage your child’s problem-solving and thinking skills. For example, during bath time, ask your child, “What do you think will happen if I turn on the hot and cold water at the same time?” or “What would happen if I stacked the blocks to the top of the ceiling?”</p>
<p>Play “bucket hoops.” Have your child stand about 6 feet away and throw a medium-size ball at a large bucket or trash can. For fun on a summer day, fill the bucket with water.</p>	<p>Write your child’s name often. When he finishes drawing a picture, be sure to put his name on it and say the letters as you write them. If he is interested, encourage him to name and/or to copy the letters. Point out the letters in your child’s name throughout the day on cereal boxes, sign boards, and books.</p>	<p>Invite your child to play a counting game. Using a large piece of paper, make a simple game board with a straight path. Use dice to determine the count. Count with your child, and encourage her to hop the game piece to each square, counting as she touches down.</p>	<p>Make a person with Play-Doh or clay using sticks, buttons, toothpicks, beads, and any other small items. Start with a Play-Doh (or clay) head and body and use the objects for arms, legs, and eyes. Ask your child questions about his person.</p>	<p>Encourage your child to learn her full name, address, and telephone number. Make it into a singing or rhyming game for fun. Ask your child to repeat it back to you when you are riding in the car or on the bus.</p>
<p>Cut out three small, three medium, and three large circles. Color each set of circles a different color (or use colored paper for each). Your child can sort the circles by color or by size. You can also ask your child about the different sizes. For example, ask your child, “Which one is smallest?” Try this game using the buttons removed from an old shirt.</p>	<p>Go on a walk and pick up things you find. Bring the items home and help your child sort them into groups. For example, groups can include rocks, paper, or leaves. Encourage your child to start a “collection” of special things. Find a box or special place where he can display his collection.</p>	<p>Play a picture guessing game. Cover a picture in a familiar book with a sheet of paper and uncover a little at a time until your child has guessed the picture.</p>	<p>Let your child help you prepare a meal. She can spread peanut butter and jelly, peel a banana, cut with a butter knife, pour cereal, and add milk (using a small container). Never give her a task involving the stove or oven without careful supervision.</p>	<p>“Write” and mail a letter to a friend or relative. Provide your child with paper, crayons or pencil, and an envelope. Let him draw, scribble, or write; or he can tell you what to write down. When he is finished, let him fold the letter to fit in the envelope, lick, and seal. You can write the address on the front. Be sure to let him decorate the envelope as well. After he has put the stamp on, help him mail the letter.</p>
<p>Play “circus.” Find old, colorful clothes and help your child put on a circus show. Provide a rope on the ground for the high wire act, a box to stand on to announce the acts, fun objects for a magic act, and stuffed animals for the show. Encourage your child’s imagination and creativity in planning the show. Don’t forget to clap.</p>	<p>Take a pack of playing cards and choose four or five matching sets. Lay the cards out face up, and help your child to find the pairs. Talk about what makes the pairs of cards the “same” and “different.”</p>	<p>Make bubbles. The recipe is $\frac{3}{4}$ cup dish washing liquid (Dawn or Joy works best) and 8 cups of water. Use straws to blow bubbles on a cookie sheet. Or make a wand by stringing two pieces of a drinking straw onto a string or piece of yarn. Tie the ends of the string together to make a circle. Holding onto the straw pieces, dip the string in the bubble mixture. Pull it out and gently move forward or backward. You should see lovely, big bubbles.</p>	<p>Make a bean bag to catch and throw. Fill the toe of an old sock or pantyhose with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup dry beans. Sew the remaining side or tie off with a rubber band. Play “hot potato” or simply play catch. Encourage your child to throw the ball overhand and underhand.</p>	<p>Pretend to be an animal. Encourage your child to use her imagination and become a kitty. You can ask, “What do kitties like to eat?” or “Where do kitties live?” Play along, and see how far the game can go.</p>