



Ages & Stages Questionnaires®

9 Month Questionnaire

9 months 0 days through 9 months 30 days



Please provide the following information. Use black or blue ink only and print legibly when completing this form.

Date ASQ completed: _____

Baby's information

Baby's first name: _____ Middle initial: _____ Baby's last name: _____

Baby's date of birth: _____ If baby was born 3 or more weeks prematurely, # of weeks premature: _____

Baby's gender: Male Female

Person filling out questionnaire

First name: _____ Middle initial: _____ Last name: _____

Street address: _____ Relationship to baby: Parent Guardian Teacher Child care provider

Grandparent or other relative Foster parent Other: _____

City: _____ State/Province: _____ ZIP/Postal code: _____

Country: _____ Home telephone number: _____ Other telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Names of people assisting in questionnaire completion: _____

Program Information

Baby ID #: _____ Age at administration in months and days: _____

Program ID #: _____ If premature, adjusted age in months and days: _____

Program name: _____

On the following pages are questions about activities babies may do. Your baby may have already done some of the activities described here, and there may be some your baby has not begun doing yet. For each item, please fill in the circle that indicates whether your baby is doing the activity regularly, sometimes, or not yet.

Important Points to Remember:

- Try each activity with your baby before marking a response.
- Make completing this questionnaire a game that is fun for you and your baby.
- Make sure your baby is rested and fed.
- Please return this questionnaire by _____.

Notes:

COMMUNICATION

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your baby make sounds like "da," "ga," "ka," and "ba"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
2. If you copy the sounds your baby makes, does your baby repeat the same sounds back to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. Does your baby make two similar sounds like "ba-ba," "da-da," or "ga-ga"? (The sounds do not need to mean anything.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
4. If you ask your baby to, does he play at least one nursery game even if you don't show him the activity yourself (such as "bye-bye," "Peek-a-boo," "clap your hands," "So Big")?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. Does your baby follow one simple command, such as "Come here," "Give it to me," or "Put it back," <i>without</i> your using gestures?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. Does your baby say three words, such as "Mama," "Dada," and "Baba"? (A "word" is a sound or sounds your baby says consistently to mean someone or something.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___

COMMUNICATION TOTAL _____

GROSS MOTOR

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. If you hold both hands just to balance your baby, does she support her own weight while standing?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				
2. When sitting on the floor, does your baby sit up straight for several minutes <i>without</i> using his hands for support?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				

PROBLEM SOLVING

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your baby pass a toy back and forth from one hand to the other?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				
2. Does your baby pick up two small toys, one in each hand, and hold onto them for about 1 minute?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				
3. When holding a toy in his hand, does your baby bang it against another toy on the table?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				
4. While holding a small toy in each hand, does your baby clap the toys together (like "Pat-a-cake")?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. Does your baby poke at or try to get a crumb or Cheerio that is inside a clear bottle (such as a plastic soda-pop bottle or baby bottle)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. After watching you hide a small toy under a piece of paper or cloth, does your baby find it? (Be sure the toy is completely hidden.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				PROBLEM SOLVING TOTAL ___

PERSONAL-SOCIAL

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. While your baby is on her back, does she put her foot in her mouth?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				
2. Does your baby drink water, juice, or formula from a cup while you hold it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
3. Does your baby feed himself a cracker or a cookie?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
4. When you hold out your hand and ask for her toy, does your baby offer it to you even if she doesn't let go of it? (If she already lets go of the toy into your hand, mark "yes" for this item.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
5. When you dress your baby, does he push his arm through a sleeve once his arm is started in the hole of the sleeve?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
6. When you hold out your hand and ask for her toy, does your baby let go of it into your hand?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	___
				PERSONAL-SOCIAL TOTAL ___

OVERALL

Parents and providers may use the space below for additional comments.

1. Does your baby use both hands and both legs equally well? If no, explain:

YES

NO

2. When you help your baby stand, are his feet flat on the surface most of the time?
If no, explain:

YES

NO

3. Do you have concerns that your baby is too quiet or does not make sounds like other babies? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

4. Does either parent have a family history of childhood deafness or hearing impairment? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

5. Do you have concerns about your baby's vision? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

6. Has your baby had any medical problems in the last several months? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

OVERALL *(continued)*

7. Do you have any concerns about your baby's behavior? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

8. Does anything about your baby worry you? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

ACTIVITIES FOR INFANTS 4-8 MONTHS OLD

<p>Put a windup toy beside or behind your baby. Watch to see if your baby searches for the sound.</p>	<p>Give your baby a spoon to grasp and chew on. It's easy to hold and feels good in the mouth. It's also great for banging, swiping, and dropping.</p>	<p>While sitting on the floor, place your baby in a sitting position inside your legs. Use your legs and chest to provide only as much support as your baby needs. This allows you to play with your baby while encouraging independent sitting.</p>	<p>Gently rub your baby with a soft cloth, a paper towel, or nylon. Talk about how things feel (soft, rough, slippery). Lotion feels good, too.</p>	<p>Let your baby see him- or herself in a mirror. Place an unbreakable mirror on the side of your baby's crib or changing table so he or she can watch. Look in the mirror with your baby, too. Smile and wave at your baby.</p>
<p>Make your own crib gym. Attach kitchen tools (measuring spoons and cups, potato masher or whips, shaker cup with a bell inside) to yarn tied across your baby's crib. Place the crib gym where your baby can kick it. <i>Take it down when your baby is not playing.</i> Always supervise.</p>	<p>Play voice games. Talk with a high or low voice. Click your tongue. Whisper. Take turns with your baby. Repeat any sounds made by him or her. Place your baby so you are face to face—your baby will watch as you make sounds.</p>	<p>Fill a small plastic bottle (medicine bottle with child-proof cap) with beans or rice. Let your baby shake it to make noise.</p>	<p>Make another shaker using bells. Encourage your baby to hold one in each hand and shake them both. Watch to see if your baby likes one sound better than another.</p>	<p>Place your baby on his or her tummy with favorite toys or objects around but just slightly out of reach. Encourage him or her to reach out for toys and move toward them.</p>
<p>Fill an empty tissue box with strips of paper. Your baby will love pulling them out. (Do not use colored newsprint or magazines; they are toxic. Never use plastic bags or wrap.)</p>	<p>Safely attach a favorite toy to a side of your baby's crib, swing, or cradle chair for her or him to reach and grasp. Change toys frequently to give her or him new things to see and do.</p>	<p>Place your baby in a chair or carseat, or prop him or her up with pillows. Bounce and play with a flowing scarf or a large bouncing ball. Move it slowly up, then down or to the side, so your baby can follow movement with his or her eyes.</p>	<p>With your baby lying on his or her back, place a toy within sight but out of reach, or move a toy across your baby's visual range. Encourage him or her to roll to get the toy.</p>	<p>Play Peekaboo with hands, cloth, or a diaper. Put the cloth over your face first. Then let your baby hide. Pull the cloth off if your baby can't. Encourage her or him to play. Take turns.</p>
<p>Place your baby in a chair or carseat to watch everyday activities. Tell your baby what you are doing. Let your baby see, hear, and touch common objects. You can give your baby attention while getting things done.</p>	<p>Place your baby on your knee facing you. Bounce her or him to the rhythm of a nursery rhyme. Sing and rock with the rhythm. Help your baby bring his or her hands together to clap to the rhythm.</p>	<p>Your baby will like to throw toys to the floor. Take a little time to play this "go and fetch" game. It helps your baby to learn to release objects. Give baby a box or pan to practice dropping toys into.</p>	<p>Once your baby starts rolling or crawling on his or her tummy, play "come and get me." Let your baby move, then chase after her and hug her when you catch her.</p>	<p>Place your baby facing you. Your baby can watch you change facial expressions (big smile, poking out tongue, widening eyes, raising eyebrows, puffing or blowing). Give your baby a turn. Do what your baby does.</p>

ACTIVITIES FOR INFANTS 8 -12 MONTHS OLD

<p>Let your baby feed her- or himself. This gives your baby practice picking up small objects (cereal, cooked peas) and also gives him experience with textures in his hands and mouth. Soon your baby will be able to finger feed an entire meal.</p>	<p>Your baby will be interested in banging objects to make noise. Give your baby blocks to bang, rattles to shake, or wooden spoons to bang on containers. Show your baby how to bang objects together.</p>	<p>A good pastime is putting objects in and out of containers. Give your baby plastic containers with large beads or blocks. Your baby may enjoy putting socks in and out of the sock drawer or small cartons (Jell-O, tuna or soup cans) on and off shelves.</p>	<p>Mirrors are exciting at this age. Let your baby pat and poke at herself in the mirror. Smile and make faces together in the mirror.</p>	<p>Your baby will begin using her or his index fingers to poke. Let your baby poke at a play telephone or busy box. Your baby will want to poke at faces. Name the body parts as your baby touches your face.</p>
<p>Put toys on a sofa or sturdy table so your baby can practice standing while playing with the toys.</p>	<p>Find a big box that your baby can crawl in and out of. Stay close by and talk to your baby about what he or she is doing. "You went <i>in!</i> Now you are <i>out!</i>"</p>	<p>Read baby books or colorful magazines by pointing and telling your baby what is in the picture. Let your baby pat pictures in the book.</p>	<p>Play hide-and-seek games with objects. Let your baby see you hide an object under a blanket, diaper, or pillow. If your baby doesn't uncover the object, just cover part of it. Help your baby find the object.</p>	<p>Play ball games. Roll a ball to your baby. Help your baby, or have a partner help him roll the ball back to you. Your baby may even throw the ball, so beach balls or Nerf balls are great for this game.</p>
<p>Turn on a radio or stereo. Hold your baby in a standing position and let your baby bounce and dance. If your baby can stand with a little support, hold her hands and dance like partners.</p>	<p>Play imitation games like Peekaboo and So Big. Show pleasure at your baby's imitations of movements and sounds. Babies enjoy playing the same games over and over.</p>	<p>Let your baby play with plastic measuring cups, cups with handles, sieves and strainers, sponges, and balls that float in the bathtub. Bath time is a great learning time.</p>	<p>Play Pat-a-cake with your baby. Clap his or her hands together or take turns. Wait and see if your baby signals you to start the game again. Try the game using blocks or spoons to clap and bang with.</p>	<p>Your baby will play more with different sounds like "la-la" and "da-da." Copy the sounds your baby makes. Add a new one and see if your baby tries it, too. Enjoy baby's early attempts at talking.</p>
<p>Make a simple puzzle for your baby by putting blocks or Ping-Pong balls inside a muffin pan or egg carton.</p>	<p>You can make another simple toy by cutting a round hole in the plastic lid of a coffee can. Give your baby wooden clothes pins or Ping-Pong balls to drop inside.</p>	<p>Say "Hi" and wave when entering a room with your baby. Encourage your baby to imitate. Help your baby wave to greet others. Waving "Hi" and "Bye" are early gestures.</p>	<p>Let your baby make choices. Offer two toys or foods and see which one your baby picks. Encourage your baby to reach or point to the chosen object. Babies have definite likes and dislikes!</p>	<p>New places and people are good experiences for your baby, but these can be frightening. Let your baby watch and listen and move at his or her own speed. Go slowly. Your baby will tell you when he or she is ready for more.</p>

ACTIVITIES FOR INFANTS 12 - 16 MONTHS OLD

<p>Babies love games at this age (Pat-a-cake, This Little Piggy Went to Market). Try different ways of playing the games and see if your baby will try it with you. Hide behind furniture or doors for Peekaboo; clap blocks or pan lids for Pat-a-cake.</p>	<p>Make puppets out of a sock or paper bag—one for you and one for your baby. Have your puppet talk to your baby or your baby's puppet. Encourage your baby to "talk" back.</p>	<p>To encourage your baby's first steps, hold your baby in standing position, facing another person. Have your baby step toward the other person to get a favorite toy or treat.</p>	<p>Give your baby containers with lids or different compartments filled with blocks or other small toys. Let your baby open and dump. Play "putting things back." This will help your baby learn how to release objects where he or she wants them.</p>	<p>Loosely wrap a small toy in a paper towel or facial tissue without tape. Your baby can unwrap it and find a surprise. Use tissue paper or wrapping paper, too. It's brightly colored and noisy.</p>
<p>Babies enjoy push and pull toys. Make your own pull toy by threading yogurt cartons, spools, or small boxes on a piece of yarn or soft string (about 2 feet long). Tie a bead or plastic stacking ring on one end for a handle.</p>	<p>Tape a large piece of drawing paper to a table. Show your baby how to scribble with large nontoxic crayons. Take turns making marks on the paper. It's also fun to paint with water.</p>	<p>Arrange furniture so your baby can work his or her way around a room by stepping across gaps between furniture. This encourages balance in walking.</p>	<p>Babies continue to love making noise. Make sound shakers by stringing canning rims together or filling medicine bottles (with child-proof caps) with different-sounding objects like marbles, rice, salt, bolts, and so forth. <i>Be careful to secure lids tightly.</i></p>	<p>This is the time your baby learns that adults can be useful! When your baby "asks" for something by vocalizing or pointing, respond to his or her signal. Name the object your baby wants and encourage him or her to communicate again—taking turns with each other in a "conversation."</p>
<p>Play the naming game. Name body parts, common objects, and people. This lets your baby know that everything has a name and helps him or her begin to learn these names.</p>	<p>Make an obstacle course with boxes or furniture so your baby can climb in, on, over, under, and through. A big box can be a great place to sit and play.</p>	<p>Let your baby help you clean up. Play "feed the wastebasket" or "give it to Mommy or Daddy."</p>	<p>Make a surprise bag for your baby to find in the morning. Fill a paper or cloth bag with a soft toy, something to make a sound, a little plastic jar with a screw-top lid, or a book with cardboard pages.</p>	<p>Play "pretend" with a stuffed animal or doll. Show and tell your baby what the doll is doing (walking, going to bed, eating, dancing across a table). See if your baby will make the doll move and do things as you request. Take turns.</p>
<p>Cut up safe finger foods (do not use foods that pose a danger of your baby's choking) in small pieces and allow your baby to feed him- or herself. It is good practice to pick up small things and feel different textures (bananas, soft crackers, berries).</p>	<p>Let your baby "help" during daily routines. Encourage your baby to "get" the cup and spoon for mealtime, to "find" shoes and coat for dressing, and to "bring" the pants or diaper for changing. Following directions is an important skill for your baby to learn.</p>	<p>Your baby is learning that different toys do different things. Give your baby lots of things to roll, push, pull, hug, shake, poke, turn, stack, spin, and stir.</p>	<p>Most babies enjoy music. Clap and dance to the music. Encourage your baby to practice balance by moving forward, around, and back. Hold his or her hands for support, if needed.</p>	<p>Prepare your baby for a future activity or trip by talking about it beforehand. Your baby will feel a part of what is going on rather than being just an observer. It may also help reduce some fear of being "left behind."</p>

ACTIVITIES FOR TODDLERS 16 -20 MONTHS OLD

<p>Toddlers love to play in water. Put “squeezing” objects in the bathtub, such as sponges or squeeze bottles, along with dump-and-pour toys (cups, bowls).</p>	<p>Toddlers are excited about bubbles. Let your toddler try to blow bubbles or watch you blow bubbles through a straw. Bubbles are fun to pop and chase, too.</p>	<p>Pretend play becomes even more fun at this age. Encourage your toddler to have a doll or stuffed toy do what he or she does—walk, go to bed, dance, eat, and jump. Include the doll in daily activities or games.</p>	<p>Make instant pudding together. Let your toddler “help” by dumping pudding, pouring milk, and stirring. The results are good to eat or can be used for finger painting.</p>	<p>Use boxes or buckets for your toddler to throw bean bags or balls into. Practice overhand release of the ball or bean bag.</p>
<p>Play Hide and Seek. Your toddler can hide with another person or by him- or herself for you to find. Then take your turn to hide and let your toddler find you.</p>	<p>Toddlers love movement. Take him or her to the park to ride on rocking toys, swings, and small slides. You may want to hold your toddler in your lap on the swing and on the slide at first.</p>	<p>Sing action songs together such as “Ring Around the Rosey,” “Itsy-Bitsy Spider,” and “This Is the Way We Wash Our Hands.” Do actions together. Move with the rhythm. Wait for your toddler to anticipate the action.</p>	<p>Put favorite toys in a laundry basket slightly out of reach of your toddler or in a clear container with a tight lid. Wait for your toddler to request the objects, giving him or her a reason to communicate. Respond to his or her requests.</p>	<p>Your toddler may become interested in “art activities.” Use large nontoxic crayons and a large pad of paper. Felt-tip markers are more exciting with their bright colors. Let your toddler scribble his or her own picture as you make one.</p>
<p>A favorite pull toy often is a small wagon or an old purse for collecting things. Your toddler can practice putting objects in and out of it. It can also be used to store favorite items.</p>	<p>Make a picturebook by putting common, simple pictures cut from magazines into a photo album. Your toddler will enjoy photos of him- or herself and family members. Pictures of pets are favorites, too.</p>	<p>Toddlers are interested in playing with balls. Use a beach ball to roll, throw, and kick.</p>	<p>Play the “What’s that?” game by pointing to clothing, toys, body parts, objects, or pictures and asking your toddler to name them. If your toddler doesn’t respond, name it for him or her and encourage imitation of the words.</p>	<p>Fill a plastic tub with cornmeal or oatmeal. Put in kitchen spoons, strainer, measuring cups, funnels, or plastic containers. Toddlers can fill, dump, pour, and learn about textures and use of objects as tools. Tasting won’t be harmful.</p>
<p>Toddlers will begin putting objects together. Simple puzzles (separate pieces) with knobs are great. Putting keys into locks and letters into mailbox slots is fun, too.</p>	<p>Get two containers (coffee cups or cereal bowls) that look the same and a small toy. Hide the toy under one container while your toddler watches. Ask him or her, “Where did it go?” Eventually you can play the “old shell game.”</p>	<p>Help your toddler sort objects into piles. He or she can help you sort laundry (put socks in one pile and shirts in another). Play “clean up” games. Have your toddler put toys on specified shelves or boxes.</p>	<p>Save milk cartons, Jell-O boxes, or pudding boxes. Your toddler can stack them to make towers. You can also stuff grocery bags with newspapers and tape them shut to make big blocks.</p>	<p>Lay out your toddler’s clothes on the bed before dressing. Ask him or her to give you a shirt, pants, shoes, and socks. This is an easy way to learn the names of common items.</p>