Awareness and Understanding of others

- Shows awareness of others (by turning head, eyes, reaching out)
- Receptive to the behaviour of others.
- Mirroring and imitation.
- Demonstrates cooperation during functional tasks (feeding, PC)
- Social smiling in response to another person's smile.

Play and Socialisation

- Involuntary, reflexive movements begin to turn into more purposeful actions.
- Gaze follows an engaging stimulus.
- Growing interest in objects.
- Explores objects using different senses (putting in mouth, listening to sound.
- Recognises or gets excited by familiar objects/ toys.
- Reacts to playful interactions (inc. mirroring and mimicking)
- Imitating the actions of an adult (such as ringing a bell).

Awareness and Understanding of others

- Shows an interest in others.
- Starts to react to the emotions of others.
- Begins to make sounds and movements which attempt to initiate interactions.
 Demonstrates that they can influence others using communicative signals e.g. pointing to request others to do something.
- Stops interacting if the caregiver turns away.
- Actively makes attempts to re-engage their partner if interaction stops.
- Engages in intentional interactions with an adult about objects outside the relationship.
- Shows recognition of other people's names.
- Responds to audience reactions (repeats behaviours that are applauded or laughed at.
- Labels others as male or female.
- Role play different relationships.
- Copies others and performs actions in a similar way to actions they have seen others perform.
- Understands that family and friends should care for each other.

Play and Socialisation

- Manipulates objects.
- Solitary play
- Enjoys throwing objects to the floor.
- Joint attention develops so that objects may be the focus of playful interactions (between adult and child).
- Enjoys games involving object permanence (peek-a-boo, watching an item being hidden and then finding it).
- Imitates more complex actions of an adult (putting object in a box etc.)
- Play may involve functional play- making objects do what they are intended for (pouring from a teapot, drinking from a cup, banging a toy hammer)
- Pretend play- treating dolls and teddies like babies, 'flying' a toy plane etc.)
- Requires adult intervention to solve conflicts with peers.
- Says 'please' and 'thank you' independently about 50% of the time.

Awareness and Understanding of others

- Shows understanding of what others want.
- Shows a wariness of strangers.
- Understands that others may not be telling the truth.
- Reports on others' positive and negative emotions.
- Attributes emotions to people and objects (dolls etc.)
- Responds to the feelings of others (e.g. comforts distressed peers etc.)
- Shows an understanding that their actions can hurt others.
- Demonstrates an interest in other people's lives and different ways of life.
- Begins to demonstrate an understanding of 'false beliefs' and how this might affect someone's behaviour.
- Recognises differences and similarities, comparing themselves with other people.
- Recognises that altering their behaviour effects what others think about them (inc. apologising will make someone like them more than doing nothing).
- Celebrates the success of others.

Play and Socialisation

- Manipulative games (such as moving ball around a maze)
- Takes turns with familiar adult and then a peer.
- Sharing play items.
- Uses trial and error when sorting objects (eg. Shapes)
- Sociodramatic play- role play with a peer.
- Constructive play- play that involves creating something such as a tower from blocks.
- Imaginative play- invents people and objects.
- Rough and tumble play with adults and then peers.
- Narrative play emerges (re-enact going to the shop, buy food then cook dinner).
- Conflict resolution skills is improved by a greater understanding of the needs of others.
- Demonstrates socially appropriate behaviours by using 'please' and 'thank you' appropriately.
- Demonstrates socially appropriate behaviours by apologising appropriately when necessary.
- Can leave a situation when prompted to do so when angry.

Awareness and Understanding of others

- Recognises that others have opinions.
- Recognises similarities and differences between people, families, communities and cultures.
- Understand that others may feel one emotion but show another (and may explain why someone might mask their feelings in different situations).
- Understands that others may feel mixed emotions simultaneously.
- Peer relationships are strengthened, with social norms within a peer group established (what is acceptable between friends).
- Identifies when someone is using selfpromotion, ingratiation or modesty to influence what others think of them (even if they can't label these specifically).
- Shows understanding of different types of relationships.
- Understands more subtle emotions (e.g. guilt, jealousy, loneliness).

Play and Socialisation

- Cooperative play shows appreciation of rules and sharing with up to 8 people.
 Sense of fairness shown.
- Play tends to occur away from adult supervision.
- Chooses whether to play alone or with peer/s.
- Engages with skill-oriented play activities (sports, card games, board games).
- May collect things and use them within social interactions.
- Play moves towards social interaction.
- May make friends online.

Awareness and Understanding of others

- Enhanced sensitivity to others' feelings (e.g. brushing over an incident to save someone from embarrassment).
- Demonstrates respect and understanding of people who live differently from themselves.
- Understands that a range of characteristics (inc. culture, ethnicity, religion, sexuality) may influence behaviour and lifestyle choice.
- Knows that they have things in common with others, even when they differ in identity (e.g.cultural or national identity).
- Shows an understanding of the complexities of others' emotions in reallife and fiction (films/ books).
- Understands that different people have different expectations and standards of themselves and others.
- Understands the complexities of gender identity (e.g. men can be emotionally sensitive and still be masculine).

Play and socialisation

- Often socially contextualised- oriented around leisure activity with peers.
- Decline in playing games in favour of social experiences including hanging out, sports or talking.
- Greater understanding of preferences and ability to choose (as well as popularity of computer games) results in more solitary play.