

Social-Emotional:

Social skills help establish the relationship between two or more people. Emotions refer to the expression of one's feelings. Social–Emotional skills enable children to engage in meaningful social interactions with parents, caregivers, peers and others in their environment.

Physical:

A summary of a child's motor development. Motor skills involve the use of the body's large and small muscles to perform basic movements.

- Gross Motor
- Fine Motor

Communication: Communication is more than speech and language, it includes the effective use and understanding of one's facial expressions, eye contact, body movements and gestures as well.

- Expressive
- Receptive

Cognition:

A measurement of skills and abilities that are conceptual in nature. Cognitive skills for this age group include abilities such as:

- Attention
- Memory
- Visual Discrimination/Sorting/Matching
- Problem solving

Adaptive Behavior:

Self-Help Skills or Adaptive Behavior is a broad domain of development that refers to a child's ability to function independently in their environment.

- Self-help skills
- Social responsibility
- Social adjustment