Pre-K Social-Emotional Learning *Quick Reference Chart: Temperament Traits*

Temperament Trait	Low	High
Activity level — Level of physical activity (energetic or passive) throughout the day.	 Prefers quiet activities Moves at a slow pace Has good fine motor skills Acquires gross motor skills at slower pace Is content to stay put 	 Prefers physical activities Moves constantly and tends to get revved up Has good gross motor skills Likes doing things themselves Learns by doing Needs positive ways to release energy Hard to calm down after high activity
Regularity — How regular a child is in terms of biological functions such as sleeping, eating and bowel patterns.	 Has sleep, hunger and bowel patterns that vary from day to day Has difficulty with regular bed/mealtimes Is often messy because of lack of daily routines 	 Needs regular sleep times and mealtimes Has difficulty with changes in bed/mealtimes Can set your clock by them Has more routines in daily behavior
Approach/Withdrawal — Reaction to new people, experiences (food, activities), things (clothes, toys) and places.	 Likes familiar things, people, places and events Rejects new things, people, places and activities at first Is cautious; needs time to warm up to new things May act shy initially Learns by watching (observer) 	 Enjoys new things, people, places and events Is quick to try new things Explores everything Can be accident prone if active Is social and outgoing Is a hands-on learner (doer)
Sensitivity — How much stimulation it takes to get a response from sensory experiences.	 Has difficulty identifying emotions Has high tolerance for discomfort or pain Has difficulty reading social cues May be unaware of how he affects others Is often seen as tough 	 Is sensitive to sights, sounds, touch, texture and smell Is more distressed by illness and injuries Is easily overstimulated or overwhelmed Is empathetic to others feelings May have feelings that are easily hurt
Adaptability — Ability to handle changes and transitions including new situations, changes in routines or changes in caregivers.	 Is inflexible–resists change Has difficulty with transitions, changes and intrusions Takes time to adjust Likes control so power struggles are frequent Needs structure and routines 	 Is flexible-accepts change easily Makes transitions easily Does not need a regular routine or schedule Goes with the flow Is less likely to engage in power struggles May let controlling children take advantage
Intensity — How reactive and expressive a child is whether it is positive or negative.	 Is generally quiet and calm May be difficult to read emotions Has difficulty expressing emotions 	 Is loud, dramatic, with strong feelings Has extreme emotions Laughs and cries easily
Mood — Disposition or outlook such as happy/sad, content/complaining and friendly/unfriendly.	 Is fussy or cranky Is serious Is easily upset Has a negative attitude Is often difficult to comfort 	 Is happy, smiles and laughs a lot Is generally content Is less easily upset Has a positive attitude
Distractibility — How easily distractions interfere with focus and attention.	 Is difficult to distract Is focused; tunnel vision 	 Is highly observant (nothing gets by him) Is easily distracted from tasks or activity Has difficulty concentrating Changes activities often Is perceptive, pays attention to detail
Persistence/Attention — How long an activity can be continued without interruption.	 Has poor attention to task Has difficulty practicing new skills or activities Gives up easily Likes adults around to help Is easily frustrated Switches activities easily 	 Has good attention to task Has difficulty stopping an activity or task Is stubborn Practices new task over and over Likes playing alone Is not easily frustrated