

Supplemental Material S2. Complete Narrative Assessment Protocol-2 item pool tested.

Item	Description	Example
Interrogative: Tag Questions	Declarative sentence made into an interrogative by adding a tag (“won’t you?” “didn’t he?”) at the end	“The frog jumped high, right?”
Interrogative: Yes/No Questions	Interrogative sentence that can be answered with “yes” or “no”	“Do you like to make lemonade?”
Interrogative: <i>Wh</i> - Questions	Interrogative sentence that starts with a <i>wh</i> - word (“who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” “what,” “which,” “how”)	“Why are you hiding in my boot?”
Prepositional Phrase	Phrase consisting of a preposition, an object, and any associated adverbs or adjectives	“He put it <u>in his boot</u> .”
Compound Sentence	Sentence containing a <i>coordinating conjunction</i> (e.g., “and,” “but,” “or”) used to join two or more independent clauses	“The owl came out <i>but</i> the boy ran.”
Complex Sentence: Infinitive Form	Sentence containing at least one subordinate infinitive clause	“She wanted to leave.”
Complex Sentence: <i>Let</i> Form	Sentence containing at least one subordinate clause with the verb “let”	“Let’s tell him about it.”
Complex Sentence: Coordinated Form	Sentence containing at least one subordinate clause linked by a coordinating conjunction (e.g., “and,” “but,” “or”)	“He read the book and watched TV.”
Complex Sentence: Subordinated Form	Sentence containing at least one subordinate clause linked by a subordinating conjunction (e.g., “after,” “because,” “unless”)	“Because she is so sad, we gave her a present.”

Item	Description	Example
Pluralized Noun	Noun with plural marker attached (e.g., /s/, /z/, /Iz/) or an irregular plural (e.g., “children,” “sheep”), not including nouns without singular forms (e.g., “pajamas”)	“bears”
Elaborated Noun Phrase With 1 Adjective	Noun phrase consisting of one adjective preceding a singular or plural noun with no demonstrative or quantifier determiners	“The happy bear”
Elaborated Noun Phrase With 1 Demonstrative or Quantifier Determiners	Noun phrase in which a noun is preceded by or immediately followed by a demonstrative (“this,” “that,” “those”) or quantifier (“every,” “nine,” “another”) determiner with no adjectives	“He added three scoops.”
Elaborated Noun Phrase 2	Noun phrase consisting of two or more adjectives preceding a singular or plural noun or consisting of one adjective plus at least one demonstrative or quantifier determiners	“The happy fuzzy bear”
Elaborated Noun Phrase With Possessive Determiner	Noun phrase in which noun is preceded by a possessive determiner (e.g., “my,” “her,” “your”)	“her mom”
Post-Noun Modifier	Noun phrase consisting of one or more modifiers after a singular or plural noun	“bear who ran”
Possessive Form	Noun with possessive marker attached	“boy’s”
Compound Word	Two words joined to form a new word, or two separate words that represent a common word (e.g., “laundry basket,” “tool box”)	“baseball”
Tier 2 Noun	Noun with at least 8 letters	“dinosaur”
Tier 2 Adjective	Adjective with at least 8 letters	“beautiful”

Item	Description	Example
Pronoun Error [reverse scored]	The improper use of a pronoun	“Him was thirsty.”
Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb	Auxiliary verb used in contracted or uncontracted form in present progressive or past progressive verb construction	“The boy is yelling at the dog.”
Modal Verb	Auxiliary verb used to indicate likelihood, ability, permission, and obligation (e.g., “may,” “must,” “would,” “could,” “can,” etc.)	“The bear may decide to make his friends lemonade.”
Copula	Verb form of BE used as the main verb in a clause	“The frog was here.”
Regular Past-Tense Verb	Verb with regular past-tense marker attached (-ed or -d)	“The dog walked.”
Irregular Past-Tense Verb	Verb that marks past tense irregularly	“The dog fell.”
Negative Verb Form	Sentences using “no” or “not,” included contracted forms, to negate the verb in the sentence	“The frog can't go there”
Tier 2 Verb	Verb with at least 8 letters	“galloped”
Tier 2 Adverb	Adverb with at least 8 letters	“excitedly”
Place Adverb	Adverb relating to place	“She went upstairs.”
Time Adverb	Adverb relating to time	“Soon, it was time to go.”
Manner or Degree Adverb	Adverb relating to manner or degree	“The tiger ran quickly.”
Conjoined Adverbial Phrase	Adverbial phrase containing at least 2 adverbs	“He climbed the tree slowly and carefully.”
Verb Morphology Errors [reverse scored]	The improper use of a verb, including omission	“He going to brush his teeth.”
Character Reference	Reference to a character by proper name	“Rachel had an idea.”
Temporal Ordering	Sentence using temporal language (e.g., “first,” “before,” “after,” “then”) to indicate event ordering, not including use of the word “then”	“First, she climbed on the chair.”
Emotional State	Reference to an emotion or emotional behavior	“The cat was <i>happy</i> .”

Item	Description	Example
Onomatopoeia	A word that imitates the sound of the objects or actions it refers to	“It went <i>bam bam!</i> ”
Stress	Heightened tone of voice for emphasis	“I screamed and I <i>screamed!!</i> ”
Elongations	Exaggeration of the length of a word for emphasis	“It took a <i>loooooong</i> time.”
Repetition	Repetition of a word or phrase to add emphasis	“I <i>screamed and screamed and screamed.</i> ”
Similes and Metaphors	Comparison of two unlike things with one another	“His eyes as got as big as tomatoes.”
Gratuitous Terms	A term adding emphasis without adding information (e.g., “really,” “so,” “just”)	“She <i>really</i> likes the cookies.”
Time	Reference to the time in which the action is taking place	“It was <i>bedtime.</i> ”
Place	Reference to place or location of the action	“Bear was <i>in his room.</i> ”
Direct Quote With Carrier	Exact words of a character with a statement of who the speaker is (e.g., “he said”)	“‘I am so thirsty,’ he said.”
Direct Quote Without Carrier	Exact words of a character without a statement of who the speaker is	“Hmm, that tastes great!”
Indirect Quote	Reference to the meaning but not exact words of a character	“Bear said that he was thirsty”
Title	Introduction of the story with a title	“Raccoon Makes Lemonade”
Abstract	Summary of the story prior to the narrative	“This is about how to make lemonade.”
Conventional Opening	Conventional opening of a narrative	“Once upon a time...” or “One day...”
Establish Setting	Establishment of the setting of the story (p. 1 of script)	“Rachel was playing soccer.”
Establish Overall goal	Establishment of the overall goal of the story (p. 2 of script)	“Rachel wanted lemonade.”
Subgoal	Statement of subgoals of episodes within the narrative (pp. 3, 7, 11 of script)	“Rachel brought the lemonade to her friends.”

Item	Description	Example
Subproblem	Statement of subproblems of episodes within the narrative (pp. 4, 8, 12 of script)	“but she didn’t have any cups”
Subsolution	Statement of subsolutions of episodes within the narrative (pp. 5, 9, 13 of script)	“She ran inside to get the cups.”
Subresolution	Statement of subresolutions of episodes within the narrative (pp. 6, 10, 14 of script)	“Rachel returned with the cups.”
Completion of Overall Goal	Statement of completion of the overall goal of the story (p. 15 of script)	“Rachel poured lemonade for her friends.”
Resolution of Overall Goal	Statement of resolution of the overall goal of the story (p. 16 of script)	“They all drank it.”
Conventional Ending	Conventional ending of a narrative.	“The end.”
Coda	General observation of the effect that the narrative had on the narrator or on characters in the story.	“Rachel learned a lesson that day. You’re never too small to make lemonade.”