

Appendix A: CSUS Items

8. Understands that hurting others on purpose is worse than hurting others accidentally. (Intention)
17. Understands that telling lies can mislead other people. (Belief)
12. Takes into account what others want (e.g., takes turns, shares toys, compromises with other children regarding which game to play). (Desire)
14. Talks about conflicting emotions (e.g., I am happy to go on vacation, but I am sad about leaving my friends behind). (Emotion)
11. Understands that different people can have different feelings about the same thing (e.g., one child likes a dog, but another child is scared of it). (Emotion)
9. When given an undesirable gift, pretends to like it so as not to hurt the other person’s feelings. (Emotion)
5. Is good at playing ‘hide and seek’ (e.g., is hard to find, does not make give-away noises). (Knowledge)
4. Has trouble figuring out whether you are being serious or just joking. (Intention)
3. Realizes that experts are more knowledgeable than others in their specialty (e.g., understand that doctors know more than others about treating illness). (Knowledge)
10. When talking on the phone, behaves as if the listener can actually see him/her (e.g., assumes that the listener knows what s/he is wearing). (Perception)
7. Talks about people’s mistaken beliefs (e.g., he thought it was a dog but it was really a cat; I thought mommy was coming but really it was daddy). (Belief)
1. Talks about differences in what people like or want (e.g., you like coffee but I like juice). (Desire)
2. Uses words that express uncertainty (e.g., we might go to the park; maybe my shoes are outside). (Knowledge)
6. Talks about how her/his beliefs have changed over time (e.g., I used to think that drinking from a cup is hard, no I think it’s easy). (Belief)
13. Talks about differences between the way things look and how they really are (e.g., it looks like a snake, but it’s really a lizard). (Perception)
18. Talks about the difference between what people want and what they actually get (e.g., she wanted a puppy, but she got a kitten). (Desire)
16. Talks about differences between intentions and outcomes (e.g., he tried to open the door but it was locked). (Intention)
15. Is good at directing people’s attention (e.g., points at things to get others to look at them). (Perception)

Note. Items 4 and 10 are reverse coded.