

New York State Early Learning Alignment Crosswalk



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The most effective teachers plan experiences that are meaningful for children. In New York State there are three resources to guide early care and learning professionals in understanding children’s development and crafting meaningful experiences. These documents are based on the same research and are aligned in their vision of how children develop and what children should know and be able to do from birth to age five. They are provided here, side-by-side, to show the synergistic and parallel nature of this vision. Early care and learning professionals can use this crosswalk to understand how all three resources represent the best knowledge of children’s development. Regardless of which early care and learning setting a child attends in New York State, and which of the three resources is used in that setting, this crosswalk demonstrates agreement on what should be expected as children learn and develop.



- ***The New York State Early Learning Guidelines*** describe a developmental progression of typical child development. They are not standards, but are meant to inform teachers and parents about how children typically develop from birth to age five and offer strategies for adults to help support the child’s full development in all domains. The Early Learning Guidelines have the potential of positively impacting the early development of all children under five in New York State (1.25 million children) as of 2012.

Expected Child Outcomes in the Preschool Years

- ***The Prekindergarten Foundation for the Common Core*** was released by the New York State Department of Education, Office of Early Learning in October 2011. This document identifies a set of skills that children in Prekindergarten should know and be able to do by the end of their 4 year old, preschool, experience. Currently, in 2012, there are 99,000 children enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten in New York State.
- ***The Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework*** was revised by the Federal Office of Head Start in 2011, and provides a description of the building blocks for children ages 3 to 5 that Head Start researchers determined as most important for a child’s school and long-term success. There are approximately 55,000 children enrolled in Head Start each year in New York State. Head Start program leaders have the responsibility of aligning their curriculum and child assessment tools to these expected outcomes for all 3 to 5 year old children. Most commercial curricula have this alignment available on their websites. Head Start leaders also need to articulate how their chosen curricula align with the New York State Early Learning Guidelines and local school readiness goals.¹ This crosswalk can help programs get started on this analysis.

¹Head Start Act 2007, SEC. 642A. HEAD START TRANSITION AND ALIGNMENT WITH K-12 EDUCATION. [42 U.S.C. 9837a]

Dividing a child’s learning and development into separate domains is somewhat artificial, because children develop holistically, it nevertheless helps early care and education professionals understand how children are learning and developing in all areas, or domains. The three resources share a basic understanding of the five general domains, essentially they are as follows:

1. **Physical Well-Being, Health, and Motor Development** – the overall physical condition of the child and how the child moves his/ her body.
2. **Social and Emotional Development** – the ability to express and regulate feelings and to develop relationships with others.
3. **Approaches to Learning** –the innate qualities that manifest in observable behaviors that indicate ways children become engaged in social interactions and learning experiences, and how those affect learning and the acquisition of knowledge.
4. **Cognition and General Knowledge** – the ability to acquire knowledge by thinking about, understanding, and interacting with the world.
5. **Language, Communication and Literacy** – the ability to convey feeling or thought by speaking, gesturing, or writing so that it is clearly understood by others; and also to interpret what others are communicating orally, with gestures, or in writing. English Language Development is the development of receptive and expressive English language skills for children who speak a language other than English at home.

Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework (3 to 5 Years)	New York State Early Learning Guidelines (Birth to 5 Years)	New York State Education Department Prekindergarten Foundation for the Common Core (4 Year Olds)
Physical Development & Health	Physical Well-Being, Health, and Motor Development	Physical Development and Health
Social & Emotional Development	Social and Emotional Development	Social and Emotional Development
Approaches to Learning	Approaches to Learning	Approaches to Learning
Mathematics Knowledge & Skills, Science Knowledge & Skills, Logic & Reasoning, Creative Arts Expression, Social Studies Knowledge & Skills	Cognition and General Knowledge	Cognition and Knowledge of the World: Mathematics Science Social Studies The Arts Technology
Language Development, Literacy Knowledge and Skills, English Language Development	Language, Communication, and Literacy	Communication, Language, and Literacy Approaches to Communication English Language Arts and Literacy
<i>English Language Learning is embedded throughout all domains</i>		

Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework	NYS Early Learning Guidelines	NYS Prekindergarten Foundation for the Common Core
<p>Gross Motor Skills: the control of large muscles for movement, navigation, and balance.</p> <p>Fine Motor Skills: the control of small muscles for such purposes as using utensils, self-care, building, and exploring.</p>	<p>Sensorimotor Skills: The use of the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste to guide motions)</p> <p>Gross Motor Skills: The ability to move and control the large muscles of the body (the neck, trunk, and limbs)</p> <p>Fine Motor Skills: The ability to move and control the small muscles of the body (the fingers, wrists, and to a lesser extent the toes)</p> <p>Physical Fitness: Daily Activities</p> <p>Physical Fitness: Variety and Well-Being</p>	<p>Physical Development: Uses senses to assist and guide learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifies sights, smells, sounds, tastes and textures. b) Compares and contrasts different sights, smells, sounds, tastes, and textures. c) Uses descriptive words to discuss sights, smells, sounds, tastes, and textures. <p>Uses sensory information to plan and carry out movements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrates appropriate body awareness when moving in different spaces. b) Exhibits appropriate body movements when carrying out a task. c) Demonstrates awareness of spatial boundaries and the ability to work within them. <p>Demonstrates coordination and control of large muscles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Displays an upright posture when standing or seated. b) Maintains balance during sitting, standing, and movement activities. c) Runs, jumps, walks in a straight line, and hops on one foot. d) Climbs stairs using alternating feet. e) Puts on age appropriate clothing items, such as shirts, jackets, pants, shoes, etc. <p>Combines a sequence of large motor skills with and without the use of equipment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Navigates age appropriate playground equipment. b) Peddles a tricycle. c) Throws, catches or kicks a large, light-weight ball (8" - 10"). d) Participates in a series of large motor movements or activities such as, dancing, follow the leader, or Simon Says. <p>Demonstrates eye-hand coordination and dexterity needed to manipulate objects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Uses pincher grasp (index finger and thumb). b) Demonstrates ability to engage in finger plays. c) Uses materials such as pencils, paint brushes, eating utensils and blunt scissors effectively. d) Manipulates small objects with ease (fits objects into holes, strings wooden beads, stacks mini blocks, uses geo boards, etc.). e) Uses buttons, zippers, snaps, and hook and loop tape successfully. <p>Physical Fitness: Engages in a variety of physical fitness activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engages in a variety of physical fitness activities. b) Engages in large motor activities (e.g., marching, hopping, running, jumping, dancing) in increasingly longer periods of time as skill and endurance develops. c) Explores, practices, and performs skill sets: throwing, pushing, pulling, catching, balancing, etc. d) Participates in activities designed to strengthen major muscle

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<p>Physical Health Status: the maintenance of healthy and age appropriate physical well-being.</p> <p>Health Knowledge & Practice: the understanding of healthy and safe habits and practicing healthy habits.</p>	<p>Daily Living Skills</p> <p>Daily Living Skills: Hygiene</p> <p>Nutrition</p> <p>Safe Practices</p> <p>Rules and Regulations</p>	<p>groups.</p> <p>e) Participates in activities to promote balance and flexibility.</p> <p>Health and Well-Being: Demonstrates personal care and hygiene skills.</p> <p>a) Demonstrates growing independence in using personal hygiene skills (e.g., washing hands, brushing teeth, toileting, etc.)</p> <p>b) Exhibits self help skills when dressing, cleaning up, participating in meals, etc.</p> <p>c) Recognizes and communicates when experiencing symptoms of illness.</p> <p>Demonstrates awareness and understanding of healthy habits.</p> <p>a) Recognizes the importance of good nutrition, water, rest and sleep in order to be healthy.</p> <p>b) Talks about food choices in relationship to allergies and overall health.</p> <p>c) Relates healthy behaviors to good personal health (milk for strong bones, spinach for strong muscles).</p> <p>d) Describes the role of doctors, dentists and other health care workers in keeping him/herself healthy.</p> <p>Health and Safety: Demonstrates awareness and understanding of safety rules.</p> <p>a) Verbalizes and demonstrates safety rules such as holding an adult’s hand when walking on sidewalks or near a street.</p> <p>b) Communicates to peers and adults when observing unsafe behavior (e.g., Tommy is throwing rocks).</p> <p>c) Understands that some practices could be unsafe (e.g., playing with matches, playing near a busy street, not wearing a bike helmet).</p> <p>d) Demonstrates knowledge of bus safety (e.g., crosses in front of the bus after the driver signals, wears seatbelt).</p> <p>e) Participates in fire evacuation drills, understands what the alarm bell is and the need to go to a safe location, etc.</p> <p>f) Explains how to get help in emergency situations.</p>

Social and Emotional Development

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<p>Social Relationships: the healthy relationships and interactions with adults and peers.</p>	<p>Interactions with Adults</p> <p>Interactions with Adults: Seek assistance from adults</p> <p>Interactions with Peers</p> <p>Interactions with Peers: Cooperation</p> <p>Interactions with Peers: Negotiation</p> <p>Adaptive Social Behavior</p> <p>Adaptive Social Behavior: Group Activities</p> <p>Adaptive Social Behavior: Diverse settings</p> <p>Adaptive Social Behavior: Empathy</p> <p>Appreciating Diversity</p>	<p>Relationships with Others: Demonstrates and continues to develop positive relationships with significant adults (primary caregivers, teachers and other familiar adults).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Interacts with significant adults. b) Seeks guidance from primary caregivers, teachers and other familiar adults. c) Transitions into unfamiliar settings with the assistance of familiar adults. <p>Develops positive relationships with their peers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Approaches children already engaged in play. b) Interacts with other children (e.g., in play, conversations, etc.). c) Shares materials and toys with other children. d) Sustains interactions by cooperating, helping, and suggesting new ideas for play. e) Develops close friendship with one or more peers. f) Offers support to another child or shows concern when a peer seems distressed. <p>Demonstrates pro-social problem solving skills in social interactions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Seeks input from others about a problem. b) Uses multiple pro-social strategies to resolve conflicts (e.g., trade, take turns, problem solve). c) Uses and accepts compromise, with assistance. <p>Adaptability: Adapts to change.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Easily separates himself/herself from parent or caregiver. b) Transitions with minimal support between routine activities and new/unexpected occurrences. c) Adjusts behavior as appropriate for different settings and /or events. d) Uses multiple adaptive strategies to cope with change (e.g., seeking social support from an adult or peer, taking deep breaths, engaging in another activity). <p>Accountability: Understands and follows routines and rules.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Displays an understanding of the purpose of rules. b) Engages easily in routine activities (e.g., story time, snack time, circle time). c) Uses materials purposefully, safely and respectfully as set by group rules. d) With assistance, understands that breaking rules have a consequence. e) Applies rules in new, but similar situations. f) Demonstrates the ability to create new rules for different situations.

Social and Emotional Development

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<p>Emotional & Behavioral Healthy: a healthy range of emotional expression and learning positive alternatives to aggressive or isolating behaviors.</p> <p>Self-Concept & Self-Efficacy: the perception that one is capable of successfully making decisions, accomplishing tasks, and meeting goals.</p> <p>Self-Regulation: the ability to recognize and regulate emotions, attention, impulses, and behavior.</p>	<p>Self-Concept</p> <p>Self-Concept: Abilities- Preferences</p> <p>Self-Efficacy</p> <p>Self-Control</p> <p>Self-Control: Feelings and Impulses</p> <p>Emotional Expression</p>	<p>Self Concept and Self Awareness: Recognizes himself/herself as a unique individual having his/her own abilities, characteristics, feelings and interests.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Describes himself/herself using several different characteristics. b) Identifies self as being part of a family and identifies being connected to at least one significant adult. c) Demonstrates knowledge of his/her own uniqueness (talent, interests, preferences, gender, culture, etc.). d) Exhibits self confidence by attempting new tasks independent of prompting or reinforcement. e) Compares and/or contrasts self to others (e.g., physical characteristics, preferences, feelings, abilities). f) Identifies the range of feelings he/she experiences, and that his/her feelings may change over time, as the environment changes, and in response to the behavior of others. g) Displays accomplishment, contentment, and acknowledgement when completing a task or solving a problem by himself/herself (e.g., wants to show a peer or adult). <p>Self Regulation: Regulates his/her responses to needs, feelings and events.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expresses feelings, needs, opinions and desires in a way that is appropriate to the situation. b) Appropriately names types of emotions (e.g., frustrated, happy, excited, sad) and associates them with different facial expressions, words and behaviors. c) Demonstrates an ability to independently modify their behavior in different situations.

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<p>Initiative & Curiosity: an interest in varied topics and activities, desire to learn, creativeness, and independence in learning.</p> <p>Cooperation: an interest and engagement in group experiences.</p>	<p>Curiosity and Interest: including the child’s interest in and desire to learn new information</p> <p>Initiative: includes the child’s willingness to take on tasks, volunteer to participate during learning opportunities and willingness to take reasonable risks while exploring and learning new information</p>	<p>Foundational Skills</p> <p>Engagement: Actively and confidently engages in play as a means of exploration and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Interacts with a variety of materials through play. b) Participates in multiple play activities with same material. c) Engages in pretend and imaginative play – testing theories, acting out imagination. d) Self-selects play activity and demonstrates spontaneity. e) Uses “trial and error” method to figure out a task, problem, etc. f) Demonstrates awareness of connections between prior and new knowledge. <p>Actively engages in problem solving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifies a problem and tries to solve it independently. b) Attempts multiple ways to solve a problem. c) Communicates more than one solution to a problem. d) Engages with peers and adults to solve problems. <p>Creativity and Imagination: Approach tasks, activities and problems with creativity, imagination and/or willingness to try new experiences or activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chooses materials/props and uses novel ways to represent ideas, characters, and objects. b) Identifies additional materials to complete a task. c) Experiments and seeks additional clarity to further his/her knowledge. d) Seeks additional clarity to further his/her knowledge. e) Seeks out connections, relations and assistance from peers and adults to complete a task. f) Communicates more than one solution to a problem. <p>Curiosity and Initiative: Exhibits curiosity, interest, and willingness in learning new things and having new experiences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Asks questions using who, what, how, why, when, where, what if. b) Expresses an interest in learning about and discussing a growing range of ideas. c) Actively explores how things in the world work. d) Investigates areas of interest. e) Takes objects and materials apart and attempts to reassemble them (e.g., puzzles, models, nuts and bolts). f) Seeks out activities and materials that support his/her curiosity. g) Willingly engages in new experiences and activities.

Approaches to Learning

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<p>Persistence & Attentiveness: the ability to begin and finish activities with persistence and attention.</p>	<p>Persistence and Attentiveness: includes the child's ability to remain focused and engaged even in the face of distraction and/or frustration</p> <p>Creativity and Inventiveness: including the child's ability to move beyond current knowledge and to go beyond the here-and-now to explore and play using abstract ideas and images</p> <p>Reflection and Interpretation: including the child's ability to think about, understand and apply knowledge and information to future actions and learning</p>	<p>Persistence:</p> <p>Demonstrate persistence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintains focus on a task. b) Seeks assistance when the next step seems unclear or appears too difficult. c) Modifies strategies used to complete a task.

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<p>Number Concepts & Quantities: the understanding that numbers represent quantities and have ordinal properties.</p> <p>Number Relationships & Operations: the use of numbers to describe relationships and solve problems.</p> <p>Patterns: the recognition of patterns, sequencing, and critical thinking skills necessary to predict and classify objects in a pattern.</p> <p>Geometry & Spatial Sense: the understanding of shapes, their properties, and how objects are related to one another.</p> <p>Measurement & Comparison: the understanding of attributes and relative properties of objects as related to size, capacity, and area.</p>	<p>Number and Sense Operations: Children demonstrate knowledge of numbers and counting</p> <p>Properties of Ordering: Children identify and label shapes</p> <p>Properties of Ordering: Children sort, classify and organize objects</p> <p>Measurement: Children demonstrate knowledge of size, volume, height, weight & length</p>	<p>Counting and Cardinality Know Number Names and the Count Sequence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Count to 20. 2. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0–5 (with 0 representing a count of no objects). <p>Count to Tell the Number of Objects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities to 10; connect counting to cardinality. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. b) Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. c) Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger. 4. Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 10 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 5 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–10, count out that many objects. <p>Compare Numbers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Identify whether the number of objects in one group is more, less, greater than, fewer, and/or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies (up to 5 objects). 6. Identify “first” and “last” related to order or position. <p>Operations and Algebraic Thinking Understand addition as adding to, and understand subtraction as taking from.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction by using objects, fingers, and responding to practical situations (e.g., if we have 3 apples and add 2 more, how many apples do we have all together?). <p>Understand simple patterns.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Duplicate and extend (e.g., what comes next?) simple patterns using concrete objects. <p>Geometry Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as top, bottom, up, down, in front of, behind, over, under and next to. 2. Correctly name shapes regardless of size. <p>Analyze, compare and sort objects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze, compare, and sort two- and three- dimensional shapes and objects, in different sizes, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, and other attributes (i.e., color, size, and shape). 2. Create and build shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls). <p>Measurement and Data Describe and compare measurable attributes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify measurable attributes of objects, such as length, and weight. Describe them using correct vocabulary (e.g., small, big, short, tall, empty, full, heavy, and light). <p>Sort objects and count the number of objects in each category.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sort objects into categories; count the numbers of objects in each category (limit category counts to be less than or equal to 10).

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<p>Reasoning & Problem Solving: the ability to recognize, understand and analyze a problem and draw on knowledge or experience to seek solutions to a problem.</p> <p>Symbolic Representation: the use of symbols or objects to represent something else.</p> <p>Scientific Skills & Method: the skills to observe and collect information and use it to ask questions, predict, explain, and draw conclusions.</p> <p>Conceptual Knowledge of the Natural & Physical World: acquisition of concepts and facts related to the natural and physical world and understanding of naturally-occurring relationships.</p>	<p>Causation: Children demonstrate awareness of cause and effect</p> <p>Critical and Analytical Thinking: Children compare, contrast, examine and evaluate experiences, tasks and events</p> <p>Critical and Analytic Thinking: Children use past knowledge to build new knowledge</p> <p>Problem-Solving: Children find multiple solutions to questions, tasks, problems and challenges</p> <p>Representational Thought: Children use symbols to represent objects</p> <p>Representational Thought: Children distinguish between fantasy and reality</p>	<p>Scientific Thinking Asks questions and makes predictions based on observations and manipulation of things and events in the environment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uses senses to gather, explore, and interpret information. Manipulates and observes objects in his or her surroundings to develop conclusions. Makes observations and describes changes in objects, living things, and natural events in the environment. Organizes his or her observations of objects and events by identifying, classifying, etc. Asks “why,” “how,” and “what if” questions and seeks answers through experimentation and investigation. Makes predictions based on background knowledge, previous scientific experiences, and observations of objects and events in the world. <p>Tests predictions through exploration and experimentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gives oral, written or graphic explanations of what he/she wants to learn. Uses a variety of tools and materials to test predictions through active experimentation (child uses magnifying glass to examine pine needles; child puts large paper clip on water to see if it floats). Replicates or changes the experimental approach. Records and organizes data using graphs, charts, science journals, or other means of recording. <p>Generates explanations and communicates conclusions regarding experiments and explorations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compares and contrasts attributes of objects, living things, and events in the environment to organize what they have learned. Identifies cause and effect relationships. Verifies predictions by explaining “how” and “why.” Makes age appropriate, logical conclusions about investigations. Shares ideas about objects, living things and other natural events in the environments through words, pictures, and other representations. <p>Earth and Space Observes and describes characteristics of earth and space.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigates and identifies properties of soil, rocks, and minerals. Investigates and identifies physical properties and characteristics of water (solid, liquid, and gas). Makes simple observations of the characteristics and movements of sun, moon, stars, and clouds. Observes and discusses changes in weather and seasons using common weather related vocabulary (e.g., rainy, sunny, snowy, windy, cloudy, etc.). Expresses ways the environment provides natural resources that are needed by people (e.g., wood for lumber to build shelter, water for drinking). Demonstrates ways that each person is responsible for protecting our

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	<p>Scientific Thinking: Children collect information through observation and manipulating objects</p> <p>Scientific Thinking: Children explore the natural world by manipulating objects, asking questions, making predictions, and developing generalizations</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge: Children observe and describe the characteristics of living things</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge: Children observe and describe characteristics of the earth</p> <p>Technology: Children demonstrate understanding and use of technology in their surroundings</p>	<p>planet (e.g., recycling plastic, glass, and cardboard, reusing a plastic container sandwich box, mending clothing rather than throwing away, etc.).</p> <p>Living Things Observes and describes characteristics of living things.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observes and discusses similarities, differences, and categories of plants and animals. Identifies things as living or non-living based on characteristics, such as breathes, moves by itself, grows. Explains why plants and animals need water and food. Describes simple life cycles of plants and animals. Describes and identifies the different structures of familiar plants and animals. (Plants have stems, roots, leaves; animals have eyes, mouths, ears, etc.). Recognizes that plants and animals have some characteristics of their “parents.” Observes, describes, and compares the habitats of plants and animals. Observes, records, and explains how plants and animals respond to changes in the environment and changes in seasons. <p>Physical Properties Acquires knowledge about the physical properties of the world.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describes, compares, and categorizes objects based on their properties. Uses senses to explore different environments (classroom, playground, field trips). Recognizes and describes the effect of his/her own actions on objects. Describes tools and their specific functions (e.g., hammer for pounding nails). Uses a variety of tools to explore the world and learn how things work (such as magnifiers and balance scales). Investigates common interactions between matter and energy (butter melting in cooking activities; cream turning to butter; peanuts becoming peanut butter, etc.). Describes and compares the effects of common forces (pushes and pulls) on objects, such as those caused by gravity, magnetism, and mechanical forces. Explores and discusses simple chemical reactions with teacher assistance (e.g., baking soda and water, mixing oil and water). <p>Technology Foundations to Technology Describes types of materials and how they’re used.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discusses or describes characteristics of materials in the environment. Explains some uses for materials (e.g., wood, fur, plastic). Creates structures with various materials to determine which do/don’t work to achieve the desired purpose, (e.g., glue, tape; paper, cardboard, foam, plastic, wood, straws, spools). <p>Explores and uses various types of tools appropriately.</p>

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		<p>a) Identifies the functions of certain tools (e.g., cell phone, pulley, hammer, hearing aid, and microwave).</p> <p>b) Follows simple directions for appropriate use of tools and demonstrates how they are used (e.g., computer, hammer, digital media or simple machine).</p> <p>c) Describes and uses a variety of tools independently or with assistance (e.g., scissors, nut and bolt, incline plane, or lever).</p> <p>d) Uses common tools to create simple objects or structures.</p> <p>e) Invents and/or constructs simple objects or structures using common tools and materials in a safe manner (e.g., wood, glue, rulers, sandpaper, hammer, etc).</p> <p>Expresses an understanding of how technology affects them in daily life, and how it can be used to solve problems.</p> <p>a) Identifies examples of technology used in daily life (e.g., telephone, computers, car).</p> <p>b) Describes how technology can make finding information, completing tasks and solving problems faster and easier.</p> <p>c) Identifies examples of how technology affects the environment, including home and school environments.</p> <p>Using Technology</p> <p>Understands the operation of technology systems.</p> <p>a) Uses input and output devices to successfully operate technology systems (e.g., keyboard, monitor, printer, vending machine).</p> <p>b) Begins using appropriate vocabulary when describing the nature and operation of a technological system (e.g., pedal power moves a bicycle, gas moves a car, batteries operate a toy).</p> <p>c) Gives examples of how technological systems are used (e.g., internet, cameras, cell phones).</p> <p>Uses the knowledge of technology to increase learning.</p> <p>a) Uses computer to write, draw and explore concepts.</p> <p>b) Learns basic skills by using age appropriate computer programs.</p> <p>c) Uses technology tools independently (e.g., instructional media games, digital cameras).</p>

Cognition and General Knowledge: Social Studies

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<p>Social Studies Knowledge & Skills</p> <p>History & Events: the understanding that events happened in the past and how these events relate to one’s self, family and community.</p> <p>People & the Environment: the understanding of the relationship between people and the environment in which they live.</p> <p>Self, Family & Community: the understanding of one’s relationship to the family and community, roles in the family and community, and respect for diversity.</p>	<p>History: Children demonstrate knowledge of past events and awareness of how they may influence the present and future</p> <p>Ecology: Children demonstrate awareness of the relationship between humans and the environment</p> <p>Community: Children demonstrate awareness of community, human interdependence and social roles</p> <p>Community: Children demonstrate civic responsibility</p> <p>Culture: Children demonstrate awareness and appreciation of their own and others’ culture</p> <p>Family: Children demonstrate awareness and understanding of family</p> <p>Economics: Children demonstrate</p>	<p>Civics, Citizenship and Government: Demonstrate an understanding of roles, rights, and responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Recognizes that all children and adults have roles, rights, and responsibilities at home, school, in the classroom and in the community. b) Expresses that rules are for everyone. c) Identifies rules that protect him/herself and others. d) Explains that rules affect children and adults. e) Describes possible consequences when rules are not followed. <p>Begins to learn the basic civic and democratic principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participates in making group rules and/or rules for daily routines and transitions. b) Follows rules and may remind others of the rules. c) Applies the skills of communication, cooperation, respect and empathy with others. d) Demonstrates preferences and choices by participating when the class votes to make simple decisions. <p>History: Develops an understanding of how people and things change over time and how to relate past events to their present and future activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifies routines and common occurrences in his/her life. b) Identifies changes over time in him/herself, his/her families, and in his/her wider community. c) Retells important events in sequential order. d) Demonstrates interest in current events that relate to family, culture, and community. e) Uses words and phrases that differentiate between events that happen in the past, present and future, e.g., uses phrases like “when I was a baby...” or “before I moved to my new house.” <p>Economics: Develops a basic understanding of economic concepts within a community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrates an understanding that money is needed to exchange for some goods and services. b) Demonstrates understanding that money comes in different forms, i.e., coins and paper money. c) Recognizes the roles/contributions of community workers as they produce goods/ services that people need. d) Recognize that goods and services may be purchased using different forms of payment, (e.g., coins, paper money, checks, electronic payment, credit cards). <p>Career Development: Demonstrates interest and awareness about a wide variety of careers</p>

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	<p>knowledge of various occupations related to trade and currency</p> <p>Geography: Children demonstrate awareness of location and spatial relationships</p> <p>Geography: Children demonstrate knowledge of the relationships between people, places and regions</p>	<p>and work environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Asks questions about and shows an interest in the jobs of his/ her family members and/ or community helpers. b) Recognizes that people depend on “community helpers” to provide goods and services. c) Identifies the tools and equipment that correspond to various roles and jobs. d) Takes on the role of a “community helper”, e.g., dramatic play or in acting out a story or song. e) Indicates an interest in a future career by making statements like, “I want to be a firefighter when I grow up.” f) Talks about a parent’s, a relative’s or a neighbor’s job. <p>Geography: Develops a basic awareness of self as an individual, self within the context of family, and self within the context of community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifies him/herself by using characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, race, religion, language and culture. b) Describes how each person is unique and important. c) Identifies family members, family characteristics and functions. d) Identifies as a member of a family. e) States how families are similar and different. f) Describes his own community and/or cultural group. g) Describes how people within a community are alike and different (e.g., eat different foods, wear different clothing, speak different languages). h) Recognizes some community workers and describes what they do. <p>Demonstrates awareness and appreciation of their own culture and other cultures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Talks about and/or shows items related to his/her family and cultural traditions to others. b) Questions why and/or how people are similar/ different. c) Describes some of the holidays, dances, foods, costumes and special events, related to his/ her own culture. d) Demonstrates an understanding of similarities and differences between and among individual people and families. <p>Demonstrates knowledge of the relationship between people, places, and regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifies features of own home and familiar places. b) Names the street, neighborhood, city or and town where he/she lives. c) Uses words that indicate direction, position and relative distance. d) Describes topographical features of familiar places (hill, river, roads, mountains, etc.). e) Creates representations of topographical features in art work, and/or while playing with blocks, sand or other materials. f) Is aware of his/her surroundings.

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<p>Art: the use of a range of media and materials to create drawings, pictures or other objects.</p> <p>Music: the use of voice and instruments to create sound.</p>	<p>Expression and Representation: Children use creative arts to express and represent what they know, think, believe, or feel</p> <p>Understanding and Appreciation: Children demonstrate understanding and appreciation of the creative arts</p>	<p>Visual Arts: Expresses oneself and represents what he/she knows, thinks, believes and feels through visual arts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Experiments with a variety of mediums and methods of using art materials (such as using a big brush to paint broad strokes, combining colors, etc.). b) Shows an interest in what can be created with tools, texture, color and technique. c) Uses materials to build and create “pieces” that represent another item (blocks become a castle; clay becomes a snake). d) Chooses materials and subjects with intent and purpose. e) Paints, draws and constructs models based on observations. <p>Responds and react to visual arts created by themselves and others.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expresses an interest in drawings, sculptures, models, paintings, and art creations of others. b) Identifies similarities and differences among samples of visual art. c) Shares opinions about visual arts, creations, and experiences. <p>Music: Expresses oneself by engaging in musical activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participates with increasing interest and enjoyment in a variety of music activities including listening to music, singing songs, performing finger plays, and experimenting with various musical instruments. b) Enjoys singing, making up silly and rhyming verses, imitating rhythmic patterns, and using music to tell stories and express feelings. c) Engages in music activities having different moods, tempos, and rhythms. d) Uses and explores traditional and non-traditional sound sources including those that are electronic. e) Creates sounds using traditional instruments (bells, drums, recorders, etc) and non-traditional instruments (tin cans, oatmeal boxes, containers filled with water). <p>Responds and reacts during musical activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Observes a variety of musical performances, both vocal and instrumental. b) Moves and keeps rhythm to different kinds of music. c) Reacts to music through oral, written or visual expression. d) Compares and contrasts different samples of music. e) Expresses his/her preference for certain kinds of music. f) Repeats, responds and/or reacts to lyrics and/or melodies. <p>Theater/Dramatic Play: Participates in a variety of dramatic play activities to represent fantasy and real life experiences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Represents fantasy, real-life, imagination, and literature through

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<p>Drama: the portrayal of events, characters, or stories through acting and using props and language.</p> <p>Creative Movement & Dance: the use of the body to move to music and express oneself.</p>		<p>dramatic play.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Assumes the role of something or someone else and attempts to speak in the appropriate manner and tone. c) Participates in teacher-guided and/or spontaneous dramatic play activities such as acting out a story. d) Uses basic props, and costume pieces to establish time, setting, and character. <p>Responds and reacts to theater and drama presentations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrates age-appropriate behavior when observing theatre and drama. b) Expresses his/her feelings about theatrical or dramatic productions or experiences through oral, written or visual expressions. <p>Dance/Creative Movement: Expresses what he/she knows, thinks, feels and believes through dance and creative movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrates concepts (feelings, directions, words, ideas, etc.) through creative movement. b) Uses movement to interpret or imitate feelings, animals, and such things as plants growing, or a rainstorm. c) Uses creativity using his/her body (dance, march, hop, jump, sway, clap, snap, stomp, twist, turn, etc.). d) Uses creative movement props such as crepe paper, streamers, hoops, and scarves to create special movements and dances. e) Demonstrates a wide variety of movements and positions. f) Learns simple, repetitive dance steps and routines. g) Moves in spontaneous and imaginative ways to music, songs, rhythm, and silence. <p>Responds and reacts to dance and creative movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Imitates parts of dance or movement activity that he/she enjoys. b) Compares and contrasts different forms of dance. c) Demonstrates age appropriate audience behavior when observing dance and creative movement productions. d) Describes interpretations and reactions to dance and movement experience (e.g., drawing a picture, acting it out, retelling a story). <p>Cultural Differences: Expresses an understanding of artistic difference among cultures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compares his/her artistic creations with those from other cultures. b) Describes similarities and differences in dance and creative movements from other cultures. c) Distinguishes between different sounds of music and types of instruments from other cultures. d) Discusses dances and dramatizations from various cultures.

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<p>Language Development Domain: Receptive Language: the ability to comprehend or understand language</p> <p>Expressive Language: the ability to use language</p>	<p>Receptive Vocabulary</p> <p>Expressive Vocabulary</p> <p>Grammar and Syntax</p> <p>Comprehension</p> <p>Expressive/Oral Language</p> <p>Listening Skills</p> <p>Oral and Written Communication</p> <p>Conventions of Social Communication</p>	<p>Communication, Language, and Literacy Approaches to Communication Demonstrates a growing receptive vocabulary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understands and follows spoken directions. Identifies pictures related to words (show me the white dog). Responds/reacts to questions/comments indicating he understands meaning (e.g., body language, gestures, facial expressions, and words). Identifies meanings of words used in read-alouds, in conversation and in descriptions of everyday items in the world around him. <p>Demonstrates a growing expressive vocabulary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uses facial expressions, body language, gestures, and sign language to engage in reciprocal conversation. Uses more complex words in conversation. Makes use of new and rare words introduced by adults or peers. Correctly names picture when asked, "What is this?" Begins to use appropriate volume and speed so spoken message is understood. Initiates conversations about a book, situation, event or print in the environment. <p>Motivation Demonstrate that they are motivated to communicate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in small or large group activities for storytelling, singing or finger plays. Asks questions. Listens attentively for a variety of purposes (e.g., for enjoyment; to gain information; to perform a task; to learn what happened; to follow directions). Initiates conversations, both verbally and nonverbally, about things around them. Nods or gives non verbal cues that he is understanding. Maintains eye contact when trying to interact with a peer or adult. Makes choices about how to communicate the ideas he wants to share (e.g., gestures, scribbles, sign language, speaking). <p>Representing Demonstrates his/her ability to express their ideas using a variety of methods.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uses facial expressions, body language, gestures, and sign language to express ideas. Uses existing objects to represent desired or imagined objects in play or other purposeful way (e.g., plastic banana for a telephone). Uses visual media to represent an actual experience. Reviews and reflects on his/her own representations. Writes and draws spontaneously to communicate meaning with peers

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<p>Literacy Knowledge & Skills Domain</p> <p>Alphabet Knowledge: The names and sounds associated with letters.</p> <p>Book Appreciation and Knowledge: The interest in books and their characteristics, and the ability to understand and get meaning from stories and information from books and other texts.</p>	<p>Reading: Alphabetic Principle</p> <p>Reading: Print Concepts</p> <p>Reading: Comprehension of Printed Material</p> <p>Reading: Awareness that Written Materials Can be Used for a Variety of Purposes</p> <p>Reading: Appreciation and Enjoyment</p>	<p>or adults during play.</p> <p>Background Knowledge: Demonstrates he/she is building background knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Asks questions related to a particular item, event or experience. b) Correctly identifies meanings of words in read-alouds, in conversation, and in the descriptions of everyday items in the world around them. c) Uses new vocabulary correctly. d) Makes comparisons to words and concepts already known. <p>Viewing: Demonstrates that he/she understand what they observe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Uses vocabulary relevant to observations. b) Identifies emotions by observing faces in pictures and faces of peers and adults. c) Asks questions related to visual text and observations. d) Makes inferences and draws conclusions based on information from visual text. e) Begins to identify relevant and irrelevant information, pictures, and symbols related to a familiar topic. <p>English Language Arts and Literacy <i>(From the NYS Common Core Learning Standards)</i></p> <p>Reading Standards for Literature</p> <p>Key Ideas and Details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With prompting and support, ask and answer about detail(s) in a text. 2. With prompting and support, retell familiar stories. 3. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about characters and major events in a story. <p>Craft and Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Exhibit curiosity and interest in learning new vocabulary (e.g., ask questions about unfamiliar vocabulary). 5. Students interact with a variety of common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems, songs). 6. With prompting and support, can describe the role of an author and illustrator. <p>Integration and Knowledge of Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. With prompting and support, students will engage in a picture walk to make connections between self, illustrations, and the story. 8. With prompting and support, students will compare and contrast two stories relating to the same topic (Mercer Meyer series) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. With prompting and support, students will make cultural connections to text and self. <p>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. <p>Responding to Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. With prompting and support, make connections between self, text, and the world around them (text, media, social interaction).

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<p>Print Concepts & Conventions: The concepts about print and early decoding (identifying letter-sound relationships).</p> <p>Phonological Awareness: Awareness that language can be broken into words, syllables, and smaller pieces or sound.</p>	<p>Reading: Phonological Awareness</p>	<p>Reading Standards for Informational Text</p> <p>Key Ideas and Details</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about details in a text. 2. With prompting and support, retell detail(s) in a text. 3. With prompting and support, describe the connection between two events or pieces of information in a text. <p>Craft and Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Exhibit curiosity and interest in learning new vocabulary (e.g., ask questions about unfamiliar vocabulary). 5. Identify the front cover, back cover; displays correct orientation of book, page turning skills. 6. With prompting and support, can describe the role of an author and illustrator. <p>Integration and Knowledge of Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g. what person, place, thing or idea in the text an illustration depicts). 8. With prompting and support, identify basic similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g. illustrations, descriptions or procedures). <p>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. With prompting and support, actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding. <p>Reading Standards: Foundational Skills</p> <p><i>NOTE: In prekindergarten, children are expected to demonstrate increasing awareness and competence in the areas that follow.</i></p> <p>Print Concepts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page. b. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters. c. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print. d. Recognize and name some upper /lowercase letters of the alphabet, especially those in own name. e. Recognize that letters are grouped to form words. f. Differentiate letters from numerals. <p>Phonological Awareness</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate an emerging understanding of spoken words, syllables and sounds (phonemes). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage in language play (e.g. alliterative language, rhyming, sound patterns). b. Recognize and match words that rhyme. c. Demonstrate awareness of relationship between sounds and letters.

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<p>Early Writing: the familiarity with writing implements, conventions, and emerging skills to communicate through written representations, symbols, and letters.</p>	<p>Writing: Alphabet Knowledge</p> <p>Writing Conventions: Use Writing for a Variety of Purposes</p>	<p>d. With support and prompting, isolate and pronounce the initial sounds in words.</p> <p>Phonics and Word Recognition</p> <p>2. Demonstrate emergent phonics and word analysis skills.</p> <p>a. With prompting and support, demonstrate one-to-one letter-sound correspondence by producing the primary sound of some consonants.</p> <p>b. Recognizes own name and common signs and labels in the environment.</p> <p>c. Demonstrates awareness of relationship between sounds and letters.</p> <p>d. With support and prompting, isolate and pronounce the initial sounds in words.</p> <p>Fluency</p> <p>3. Displays emergent reading behaviors with purpose and understanding (e.g., pretend reading).</p> <p>Writing Standards</p> <p>Text Types and Purposes</p> <p>1. With prompting and support, use a combination of drawing, dictating, or writing to express an opinion about a book or topic (e.g., I like... because...)</p> <p>2. With prompting and support, use a combination of drawing, dictating, or writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.</p> <p>3. With prompting and support, use a combination of drawing, dictating, or writing to narrate a single event and provide a reaction to what happened.</p> <p>Production and Distribution of Writing</p> <p>4. With guidance and support, respond to questions and suggestions and add details to strengthen illustration or writing, as needed.</p> <p>5. With guidance and support, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing; collaborate with peers.</p> <p>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</p> <p>6. With guidance and support, participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).</p> <p>7. With guidance and support, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.</p> <p>Responding to Literature</p> <p>8. Create and present a poem, dramatization, art work, or personal response to a particular author or theme studied in class, with prompting and support as needed.</p> <p>Speaking and Listening Standards</p> <p>Comprehension and Collaboration</p> <p>1. With guidance and support, participate in collaborative conversations</p>

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		<p>with diverse partners about <i>pre-kindergarten topics and texts</i> with peers and adults in small and large groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage in agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Engage in extended conversations. c. Communicate with individuals from different cultural backgrounds. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. With guidance and support, confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood. 3. With guidance and support, ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood. <p>Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail. 5. Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail. 6. Demonstrate an emergent ability to express thoughts, feelings and ideas. <p>Language Standards</p> <p>Conventions of Standard English</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Print some upper- and lowercase letters.(e.g. letters in their name). b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs (orally). c. With guidance and support, form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>) (orally). d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., <i>who, what, where, when, why, how</i>). e. In speech, use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., <i>to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with</i>). f. With guidance and support, produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities. 2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalize the first letter in their name. b. Attempt to write a letter or letters to represent a word. c. With guidance and support, attempt to spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships. <p>Knowledge of Language</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Use knowledge of language and how language functions in different contexts. <p>Vocabulary Acquisition and Use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>pre-kindergarten reading and content</i>.

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<p>English Language Development Domain: Receptive English Language Skills: The ability to comprehend or understand the English language.</p> <p>Expressive English Language skills: the ability to speak or use English.</p> <p>Engagement in English Literacy Activities: understanding and responding to books, storytelling, and songs presented in English.</p>	<p>Dual Language Acquisition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing <i>duck</i> is a bird and learning the verb <i>to duck</i>). 5. With guidance and support, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) for understanding of the concepts the categories represent. b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (e.g., up, down, stop, go, in, out). c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are <i>colorful</i>). d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., <i>walk, march, strut, prance</i>) by acting out the meanings. 6. With prompting and support, use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.

