Personal and Social Development	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
Children develop:			
A) Self Control	 Seeks adult help when needed for emotional support Demonstrates increasing competency in recognizing own and others' emotions Demonstrates increasing competency in describing own and others' emotions Shows progress in expressing feelings, needs, and opinions in difficult situations and conflicts without harming themselves, others, or property Demonstrates increasing capacity to follow rules and routines Uses materials and equipment purposefully, safely, and respectfully 	Social and Emotional Development Self Concept Self Control	Career Preparation English Language Arts 2) Writing and Speaking Health and Physical Education 2) Health Skills
B) Self Concept	 Develops and communicates a growing awareness of self as having certain abilities, characteristics, preferences, and rights (ex., makes choices during the day based on personal interests) Separates from family to participate in early education setting Increases ability to adjust to 	Social and Emotional Development Cooperation	Career Preparation English Language Arts 2) Writing and Speaking Health and Physical Education

Personal and Social Development

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, and to the culture and language of their home environment.

	new situations •Explores and experiments with new interests •Develops a growing understanding of how own actions affect others •Begins to accept the consequences of own actions •Expresses pride in accomplishments		2) Health Skills
C) Social Competence	 Demonstrates an understanding of and follows through with basic responsibilities (ex., dressing, clean-up) Interacts appropriately with familiar adult(s) Interacts with one or more children Interacts respectfully and cooperatively with adults and peers Increases abilities to participate successfully as a member of a group through sustaining interactions with peers such as helping, sharing, and discussing Listens with interest and understanding to directions Listens with interest and understanding during conversations Shows increasing abilities to use compromise and discussion in play, and resolution of conflicts with peers Demonstrates some understanding of others' rights, uniqueness, and individuality 	Social and Emotional Development	Career Preparation English Language Arts 2)Writing and Speaking Health and Physical Education 2) Health Skills

Approaches to Learning

Approaches to Learning Children develop:	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
A) Initiative and Curiosity	 Expresses (verbally or nonverbally) an eagerness to participate in and learn about a widening range of topics, ideas, and tasks Finds more than one solution to a question, task, or problem Recognizes and solves problems through active exploration, including trial and error, and interactions and discussions with peers and adults Approaches tasks and activities with increasing flexibility, imagination, and inventiveness Engages in individual or group activities that express real life experiences, ideas, knowledge, feelings, and fantasy Participates in an increasing variety of tasks and activities 	Approaches to Learning Initiative and Curiosity Career Preparation	Career Preparation
B) Persistence and Reflection	 Persists in and completes an increasing variety of tasks, activities, projects, and experiences Sets goals, develops plans, and completes tasks Demonstrates a capacity to maintain concentration for a meaningful period of time on a task, set of directions, or 	Approaches to Learning Engagement and Persistence Career Preparation	Career Preparation

interactions, despite distractions	
and interruptions	
 Applies prior experiences, 	
senses, and knowledge to new	
learning situations	
 Considers and implements 	
different approaches to carrying	
out a task	
Alters approach to tasks when	
initial approach does not work	
Recognizes and solves	
problems independently through	
trial and error and by interacting	
with peers and adults	
Seeks help appropriately from	
another child or an adult when	
encountering a problem	
 Discusses or documents 	
important aspects of an	
experience and identifies what	
was learned	
 Demonstrates new learnings by 	
changing his/her approach	
and/or behavior	

4

Creative Arts

Creative Arts Children develop skills, knowledge and appreciation of the arts by:	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
Participating with increasing interest and enjoyment in a variety of music, movement, visual art, drama activities, e.g., singing, finger plays, easel painting, dramatic play.	 Moves in time to music Shows increasing ability in keeping/moving in time to different patterns of beat and rhythm in music Uses different art media and materials, e.g. paint, crayons, Play dough, paper, glue; in a variety of ways for creative expression and presentation Progresses in abilities to create drawings, paintings, and other art creations that reflect more detail, creativity, and/or realism Identifies shapes, textures, and colors Tells about and/or role-plays characters from stories, people in own or imagined community, people and events from own or imagined experience Uses props to enhance role playing and dramatic play Begins to understand and develop the vocabulary to share opinions about artistic creations and experiences 	Creative Arts Music Movement Art Dramatic Play Art Visual and Performing Arts	Visual and Performing Arts

Early Language and Literacy

Early Language and Literacy Children develop knowledge and skills related to:	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
A) Communicating and Listening	 Asks and answers simple questions about self and family by using learned phrases and recalled vocabulary Develops increasing abilities to understand and use language to communicate information, experiences, ideas, feelings, opinions, needs, questions, and for other varied purposes Communicates clearly enough to be understood by familiar and unfamiliar listeners Uses an increasingly complex and varied spoken vocabulary Progresses in listening to and understanding the English language while maintaining home language, when the two are not the same Demonstrates increased proficiency in home and English languages (English Language Learner) 	Language Development Speaking and Communicating 2) Writing and Speaking	2) Writing and Speaking
 B) Book Knowledge and Appreciation Understanding and appreciation that books and other forms of 	 Seeks out and enjoys experiences with pictures, books, and other print materials, e.g., asks for a story to be read, looks at pictures in magazines Handles and cares for books; 	Literacy Book Knowledge and Appreciation	1) Reading and Viewing

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, and to the culture and language of their home environment.

print have a purpose.	 Listens to and communicates information about favorite books Knows that books provide information about the world. Understands that a book has a title, author and illustrator Knows to view one page at a time in sequence from front to back. Incorporates some literacy activities into dramatic play, e.g., pretends to read a book, write on paper, or use written signs or labels. 	1) Reading and Viewing	
C) Comprehension Understanding that spoken and written words have meaning.	 Identifies objects from books Retells information from a story Demonstrates understanding of basic plots of simple stories in a variety of ways (ex., retelling, role play, illustrating, responding to questions) Make reasonable predictions about what will happen next or how things might have turned out differently in a story Makes observations about the use of words and pictures Understands the main idea of simple information 	Literacy Print Awareness and Concepts 1) Reading and Viewing	1) Reading and Viewing
D) Sounds in Spoken Language Phonological Awareness (the ability to hear and work with the sounds of spoken language) Phonemic Awareness (understanding that spoken	 Recites simple poems or nursery rhymes Develops an awareness of word sounds and rhythms of language, e.g., rhyming, singing Knows that different words can begin with the same sound Recognizes that sounds are associated with letters of the 	Language Development Listening and Understanding 1) Reading and Viewing 2) Writing and Speaking	 1) Reading and Viewing 2) Writing and Speaking

words are made up of separate, small sounds E) Print Concepts Understanding that words they see in print and words they speak and hear are related.	 alphabet and that they form words Recognizes characteristic sounds and rhythms of language, including the relationship between sounds and letters. Recognizes own written name Identifies some labels and signs, e.g., stop, go, exitRecognizes that letters are grouped to form words. 	Literacy Early Writing Alphabet Knowledge	1) Reading and Viewing 2) Writing and Speaking
		 1) Reading and Viewing 2) Writing and Speaking 	
F) Alphabet Knowledge Recognizing that sounds are associated with letters of the alphabet and that they form words	 Identifies some letters of the alphabet 	Literacy Alphabet Knowledge 1) Reading and Viewing	1) Reading and Viewing
G) Early Writing Using symbols to represent words and ideas.	 Tells about experiences and discoveries, both orally and in writing, which could include child's own invented, emergent writing. Experiments with growing variety of writing tools, materials, and resources, including adaptive communication and writing devicesUnderstands that writing is a way of communicating (ex., dictates ideas or events)§Uses scribbles, shapes, or pictures to represent thoughts or ideas Copies or prints own nameEngages in writing using letter-like symbols to make letters or words. 	Literacy Early Writing 2) Writing and Speaking 3) Integrated Literacy	2) Writing and Speaking 3) Integrated Literacy

Health and Physical Crosswalk to Head Start Crosswalk to Maine Child Outcomes Framework Learning Results by Content **Indicators** Education Area or Cluster Children develop knowledge and skills related to: A) Healthy Habits Makes known health-related Physical Health and 1) Health Knowledge needs and/or interests and **Development** 2) Health Skills considers possible options, e.g., when thirsty, asks for water **Health Status and Practice** Uses basic personal hygiene practices and understands that those practices help to maintain 1) Health Knowledge good health Tries a variety of nutritious 2) Health Skills foods and knows the difference between healthful foods and those with little nutritional value Regularly participates in active games, outdoor play and other forms of exercise that enhance physical fitness Practices safety skills for different situations, e.g., crossing street, using seatbelts, awareness of strangersLinks particular community helpers with given situations/needs, e.g., police officer, firefighter, nurse **B)** Gross and Find Motor Moves with an awareness of **Physical Health and 3) Physical Education** personal space in relationship to Skills **Development Knowledge and Skills** others **3) Physical Education** Demonstrates progress with **Knowledge and Skills** non-locomotor skills (moving in place, e.g., turning, twisting) Shows increasing levels of

Health and Physical Education

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, and to the culture and language of their home environment.

ГТ	profisional control and balance	
	proficiency, control and balance	
	in walking, climbing, running,	
	jumping, hopping, skipping,	
	marching, and galloping	
	 Demonstrates increasing 	
	abilities to coordinate movements	
	in throwing, catching, kicking,	
	bouncing balls, and using the	
	slide and swing	
	 Makes successful transitions 	
	between sequential motor skills,	
	e.g., demonstrates progress in	
	running and jumping	
	 Demonstrates cooperative 	
	skills (following rules, taking	
	turns, sharing equipment, etc.)	
	while participating in physical	
	activities	
	 Grows in eye-hand 	
	coordination in building with	
	blocks, putting together puzzles,	
	reproducing shapes and	
	patterns, stringing beads and	
	using scissors	
	 Develops increasing 	
	strength, dexterity, and control	
	needed to use tools, e.g., such	
	as scissors, paper punch, and	
	stapler	
	•	
	 Progresses in abilities to use 	
	writing, drawing and art tools	
	including pencils, markers,	
	chalk, paint brushes, and various	
	types of adaptive technology as	
	needed	
	Uses standard and/or	
	adaptive early childhood motor	
	equipment safely and	
	appropriately	

Mathematics

MATHEMATICS Children develop knowledge and skills related to:	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
A) Numbers and Number Sense	Demonstrates an increasing ability to count in sequence to 10 and beyondMatches a number of objects with written numeral (ex., one dog and written numeral "1")Understands that numbers have multiple uses, e.g., measurement, recipes, prices, and ages (self and peers), phone numbers and street numbersDemonstrates increasing interest and awareness of numbers and counting as a means for solving problems and determining quantityIdentifies positions of objects in a sequence, e.g., first, second, third, lastUses one-to- one correspondence in counting objects and matching groups of objectsShows growth in matching, sorting, putting in a series, and regrouping objects according to one or two attributes such as color, shape, or sizeDemonstrates understanding of concepts whole and part	Mathematics Numbers and Operations 1) Numbers and Operations	1) Numbers and Operations
B) Shape and Size	 Builds increasing understanding of directionality, order and position of objects and words such as up, down, inside, outside, next to, in front, behind, on top of, underRecognizes, 	Mathematics Geometry and Spatial Sense	2) Shape and Size

names, matches, and sorts	
simple shapesBegins to	
determine whether two objects	
are the same size and	
shapeMatches two dimensional	
geometric shapes (ex., puzzles,	
non-interlocking	
puzzles)Recognizes and	
compares objects based on	
differences in length, volume,	
weight, width (thick and	
thin)Uses non-standard units of	
measurement (ex., books, hands,	
blocks) to measure	
objectsRecognizes some basic	
concepts of time and sequence,	
e.g., morning, afternoon,	
yesterday, today, tomorrow,	
before, afterDescribes simple	
navigation activities (ex., how to	
get from the block area to the	
housekeeping corner; how to get	
from one room to another)	

C) Mathematical Decision-making	Responds to questions that can be answered with information gained through data analysis (ex., How many different kinds of footwear are children wearing? How many children are wearing red sneakers?)Makes two and three dimensional depictions, such as graphs and charts, of information gathered from immediate surroundings (ex., number of people in family, how many buttons on clothes)Uses planning to acquire a desired outcome (ex., selecting appropriate types and quantities of materials)	Mathematics 3) Mathematical Decision-making	3) Mathematical Decision- making
D) Patterns	 Begins to recognize, copy, extend, and create simple patterns (ex., sounds, objects, shapes) 	Mathematics Patterns and Measurements	4) Patterns
	Matches and sorts objects	4) Patterns	

Crosswalk to Maine Crosswalk to Head Start Learning Results by Content **Science** Indicators Area or Cluster **Child Outcomes Framework** Children develop knowledge and skills related to: Knows differences between A) Scientific Knowledge 1) Life Science Science living and non-living things 2) Physical Sciences Sorts living things by Scientific Knowledge 3) Earth and Space Sciences characteristics such as 4) Nature and Implications movement, environment, or body 1) Life Science of Science covering, e.g hair, feathers, scales Knows that animals live in 2) Physical Sciences different habitats on earth 3) Earth and Space Knows that living things are Sciences made up of different parts 4) Nature and Recognizes that most things **Implications of** are made of parts and that they may not work if parts are Science missing. Identifies body parts and knows their functions Knows that plants and animals need food, water, air. and sun to survive Shows interest in and discovers relationships and patterns (e.g., butterfly wings, leaves) Expands knowledge of and respect for their environment

Science

B) Scientific Process	 the natural environment. Explores and experiments with different materials, objects and situations. Asks questions and proposes ways to answer them. Identifies problems and proposes ways to solve them. Identifies problems and proposes ways to solve them. Makes predictions and tests them. Observes and discusses changes that occur in their world, e.g., plant growth, colors of foliage, stages of living things (caterpillar/butterfly), night and day, seasons, weather, a new building in the community. Observes and describes the physical properties of objects. Observes, describes and investigates changes in materials and cause and effect relationships, ex., cooking eggs, materials and cause materials and cause here the physical properties of objects. 	Science Scientific Skills and Methods 1) Life Science 2) Physical Sciences 3) Earth and Space Sciences 4) Nature and Implications of Science	 1) Life Science 2) Physical Sciences 3) Earth and Space Sciences 4) Nature and Implications of Science
	e.g., plant growth, colors of foliage, stages of living things (caterpillar/butterfly), night and day, seasons, weather, a new building in the community.	Science	
	 Observes, describes and investigates changes in materials and cause and effect relationships, ex., cooking eggs, melting ice, making playdough. Uses simple tools such as measuring devices to observe differences, similarities, and 		
	 change. Develops growing abilities to collect, describe, and record information through a variety of means including observation, discussion, drawings, maps, and charts. Makes generalizations or conclusions based on experiences. 		

Social Studies Children develop understanding of the larger world through activities related to:	Indicators	Crosswalk to Head Start Child Outcomes Framework	Crosswalk to Maine Learning Results by Content Area or Cluster
Families and Communities	 Develops understanding of self as part of a family, group, community, and culture.Demonstrates a beginning understanding family/non-family. Demonstrates a beginning understanding of the concept of generations.Demonstrates a beginning understanding of past, present, and future.Understands and discusses why certain responsibilities are important (ex., cleaning up, caring for pets).Demonstrates the knowledge and skills needed to perform particular jobs and tasks (ex., helps with making snacks, setting table)Notices and expresses interest in different careers and workers' rolesDramatizes the ways people work and various aspects of their jobsExplores and discusses various ways people communicate, how they travel and how they live/work. Identifies tools and technology used at home, school, and work. Demonstrates interest in simple maps and other visuals to describe geographic location, direction, distance, size, and shape.Understands that there are other cultures with different languages foods, art, music, forms of shelter.Appreciates a language with the dress, holidays, and music of a country or region with a different language. Identifies unique products of another culture such as toys, food, songs, currency, and crafts. Knows and discusses where some products come from.Understands the basic relationship of money to the purchase of food, shelter, goods, and services.Demonstrates awareness of the need to protect the natural environment. 	Social and Emotional Development Knowledge of Families and Communities 1) Career Preparation 2) Civics and Government 3) History 4) Geography 5) Economics	 Career Preparation Civics and Government History Geography Economics

Social Studies

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and 16 *social abilities, and to the culture and language of their home environment.*

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and 17 social abilities, and to the culture and language of their home environment.

Maine Early Childhood Learning Guidelines Resources

American Association for the Advancement of Science. (1993). *Benchmarks for science literacy*. [Electronic version]. Retrieved on January 30, 2003, from http://www.project2061.org/tools/benchol/bolframe.htm

American Association for the Advancement of Science. (1999). *Dialogue on early childhood science, mathematics, and technology education*. Washington, DC: Author.

American Association for Health Education. (n.d.). *National health education standards: For students*. Retrieved April 2, 2003 from http://www.aahperd.org/aahe/pdf_files/standards.pdf

Bodrova, E., Leong, D. J., Paynter, D. E., Semenov, D. (2000). A framework for early literacy instruction: Aligning standards to developmental accomplishments and students behavior. Pre-k through kindergarten (Rev. ed.). Aurora, CO: Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning.

Bodrova, E., Paynter, D. E., Leong, D. J. (2001). Standards in the early childhood classroom [Electronic version]. *Principal, 80*(5). Retrieved April 11, 2003, from <u>http://www.naesp.org/comm/p0501d.htm</u>

Bowman, B., Donovan, M., & Burns, M. (2001). Eager to learn: Educating our preschoolers. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Bredekamp, S., & Copple, C. (1997). *Developmentally appropriate practice in early childhood programs*. Washington, DC: National Association for the Education of Young Children.

Conezio, K., & French, L. (2002). Science in the preschool classroom: Capitalizing on children's fascination with the everyday world to foster language and literacy development. *Young Children* 57(5), 12-18.

Consortium of National Arts Education Associations. (1994). National standards for arts education. Reston, VA: Author.

Consortium for Policy Research Education. (1993). *Developing content standards: Creating a process for change* (Policy Brief). New Brunswick, NJ: CPRE. Retrieved March 15, 2003 from http://:www.ed.gov/pubs/CPRE/rb10stan.html

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, 18 and to the culture and language of their home environment.

Copley, J. V. (2000). The young child and mathematics. Washington, DC: National Association for the Education of Young Children.

Georgia Office of School Readiness. (2001). *Georgia prekindergarten program learning goals*. Atlanta, GA: Author

Helm, J. H., & Gronlund, G. (2000). Linking standards and engaged learning in the early years. *Early Childhood Research & Practice*, 2(1). Retrieved on January 14, 2003, from <u>http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v2n1/helm.html</u>

Kendall, J. S. (2003). Setting standards in early childhood education. *Educational Leadership*, 60(7), 64-68.

Kennebec Valley Community Action Program Child and Family Services. (n.d.). Head Start learning results. Waterville, ME: Author

Maine Department of Education. (1997). State of Maine learning results. Augusta, ME: Author.

Maslow, A. H. (1998). Toward a psychology of being (3rd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Minnesota Department of Children, Families & Learning. (2000). *Minnesota early childhood indicators of progress: A resource guide*. Roseville, MN: Author

National Association for the Education of Young Children & International Reading Association. (1998). *Learning to read and write: Developmentally appropriate practices for young children* (A joint position statement). Retrieved January 10, 2003 from http://www.naeyc.org/resources/position_statements/earlylearn.pdf

National Association for the Education of Young Children & National Association of Early Childhood Specialists in State Departments of Education. (2002). *Early learning standards: Creating conditions for success* (A joint position statement). Retrieved February 19, 2003 from http://www.naeyc.org/resources/position_statements/position_statement.pdf

National Association for the Education of Young Children & National Council for Teachers of Mathematics. (2002). *Early childhood mathematics: Promoting good beginnings* (A joint position statement). Retrieved January 10, 2003 from http://www.naeyc.org/resources/position_statements/psmath.pdf

National Council for Geographic Education. (n.d.). *The eighteen national geography standards*. Retrieved February 20, 2003, from http://www.ncge.org/publications/tutorial/standards/

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, 19 and to the culture and language of their home environment.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics*. [Electronic version]. Retrieved April 21, 2003, from <u>http://standards.nctm.org/document/index.htm</u>

National Pre-K Standards Panel. (2002). *Pre-kindergarten standards: Guidelines to teaching and learning*. Monterey, CA: CTB/McGraw Hill.

Neuman, S. B. (2002). *What research reveals: Foundations for reading instruction in preschool and primary education*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Payne, J. N. (Ed.). (1990). Mathematics for the young child. Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2003). *Rhode Island early learning standards. Final draft.* Providence, RI: Author

Shepard, L., Kagan, S. L., & Wurtz, E. (2001). Principles and recommendations for early childhood assessments. *The State Education Standard*, 2(2), 5-12.

Shonkoff, J. P., & Phillips, D. A. (Eds.). (2000). From neurons to neighborhoods: The science of early childhood development. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

State of Maine. (n.d.). Maine personalized alternative assessment portfolio performance indicator rubrics. Augusta, ME: Author.

Task Force on Children's Learning and the Arts, & Bruce, C. (1998). *Young children and the arts: Making creative connections*. Washington, DC: Arts Education Partnership.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). Head Start child outcomes framework. Washington, DC: Author.

Wheatley, K. F. (2003). Promoting the use of content standards: Recommendations for teacher educators. Young Children, 58(2), 96-102.

White House. (2002). *Good Start, Grow Smart: The Bush Administration's early childhood initiative. Executive summary.* Retrieved February 28, 2003, from <u>http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/earlychildhood/earlychildhood.pdf</u>

These indicators refer to children ages three to kindergarten age. It is important to adapt activities to each child's physical, emotional, cognitive, and social abilities, 20 and to the culture and language of their home environment.

Wyoming Department of Education. (n.d.). Early childhood readiness standards (draft). Cheyenne, WY: Author.