



# **ALIGNMENT**

# Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children, Third Edition (AEPS®-3)

# WITH Maryland Early Learning Standards

# Alignment of Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children, Third Edition (AEPS\*-3) with Maryland Early Learning Standards

This document aligns the 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, and Kindergarten content from the *Maryland Early Learning Standards* [2024] with the areas, strands, goals, and objectives of *Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children, Third Edition (AEPS*\*-3).

#### References

Bricker, D., Dionne, C., Grisham, J., Johnson, J.J., Macy, M., Slentz, K., & Waddell, M. (2022). Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children, Third Edition (AEPS®-3). Brookes Publishing Co.

Maryland State Department of Education. (2024). *Maryland Early Learning Standards*. Retrieved from: https://marylandpublicschools.org/Documents/MD-EarlyLearning-Standards-2024-a.pdf

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# **Social and Emotional Development**

# **SE.RA: Relationships with Adults**

# SE.RA.1: Initiates and engages in interactions with familiar adults.

Infants (around 8 months)	Shows recognition of familiar adults by smiling, reaching for, or turning their head toward a familiar voice. Initiates interactions and seeks proximity to familiar adults.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	Initiates positive social behavior toward familiar adult
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Participates in shared experiences, such as routines or games, with a familiar adult. Explores their environment with a familiar adult present.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	Maintains social interaction with familiar adult
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Interacts with familiar adults in more complex exchanges, such as communicating about ideas.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	3.2 Shares accomplishment with familiar caregiver
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Engages in extended reciprocal interactions with adults that have a specific focus or goal, such as participating in cooperative activities or problemsolving.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	2. Maintains social interaction with familiar adult

#### SE.RA.2: Develops close relationships with familiar adults who provide consistent care.

Infants (around 8 months)	Initiates interactions and seeks close proximity to caregiving adults.	Social-Emotional	I.A. Interactions with Adults	1. Initiates positive social behavior toward familiar adult
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Looks to and shows a preference for familiar caregiving adults for emotional support and encouragement.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	2.2 Seeks comfort, closeness, or physical contact from familiar adult
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Connects with caregiving adults and engages in positive interactions. Seeks caregiving adults for comfort, support, and help.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	3.2 Shares accomplishment with familiar caregiver
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Communicates about emotional connection and attachment to caregiving adults. Turns to caregiving adults for protection, comfort, and getting needs met.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Uses appropriate strategies to manage emotional states



# SE.RC.1: Initiates and engages in interactions with other children.

Infants (around 8 months)	Looks or shows interest in peers by exploring another child's face and body, smiling, or making sounds directed to the child.	Cognitive	A Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals,	
,	smiling, or making sounds directed to the child.			and objects	
Younger Toddlers	Engages in simple interactions with another child.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	1.2 Responds appropriately to peer social behavior	
(around 18 months)	21.84863 11 3111 p. c. 11 c. 1 40101 c. 1 41101 c. 1 41101 c. 1 41101 c. 1	556.6. 256.6.16.	G	2.2 Hespends appropriately to peel seelal sename.	
Older Toddlers	Approaches other children for social interaction. Initiates contact and	Social-Emotional	C Interactions with Poors	3.2 Joins others in cooperative activity	
(around 36 months)	responds to others.	30ciai-Lillotioliai	C. Interactions with Feers	3.2 Johns others in cooperative activity	
Pre-K3	Initiates and maintains extended interactions with other children, or				
(around 48 months)	engages in prosocial behaviors, with or without support from an adult.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	3. Maintains cooperative activity	

#### SE.RC.2: Develops relationships with peers through interactions over time.

Infants (around 8 months)	Looks or shows interest in peers by exploring another child's face and body, smiling, or making sounds directed to another child.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals, and objects
_	Engages with a few children on a regular basis and knows some of their names, likes, or dislikes.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	1.3 Plays near one or two peers
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Develops friendships with a small number of children. Engages in interactions and plays with those friends more often than with other peers.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	3.1 Initiates cooperative activity
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Demonstrates preference for playing with peers they identify as friends. Friendships are more reciprocal and consistent.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	3. Maintains cooperative activity

# SE.RC.3: Engages in play with other children.

Infants (around 8 months)	(No indicator)			
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Plays alongside other children. Imitates simple actions of other children.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	1.3 Plays near one or two peers
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Joins other children in play by interacting with the same materials or toys, playing with similar activities, and sometimes working together.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	3.2 Joins others in cooperative activity
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Engages with peers in simple, cooperative play, such as complex make- believe play, games, and other extended play with a common goal.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	3. Maintains cooperative activity



#### **SE.EF: Emotional Functioning**

#### SE.EF.1 Develops an understanding of one's own emotions.

(around 8 months)	through voice, facial expression, or body movements.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers	Expresses a range of basic emotions such as joy, fear, surprise, anger, and	Social-	A. Early Social	4. Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and
(around 18 months)	sadness regularly in a clear, direct way.	Communication	Communication	objects to communicate
I(around 36 months)	Begins to express a range of complex emotions including pride, empathy, guilt, and embarrassment.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Makes positive statements about self or accomplishments
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Uses words or gestures to identify some of their own basic and complex emotions, including happiness, sadness, anger, pride, and embarrassment.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	1.2 Identifies/labels own emotions

# SE.EF.2: Develops an understanding of the emotions of others.

Infants (around 8 months)	Attends to emotional expressions of others.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Responds to others' emotions, often by sharing the emotion.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Responds appropriately to others' emotions
(around 36 months)	Uses words or gestures occasionally to identify emotions in others, with the support of an adult.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	1.1 Identifies/labels emotions in others
(around 48 months)	Uses words or gestures to describe some emotions in others. Identifies the causes of others' emotions occasionally.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	1.1 Identifies/labels emotions in others

#### SE.EF.3: Responds with care and concern toward others.

Infants	Reacts to others' distress.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
(around 8 months)	ineacts to others distress.	Cognitive	A. Selisory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events of stillidation
Younger Toddlers			B. Social-Emotional	
(around 18 months)	Responds with concern to others' distress.	Social-Emotional	Expression and Regulation	1. Responds appropriately to others' emotions
			Expression and Regulation	
Older Toddlers			B. Social-Emotional	
(around 36 months)	Expresses concern for others with words or actions. Tries to help others.	Social-Emotional	Expression and Regulation	1. Responds appropriately to others' emotions
			Expression and Regulation	
Pre-K3	Shows concern for others and tries to help others with an increased range	Casial Emational	E. Meeting Social	2.2 Adjusts behavior based on feedback from
(around 48 months)	of more complex actions.	Social-Emotional	Expectations	others or environment



# **SE.SR: Emotional Self-Regulation**

#### SE.SR.1: Develops the ability to manage own emotions and their expression.

Infants (around 8 months)	Vocalizes or shows visible signs of distress; calms with soothing from a familiar adult.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	1.1 Responds appropriately to familiar adult's affective tone
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Uses simple actions to self-soothe when distressed. Seeks and accepts comfort from familiar adult when distressed.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	2.3 Responds appropriately to soothing by adult
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Uses a range of actions to cope with distress or strong emotions, seeking comfort from adults or engaging in self-soothing.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Uses appropriate strategies to manage emotional states
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Manages some emotions or distress with less adult support. Relies on support from familiar adults to cope with intense distress or strong emotions.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Uses appropriate strategies to manage emotional states

# **SE.IB: Sense of Identity and Belonging**

# SE.IB.1: Develops an understanding of self in relation to others.

Infants (around 8 months)	Discovers self, including body movements, feelings, and preferences, through exploration and responses of others.	Cognitive	A Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals, and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Shows awareness of their own abilities and characteristics through actions, movement, and verbal or nonverbal communication with others.	Social- Communication	·	Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and objects to communicate
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Identifies their own feelings, needs, characteristics, and preferences as different from others.	Social- Communication	I II Social lise of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Describes themselves and their family using multiple characteristics, including physical features, behaviors, and preferences.	Social- Communication	I I) Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange

### SE.IB.2: Expresses comfort and a sense of belonging with their family and other familiar people.

Infants	Expresses connection through vocalizations or smiling when familiar people	Social-	A. Early Social	3.1 Vocalizes to another person expressing positive
(around 8 months)	are present.	Communication	Communication	affective state
Younger Toddlers	Displays comfort and ease with familiar people while engaging in shared	Social-Emotional	Emotional A. Interactions with Adults 2	2. Maintains social interaction with familiar adult
(around 18 months)	activities.	Social-Emotional A. ini		2. Maintains social interaction with familial addit
Older Toddlers	Shows contentment when participating with adults and other children in	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	3. Participates in familiar social routines with
(around 36 months)	activities. Anticipates shared rituals and traditions.	30Clai-Elliotioliai		caregivers
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Communicates a sense of belonging to a family or other familiar groups through words or other forms of expression.	Social- Communication	I I) Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange



# **Approaches to Learning**

# **ATL.IC: Initiative and Curiosity**

#### ATL.IC.1: Shows initiative in interactions, routines, play, and other experiences.

Evalores phiocts and engages in interactions with others	Cognitivo	A Sancary Evaloration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals,
Explores objects and engages in interactions with others.	Cognitive	A. Selisory Exploration	and objects
	Cognitivo	A Concord Evaloration	2. Combines simple actions to examine people and
Explores and plays with objects in new ways. Participates and contributes	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	objects
to routines with the support of an adult.	Social-Emotional	tional   A. Interactions with Adults	3.2 Follows familiar social routines with familiar
			adults
Starts activities of interest and uses play materials to explore an idea or	Social Emotional	D. Independent and Group	3.3 Entertains self by playing with toys
emerging skill without being prompted.	30Clai-Elliotioliai	Participation	5.5 Efficientains sen by playing with toys
Regularly starts and continues some activities, play, and routines independently. Shows enjoyment and interest in engaging in new activities.	Social-Emotional	D. Independent and Group Participation	3. Initiates and completes independent activities
	to routines with the support of an adult.  Starts activities of interest and uses play materials to explore an idea or emerging skill without being prompted.  Regularly starts and continues some activities, play, and routines	Explores and plays with objects in new ways. Participates and contributes to routines with the support of an adult.  Social-Emotional  Starts activities of interest and uses play materials to explore an idea or emerging skill without being prompted.  Regularly starts and continues some activities, play, and routines  Social-Emotional	Explores objects and engages in interactions with others.  Explores and plays with objects in new ways. Participates and contributes to routines with the support of an adult.  Social-Emotional  Social-Emotional  Regularly starts and continues some activities, play, and routines  Cognitive  A. Sensory Exploration  A. Interactions with Adults  Social-Emotional  D. Independent and Group Participation  D. Independent and Group Participation

# ATL.IC.2: Shows curiosity and interest when engaging with new objects, people, and experiences.

Infants (around 8 months)	Shows interest when interacting with others and exploring objects.	Cogntive	A. Sensory Exploration	Orients to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers	Displays excitement and interest in new objects, people, or events by	Social-	A. Early Social	4.3 Expresses desire to continue activity
(around 18 months)	attentively observing and approaching, vocalizing, or gesturing.	Communication	Communication	4.5 Expresses desire to continue activity
Older Toddlers	Seeks out information about new people, objects, and events with interest.	Coantivo	E. Scientific Discovery	1. Expands simple observations and explorations
(around 36 months)	Acts on objects, intentionally, to see what happens.	Cogntive	E. Scientific Discovery	into further inquiry
Pre-K3	Pursues detailed information about new people, objects, and events.			
(around 48 months)	Approaches new experiences with interest, sometimes taking risks to try	Cogntive	E. Scientific Discovery	4. Transfers knowledge
	out new ideas.			

# ATL.IC.3: Shows engagement and interest in play.

Infants (around 8 months)	Explores objects and engages in interactions with others.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals, and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores objects in parallel with peers and engages in simple pretend play based on familiar everyday activities (for example, pretending to feed a baby doll).	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	1.3 Plays near one or two peers
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Engages in play with peers, including pretend play, physical play (for example, running, jumping, climbing), and constructive play (for example, building with blocks, playing in the sandbox).	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	Maintains interaction with peer
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Engages in more complex play with peers. Pretend play is more elaborate and may include both real and fantasy elements. Physical play and constructive play may include rules, joint planning, and extended engagement.	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	Plans and acts out recognizable event, theme, or storyline in imaginary play



#### **ATL.EF: Executive Functioning**

# ATL.EF.1: Develops the ability to persist in actions and behaviors.

	Shows the ability to engage in interactions or explore objects. Repeats an action or vocalization several times to gain an adult's attention or explore an object.	Social-Emotional	I A Interactions with Adults	2.2 Repeats part of interactive game or action in order to continue game and/or action
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Intentionally repeats actions in an effort to achieve a simple goal, even when encountering a challenge.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2.1 Tries different simple actions to achieve goal
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Stays engaged on tasks and tries different strategies to achieve a goal, working through challenges with an adult's support.	Cognitive	D Reasoning	3.1 Evaluates common solutions to solve problems/reach goals
	Persists on tasks, trying multiple strategies over a sustained period to achieve a goal, sometimes with adult support.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	3. Solves problems using multiple strategies

# ATL.EF.2: Develops the ability to keep information in mind active for immediate use (working memory).

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Infants (around 8 months)	Shows emerging awareness that familiar people and objects exist even when they are no longer physically present.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	1.2 Locates hidden object
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Engages in looking for objects or people that are hidden and follows simple one-step directions with adult support.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	1.1 Locates object in second of two hiding places
		Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	3.3 Follows one-step direction with contextual cues
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Engages in simple play and activities that require maintaining a rule or	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	3.1 Follows multi-step directions with contextual cues
concept in mind for a brief time and follows simple two-step directions with adult support.	Social-Emotional	· ·	1.2 Responds appropriately to directions during small group activities	
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Keeps complex two-step directions or concepts in mind and uses the information for multistep play, performing tasks, and following more complex directions, with limited adult support.	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	3. Follows multi-step directions without contextual cues



	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
ATL.EF.3: Develops	s the ability to manage impulses and reactions (inhibitory contro	ol).		
Infants (around 8 months)	Vocalizes or shows visible signs of distress and calms with soothing from a familiar adult.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	1.1 Responds appropriately to familiar adult's affective tone
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Uses simple actions to self-soothe when distressed. Seeks and accepts comfort from a familiar adult when distressed.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	2.3 Responds appropriately to soothing by adult
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Occasionally manages impulsive behaviors by pausing before reacting, with frequent adult support.	Social-Emotional	B. Social-Emotional Expression and Regulation	Uses appropriate strategies to manage emotional states
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	More consistently and independently manages impulsive behaviors by pausing before reacting.	Social-Emotional	E. Meeting Social Expectations	2.1 Meets behavioral expectations in familiar environments
ATL.EF.4: Develops	s the ability to maintain attention and focus (sustained attention)	).		
Infants (around 8 months)	Attends to people or objects of interest in the environment.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, anima and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Focuses on an activity for brief periods but is easily distracted.	Social-Emotional	D. Independent and Group Participation	3.3 Entertains self by playing with toys
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Focuses on an activity and maintains attention for a moderate period of time, with adult support, even with minor distractions.	Social-Emotional	D. Independent and Group Participation	1.3 Remains with group during small group activities
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Focuses on an activity, intently, for an extended period of time, despite distractions, with adult support.	Social-Emotional	D. Independent and Group Participation	1.2 Responds appropriately to directions during small group activities
ATL.EF.5: Develops	s flexibility in attention, actions, and behaviors (cognitive flexibil	lity).		
Infants (around 8 months)	Repeats actions and behaviors. (May try more than one approach to reach a goal.)	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2.2 Uses simple actions on a variety of objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Shifts focus to attend to new information or participate in new activities.  Explores new and creative ways of using objects.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2. Coordinates actions with objects to achieve ne outcomes
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Adjusts actions and behaviors to solve a problem or to adapt to changes in routines, with the assistance of an adult.	Social-Emotional	E. Meeting Social Expectations	2.2 Adjusts behavior based on feedback from others or environment
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Demonstrates flexibility in thinking and behavior, considers alternatives to	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	Solves problems using multiple strategies



(around 48 months)

3. Solves problems using multiple strategies

solving a problem, and switches approaches with the support of an adult.

Cognitive

D. Reasoning

# **Language and Literacy**

# L.LU: Listening and Understanding

#### L.LU.1: Attends and responds to others and develops the ability to engage in joint attention with another person.

Infants (around 8 months)	Develops the ability to follow adult gaze to look at objects of interest. Note that a child who is blind may follow other adult cues, such as sound or	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	Orients to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Follows another person's gaze looking back and forth between a conversational partner and an object of shared attention. Uses own gesture and language skills to direct the gaze of others. Note that a child who is blind may follow other adult cues, such as sound or touch.	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	Follows person's gaze to establish joint attention
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Attends to an object described in a conversation between two other speakers and, through only listening, learns to express a new word.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Attends to what others say while interacting with them for an extended period of time, showing understanding by responding with words, phrases, or sentences over several back-and-forth exchanges or by doing a series of actions related to the conversation.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	Uses conversational rules when communicating with others

#### L.LU.2: Understands and follows directions.

Infants	Shows understanding when someone says familiar words related to the	Social-	B. Communicative	2.2 Responds to single word directive
(around 8 months)	immediate situation.	Communication	Understanding	2.2 Responds to single word directive
Younger Toddlers	Follows simple one-step instructions relating to the immediate	Social-	B. Communicative	2.2. Follows and stan direction with contextual areas
(around 18 months)	environment.	Communication	Understanding	3.3 Follows one-step direction with contextual cues
Older Toddlers	Understands simple instructions with more than one next	Social-	B. Communicative	3.1 Follows multi-step directions with contextual
(around 36 months)	Understands simple instructions with more than one part.	Communication	Understanding	cues
Pre-K3	Follows directions with several parts, even if some of the steps refer to	Social-	B. Communicative	3. Follows multi-step directions without contextual
(around 48 months)	compething that isn't in the immediate environment	Communication	Understanding	CHOC

L.LU.3: Understands increasingly complex sentences and utterances.					
Infants	Attends to speech, showing recognition of familiar words related to the	Social-	A. Early Social	Turns and looks toward person speaking	
(around 8 months)	immediate situation.	Communication	Communication	1. Turns and looks toward person speaking	
Younger Toddlers	Attends to longer and more complex speech, showing understanding of an	Social-	A. Early Social	2. Engagos in vocal evehanges	
(around 18 months)	increasing number of words.	Communication	Communication	Engages in vocal exchanges	
Older Toddlers	Comprehends simple sentences, phrases, and questions, which are	Social-	D. Cocial Use of Language	3.5 Responds to contingent questions from others	
(around 36 months)	demonstrated through words or actions.	Communication	D. Social Ose of Language	5.5 Responds to contingent questions from others	
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Understands longer and more complex sentences and utterances such as wh- questions, short stories, or multiple sentences strung together.	Social- Communication	I I) Social like of Language	Provides and seeks information while conversing with others using words, phrases, or sentences	



L.CS: Communicating and Speakir			
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# L.CS.1: Uses increasingly complex grammar to communicate.

Infants (around 8 months)	(No indicator).			
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Communicates using simple words or signs, often accompanied by gestures.	Social- Communication	A. Early Social Communication	4. Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and objects to communicate
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Puts words together into sentences or phrases of two or three words, with the correct use of some grammar rules such as pluralization of regular words, personal pronouns (I, you, he), and regular verb conjugations (for example, I build, he builds, she is building).	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	Produces multiple word sentences to communicate
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Uses more complex grammatical structures, such as using sentences with	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	2 (all)
	multiple connected clauses, speaking about the past and future, and using contractions (for example, I'm, don't).	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	3 (all)
		Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	4 (all)

# L.CS.2: Expresses interests, wants, and needs through nonverbal and increasingly verbal communication.

Infants	Communicates wants and needs through vocalizations such as cooing and	Social-	A. Early Social	Engages in vocal exchanges
(around 8 months)	babbling, facial expressions, and gestures.	Communication	Communication	3. Lingages in vocai excitatiges
Younger Toddlers	Communicates interests, wants, and needs through a combination of	Social-	A. Early Social	4. Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and
(around 18 months)	gestures, signs, vocalizations, or single words.	Communication	Communication	objects to communicate
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Combines words or signs into phrases of two or three words to express interests, wants, and needs. (A child who is learning more than one language may combine words across languages.)	Social- Communication	I I) Social lise of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Uses sentences combining three or more words to express interests, wants, and needs. (A child who is learning more than one language may combine words across languages.)	Social- Communication	I I) Social lice of Language	2. Provides and seeks information while conversing with others using words, phrases, or sentences

# L.CS.3: Develops the capacity to speak or sign clearly.

Infants (around 8 months)	(No indicator).			
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Says or signs at least a few words or approximation of words that familiar adults understand.	Social- Communication	·	Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and objects to communicate
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Speaks or signs more clearly so that familiar adults understand most of the child's words, but speech may contain pronunciation errors.	Social- Communication		Produces multiple word sentences to communicate
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Speaks or signs clearly enough that most words are free of errors and can be understood both by familiar and unfamiliar adults.	Social- Communication	I D Social Use of Language	Provides and seeks information while conversing with others using words, phrases, or sentences



	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
L.CS.4: Learns to e	ngage in conversation.			
Infants	Coos and babbles to an adult in response to spoken language, taking turns	Social-	A. Early Social	2. Produces speech sounds
(around 8 months)	similar to a conversation.	Communication	communication	2. Froduces speech sounds
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Babbles and uses early vocabulary to respond to questions from adults.	Social- Communication	A. Early Social communication	3. Engages in vocal exchanges
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Engages in conversations with multiple back and forth turns.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	Uses language to initiate and sustain social interaction
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Initiates, continues, or extends conversations with others, using meaningful and appropriate responses and questions.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	3. Uses conversational rules when communicating with others
	L.VO: Voca	ahulary		
	1.40.400	abulal y		
L.VO.1: Understand	ds an increasing number and variety of words heard in familiar e	nvironments, p	lay, and routines.	
Infants (around 8 months)	Understands a small number of words or signs for familiar people or objects, demonstrating understanding by looking at the person or object when named.	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	2.1 Recognizes own and familiar names of people or pets
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Understands an increasing number of words that identify familiar people or objects used in conversation with others focused on the current place and time. Demonstrates understanding by looking, gesturing, or responding with an appropriate action, sign, or verbal response.	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	2. Locates common objects, people, and/or events
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Understands an increasing number of words used in simple sentences during conversation and play with others. Demonstrates understanding by looking, gesturing, or responding with an appropriate action, sign, or verbal response.	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	4.1 Answers "who," "what," and "where" questions
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Understands vocabulary words describing familiar actions, ideas, and emotions, as well as words used to categorize objects (such as fruits or animals). Understands increasingly longer sentences containing a variety of words. Demonstrates understanding by looking, gesturing, or responding	Social- Communication	B. Communicative Understanding	4. Responds to comprehension questions related to "why," "how," and "when"



with an appropriate action, sign, or verbal response.

	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item	
L.VO.2: Uses an increasing number and variety of words when communicating with others.					
Infants (around 8 months)	Babbles with combinations of consonant and vowel sounds, mimicking the sounds of the language or languages the child experiences in the environment. Note that a child who is deaf or hard of hearing may produce sounds during early vocal play, but may not produce clear syllables such as "ba-ba-ba" around 8 months of age. A child who is learning American Sign Language will also babble by moving their hands in sign-like shapes.	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	1.4 Uses consistent consonant–vowel combinations	
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Says or signs a few words to communicate about familiar objects or people.	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	1.3 Uses consistent approximations for words or signs	
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Uses an increasing number of words or signs to convey thoughts, feelings, or information, and occasionally speaks about personal past.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange	
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Speaks or signs in multi-word phrases or sentences, using nouns, verbs, and adjectives.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	2. Provides and seeks information while conversing with others using words, phrases, or sentences	
L.VO.3: Uses an inc	creasing number of words to describe people and objects in the	environment.			
Infants (around 8 months)	Babbles with combinations of consonant and vowel sounds, mimicking the sounds of the language or languages the child experiences in the environment. Note that both hearing and Deaf children typically produce sounds during early vocal play. However, by 8 months of age, many hearing children will produce clear syllables such as "ba-ba-ba," while this indicator appears later, or not at all, in children who are Deaf or hard of hearing.	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	1.4 Uses consistent consonant–vowel combinations	
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Uses single words to refer to objects or people in the environment, often using a word they already know to refer to a similar object.	Social- Communication	C. Communicative Expression	1.3 Uses consistent approximations for words or signs	
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Uses simple descriptive words to talk about the characteristics of people or objects, such as size or color.	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange	
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Uses an increasingly wide variety of words to describe, with greater specificity, different characteristics of people or objects (for example, tall, long, hard, soft, fast, slow).	Social- Communication	D. Social Use of Language	2.2 Describes objects; people; and past, present, and future events as part of social exchange	



L.EL:	Early	y Literac

#### L.EL.1: Interacts with books, developing an understanding of book-handling behaviors and print conventions.

Infants	Demonstrates interest in exploring and looking at picture books with an	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	Orients to events or stimulation
(around 8 months)	adult.			
Younger Toddlers	Interacts with books or pictures by touching them or turning pages, or	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals,
(around 18 months)	naming or pointing to familiar objects and people.	Cognitive	A. Selisory Exploration	and objects
Older Toddlers	Demonstrates an understanding of book-handling behaviors such as	Literacy	A. Awareness of Print	2.1 Turns pages from book front toward book end
(around 36 months)	speaking or signing while turning pages as if reading.	Literacy	Concepts	2.1 Turns pages from book from toward book end
Pre-K3	Demonstrates an understanding of basic print conventions and book-		A. Awareness of Print	2. Domenstrates understanding that tout is read in
(around 48 months)	handling behaviors, such as looking at the title of a book, orienting a book,	Literacy		2. Demonstrates understanding that text is read in
	and turning the pages in a single direction.		Concepts	one direction, and from top to bottom of page

# L.EL.2: Demonstrates interest and attention to language and structure used in books, rhymes, and storytelling.

Infants (around 8 months)	Attends to books, pictures, or rhymes recited by an adult.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1. Orients to events or stimulation
(around 18 months)	Participates actively in storytelling, reading, or singing by pointing at pictures and saying, signing, or repeating one or two of the words.	Literacy	A. Awareness of Print Concepts	1.1 Participates in shared one-on-one reading with adult or older child
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Says or signs, with modeling and support, repetitive phrases or refrains from favorite stories, songs, or rhymes.	Literacy	R Phonological Awareness	1.2 Participates in repetitive verbal play with caregivers and/or peers
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Says or signs a few familiar words, phrases, or repetitive refrains from favorite stories, songs, or rhymes, often imitating the intonation of adult readers or speakers.	Literacy	B. Phonological Awareness	1.2 Participates in repetitive verbal play with caregivers and/or peers

# L.EL.3: Understands meaning communicated through stories, pictures, and informational books.

Infants (around 8 months)	Attends to pictures and drawings while being read to by an adult.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	Orients to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Participates actively in storytelling, reading, or singing by pointing at pictures and saying, signing, or repeating one or two words.	Literacy	A. Awareness of Print Concepts	1.1 Participates in shared one-on-one reading with adult or older child
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Demonstrates understanding of a book's meaning after reading. (May relate the book to something in their own life or use the new vocabulary learned from a book.)	Literacy	D. Vocabulary and Story Comprehension	2.2 Answers and asks questions related to story
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Retells, reenacts, or draws events from a story. Names, describes, plays, or creates art to demonstrate something learned in an informational text.	Literacy	D. Vocabulary and Story Comprehension	2. Retells simple story





(around 8 months)
Younger Toddlers

(around 18 months)
Older Toddlers

(around 36 months)

(around 48 months)

Pre-K3

(No indicator).

(No indicator).

support.

Recognizes similarities in the sounds of words, such as noticing rhyming

sounds or matching words that have the same first sound, with adult

Literacy

B. Phonological Awareness 1.1 Identifies rhyming words

	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
L.EL.7: Draws or w	rites marks with increasing control.			
Infants (around 8 months)	(No indicator).			
ounger Toddlers around 18 months)	Makes marks or uncontrolled scribbles on paper using a full-fist grasp.	Fine Motor	C. Mechanics of Writing	1.4 Scribbles
Older Toddlers around 36 months)	Scribbles with greater control and draws lines, circle-like shapes, or other deliberate marks. The child grasps the writing tool using all five fingers	Fine Motor	C. Mechanics of Writing	1.2 Writes and/or draws using curved lines
	pointed downward toward the tip of the utensil and uses whole-arm movements.	Fine Motor	C. Mechanics of Writing	1.3 Writes and/or draws using straight lines
Pre-K3 around 48 months)	Produces or copies lines or approximations of letters or characters. Their letters or characters may not be recognizable (for example, may appear as squiggles). With adult support, the child uses a modified three- or four-finger grasp near the tip of the writing tool and uses forearm movements.	Fine Motor	C. Mechanics of Writing	1.1 Writes and/or draws using mixed strokes
EL.8: Makes mark	s or scribbles on paper with the intention to convey meaning.			
nfants around 8 months)	(No indicator).			
ounger Toddlers (around 18 months)	(No indicator).			
Older Toddlers around 36 months)	Makes marks intended to represent a person, object, concept, or letters/numbers, even if the image produced is not recognizable to an adult.	Literacy	E. Writing	3.4 Writes using "scribble writing"
Pre-K3 around 48 months)	Uses drawings and early attempts at writing alphabet letters along with an explanation to convey meaning, demonstrating an understanding of the	Literacy	E. Writing	3.1 Writes using developmental spelling



difference between the drawings and letters.

# **Early Cognition and STEAM**

# **C.GCD: General Cognitive Development**

#### C.GCD.1: Develops the ability to store, recall, and share information about people, objects, and previous experiences.

Infants	Recognizes differences between familiar and unfamiliar people and objects.			
(around 8 months)	Shows emerging awareness that familiar people and objects exist even	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
	when they are no longer physically present.			
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Remembers information about recent events or interactions with people. Remembers how to use objects from a previous experience.	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	3.3 Relates events immediately after they occur
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Remembers information over an extended period of time with more detail.	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	3.2 Relates recent events with contextual cues
Pre-K3	Communicates about past experiences. Uses time-related vocabulary (for			
(around 48 months)	example, before, yesterday, morning) when trying to describe when things	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	3. Relates past events
	happen.			

# C.GCD.2: Uses memories to anticipate what will happen and engages in more complex actions.

Infants	Anticipates simple and familiar actions or routines.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
(around 8 months)	Anticipates simple and familial actions of foutilies.	Cognitive	A. Selisory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events of stillidiation
Younger Toddlers	Anticipates parts of more complicated routines (and may take action that	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	3.2 Follows familiar social routines with familiar
(around 18 months)	follows the routine).	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Addits	adults
Older Toddlers	Anticipates a series of steps in a routine and remembers how to complete	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	3. Participates in familiar social routines with
(around 36 months)	all steps of the routine.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Addits	caregivers
Pre-K3	Recreates a series of steps from a familiar activity or routine, or even from	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	2. Plans and acts out recognizable event, theme, or
(around 48 months)	books or stories.	SUCIAI-EMOLIONAI	c. interactions with Peers	storyline in imaginary play
(around 48 months)	books or stories.	30Ciai-Eiii0tioliai	C. Interactions with Peers	storyline in imaginary play

#### C.GCD.3: Observes people and imitates their behaviors, sounds, or words.

•				
Infants (around 8 months)	Observes people and occasionally mimics their emotional expressions, simple gestures, and other subtle behaviors.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Attends to the actions of other people and imitates some simple actions,	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	1.2 Imitates familiar simple motor action
	words, or sounds.	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	2.2 Imitates familiar vocalization
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Imitates actions involving multiple parts. Imitates words or gestures in	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	1.1 Imitates novel simple motor action not already in repertoire
	order to communicate.	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	2. Imitates novel words
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Imitates complex actions and behaviors involving multiple steps to solve problems and achieve goals.	Cognitive	B. Imitation and Memory	Imitates novel coordinated motor actions



	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
C.GCD.4: Develops	an understanding that certain objects, actions, or symbols can	represent other	objects or actions.	
Infants (around 8 months)	Becomes familiar with objects and actions through exploration.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Uses objects to represent actions with other objects.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	2. Uses object to represent another object
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Engages in pretend play involving several ordered steps and assigned roles. Uses objects flexibly so that one object can represent multiple other objects (for example, a block becomes a car, then a cookie). Engages in pretend play by imagining an object without needing any concrete object present (for example, pretending to hold an invisible phone).	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	2.2 Uses imaginary props in play
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Develops an understanding of symbols and how they can be used to represent objects, actions, or ideas.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	2.1 Recognizes symbols
	C.MT: Math	nematics		
C.MT.1: Develops a	sense of numbers and demonstrates some basic knowledge of	counting.		
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores objects and attends to quantity.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Attends to changes in quantity when interacting with objects and uses gestures and/or basic words to refer to quantity (for example, more, all gone).	Social- Communication	A. Early Social Communication	4. Uses intentional gestures, vocalizations, and objects to communicate
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Uses number words to refer to numbers or quantity. Recites part of the number list or count small sets of objects but frequently makes mistakes.	Math	A. Counting	1.1 Counts 3 items to determine "How many?"
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Recites the number list to ten with increasing accuracy. Shows an emerging understanding that numbers represent "how many," and uses one-to-one correspondence to count small sets.	Math	A. Counting	2.1 Counts 10 items to determine "How many?"
C.MT.2: Develops s	patial understanding and explores how objects and their own b	odies move and	fit in space.	
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores the movement of their own body and objects.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores how objects fit together in space.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2. Combines simple actions to examine people and objects
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Understands and uses some spatial vocabulary to describe the position (for example, under, in, on) or direction (for example, up, down) of an object. Predicts how objects interact or move through space.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	4.1 Identifies common concepts
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Demonstrates increased understanding of spatial vocabulary to describe the relative position of objects and people in space (for example, above,	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	Uses early conceptual comparisons



below, next to, behind). Follows spatial directions involving their own body.

	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
C.MT.3: Identifies a	nd recognizes a few basic shapes.			
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores the shape of objects.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores how objects of different shapes fit or do not fit together.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2. Combines simple actions to examine people and objects
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Recognizes and matches simple shapes (for example, circles, squares, triangles) especially if they are the same size.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	4.2 Identifies concrete concepts
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Recognizes, matches, and names simple shapes varying in size (for example, circles, squares, triangles).	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	4.2 Identifies concrete concepts
C.MT.4: Explores th	ne similarities and differences between objects and compares, s	orts, and create	es simple patterns with	objects.
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores objects and notices similarities and differences between objects.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Matches two objects that are the same and/or selects objects with similar visual properties (for example, shape, color, size, material).	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.3 Discriminates between objects and/or people using common attributes
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Sorts objects into two or more groups based on one property such as	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.1 Classifies according to function
	shape, color, size, or their function, though sometimes inaccurately.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.2 Classifies according to physical attributes
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Sorts objects into two or more groups based on one property such as	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.1 Classifies according to function
,	shape, color, size, or their function with increasing accuracy. Notices and creates simple patterns.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.1 Classifies according to function
C.MT.5: Demonstra	tes some knowledge of the measurable properties of objects su	ch as size, leng	th, and weight.	
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores objects and attends to the most noticeable properties of objects (for example, size).	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals, and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores objects and notices how they differ by size and other properties (for example, length, weight).	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.3 Discriminates between objects and/or people using common attributes
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Understands and uses some words to describe the measurable properties of objects such as size and length (for example, big, little, long).	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	4.2 Identifies concrete concepts
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Understands and uses words to describe differences in size, length, or weight of objects (for example, bigger, longer, heavier). With adult support, compares and orders objects by size or length.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	4. Uses early conceptual comparisons



#### **C.STE: Science, Technology and Engineering**

#### C.STE.1: Demonstrates curiosity about the world through exploration and investigation of physical objects and materials.

Predicts outcomes of actions or events and identifies what caused

Asks questions about why things happen. Explains the impact of specific

something to happen.

actions on objects and events.

Infants (around 8 months)	Focuses attention on things that happen in the environment and explores objects through the senses and a variety of simple actions.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores and learns about objects and events in their environment through repeated intentional actions.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2. Coordinates actions with objects to achieve new outcomes
Older Toddlers around 36 months)	Seeks information through explorations with objects, observations, and by asking others. Uses trial and error to investigate objects and events.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	Expands simple observations and explorations into further inquiry
Pre-K3 around 48 months)	Asks simple questions, makes predictions, and engages in sustained explorations and investigations of objects and events. Explains or describes observations.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	4. Transfers knowledge
C.STE.2: Develops a	an understanding of the causes and effects of actions and event	ts.		
nfants around 8 months)	Focuses attention on the effects of their actions on objects and repeats simple actions to make things happen.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2.2 Uses simple actions on a variety of objects
Younger Toddlers	Interacts purposefully with objects to explore cause and effect.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2. Coordinates actions with objects to achieve new

Cognitive

Cognitive



(around 18 months)

(around 36 months)

(around 48 months)

Older Toddlers

Pre-K3

outcomes

3. Investigates to test hypotheses

4. Transfers knowledge

E. Scientific Discovery

E. Scientific Discovery

	MD Indicator	AEPS-3 Area	AEPS-3 Strand	AEPS-3 Item
C.STE.3: Explores t	the characteristics of the natural world, including living things, e	earth materials,	the weather, and obje	cts in the sky.
nfants around 8 months)	Focuses attention on the sounds, light, movements, and earth materials in their environment. Notices and explores their own body.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	1.2 Uses senses to explore
ounger Toddlers around 18 months)	Explores the characteristics of living things (plants and animals) and the physical properties of materials.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	Expands simple observations and explorations into further inquiry
Older Toddlers around 36 months)	Explores and makes observations about familiar objects, living things (plants and animals), and materials. Makes observations about the weather and about objects in the sky (sun, moon, stars, and clouds).	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	2.3 Makes observations
Pre-K3 around 48 months)	Describes the needs of living things and how living things (plants and animals) change over time, the properties of materials and objects, and how the weather and objects in the sky (sun, moon, stars, and clouds) appear to move and change.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	2.2 Demonstrates knowledge about natural happenings
C.STE.4: Takes acti	on, uses tools, and carries out solutions to achieve goals or sol	ve problems.		
nfants around 8 months)	Uses own actions and movements to achieve an immediate goal or solve simple problems that involve their body or objects.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2.1 Tries different simple actions to achieve goa
ounger Toddlers around 18 months)	Uses repeated, intentional actions to achieve goals or solve everyday problems. Uses objects as tools, watches others for possible solutions, or gestures or vocalizes for others to help.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	Uses object to obtain another object
Older Toddlers around 36 months)	Uses prior experience with a situation to reach goals or solve problems that are increasingly challenging. Uses tools and asks for help when needed.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	3.1 Draws on prior knowledge to guide investigations
Pre-K3 around 48 months)	With adult support, designs and tests solutions for solving a problem or reaching a goal using a sequence of multiple steps and a variety of tools.	Cognitive	E. Scientific Discovery	Solves problems using multiple strategies

Collaborates with peers and adults to plan and carry out solutions.



# C.A.2: Demonstrates interest in and increased capacity to explore, create, and respond to vocal and instrumental music.

Infants (around 8 months)	Attends to a variety of sounds, vocalizations, and vibrations.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals, and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Experiments with a variety of sounds, vocalizations, and vibrations using objects, instruments, or voices.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2. Combines simple actions to examine people and objects
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Engages in extended exploration of vocal and instrumental music, responding to tempo (speed) and dynamics (loudness).	Literacy	B. Phonological Awareness	1.2 Participates in repetitive verbal play with caregivers and/or peers
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Demonstrates increased vocal and physical control when exploring and responding to rhythm, tempo (speed), and dynamics (loudness). Produce simple rhythms and short tunes using objects, instruments, or voices.	Social-Emotional	i i	2.2 Responds appropriately to directions during large group activities

#### C.A.3: Develops the ability to engage in role-play.

Infants	(No indicator).					
(around 8 months)	(1.0 maioacor).					
Younger Toddlers	(No indicator).					
(around 18 months)	(NO INDICATOR).					
Older Toddlers	Engages in simple pretend play by themselves or with others.	Social-Emotional	C Interactions with Boors	2.2 Uses imaginary props in play		
(around 36 months)	Engages in simple precend play by themselves or with others.	30Clai-Elliotioliai	C. IIILEI ACTIONS WITH PEERS	2.2 Oses imaginary props in play		
Pre-K3	Engages in role-play*, acting out characters or scenes by themselves or					
(around 48 months)	with others using a few simple gestures, expressions, and props to convey	Social-Emotional	C. Interactions with Peers	2.1 Enacts roles or identities in imaginary play		
	emotions or characteristics.					



# **Physical Well-Being and Motor Development**

# P.PS: Perception and Sensory Integration

#### P.PS.1: Uses and integrates information from the senses to explore and learn about objects, people, and experiences and to navigate own movement and actions.

Infants	Uses the senses to learn about objects and people in the environment.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals,
(around 8 months)	oses the senses to rearn about objects and people in the environment.	COBINETO	A. Sensory Exploration	and objects
Younger Toddlers	Uses sensory and perceptual information to adapt their movement and	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	2. Coordinates actions with objects to achieve new
(around 18 months)	actions.	Cognitive		outcomes
Older Toddlers	Coordinates information across senses and adjusts their interactions with		D Reasoning	3.1 Evaluates common solutions to solve
(around 36 months)	objects and materials to successfully accomplish a goal in play or daily	Cognitive		
	routines.			problems/reach goals
Pre-K3	Integrates information across all the senses and uses perceptual			
(around 48 months)	information about objects and their own body in space to problem-solve	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	3. Solves problems using multiple strategies
	and accomplish increasingly complex behaviors.			



#### P.GM: Gross Motor

# P.GM.1: Demonstrates increased control and movement of the body using large muscles (involving the use of head, trunk, legs, and arms).

Infants (around 8 months)		Gross Motor	I Iranster	I (all)
	Controls head, arms, trunk, and legs, and maintains or changes their	Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	2 (all)
	physical position.	Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	3 (all)
		Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	4 (all)
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	1 (all)
	Coordinates whole body movement to locomote (for example, crawling through a fabric tunnel, walking).	Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	2 (all)
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	3 (all)
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Coordinates and controls large muscles to move and explore in a greater variety of ways.	Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	4 (all)
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	5 (all)
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	6 (all)
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	4. Alternates feet going up and down stairs
	Moves with ease and has greater balance and coordination of large muscles to accomplish complex movements.	Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	5 (all)
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	6 (all)
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	7 (all)



P.GM.2: Use large n	nuscles and whole-body movements to explore their environment	nt and interact	with others.	
Infants (around 8 months)		Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	1 (all)
	Controls their head, arms, trunk, and legs to interact with objects and	Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	2 (all)
	people.	Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	3 (all)
		Gross Motor	A. Body Control and Weight Transfer	4 (all)
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Coordinates their whole body to move to and from people, places, and objects.	Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	Creeps forward using alternating arm and leg movements
		Gross Motor	B. Movement and Coordination	3 (all)
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Combines a variety of whole-body movements to initiate play with others.	Gross Motor	C. Active Play	All
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Coordinates a variety of complex whole-body movements as part of play and interactions with others (for example, dancing) and in navigating more challenging environments.	Gross Motor	C. Active Play	All



	P.FM: Fine	Motor		
P.FM.1: Demonstra	tes increased control and coordination of small muscles in the h	nands and finge	ers to allow for more p	recise actions on objects.
Infants (around 8 months)	Grasps and holds onto objects to explore their properties.	Fine Motor	A. Reach, Grasp, and Release	2 (all)
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Manipulates objects with increased precision and coordinates both hands at the same time to perform various simple actions on an object.	Fine Motor	B. Functional Skill Use	1 (all)
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Coordinates both hands to act on objects in complex ways to accomplish a variety of everyday activities (for example, eating, building, painting, or making crafts).	Fine Motor	B. Functional Skill Use	3 (all)
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Demonstrates highly precise, refined, and coordinated use of fingers to accomplish everyday activities.	Fine Motor	B. Functional Skill Use	Manipulates object with two hands, each performing different action
P.FM.2: Uses tools	as a way to extend the abilities of their body and accomplish go	als more efficie	ently.	
Infants (around 8 months)	Explores objects and learns about their properties.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	2.1 Uses sensory means to explore people, animals and objects
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Explores using objects as a way to more efficiently complete tasks.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	Uses object to obtain another object
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Adapts to using a wider variety of tools (for example, a fork, a bucket, a shovel) to complete tasks with more precision.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	3.1 Evaluates common solutions to solve problems/reach goals
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Uses tools to attempt to accomplish tasks that require careful attention to detail.	Cognitive	D. Reasoning	3. Solves problems using multiple strategies



(around 48 months)

detail.

# P.RH: Daily Routines, Health & Nutrition

# P.RH.1: Develops increasing independence around daily routines and self-care.

Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Engages in routine self-care, such as trips to the bathroom, dressing and undressing, and toothbrushing, with limited help.	Adaptive	B. Personal Care Routines	All
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Consistently demonstrates some autonomy and ability to cooperate during self-care and needs less help during daily routines.	Social-Emotional	A. Interactions with Adults	3. Participates in familiar social routines with caregivers
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Occasionally shows signs of autonomy and ability to cooperate during daily routines and wants to help others.	Social-Emotional	I.A. Interactions with Adults	3.2 Follows familiar social routines with familiar adults
Infants (around 8 months)	Depends on adults for help with the majority of daily activities but is responsive during personal care routines.	Cognitive	A. Sensory Exploration	1.1 Reacts to events or stimulation

# P.RH.2: Shows an interest in healthy eating habits and nutritious food.

Infants(around 8 months)	Eats a variety of solid foods, including self-feeding small, soft finger foods.	Adaptive	A. Eating and Drinking	2.3 Eats soft and dissolvable foods
		Adaptive	A. Eating and Drinking	3.2 Eats with fingers
Younger Toddlers (around 18 months)	Shows increased ability to feed self, using a spoon to bring food to their	Adaptive	A. Eating and Drinking	Eats foods from variety of food groups with variety of textures
	mouth, and chewing foods of a variety of textures.	Adaptive	A. Eating and Drinking	3.1 Brings food to mouth using eating utensil
Older Toddlers (around 36 months)	Shows food preferences, including favorite foods, and picks between two foods when offered. Note that children may refuse to eat certain foods, even if they have eaten those foods in the past.	Cognitive	I ( Concentual Knowledge	3.3 Discriminates between objects and/or people using common attributes
Pre-K3 (around 48 months)	Eats a variety of foods and demonstrates understanding that eating	Adaptive	A. Eating and Drinking	Eats foods from variety of food groups with variety of textures
	different types of food will help their body grow and be healthy.	Cognitive	C. Conceptual Knowledge	3.1 Classifies according to function

