

initiates

pretends

plans



**COR**  
Advantage

sings

predicts

observes

speaks

builds

empathizes

problem-solves



## **ALIGNMENT OF COR ADVANTAGE WITH**

*California Preschool Learning  
Foundations, Volume 3 (2012)*

California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 3

COR Advantage Items

	<b><i>Foundations in History — Social Science</i></b>	
	<b>Self and Society</b>	
	<b>1.0 Culture and Diversity</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Exhibit developing cultural, ethnic, and racial identity and understand relevant language and cultural practices. Display curiosity about diversity in human characteristics and practices, but prefer those of their own group.	FF. Knowledge of self and others
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Manifest stronger cultural, ethnic, and racial identity and greater familiarity with relevant language, traditions, and other practices. Show more interest in human diversity, but strongly favor characteristics of their own group.	FF. Knowledge of self and others
	<b>2.0 Relationships</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Interact comfortably with many peers and adults; actively contribute to creating and maintaining relationships with a few significant adults and peers.	E. Building relationships with adults F. Building relationships with other children FF. Knowledge of self and others
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Understand the mutual responsibilities of relationships; take initiative in developing relationships that are mutual, cooperative, and exclusive.	E. Building relationships with adults F. Building relationships with other children FF. Knowledge of self and others
	<b>3.0 Social Roles and Occupations</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Play familiar adult social roles and occupations (such as parent, teacher, and doctor) consistent with their developing knowledge of these roles.	FF. Knowledge of self and others
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Exhibit more sophisticated understanding of a broader variety of adult roles and occupations, but uncertain how work relates to income.	FF. Knowledge of self and others

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COR Advantage Items

	<b><i>Foundations in History — Social Science CONT</i></b>	
	<b>Becoming a Preschool Community Member (Civics)</b>	
	<b>1.0 Skills for Democratic Participation</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Identify as members of a group, participate willingly in group activities, and begin to understand and accept responsibility as group members, although assistance is required in coordinating personal interests with those of others.	G. Community
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Become involved as responsible participants in group activities, with growing understanding of the importance of considering others' opinions, group decision making, and respect for majority rules and the views of group members who disagree with the majority.	G. Community
	<b>2.0 Responsible Conduct</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Strive to cooperate with group expectations to maintain adult approval and get along with others. Self-control is inconsistent, however, especially when children are frustrated or upset.	G. Community
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Exhibit responsible conduct more reliably as children develop self-esteem (and adult approval) from being responsible group members. May also manage others' behavior to ensure that others also fit in with group expectations.	G. Community
	<b>3.0 Fairness and Respect for Other People</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Respond to the feelings and needs of others with simple forms of assistance, sharing, and turn-taking. Understand the importance of rules that protect fairness and maintain order.	G. Community
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Pay attention to others' feelings, more likely to provide assistance, and try to coordinate personal desires with those of other children in mutually satisfactory ways. Actively support rules that protect fairness to others.	G. Community

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	<b><i>Foundations in History — Social Science CONT</i></b>	
	<b>Becoming a Preschool Community Member (Civics) CONT</b>	
	<b>4.0 Conflict Resolution</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>4.1</b> Can use simple bargaining strategies and seek adult assistance when in conflict with other children or adults, although frustration, distress, or aggression also occur.	H. Conflict resolution
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>4.1</b> More capable of negotiating, compromising, and finding cooperative means of resolving conflict with peers or adults, although verbal aggression may also result.	H. Conflict resolution
	<b>Sense of Time (History)</b>	
	<b>1.0 Understanding Past Events</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Recall past experiences easily and enjoy hearing stories about the past, but require adult help to determine when past events occurred in relation to each other and to connect them with current experience.	HH. History
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Show improving ability to relate past events to other past events and current experiences, although adult assistance continues to be important.	HH. History
	<b>2.0 Anticipating and Planning Future Events</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Anticipate events in familiar situations in the near future, with adult assistance.	A. Initiative and planning
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Distinguish when future events will happen, plan for them, and make choices (with adult assistance) that anticipate future needs.	A. Initiative and planning

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<i>Foundations in History — Social Science CONT</i>		
<b>3.0 Personal History</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Proudly display developing skills to attract adult attention and share simple accounts about recent experiences.	HH. History
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Compare current abilities with skills at a younger age and share more detailed autobiographical stories about recent experiences.	HH. History
<b>4.0 Historical Changes in People and the World</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>4.1</b> Easily distinguish older family members from younger ones (and other people) and events in the recent past from those that happened “long ago,” although do not readily sequence historical events on a timeline.	HH. History
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>4.1</b> Develop an interest in family history (e.g., when family members were children) as well as events of “long ago,” and begin to understand when these events occurred in relation to each other.	HH. History
<b>Sense of Place (Geography and Ecology)</b>		
<b>1.0 Navigating Familiar Locations</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Identify the characteristics of familiar locations such as home and school, describe objects and activities associated with each, recognize the routes between them, and begin using simple directional language (with various degrees of accuracy).	GG. Geography
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Comprehend larger familiar locations, such as the characteristics of their community and region (including hills and streams, weather, common activities) and the distances between familiar locations (such as between home and school), and compare their home community with those of others.	GG. Geography

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<i>Foundations in History — Social Science CONT</i>		
<b>2.0 Caring for the Natural World</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Show an interest in nature (including animals, plants, and weather) especially as children experience it directly. Begin to understand human interactions with the environment (such as pollution in a lake or stream) and the importance of taking care of plants and animals.	DD. Natural and physical world
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Show an interest in a wider range of natural phenomena, including those outside direct experience (such as snow for a child living in Southern California), and are more concerned about caring for the natural world and the positive and negative impacts of people on the natural world (e.g., recycling, putting trash in trash cans).	DD. Natural and physical world
<b>3.0 Understanding the Physical World Through Drawings and Maps</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Can use drawings, globes, and maps to refer to the physical world, although often unclear on the use of map symbols.	GG. Geography
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>3.1</b> Create their own drawings, maps, and models; are more skilled at using globes, maps, and map symbols; and use maps for basic problem solving (such as locating objects) with adult guidance.	GG. Geography
<b>Marketplace (Economics)</b>		
<b>1.0 Exchange</b>		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Understand ownership, limited supply, what stores do, give-and-take, and payment of money to sellers. Show interest in money and its function, but still figuring out the relative value of coins.	<i>Does not align</i>
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Understand more complex economic concepts (e.g., bartering; more money is needed for things of greater value; if more people want something, more will be sold).	<i>Does not align</i>

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	<i>Foundations in Science</i>	
	<b>Scientific Inquiry</b>	
	<b>1.0 Observation and Investigation</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Demonstrate curiosity and raise simple questions about objects and events in their environment.	BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>1.2</b> Observe objects and events in the environment and describe them.	BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.3</b> Begin to identify and use, with adult support, some observation and measurement tools.	U. Measurement BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.4</b> Compare and contrast objects and events and begin to describe similarities and differences.	BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.5</b> Make predictions and check them, with adult support, through concrete experiences.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>1.6</b> Make inferences and form generalizations based on evidence.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Demonstrate curiosity and an increased ability to raise questions about objects and events in their environment.	BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>1.2</b> Observe objects and events in the environment and describe them in greater detail.	BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.3</b> Identify and use a greater variety of observation and measurement tools. May spontaneously use an appropriate tool, though may still need adult support.	U. Measurement BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.4</b> Compare and contrast objects and events and describe similarities and differences in greater detail.	BB. Observing and classifying
	<b>1.5</b> Demonstrates an increased ability to make predictions and check them (e.g., may make more complex predictions, offer ways to test predictions, and discuss why predictions were correct or incorrect).	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions

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COR Advantage Items

	<i>Foundations in Science CONT</i>	
<b>At around 60 months of age, CONT</b>	<b>1.6</b> Demonstrate an increased ability to make inferences and form generalizations based on evidence.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>2.0 Documentation and Communication</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Record observations or findings in various ways, with adult assistance, including pictures, words (dictated to adults), charts, journals, models, and photos.	W. Data analysis
	<b>2.2</b> Share findings and explanations, which may be correct or incorrect, with or without adult prompting.	W. Data analysis CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Record information more regularly and in greater detail in various ways, with adult assistance, including pictures, words (dictated to adults), charts, journals, models, photos, or by tallying and graphing information.	W. Data analysis
	<b>2.2</b> Share findings and explanations, which may be correct or incorrect, more spontaneously and with greater detail.	W. Data analysis CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>Physical Sciences</b>	
	<b>1.0 Properties and Characteristics of Nonliving Objects and Materials</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Observe, investigate, and identify the characteristics and physical properties of objects and of solid and nonsolid materials (size, weight, shape, color, texture, and sound).	BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Demonstrate increased ability to observe, investigate, and describe in greater detail the characteristics and physical properties of objects, and of solid and nonsolid materials (size, weight, shape, color, texture, and sound).	BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions



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**COR Advantage Items**

	<i>Foundations in Science CONT</i>	
	<b>2.0 Changes in Nonliving Objects and Materials</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Demonstrate awareness that objects and materials can change; explore and describe changes in objects and materials (rearrangement of parts; change in color, shape, texture, temperature).	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>2.2</b> Observe and describe the motion of objects (in terms of speed, direction, the ways things move), and explore the effect of own actions (e.g., pushing, pulling, rolling, dropping) on making objects move.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Demonstrate an increased awareness that objects and materials can change in various ways. Explore and describe in greater detail changes in objects and materials (rearrangement of parts; change in color, shape, texture, form, and temperature).	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>2.2</b> Demonstrate an increased ability to observe and describe in greater detail the motion of objects (in terms of speed, direction, the ways things move), and to explore the effect of own actions on the motion of objects, including changes in speed and direction.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions
	<b>Life Sciences</b>	
	<b>1.0 Properties and Characteristics of Living Things</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Identify characteristics of a variety of animals and plants, including appearance (inside and outside) and behavior, and begin to categorize them.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>1.2</b> Begin to indicate knowledge of body parts and processes (e.g., eating, sleeping, breathing, walking) in humans and other animals.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>1.3</b> Identify the habitats of people and familiar animals and plants in the environment and begin to realize that living things have habitats in different environments.	DD. Natural and physical world

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	<i>Foundations in Science CONT</i>	
<b>At around 48 months of age CONT</b>	<b>1.4</b> Indicate knowledge of the difference between animate objects (animals, people) and inanimate objects. For example, expect animate objects to initiate movement and to have different insides than inanimate objects.	BB. Observing and classifying DD. Natural and physical world
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>1.1</b> Identify characteristics of a greater variety of animals and plants and demonstrate an increased ability to categorize them.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>1.2</b> Indicate greater knowledge of body parts and processes (e.g., eating, sleeping, breathing, walking) in humans and other animals.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>1.3</b> Recognize that living things have habitats in different environments suited to their unique needs.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>1.4</b> Indicate knowledge of the difference between animate and inanimate objects, providing greater detail, and recognize that living things (humans, animals, and plants) undergo biological processes such as growth, illness, healing, and dying.	BB. Observing and classifying DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>2.0 Changes in Living Things</b>	
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Observe and explore growth and changes in humans, animals, and plants and demonstrate an understanding that living things change over time in size and in other capacities as they grow.	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>2.2</b> Recognize that animals and plants require care and begin to associate feeding and watering with the growth of humans, animals, and plants.	DD. Natural and physical world
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	<b>2.1</b> Observe and explore growth in humans, animals, and plants and demonstrate an increased understanding that living things change as they grow and go through transformations related to the life cycle (for example, from a caterpillar to butterfly).	DD. Natural and physical world
	<b>2.2</b> Develop a greater understanding of the basic needs of humans, animals, and plants (e.g., food, water, sunshine, shelter).	DD. Natural and physical world

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<i>Foundations in Science CONT</i>		
Earth Sciences		
1.0 Properties and Characteristics of Earth Materials and Objects		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	1.1 Investigate characteristics (size, weight, shape, color, texture) of earth materials such as sand, rocks, soil, water, and air.	BB. Observing and classifying DD. Natural and physical world
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	1.1 Demonstrate increased ability to investigate and compare characteristics (size, weight, shape, color, texture) of earth materials such as sand, rocks, soil, water, and air.	BB. Observing and classifying DD. Natural and physical world
2.0 Changes in the Earth		
<b>At around 48 months of age</b>	2.1 Observe and describe natural objects in the sky (sun, moon, stars, clouds) and how they appear to move and change.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.2 Notice and describe changes in weather.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.3 Begin to notice the effects of weather and seasonal changes on their own lives and on plants and animals.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.4 Develop awareness of the importance of caring for and respecting the environment, and participate in activities related to its care.	DD. Natural and physical world
<b>At around 60 months of age</b>	2.1 Demonstrate an increased ability to observe and describe natural objects in the sky and to notice patterns of movement and apparent changes in the sun and the moon.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.2 Demonstrate an increased ability to observe, describe, and discuss changes in weather.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.3 Demonstrate an increased ability to notice and describe the effects of weather and seasonal changes on their own lives and on plants and animals.	DD. Natural and physical world
	2.4 Demonstrate an increased awareness and the ability to discuss in simple terms how to care for the environment, and participate in activities related to its care.	DD. Natural and physical world

## References

California Department of Education. *California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 3* (2012).

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