

THE HIGHSCOPE CUrriculum

AND

COR Advantage®

State of Ohio Early Learning and Development Standards 2012

ALIGNMENT



Alignment of The HighScope Curriculum and COR Advantage With Ohio Early Learning and Development Standards (2012)

This document aligns the content in **Ohio** with the learning objectives of the **HighScope Curriculum** for infants and toddlers and preschool and the developmental milestones of HighScope's child assessment tool, **COR Advantage**.

Evidence-based and grounded in current child development theory and research, **The HighScope Infant-Toddler Curriculum** is built on 42 Key Developmental Indicators (KDIs). Each KDI identifies an important learning objective proven to pave the way for school and adult success. Uniquely designed to provide a rich academic foundation for children of diverse backgrounds and abilities, The HighScope Curriculum includes effective adult-child interaction strategies to help educators appropriately support and extend children's development and learning across each curriculum content area.

Based on more than 50 years of research on early childhood development, **The HighScope Preschool Curriculum** is built on 58 Key Developmental Indicators (KDIs). Each KDI identifies an important learning objective proven to pave the way for school and adult success. Uniquely designed to provide a rich academic foundation for children of diverse backgrounds and abilities, The HighScope Curriculum includes effective adult-child interaction strategies to help educators appropriately support and extend children's development and learning across each curriculum content area.

COR Advantage is an observation-based child assessment tool designed to measure children's growth and development from birth through kindergarten. Built on 36 developmental milestones that best prepare children for school success, COR Advantage is criterion-referenced, research-based, and proven valid and reliable through validation studies.



COR Advantage Items

	Social and Emotional Development		
	Strand: Self		
	Topic: Awareness and Expression of Emotion		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Express a variety of emotions (contentment, distress, happiness, sadness, surprise, dislike, anger and fear) through facial expressions, gestures, movement and sounds.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Communicate emotions purposefully and intentionally, including complex emotions such as happiness, sadness, surprise, dislike, anger, and fear nonverbally and possibly with a few familiar words.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Show awareness of own emotion and uses nonverbal and/or verbal ways to express complex emotions such as pride, embarrassment, shame and guilt.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Pre- Kindergarten	Recognize and identify own emotions and the emotions of others.	D. Emotions	9. Emotions
(3–5 years)	Communicate a range of emotions in socially accepted ways.	D. Emotions	9. Emotions
	Topic: Self-Concept		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Recognize self as a unique person with thoughts, feelings and distinct characteristics.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	4. Distinguishing self and others
Older Toddlers	Show awareness of themselves as belonging to one or more groups.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	4. Distinguishing self and others
(16–36 months)	Identify own feelings, needs and interests.	D. Emotions K. Personal care and healthy behavior	Initiative Self-help Emotions
	Social and Emotional Development, CONT		

COR Advantage Items

	Topic: Self-Regulation		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Express and act on impulses.	D. Emotions H. Conflict resolution	8. Emotions
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Respond positively to limits and choices offered by adults to help guide behavior.	D. Emotions	Emotions 16. Listening and responding
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	With modeling and support, manage actions and emotional expressions.	D. Emotions H. Conflict resolution	8. Emotions
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Manage the expression of feelings, thoughts, impulses and behaviors with minimal guidance from adults.	D. Emotions H. Conflict resolution	9. Emotions 15. Conflict resolution
	With modeling and support, show awareness of the consequences for his/her actions.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	14. Moral development
	Topic: Sense of Competence		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Act in ways to make things happen.	A. Initiative and planning B. Problem solving with materials CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	Initiative Exploring objects Cause and effect
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Show a sense of satisfaction when making things happen.	B. Problem solving with materials D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Recognize own abilities and express satisfaction when demonstrating them to others.	A. Initiative and planning D. Emotions	Initiative Emotions
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Show confidence in own abilities and accomplish routine and familiar tasks independently.	A. Initiative and planning B. Problem solving with materials G. Community	Initiative Sense of competence Community

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten	Identify the diversity in human characteristics and how people are similar and different.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	7. Self-identity 53. Diversity
(3–5 years)	Compare own characteristics to those of others.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	7. Self-identity 53. Diversity
	Social and Emotional Development, CONT		
	Strand: Relationships		
	Topic: Attachment		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Initiate interactions and seeks close proximity to familiar adults who provide consistent nurturing.	E. Building relationships with adults	Attachment Relationships with adults
Young Toddlers (6–18	Explore environment in the presence of familiar adults with whom he/she has developed a relationship over an extended period of time.	E. Building relationships with adults	Attachment Relationships with adults
months)	Seek close proximity to familiar adults for security and support, especially when distressed.	E. Building relationships with adults	5. Attachment
	Imitate familiar adults.	AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending
	Initiate play with familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults
Older Toddlers	Display signs of comfort during play when familiar adults are nearby but not in the immediate area.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults
(16–36 months)	Seek security and support from familiar adults when distressed.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults
Pre- Kindergarten	Express affection for familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	12. Building relationships
(3–5 years)	Seek security and support from familiar adults in anticipation of challenging situations.	E. Building relationships with adults	12. Building relationships
	Topic: Interactions with Adults		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Initiate and engage in reciprocal (mutual give and take) interactions with familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults
Young Toddlers	Participate in routines and experiences that involve back and forth interaction with familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults

COR Advantage Items

(6–18 months)			
Older Toddlers	Interact with familiar adults in a variety of ways.	E. Building relationships with adults	6. Relationships with adults
(16–36 months)	Seek assistance from familiar.	B. Problem solving with materials	6. Relationships with adults
Pre- Kindergarten	Engage in extended, reciprocal conversations with familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	12. Building relationships
(3–5 years)	Request and accept guidance from familiar adults.	E. Building relationships with adults	12. Building relationships
	Social and Emotional Development, CONT		
	Topic: Peer Interactions and Relationships		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Show interest in other children.	F. Building relationships with other children	7. Relationships with peers
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Participate in simple back and forth interactions with peers for short periods of time.	F. Building relationships with other children	7. Relationships with peers 10. Playing with others
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Engage in associative play with peers.	F. Building relationships with other children	7. Relationships with peers 10. Playing with others
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Interact with peers in more complex pretend play including planning, coordination of roles and cooperation.	F. Building relationships with other children	13. Cooperative play 43. Pretend play
	With modeling and support, negotiate to resolve social conflicts with peers.	H. Conflict resolution	15. Conflict resolution
	Topic: Empathy		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	React to emotional expressions of others.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Young Toddlers	Demonstrate awareness of the feelings expressed by others.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions

COR Advantage Items

(6–18 months)			
Older	Demonstrate awareness that others have feelings.	D. Emotions	8. Emotions
Toddlers (16–36 months)	Respond in caring ways to another's distress in some situations.	D. Emotions	9. Empathy
Pre- Kindergarten	Express concern for the needs of others and people in distress.	D. Emotions	10. Empathy
(3–5 years)	Show regard for the feelings of other living things.	D. Emotions DD. Natural and physical world	10. Empathy 51. Natural and physical world
	Approaches Toward Learning		
	Strand: Initiative — Topic: Initiative and Curiosity		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Show interest in people and objects.	 A. Initiative and planning E. Building relationships with adults F. Building relationships with other children BB. Observing and classifying 	 Initiative Relationships with adults Relationships with peers Exploring objects
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Explore the environment through a variety of sensory-motor activity.	BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	22. Exploring objects 24. Exploring same and different 29. Filling and emptying 30. Taking apart and putting together 35. Cause and effect
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Experiment in the environment with purpose.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	22. Exploring objects 24. Exploring same and different 30. Taking apart and putting together 35. Cause and effect
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Seek new and varied experiences and challenges (take risks).	A. Initiative and planning	Initiative Sense of competence A7. Experimenting
	Demonstrate self-direction while participating in a range of activities and routines.	A. Initiative and planning CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	Initiative A. Problem solving A7. Experimenting

COR Advantage Items

	Ask questions to seek explanations about phenomena of interest.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	47. Experimenting 49. Drawing conclusions 50. Communicating ideas
	Topic: Planning, Action and Reflection		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Act on the environment to meet needs or interests.	A. Initiative and planning CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	Initiative Problem solving Cause and effect
	Respond to people and objects in their immediate environment based on past experience.	A. Initiative and planning C. Reflection	1. Initiative
Young Toddlers	Use a variety of ways to meet simple goals.	B. Problem solving with materials	2. Problem solving
(6–18 months)	Approach tasks with repeated trial and error.	B. Problem solving with materials CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	2. Problem solving
Older	Make choices to achieve a desired goal.	A. Initiative and planning	1. Initiative
Toddlers (16–36 months)	Use previous learning to inform new experiences with people and objects in their environment.	B. Problem solving with materials C. Reflection	2. Problem solving
Pre- Kindergarten	Develop, initiate and carry out simple plans to obtain a goal.	A. Initiative and planning	Initiative Planning
(3–5 years)	Use prior knowledge and information to assess, inform, and plan for future actions and learning.	C. Reflection	6. Reflection
	Approaches Toward Learning, CONT		
	Strand: Engagement and Persistence		
	Topic: Attention		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Demonstrate awareness of happenings in surroundings.	A. Initiative and planning	1. Initiative
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Focus on an activity but is easily distracted.	A. Initiative and planning	1. Initiative

COR Advantage Items

Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Focus on an activity for short periods of time despite distractions.	A. Initiative and planning	1. Initiative
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Focus on an activity with deliberate concentration despite distractions.	A. Initiative and planning	Initiative Sengagement
	Topic: Persistence		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Attempt to reproduce interesting and pleasurable effects and events.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Repeat actions intentionally to achieve goal.	B. Problem solving with materials CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	2. Problem solving
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Engage in self-initiated activities for sustained periods of time.	A. Initiative and planning	1. Initiative
Pre- Kindergarten	Carry out tasks, activities, projects or experiences from beginning to end.	A. Initiative and planning	Initiative Engagement
(3–5 years)	Focus on the task at hand even when frustrated or challenged.	B. Problem solving with materials	Engagement Problem solving
	Approaches Toward Learning, CONT		
	Strand: Creativity		
	Topic: Innovation and Invention		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Make discoveries about self, others, and the environment.	AA. Pretend play FF. Knowledge of self and others	10. Playing with others22. Exploring objects37. Exploring art materials
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Use objects in new ways.	AA. Pretend play	22. Exploring objects 36. Imitating and pretending
Older Toddlers	Use materials in new and unconventional ways.	AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending

	Ohio Early Learning and Development Standards	COR Advantage Items	Key Developmental Indicators
(16–36 months)			
Pre- Kindergarten	Use imagination and creativity to interact with objects and materials.	AA. Pretend play	43. Pretend play
(3–5 years)	Use creative and flexible thinking to solve problems.	B. Problem solving with materials	4. Problem solving
	Engage in inventive social play.	F. Building relationships with other children AA. Pretend play	13. Cooperative play 43. Pretend play
	Topic: Expression of Ideas and Feelings through the Arts		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Demonstrate preferences, pleasure or displeasure when interacting with various media.	D. Emotions X. Art Y. Music Z. Movement	8. Emotions 36. Imitating and pretending 37. Exploring art materials 39. Listening to music 40. Responding to music
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Seek out experiences with a variety of materials and art materials based on preferences and past experiences.	X. Art AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending 37. Exploring art materials
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Use self-selected materials and media to express ideas and feelings.	X. Art AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending 37. Exploring art materials
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Express individuality, life experiences, and what he/she knows and is able to do through a variety of media.	X. Art Z. Movement	40. Art 41. Music 42. Movement 43. Pretend play
	Express interest in and show appreciation for the creative work of others.	AA. Pretend play	44. Appreciating the arts
	Physical Well-Being and Motor Development		
	Strand: Motor Development		
	Topic: Large Muscle, Balance and Coordination		
Infants	Demonstrate strength and control of head, arms, legs and trunk using purposeful movements.	I. Gross-motor skills	12. Moving parts of the body 13. Moving the whole body

COR Advantage Items

(Birth-8 months)				
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Move with increasing coordination and balance, with or without adult support and/or assistive device.	I.	Gross-motor skills	13. Moving the whole body
Older Toddlers	Use locomotor skills with increasing coordination and balance.	I.	Gross-motor skills	13. Moving the whole body
(16–36 months)	Use a variety of non-locomotor body movements (hands in the air, turn around, stand on one foot, etc.) during play.	I.	Gross-motor skills	12. Moving parts of the body
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate locomotor skills with control, coordination and balance during active play (e.g., running, hopping, skipping).	I.	Gross-motor skills	16. Gross-motor skills
	Demonstrate coordination in using objects during active play (e.g., throwing, catching, kicking balls, riding tricycle).	I.	Gross-motor skills	16. Gross-motor skills
	Use non-locomotor skills with control, balance and coordination during active play (e.g., bending, stretching and twisting).	I.	Gross-motor skills	16. Gross-motor skills
	Demonstrate spatial awareness in physical activity or movement.	I.	Gross-motor skills	18. Body awareness
	Strand: Motor Development			
	Topic: Small Muscle: Touch Grasp, Reach, Manipulate			
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Transfer a toy from one hand to another by reaching, grasping and releasing.	J.	Fine-motor skills	12. Moving parts of the body
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Use both hands together to accomplish a task.	J.	Fine-motor skills	12. Moving parts of the body
Older Toddlers	Coordinate the use of arms, hands and fingers to accomplish tasks.	J.	Fine-motor skills	12. Moving parts of the body

	Ohio Early Learning and Development Standards	COR Advantage Items	Key Developmental Indicators
(16–36 months)			
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Coordinate the use of hands, fingers and wrists to manipulate objects and perform tasks requiring precise movements.	J. Fine-motor skills	17. Fine-motor skills
	Use classroom and household tools independently with eye-hand coordination to carry out activities.	J. Fine-motor skills	17. Fine-motor skills
	Physical Well-Being and Motor Development, CONT		
	Strand: Physical Well-Being		
	Topic: Body Awareness		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Show awareness of own body.	I. Gross-motor skills FF. Knowledge of self and others	Self-help Distinguishing self and others
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Point to basic body parts when asked.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	4. Distinguishing self and others
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Name, point to and move body parts when asked.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	4. Distinguishing self and others
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Identify and describe the function of body parts.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	18. Body awareness
	Topic: Physical Activity		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Interact with adults in physical activities.	E. Building relationships with adults I. Gross-motor skills	Relationships with adults Moving the whole body
Young Toddlers (6-18 months)	Using simple movement skills, participate in active physical play.	I. Gross-motor skills	13. Moving the whole body 14. Moving with objects

COR Advantage Items

Older	Participate in active physical play and structured	I. Gross-motor skills	13. Moving the whole body
Toddlers (16–36 months)	activities requiring spontaneous and instructed body movements.	i. Gross-motor skills	14. Moving with objects
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate basic understanding that physical activity helps the body grow and be healthy.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	20. Healthy behavior
	Topic: Nutrition		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Express when hungry or full.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	3. Self-help
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Follow a regular eating routine.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	11. Group participation
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Make simple food choices, have food preferences and demonstrate willingness to try new foods.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	1. Initiative
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate basic understanding that eating a variety of foods helps the body grow and be healthy.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	20. Healthy behavior
	Physical Well-Being and Motor Development, CONT		
	Topic: Self-Help		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Demonstrate emerging participation in dressing.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	3. Self-help
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	With adult assistance, participate in personal care tasks (e.g., hand-washing, dressing, etc.)	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	3. Self-help
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	With modeling and support, complete personal care tasks (e.g. hand-washing, dressing, toileting, etc.).	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	3. Self-help

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Independently complete personal care tasks (e.g., toileting, teeth-brushing, hand-washing, dressing etc.).	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	19. Personal care
	Follow basic health practices.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	19. Personal care 20. Healthy behavior
	Cognition and General Knowledge		
	Strand: Cognitive Skills		
	Topic: Memory		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers	Recall information over a period of time with contextual cues.	C. Reflection	No alignment
(6–18 months)	Anticipate the beginning and ending of activities, songs and stories.	HH. History	32. Anticipating events
Older Toddlers	Recall information over a longer period of time without contextual cues.	C. Reflection	No alignment
(16–36 months)	Reenact a sequence of events accomplished or observed at an earlier time.	C. Reflection	No alignment
	Anticipate routines.	HH. History	32. Anticipating events
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Communicate about past events and anticipate what comes next during familiar routines and experiences.	C. Reflection G. Community HH. History	6. Reflection 11. Community 57. History
	With modeling and support remember and use information for a variety of purposes.	C. Reflection	6. Reflection
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Topic: Symbolic Thought		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Explore real objects, people and actions.	AA. Pretend play BB. Observing and classifying CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	22. Exploring objects 24. Exploring same and different 37. Exploring art materials
Young Toddlers	Use one or two simple actions or objects to represent another in pretend play.	AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending

COR Advantage Items

(6–18 months)			
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Engage in pretend play involving several sequenced steps and assigned roles.	AA. Pretend play	36. Imitating and pretending
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate understanding that symbols carry meaning and use symbols to represent thinking (e.g., drawings, construction or movement).	R. Writing P. Reading X. Art	27. Concepts about print 29. Writing 40. Art
	Participate cooperatively in complex pretend play, involving assigned roles and an overall plan.	AA. Pretend play	43. Pretend play
	Topic: Reasoning and Problem-Solving		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Actively use the body to find out about the world.	B. Problem solving with materials	2. Problem solving
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	With modeling and support, use simple strategies to solve problems.	B. Problem solving with materials	2. Problem solving
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	In familiar situations, solve problems without having to try every possibility, while avoiding solutions that clearly will not work.	B. Problem solving with materials	2. Problem solving
Pre- Kindergarten	Demonstrate ability to solve everyday problems based upon past experience.	B. Problem solving with materials	4. Distinguishing self and others
(3–5 years)	Solve problems by planning and carrying out a sequence of actions.	B. Problem solving with materials	4. Problem solving
	Sub-Domain: Mathematics		
	Strand: Number Sense		
	Topic: Number Sense and Counting		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Explore objects and attend to events in the environment.	S. Number and counting	22. Exploring objects

COR Advantage Items

Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Pay attention to quantities when interacting with objects.	S. Number and counting	25. Exploring more 26. One-to-one correspondence 27. Number
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Strand: Number Sense, CONT		
	Topic: Number Sense and Counting, CONT		
Older Toddlers (16–36	Show understanding that numbers represent quantity and demonstrate understanding of words that identify how much.	S. Number and counting	27. Number
months)	Use number words to indicate the quantity in small sets of objects (e.g., 2, 3), and begin counting aloud.	S. Number and counting	26. One-to-one correspondence 27. Number
Pre-	Count to 20 by ones with increasing accuracy.	S. Number and counting	32. Counting
Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Identify and name numerals 1-9.	S. Number and counting	31. Number words and symbols
	Demonstrate one-to-one correspondence when counting objects up to 10.	S. Number and counting	32. Counting
	Understand that the last number spoken tells the number of objects counted.	S. Number and counting	32. Counting
	Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than or equal to the number of objects in another group up to 10.	S. Number and counting	32. Counting
	Strand: Number Relationships and Operations		
	Topic: Number Relationships		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Explore objects and attend to events in the environment.	S. Number and counting BB. Observing and classifying	22. Exploring objects 25. Exploring more
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	No standard to align		
	Strand: Algebra		
	Topic: Group and Categorize		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Match two objects that are the same and select similar objects from a group.	BB. Observing and classifying	24. Exploring same and different
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Strand: Algebra, CONT		
	Topic: Group and Categorize, CONT		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Sort objects into two or more groups by their properties and uses.	BB. Observing and classifying	24. Exploring same and different
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Sort and classify objects by one or more attributes (e.g., size, shape).	BB. Observing and classifying	24. Phonological awareness
	Topic: Patterning		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Copy and anticipate a repeating pattern.	V. Patterns	No alignment

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten	Recognize, duplicate and extend simple patterns using attributes such as color, shape or size.	V.	Patterns	38. Patterns
(3–5 years)	Create patterns.	V.	Patterns	38. Patterns
	Strand: Measurement and Data			
	Topic: Describe and Compare Measureable Attributes			
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Explore properties of objects.	U. BB.	Measurement Observing and classifying	24. Exploring same and different
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Show awareness of the size of objects.	U.	Measurement	24. Exploring same and different
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Demonstrate awareness that objects can be compared by attributes (e.g., size, weight, capacity), and begin to use words such as bigger, smaller and longer.	U.	Measurement	24. Exploring same and different
Pre- Kindergarten	Describe and compare objects using measureable attributes (e.g., length, size, capacity and weight).	U.	Measurement	36. Measuring
(3–5 years)	Measure length and volume (capacity) using non- standard or standard measurement tools.	U.	Measurement	37. Unit
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT			
	Topic: Data Analysis			
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align			
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align			
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align			

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Collect data by categories to answer simple questions.	W. Data analysis	39. Patterns
	Strand: Geometry		
	Topic: Spatial Relationships		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Explore the properties of objects.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness BB. Observing and classifying	22. Exploring objects
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Explore how things fit and move in space.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	29. Filling and emptying 30. Taking apart and putting together
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Demonstrate how things fit together and/or move in space with increasing accuracy.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	30. Taking apart and putting together
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate understanding of the relative position of objects using terms such as in/on/under, up/down, inside/outside, above/below, beside/between, in front of/behind and next to.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	35. Spatial awareness
	Topic: Identify and Describe Shapes		
Infants (Birth-8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Recognize basic shapes.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	22. Exploring objects
Pre- Kindergarten	Understand and use names of shapes when identifying objects.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	34. Shapes

COR Advantage Items

(3–5 years)	Name three-dimensional objects using informal, descriptive vocabulary (e.g., "cube" for box, "ice cream cone" for cone, "ball" for sphere, etc.).	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	34. Shapes
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Topic: Analyze, Compare and Create Shapes		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten	Compare two-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	34. Shapes
(3-5 years)	Create shapes during play by building, drawing, etc.	X. Art	40. Art
	Combine simple shapes to form larger shapes.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	34. Shapes
	Sub-Domain: Social Studies		
le	Strand: Self		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Show awareness of self and awareness of other people.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	4. Distinguishing self and others
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Prefer familiar adults and recognize familiar actions and routines.	G. Community FF. Knowledge of self and others	Relationships with adults Group participation
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Identify self and others as belonging to one or more groups by observable characteristics.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	4. Distinguishing self and others

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	No standard to align		
	Strand: History		
	Topic: Historical Thinking and Skills		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Strand: History, CONT		
	Topic: Historical Thinking and Skills, CONT		
Pre- Kindergarten	Demonstrate an understanding of time in the context of daily experiences.	HH. History	57. History
(3–5 years)	Develop an awareness of his/her personal history.	HH. History	57. History
	Topic: Heritage		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Develop an awareness and appreciation of family cultural stories and traditions.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	7. Self-identity 53. Diversity
	Strand: Geography		
	Topic: Spatial Thinking and Skills		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Demonstrate a beginning understanding of maps as actual representations of places.	GG. Geography	56. Geography
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Topic: Human Systems		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Identify similarities and differences of personal, family and cultural characteristics, and those of others.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	7. Self-identity 53. Diversity

COR Advantage Items

	Strand: Government		
	Topic: Civic Participation and Skills		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten	With modeling and support, negotiate to solve social conflicts with peers.	H. Conflict resolution	15. Conflict resolution
(3–5 years)	With modeling and support, demonstrate an awareness of the outcomes of choices.	G. Community H. Conflict resolution	15. Conflict resolution 55. Decision making
	Topic: Rules and Laws		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, demonstrate understanding that rules play an important role in promoting safety and protecting fairness.	G. Community FF. Knowledge of self and others	14. Moral development 55. Decision making
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		

COR Advantage Items

	Topic: Scarcity		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, recognize that people have wants and must make choices to satisfy those wants because resources and materials are limited.	H. Conflict resolution	55. Decision making
	Sub-Domain: Science		
	Strand: Science Inquiry and Application		
	Topic: Inquiry		
Infants	Examine objects with lips and tongue.	BB. Observing and classifying	22. Exploring objects
(Birth–8 months)	Observe, hold, touch and manipulate objects.	BB. Observing and classifying	22. Exploring objects
Young Toddlers	Try different things with objects to see what happens or how things work.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
(6–18 months)	Observe the physical and natural world around them.	DD. Natural and physical world	22. Exploring objects
Older Toddlers	Engage in sustained and complex manipulation of objects.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	22. Exploring objects
(16–36 months)	Engage in focused observations of objects and events in the environment.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	22. Exploring objects 35. Cause and effect
	With modeling and support, use simple tools to explore the environment.	EE. Tools and technology	22. Exploring objects
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		

COR Advantage Items

Pre- Kindergarten	Explore objects, materials and events in the environment.	BB. Observing and classifying	45. Observing 47. Experimenting
(3–5 years)	Make careful observations.	BB. Observing and classifying	45. Observing
	Pose questions about the physical and natural environment.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	47. Experimenting
	Engage in simple investigations.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	47. Experimenting
	Describe, compare, sort, classify, and order.	BB. Observing and classifying	46. Classifying
	Record observations using words, pictures, charts, graphs, etc.	W. Data analysis	50. Communicating ideas
	Use simple tools to extend investigation.	EE. Tools and technology	52. Tools and technology
	Identify patterns and relationships.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	49. Drawing conclusions
	Make predictions.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	48. Predicting
	Make inferences, generalizations and explanations based on evidence.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	49. Drawing conclusions
	Share findings, ideas and explanations (may be correct or incorrect) through a variety of methods (e.g., pictures, words, dramatization).	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	50. Communicating ideas
	Topic: Cause and Effect		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Use simple actions to make things happen.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Purposefully combine actions to make things happen.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
Older Toddlers	Demonstrate understanding that events have a cause.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
(16–36 months)	Make predictions.	CC. Experimenting, predicting, and drawing conclusions	35. Cause and effect
Pre-	No standard to align		

COR Advantage Items

Kindergarten (3–5 years)			
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Sub-Domain: Science, CONT		
	Strand: Earth and Space Science		
	Topic: Explorations of the Natural World		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, recognize familiar elements of the natural environment and understand that these may change over time (e.g., soil, weather, sun and moon).	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world
	With modeling and support, develop understanding of the relationship between humans and nature; recognizing the difference between helpful and harmful actions toward the natural environment.	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world
	Strand: Physical Science		
	Topic: Explorations of Energy		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		

	Ohio Early Learning and Development Standards	COR Advantage Items	Key Developmental Indicators
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, explore the properties of objects and materials (e.g., solids and liquids).	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world
	With modeling and support, explore the position and motion of objects.	T. Geometry: Shapes and spatial awareness	35. Spatial awareness 51. Natural and physical world
	Cognition and General Knowledge, CONT		
	Strand: Life Science		
	Topic: Explorations of Living Things		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, identify and explore the relationship between living things and their environments (e.g., habitats, food, eating habits, etc.).	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world
	With modeling and support, demonstrate knowledge of body parts and bodily processes (e.g., eating, sleeping, breathing, walking) in humans and other animals.	K. Personal care and healthy behavior	19. Personal care 20. Healthy behavior
	With modeling and support, demonstrate an understanding that living things change over time (e.g., life cycle).	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world
	With modeling and support, recognize similarities	DD. Natural and physical world	51. Natural and physical world

Ohio Early Learning and Development

Key Developmental

COR Advantage Items

	and differences between people and other living things.	FF. Knowledge of self and others	53. Diversity
	Language and Literacy Development		
	Strand: Listening and Speaking		
	Topic: Receptive Language and Comprehension		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Attends and responds to language and sounds.	M. Listening and comprehension N. Phonological awareness	16. Listening and responding 21. Enjoying language
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Show understanding of simple requests and statements referring to people and objects around him/her.	M. Listening and comprehension	16. Listening and responding
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Show understanding of requests and statements referring to people, objects, ideas and feelings.	M. Listening and comprehension	16. Listening and responding
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Follow two-step directions or requests.	M. Listening and comprehension	21. Comprehension
	Topic: Expressive Language		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Begin to use single words and conventional gestures to communicate with others.	L. Speaking	17. Nonverbal communication 18. Two-way communication 19. Speaking
Older Toddlers	Combine words to express more complex ideas, or requests.	L. Speaking	19. Speaking
(16–36 months)	With modeling and support, describe experiences with people, places and things.	L. Speaking	19. Speaking
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	Use language to communicate in a variety of ways with others to share observations, ideas and experiences; problem-solve, reason, predict and seek new information.	L. Speaking	22. Speaking 23. Vocabulary

COR Advantage Items

	Use familiar nouns and verbs to describe persons, animals, places, events, actions etc.	L. Speaking	22. Speaking 23. Vocabulary
	Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.	L. Speaking	22. Speaking
	Identify real-life connections between words and their use. (Vocabulary)	M. Listening and comprehension	23. Vocabulary
	Language and Literacy Development, CONT		
	Topic: Social Communication		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Attempt to respond to basic forms of social communication with the appropriate facial expression, vocalization and/or gesture.	L. Speaking	17. Nonverbal communication 18. Two-way communication
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Participate in and often initiate basic communications with family members or familiar others.	E. Building relationships with adults F. Building relationships with other children L. Speaking	18. Two-way communication
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Participate in and often initiate communication according to commonly accepted expectations with family members and in social groups.	E. Building relationships with adults L. Speaking M. Listening and comprehension	18. Two-way communication
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support follow typical patterns when communicating with others (e.g., listens to others, takes turns talking and speaks about the topic or text being discussed).	L. Speaking	22. Speaking
	With modeling and support, continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.	L. Speaking	22. Speaking
	Strand: Reading		
	Topic: Early Reading		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Show interest in books, pictures, songs and rhymes.	N. Phonological awareness Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	20. Exploring print 21. Enjoying language
Young Toddlers	Actively participate in book reading, story-telling, and singing.	Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge Y. Music	20. Exploring print 21. Enjoying language

COR Advantage Items

(6–18 months)			
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Show an appreciation for reading books, telling stories and singing.	Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge Y. Music	20. Exploring print 21. Enjoying language
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	No standard to align		
	Language and Literacy Development, CONT		
	Topic: Reading Comprehension		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Attend and respond when familiar books are read aloud.	P. Reading	21. Enjoying language
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Point to familiar pictures in books when labeled by adult.	P. Reading	20. Exploring print
Older Toddlers	Demonstrate an understanding of the meaning of stories and information in books.	M. Listening and comprehension	16. Listening and responding
(16–36 months)	Use pictures to describe and predict stories and information in books.	M. Listening and comprehension P. Reading	16. Listening and responding 20. Exploring print
Pre- Kindergarten	Ask and answer questions, and comment about characters and major events in familiar stories.	M. Listening and comprehension	21. Comprehension 26. Reading
(3–5 years)	Retell or re-enact familiar stories.	M. Listening and comprehension Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	21. Comprehension 26. Reading
	Identify characters and major events in a story.	M. Listening and comprehension Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	21. Comprehension 26. Reading
	With modeling and support, discuss some similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., illustrations, descriptions).	M. Listening and comprehension	21. Comprehension
	Topic: Print Concepts		

COR Advantage Items

Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Demonstrate interest in exploring books.	Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	20. Exploring print
Older Toddlers	Demonstrate a beginning understanding that print carries meaning.	P. Reading	20. Exploring print
(16–36 months)	Distinguish pictures from letters and words in a text.	P. Reading	20. Exploring print
Pre- Kindergarten	Demonstrate an understanding of basic conventions of print in English and other languages.	Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	27. Concepts about print
(3–5 years)	Orient books correctly for reading and turn pages one at a time.	Q. Book enjoyment and knowledge	28. Book knowledge
	Demonstrate an understanding that print carries meaning.	P. Reading	26. Reading 27. Concepts about print
	Language and Literacy Development, CONT		
	Topic: Phonological Awareness		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	Vocalize sounds.	N. Phonological awareness	19. Speaking
Young	Explore sounds of materials and objects.	N. Phonological awareness	41. Sounds
Toddlers (6–18 months)	Recognize familiar sounds (e.g., the sound of a particular animal, a friend's voice, etc.).	N. Phonological awareness	41. Sounds
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Distinguish between sounds that are the same and different (e.g., environmental sounds, animal sounds, etc.).	N. Phonological awareness	21. Enjoying language
Pre- Kindergarten	With modeling and support, recognize and produce rhyming words.	N. Phonological awareness	24. Phonological awareness
(3–5 years)	With modeling and support identify, blend and segment syllables in spoken words.	N. Phonological awareness	24. Phonological awareness
	With modeling and support, orally blend and	N. Phonological awareness	24. Phonological awareness

COR Advantage Items

	segment familiar compound words.			
	With modeling and support identify initial and final sounds in spoken words.	N.	Phonological awareness	24. Phonological awareness
	Topic: Letter and Word Recognition			
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align			
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align			
Older Toddlers	With modeling and support recognize familiar logos and environmental print.	P.	Reading	20. Exploring print
(16–36 months)	With modeling and support, recognize own name in print.	P.	Reading	20. Exploring print
Pre- Kindergarten	With modeling and support recognize and "read" familiar words or environmental print.	P.	Reading	26. Reading
(3–5 years)	With modeling and support, recognize and name some upper and lower case letters in addition to those in first name.	О.	Alphabet knowledge	25. Alphabetic knowledge
	With modeling and support, demonstrate understanding that alphabet letters are a special category of symbols that can be named and identified.	О.	Alphabet knowledge	25. Alphabetic knowledge
	With modeling and support, recognize the sounds associated with letters.	Ο.	Alphabet knowledge	25. Alphabetic knowledge
	Language and Literacy Development, CONT			
	Strand: Writing			
	Topic: Early Writing			
Infants (Birth-8 months)	Show ability to transfer and manipulate an object with hands.	R.	Writing	12. Moving parts of the body

COR Advantage Items

Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	Use full-hand grasp (palmar grasp) to hold writing tool to make marks and scribble.	R. Writing	12. Moving parts of the body
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Begin to use thumb and fingers (5-finger grasp) of one hand to hold writing tool.	R. Writing	12. Moving parts of the body
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	No standard to align		
	Topic: Writing Process		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	No standard to align		
Pre- Kindergarten	Use a 3-finger grasp of dominant hand to hold a writing tool.	J. Fine-motor skills	17. Fine-motor skills
(3–5 years)	Demonstrate an understanding of the structure and function of print.	R. Writing	29. Writing
	With modeling and support, print letters of own name and other meaningful words with mock letters and some actual letters.	R. Writing	29. Writing
	With modeling and support, demonstrate letter formation in "writing."	R. Writing	29. Writing
	With modeling and support show awareness that one letter or cluster of letters represents one word.	R. Writing	27. Concepts about print
	Language and Literacy Development, CONT		

COR Advantage Items

	Topic: Writing Application and Composition		
Infants (Birth–8 months)	No standard to align		
Young Toddlers (6–18 months)	No standard to align		
Older Toddlers (16–36 months)	Make marks and "scribble writing" to represent objects and ideas.	R. Writing	37. Exploring art materials
Pre- Kindergarten (3–5 years)	With modeling and support, use a combination of drawing, dictating and emergent writing for a variety of purposes (e.g., letters, greeting cards, menus, lists, books).	R. Writing	29. Writing

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