

he Components of Social, Emotional and Intellectual Habits: Kindergarten through Grade 3 document represents the Develop a Positive knowledge, skills, and dispositions that Self-concept form an essential blueprint for college **Develop Modes** and career readiness and equip of Symbolic every child with the knowledge Representation and skills necessary to succeed in college, careers and civic life. While SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, attention to core subjects remains AND INTELLECTUAL important, social, emotional and intellectual habits set the stage Learning experiences will **Develop Logic** for all future learning promoting support children to: and Reasoning intrapersonal, interpersonal, and cognitive competence. With support from adults during the early childhood years, social, emotional and intellectual Develop Executive habits promote positive interactions with Functioning Skills others and the development of psychosocial attitudes in relation to academic work and behaviors, maintaining focus irrespective of obstacles, and management of their own learning. The Components of Social, Emotional and Intellectual Habits: Kindergarten through Grade 3 builds from the foundational skills in the

This document does not oblige districts to adopt new curricula or programs. Rather, most of the skills and dispositions are best addressed throughout the course of the regular school day, during daily instruction, specials, and daily routines. Adults working with children in schools already address these skills and dispositions on a regular basis. By

Cognitive and Social and Emotional Development Domains of the CT

Early Learning and Development Standards, highlighting the continued growth and development that must be supported over the early

articulating these common goals and focusing on the progression of learning and development over time, schools will be better equipped to intentionally support students in gaining these critical skills. For students who may struggle in these areas, this Positive Attitude Toward Learning document can be used to consider the necessary precursor skills to support the development of strong social and intellectual habits.

The Components

Emotional and Intellectual Habits:

of Social,

Develop a

Identify and

Understand

Emotions of Self

HABITS

and Others Kindergarten through Grade 3 document is organized by seven areas of development. Each area of development is further organized **Develop Positive** by learning progressions (e.g., self-**Interpersonal Skills** awareness) that categorize the social, emotional and intellectual knowledge, skills, and dispositions under the subheadings indicators of evidence. The indicators of evidence are arranged in columns by grade level to indicate social, emotional and intellectual developmental milestones within each grade. However, because children grow and develop at different rates,

The arrows and dotted lines that appear between the grade level headings and columns within the document indicate how developmental milestones can overlap based on children's rate of development. Finally, it is important to remember that social, emotional and intellectual development in one area is reinforced and enhanced by growth in other areas, and will continue beyond the early elementary years.

social, emotional and intellectual developmental milestones are often

harder to pinpoint than, for example, signs of physical development.

elementary years.

| Components of Social, Emotional, and Intellectual Habits | | Kindergarten < | → 1st Grade ← | → 2nd Grade ← | → 3rd Grade | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | | |
| | | Respond to the classroom environment with a positive sense of self, showing pride in own work and making pos- itive statements about self | Respond to the classroom environment with a positive sense of self and participate as a member of the school community | See self as a valuable contributing member of family, school and other community groups | Identify roles and responsibilities as a group member and contribute in a positive capacity | |
| | Self-awareness | Recognize one's own positive characteristics | | strengths, assets, limitations/ | Identify personal values, attitudes and beliefs | |
| Develop a positive self-concept | | Describe attributes of self and others, including relevant cultural | Describe self as an individual and as a member of groups | Describe characteristics of self and groups they belong to, including characteristics | | |
| Self-concept | | characteristics of self | Recognize the unique characteristics of their own family | that are not concrete (personality, preferences, cultural norms or values) | source or history of these | |
| | | Attempt new activities and exp | eriences with confidence | Identify personal and academic | goals | |
| | Sense of self as competent and capable | | | Practice self-advocacy skills (e.g patiently for a couple of minute cannot see or hear during lesso | s, lets teacher know when they | |
| | | Express independent thoughts | and feelings | Explain and defend independer | nt thoughts and feelings | |

| Components of Social, Emotional, and Intellectual Habits | | Kindergarten 🛨 | → 1st Grade ← | → 2nd Grade ← | → 3rd Grade | |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | | |
| | | Distinguish between success and areas where they still need supports | Begin to appropriately ask for assistance from familiar sources | Identify and use available supports including familiar adults and other resources (e.g., books) | Identify multiple resources to assist in meeting learning goals | |
| | Sense of self as a learner | Recognize own need for adult assistance and identify someone familiar who could help them | | | | |
| | | Share with eagerness and pride | e, increasingly complex work or pro | jects | | |
| Develop a positive attitude | Curiosity and initiative | Demonstrate engagement through discussion of a growing range of topics, ideas, and tasks | Engage in preferred activ- ities that match strengths, talents and interests | Show enthusiasm for learning by asking questions and seeking meaningful information about a topic or idea | Engage in and seek new experiences in learning independently | |
| toward learning | | Take on challenges willingly, exploring new knowledge with adult support | Take risks to explore new knowledge with minimal adult support | Take risks to explore new knowledge with peers | Take risks to explore new knowledge independently | |
| | | Use basic strategies for en- tering group play with adult support | Join and leave groups with ease as a leader or a follower as a situation demands | Share materials willingly with others in order to promote group learning | | |
| | Cooperation during | Share materials with peers with adult support | | | | |
| | learning experiences | Participate in group learning experiences using basic turn-taking and listening skills with adult support and guidance | discussion/exploration of ideas | | Listen, discuss, and negotiate ideas in order to discover new learning with peers | |

| Components of Social, Emotional, and Intellectual Habits | | Kindergarten < | → 1st Grade ← | → 2nd Grade ← | → 3rd Grade |
|--|------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | |
| | ldentifying and | Identify and appropriately label basic feelings in self and others (e.g., happy, sad, mad, scared) | Recognize and label feelings in self and others, beginning to use more sophisticated emotion words | Describe increasingly varied emotions and common situations that cause them | Communicate effectively about emotional experience, with adults and peers using a variety of vocabulary related to emotions |
| Identify and understand emotions of self | understanding emotions | | | Recognize the connections between emotions, thoughts and behavior | |
| and others | | Describe basic feelings or thoughts/perspectives of others with adult support | Recognize more complex feelings or thoughts/ perspectives of others | Show ability to listen to and un- consider how they impact their | 9 |
| | Empathy | Respond when others display intense emotional reactions (e.g., crying, yelling, laughing loudly) | Offer comfort or assistance whe being hurt or upset | en others display indication of | Acknowledge needs of others and act accordingly |

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|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | | |
| | | Engage in practices that contrib | Engage in practices that contribute to community well-being | | Celebrate group successes | |
| | | Use basic social skills to ask to play with others, to share and take turns and to begin to work together with one | Use basic social skills inde- pendently and engage in positive, reciprocal relation- ships with peers (i.e., begin | Demonstrate ability to read nonverbal social cues | Demonstrate ability to read and appropriately act upon nonverbal social cues | |
| | Social awareness and interpersonal skills | or more peer on a game or activity with adult support | to form friendships with preferred peers) | | onstrate the ability to compromise, negotiate and work her with others with adult support, in both child-initiated dult-led activities | |
| | | Develop and maintain trusting, healthy relationships with school-based adults | | | | |
| Develop positive | | Learn to cooperate with classroom-based adults | Abide by the rules and expectations of the community | ldentify and use skills to establish and maintain healthy interpersonal relationships | | |
| interpersonal relationships | | Demonstrate beginning understanding of connections between choices and outcomes in familiar situations | Describe the connections between choices (decisions) and consequences to self and uses this information to make choices with adult support | | Take personal responsibility for one's own choices | |
| | Responsible decision making and social problem solving | Define decisions (e.g., choices) and identify in daily life in school and home | Sepport | Distinguish between positive and negative peer pressure | Become aware when peer pressure is influencing a decision | |
| | , | Identify social norms and safety considerations that guide behavior with adult support | Demonstrate beginning understanding of how social norms influence their decision making and behavior | nonstrate beginning erstanding of how fairness and respect for the rights of others; respond appropriately when a rule | Demonstrate awareness of principles of equality, fairness and respect for social norms | |

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|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | |
| Develop positive | Conflict resolution | Recognize and articulate conflict in personal and fa- miliar contexts (e.g., "Johnny took my crayon") | Identify appropriate re- sponse to conflict | Distinguish between con- structive and destructive ways to resolve conflicts | Demonstrate ability to remove oneself from a stressful situation |
| interpersonal relationships (continued) | | Resolve conflicts with peers with adult modeling and support using simple strategies (e.g., sharing, taking turns, apologizing) | Use simple strategies to address interpersonal conflict independently and, with adult support, incorporate additional strategies (e.g., negotiating) | Demonstrate willingness and skill to independently resolve a problem or conflict, although may still need adult support an encouragement | |
| | | Remember and follow directions that involve a sequence of 2-3 steps | Remember and follow multistep directions that involve more complex steps/sequences and update them with new information or changing plans | | Demonstrate ability to remember and return to place in story, song or game if interrupted, or can reorder steps or change plans as needed to meet goal |
| Davelen evegutive | Working memory and metacognition | Begin to use deliberate strategies (e.g., self-talk, song repetition) to organize thinking or to remember directions or sequence with adult support | Use deliberate strategies (self-ta situations to remember directio | | Use deliberate strategies to remember information or organize thinking in new ways |
| Develop executive functioning skills | | Begin to monitor errors and/ or progress, notice mistakes and make appropriate adjustments with adult support | Show increasing independence progress, notice mistakes and n with adult support | 9 | Use previously modeled strategies to plan, monitor and evaluate thinking processes and try new and more sophisticated strategies with adult support |
| | Cognitive flexibility | Transition between different tasks or activities; use different ways of completing a task and shift attention as needed with adult prompting and support | Try different ways to complete a task or solve a problem, identify multiple ways to think about a situation, deliberately change thoughts or feelings in order to achieve goals | consider multiple aspects of situations and/or changing circumstances, to plan, make decisions and adjust thinking with adult guidance and support | Become more independent in considering multiple aspects of situations, and/ or changing circumstances, to plan, make decisions and adjust thinking |

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|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | | |
| | | Use basic strategies to manage intense or difficult feelings (e.g., deep breathing, take a break, draw a picture) with adult support | Use basic strategies with increasing independence to deal with upsetting emotions and seek help when necessary | Manage behavioral response to emotions most of the time, effectively using multiple strategies (e.g., utilizing skills to calm down, and applying the steps in problem solving to school and to social problems) Self-monitor emotions use strategies to manage emotions and behavior reactions | | |
| Develop executive functioning skills | Self-regulation of impulses and emotional reaction | Initiate previously-taught strategies to help delay gratification in a variety of contexts (e.g., choose an alternative activity while waiting a turn) | | Apply strategies to help delay gratification for longer periods of time with increasing independence, building upon previously-taught strategies | | |
| (continued) | | Identify simple and age approp rules and use these to guide be | | Respond increasingly well to rules outside of adult supervision | Recognize rules and are able to generalize them to other situations | |
| | | Name and typically follow basic personal boundaries | rules related to privacy and | Demonstrate appropriate asser rights and privacy needs | tion of personal boundaries, | |
| | Managing attention and behavior | Sustain attention and complete developmentally appropriate tasks with adult support | Sustain attention to an age appropriate task or activity individually and in small groups | Sustain attention to an age appropriate task or activity individually and in larger groups | Demonstrate persistence to completion when working independently on age appropriate tasks | |

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|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | |
| | | Take responsibility, including planning and/or setting simple goals for own learning, while respecting the learning of others with adult support | Demonstrate increasing independence in taking responsibility, including planning and/or setting goals for own learning, while respecting the learning of others | | |
| Develop executive functioning skills (continued) | Managing attention and behavior (continued) | Engage in basic planning and goal-setting, including planning topics for investi- gations, defining problems and considering sources of evidence with adult support | i minimal support i may need minimal | | Follow a task to completion; may need minimal support when the task is challenging |
| | | Begin to use basic strategies to maintain focus in the face of distractions with adult support | Maintain focus with increasing independence, using more varied and sophisticated strategies. | | |
| Develop logic and reasoning | Critical and analytical thinking | Begin to use evidence and critical thinking to support claims; explain own thinking and listen to others with adult support | Use evidence and critical thinking to support claims, make simple arguments and critique the reasoning of others; explain own thinking and listens to others | Use evidence and critical thinking to support claims, make arguments and critique the reasoning of others; decide if explanations make sense and asks appropriate | Use evidence and critical thinking to support claims, make arguments and critique the reasoning of others; explain own thinking and responds to others' thinking |
| | | | Agree or disagree with others and give reason why | questions | |

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|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Area of Development Learning experiences will support children to: | Learning Progression | Indicators: These are evident, for example, when children: | | | | |
| | Applying known information to new experiences | Connect current and past relationships, experiences and knowledge to new situations, relationships and problem solving | Approach new situations, relationships and problem solving using information from prior experiences rather than through trial and error | Use prior relationships, experiences, and knowledge to expand understanding | Compare, contrast and evaluate experiences, tasks and events building on prior knowledge | |
| Develop logic and reasoning (continued) | Reasoning and problem solving | Describe a simple problem and propose one or more possible solutions | Demonstrate a willingness to try multiple strategies to solve a problem; check whether solution makes sense; may seek adult assistance | Plan out a simple problem solving approach, considering multiple strategies; monitor and evaluate progress and change strategies as necessary with adult support | Consider multiple strategies and generate creative solutions to problem with peers; use an alternate method to check answers | |
| | | Analyze attributes to classify, compare and contrast objects, events and experiences (similarities, differences and associations) | | | | |
| Develop modes of symbolic representation | Symbolic representation | Use objects, actions, drawings and an increasing array of symbols to represent ideas Use standard or self-selected objects, actions, drawings symbols to represent increasingly complex ideas | | | | |
| | Pretend or symbolic play | Engage in mature play, using language to create a pretend scenario over an extended time frame with complex interwoven themes and rich multifaceted roles | | Use role play over an extended period of time to explore and expand knowledge and understanding | | |