

We Skoolhouse

Domains of Development - Infants



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DOMAINS OF DEVELOPMENT



In early childhood, development is categorized into several key domains, each critical to a child's holistic growth. These domains include approaches to learning, cognition, social-emotional development, language & communication, & physical development.



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DOMAINS OF DEVELOPMENT



(Infants 0-3 Months Old)

Domains Of Development	Learning Objectives
 <p>Feeding, Elimination, and Sleep (How children learn; Initiative, curiosity, persistence, problem-solving, and attentiveness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooting and latching onto nipple (breast or bottle) • Is eating about 16 to 24 ounces a day • 6-8 wet diapers a day • BM: At least once a week (breastfeeding) • BM: At least once a day (formula feeding) • Sleeps about 14-17 hours a day
 <p>Approaches to Learning (How children learn; Initiative, curiosity, persistence, problem-solving, and attentiveness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displays interest in toys, people, and surroundings • Begins to understand simple concepts of cause-and-effect (e.g., crying makes a caregiver come) • Can be soothed by different movements (rocking, patting, car rides, etc.)
 <p>Social-Emotional (Self-regulation, self-awareness, social-awareness, relationship skills)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smiles and makes eye contact with caregivers • Focuses on/prefers to look at people's faces • Relatively happy/content when not hungry or tired • Might cry when playing stops
 <p>Language, Communication & Hearing (Receptive and expressive language & physical communication)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head towards sounds • Is startled when hearing a loud/sudden sound • Coos, cries, and begins babbling • May have a different cry for different needs (e.g. hungry, tired, wet, etc.)
 <p>Physical (fine and gross motor skills, strength, coordination, and visual perception)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds up head when placed on belly • Puts hands in mouth • Opens and closes fists • Distinguishes objects less than 13 inches away



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(Infants 4-7 Months Old)

Domains Of Development	Learning Objectives
 <p>Cognitive (connection building, creative thinking, comprehension, reasoning, and problem-solving)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows moving objects with their eyes • Begins to understand object permanence (meaning baby understands that something still exists even though they can't see it) • Pushes (toy) buttons to make a sound • May find/uncover partially hidden toys
 <p>Approaches to Learning (How children learn; Initiative, curiosity, persistence, problem-solving, and attentiveness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intently studies/stares at objects • Intently studies/stares at objects • Enjoys exploring musical toys • May become more quiet or loud when engaging with something/someone of interest
 <p>Social-Emotional (Self-regulation, self-awareness, social-awareness, relationship skills)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to laugh while entertained by caregivers • Interested in seeing their reflection in the mirror • Mimics facial expressions • Prefers to be held by primary caregiver • Might attach to a particular object/toy
 <p>Language, Communication & Hearing (Receptive and expressive language & physical communication)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes and responds to name • Begins to use consonant vowel sounds like “da, ba, ma, etc.)” • Mimics sounds and gestures of others • Will point to objects and people as a form of nonverbal communication
 <p>Physical (fine and gross motor skills, strength, coordination, and visual perception)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can roll over on either side • Begins to sit up without support • Extends arms out while lying on stomach • Begins to put most objects in their mouth • Begins to develop and discern depth perception

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(Infants 8-12 Months Old)

Domains Of Development	Learning Objectives
 <p>Cognitive (connection building, creative thinking, comprehension, reasoning, and problem-solving)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engages in peek-a-boo Enjoys simple stories, rhymes, and songs Will look at corresponding images when named Associates particular sounds and their corresponding nouns (e.g. “woof, woof” for dog)
 <p>Approaches to Learning (How children learn; Initiative, curiosity, persistence, problem-solving, and attentiveness)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puts different objects and toys in mouth Brings their bodies closer to an object of interest Explores toys in different ways, such as tugging, shaking, poking, ripping, and throwing Attends to an activity/toy for a few minutes
 <p>Social-Emotional (Self-regulation, self-awareness, social-awareness, relationship skills)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May become upset when separated from parent Will self-soothe (e.g., sucks thumb, twirls hair, etc.) Seeks out familiar adults for comfort Builds independence by feeding self (e.g. holds bottle, uses spoon, etc.)
 <p>Language, Communication & Hearing (Receptive and expressive language & physical communication)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates in two-way communication Will shake head to communicate “no” or say “no” Identifies common words (e.g. plate, car, dog) May say familiar words such as “mama” & “dada” Recognizes some names of body parts
 <p>Physical (fine and gross motor skills, strength, coordination, and visual perception)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangs two objects/toys together Crawls to get to different objects/places Can self-feed finger foods Cruises across furniture Pulls self up into a standing position