# YOUR BABY'S FIRST YEAR

# **Milestones to Meet**

## **Your Baby at 2 Months**

### What Most Babies Do at this Age:

#### Social/Emotional:

- Begins to smile at people
- Can briefly calm himself (may bring hands to mouth and suck on hand)
- Tries to look at parent

#### Language/Communication:

- Coos, makes gurgling sounds
- Turns head toward sounds

#### Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving):

- Pays attention to faces
- Begins to follow things with eyes and recognize people at a distance
- Begins to act bored (cries, fussy) if activity doesn't change

#### **Movement/Physical Development:**

- Can hold head up and begins to push up when lying on tummy
- Makes smoother movements with arms and legs

# Your Baby at 4 Months

#### What Most Babies Do at this Age:

#### Social/Emotional:

- Smiles spontaneously, especially at people
- Likes to play with people and might cry when playing stops
- Copies some movements and facial expressions, like smiling or frowning

#### Language/Communication:

- Begins to babble
- Babbles with expression and copies sounds he hears
- Cries in different ways to show hunger, pain, or being tired

#### Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving):

- Lets you know if she is happy or sad
- Responds to affection
- · Reaches for toy with one hand
- Uses hands and eyes together, such as seeing a toy and reaching for it

### Your Baby at 4 Months continued

- Follows moving things with eyes from side to side
- Watches faces closely
- Recognizes familiar people and things at a distance

#### **Movement/Physical Development:**

- Holds head steady, unsupported
- Pushes down on legs when feet are on a hard surface
- May be able to roll over from tummy to back
- Can hold a toy and shake it and swing at dangling toys
- Brings hands to mouth
- When lying on stomach, pushes up to elbow

## **Your Baby at 6 Months**

## What Most Babies Do at this Age:

#### Social/Emotional:

- Knows familiar faces and begins to know if someone is a stranger
- Likes to play with others, especially parents
- Responds to other people's emotions and often seems happy
- Likes to look at self in a mirror

#### Language/Communication:

- Responds to sounds by making sounds
- Strings vowels together when babbling ("ah," "eh," "oh")
  and likes taking turns with parent while making sounds
- Responds to own name
- Makes sounds to show joy and displeasure
- Begins to say consonant sounds (jabbering with "m," "b")

#### Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving):

- Looks around at things nearby
- Brings things to mouth
- Shows curiosity about things and tries to get things that are out of reach
- Begins to pass things from one hand to the other

#### **Movement/Physical Development:**

- Rolls over in both directions (front to back, back to front)
- Begins to sit without support
- When standing, supports weight on legs and might bounce
- Rocks back and forth, sometimes crawling backward before moving forward

Taken from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) "Learn the signs. Act early" materials file:///C:/Users/lesli/Documents/Early% 20Childhood/2016%20milestone%20ck%20list%20from%20CDC.pdf. Adapted from CARING FOR YOUR BABY AND YOUNG CHILD: BIRTH TO AGE 5, Fifth Edition, edited by Steven Shelov and Tanya Remer Altmann © 1991, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2009 by the American Academy of Pediatrics and BRIGHT FUTURES: GUIDELINES FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS, Third Edition, edited by Joseph Hagan, Jr., Judith S. Shaw, and Paula M. Duncan, 2008, Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics. This milestone checklist is not a substitute for a standardized, validated developmental screening tool.

# YOUR BABY'S FIRST YEAR

# **Milestones to Meet**

## **Your Baby at 9 Months**

#### What Most Babies Do at this Age:

#### Social/Emotional:

- May be afraid of strangers
- May be clingy with familiar adults
- Has favorite toys

#### Language/Communication:

- Understands "no"
- Makes a lot of different sounds like "mamamama" and "bababababa"
- Copies sounds and gestures of others
- Uses fingers to point at things
- Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving):
- Watches the path of something as it falls
- Looks for things he sees you hide
- Plays peek-a-boo
- Puts things in her mouth
- Moves things smoothly from one hand to the other
- Picks up things like cereal o's between thumb and index finger

#### **Movement/Physical Development:**

- Stands, holding on
- Can get into sitting position
- Sits without support
- Pulls to stand
- Crawls

# Your Baby at 1 Year

## What Most Babies Do at this Age:

#### Social/Emotional:

- Is shy or nervous with strangers
- Cries when mom or dad leaves
- Has favorite things and people
- Shows fear in some situations
- Hands you a book when he wants to hear a story
- Repeats sounds or actions to get attention
- Puts out arm or leg to help with dressing
- Plays games such as "peek-a-boo" and "pat-a-cake"

## Your Baby at 1 Year continued

#### Language/Communication:

- Responds to simple spoken requests
- Uses simple gestures, like shaking head "no" or waving "bye-bye"
- Makes sounds with changes in tone (sounds more like speech)
- Says "mama" and "dada" and exclamations like "uh-oh!"
- Tries to say words you say

#### Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem-solving):

- Explores things in different ways, like shaking, banging, throwing
- Finds hidden things easily
- Looks at the right picture or thing when it's named
- Copies gestures
- Starts to use things correctly; for example, drinks from a cup, brushes hair Bangs two things together
- Puts things in a container, takes things out of a container
- Lets things go without help
- Pokes with index (pointer) finger
- Follows simple directions like "pick up the toy"

#### **Movement/Physical Development:**

- Gets to a sitting position without help
- Pulls up to stand, walks holding on to furniture ("cruising")
- May take a few steps without holding on
- May stand alone

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children be screened for general development using standardized, validated tools at 9, 18, and 24 or 30 months and for autism at 18 and 24 months or whenever a parent or provider has a concern. Ask your child's doctor about your child's developmental screening.

"Learn the signs. Act early." materials are not a substitute for standardized, validated developmental screening tools.

For more information, visit www.familiestogetherinc.org or call the center nearest you:



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