

Infant Milestone Chart

Age	Appearance of Reflexes	Notes
Infant	Grasping Reflex: Place a finger or other object in your baby's palm, and you should feel him or her immediately grasp onto what you have placed there.	
	Mouth Reflexes: Sucking and swallowing are two reflexes that remain of critical importance. In the first few days of life, your baby may struggle with drinking. While most babies master the skill on their own, it is sometimes a good idea to get additional help if your child is having difficulty, especially if he or she was a low weight at birth and seems hungry, but doesn't succeed at eating.	
	Stepping Reflex: Though your baby is far from taking his or her first steps, there is a reflex through which placing her feet on the floor will cause her to lift and put down her feet again as though she is walking.	
One to Three Months	Grabbing and Batting: Toys and hanging objects that are within reach will be either grabbed or simply swung at. In addition, your baby will try to follow the movements of the toys as it swings or rolls around.	
	Supporting Head: When placed on his or her stomach, your baby will be able to lift up the head instead of simply resting it on the surface on which he or she is lying.	
	Kicking: Your baby will start to kick and stretch in order to find out how the body works and simply have some fun.	
	Smiling and Cooing: Babies begin to smile and coo at people they recognize, especially when these people smile or talk sweetly first.	
Four to Seven Months	Cooing Becomes Babbling: While younger babies coo, your baby will now start making babbling sounds (alternation between consonant and vowels; for example 'ba ba ba' or 'ma ma ma').	
	Laughing: Playing with your baby may become addictive as your child begins to really laugh.	
	Rolling Over: During this time period, your baby should learn to roll over (in both directions) and be able to go from back to stomach as well as from stomach to back.	
	Motor Skills: Not only can babies of this age reach for and pick up an object, but they can also transfer the object from one hand to another, as well as bring it to their mouths to explore it. Babies will also experiment with objects by banging on them and shaking them in an effort to find out more about the object itself.	
	Sitting: At first, your baby will be able to sit if you support him or her by holding both hands. Eventually, your child will develop the trunk control to sit on his own.	
	Tone Sensitivity: Your baby is becoming more and more sensitive to the environment; as such, babies can hear if someone is angry or happy based on the tone of voice in which he or she speaks.	