## TWO- TO THREE- MONTH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST (©Diane Bahr)

Place a check mark next to the characteristics you see in your two- to three-month-old baby

Typical <b>2- to 3-</b> Month-Old Baby	YES	NO
FEEDING/MOUTH DEVELOPMENT		
Begins to control suckling reflex (non-nutritive, front-back tongue movement,		
approximately 2 per second)		
Moves tongue with increasing skill in the mouth		
Sucks longer without a pause over time (different on bottle than breast)		
Brings hands together & to mouth when on stomach (by 2 months) & on back (by 3		
months)		
Mouth, nose, & throat areas are growing/changing with easy nose breathing & mouth		
experiences		
Closes mouth during sleep & when mouth is inactive (nothing in mouth, not feeding,		
mouthing hands, or making vocal sounds)		
Rests tongue in the roof of the mouth to help maintain the broad palate shape		
Is free of tongue, lip, & cheek ties		
Follows parent's or care provider's movement with eyes		
Vocalizes in response to speech		
BODY DEVELOPMENT (Typical 2- to 3- Month-Old Baby)		
When Held Upright (Typical 2-Month-Old)		
Holds head up steadily in line with body for a few minutes (1 to 2 months)		
When on the Stomach (Typical 2-Month-Old)		
Turns head to each side resting on the ear		
Lifts head for approximately 5 seconds (1 to 2 months)		
Lifts head briefly to a 45-degree angle while leaning on the upper chest & bending hips		
Lifts head in slight rotation, in the middle (midline), and/or with bobbing		
Uses vision along with head control		
Brings head/mouth to hand for calming		
Begins pushing body upward with arms		
When Turning Head & Body to Each Side (Typical-2-Month-Old)		
Turns body with full head turn to side when lying on back (log roll)		
Turns from side to back from each side (1 to 2 months)		
When on the Stomach (Typical 3-Month-Old)		
Rests arms symmetrically around the head		
Lifts the head in the middle (midline) at 45- to 90- degree angles without bobbing		
Shifts body weight from side-to-side as head moves to left or right (may roll to the side if		
body weight is adequately transferred)		
Visually tracks an object horizontally across 180 degrees while looking upward		
Props & bears weight on the forearms with elbows in line with or in front of the shoulders		
(crucial for shoulder development)		

Lifts the chest & lower the hips	
May make finger scratching movements or swimming motion with body & legs when	
seeing a toy	
Lowers head & shoulders when raising the hips (weight is shifted forward, minimal kicking	
occurs)	
occurs,	
When on the Back (Typical-2-Month-Old)	
Begins gaining control over moro/startle reflex	
Turns head to each side & lifts chin	
May assume fencing posture with head turning (arm reaching outward on face side,	
elbow bent on skull side – asymmetric tonic neck reflex/response)	
May swipe at toys on the side where head is turned	
May briefly hold an object placed in the hand but not attend to it	
Seldom has head in the middle (midline)	
May visually follow a preferred object from midline to each side & from each side to	
midline while beginning to use binocular vision	
Head control & vision work together	
Moves arms vigorously (1 to 2 months)	
May rest legs in a several positions (e.g., frog-legged position)	
Uses movement variations when kicking	
When on the Back (Typical 3-Month-Old)	
Moro/Startle reflex begins to disappear (become integrated by the brain) between 3 & 6	
months	
Has head close to or in midline (middle of body), & begins to tuck chin toward chest &	
look downward	
Rotates head from side-to-side while lengthening back of neck (may turn body onto side)	
Looks at a toy in midline with increasing attention, & may swipe at it	
Visually follows a toy/face horizontally from side-to-side	
Typically has hands open with wrists & fingers spread	
Shows increase in hands & eyes working together (eye-hand coordination)	
Demonstrates increase in moving just enough for an activity (grading) & moving one body	
part separate from another (dissociation)	
Brings hands to the body in an increasingly coordinated manner, & begins to gain control	
over palmer grasp reflex/response	
Uses hands with increasing intention to explore mouth, body, clothing, & care-providers	
(body awareness & touch/tactile experience)	
Often has feet together for body awareness/touch experience (frog-legged position)	
Stretches hip, leg, knee, & ankle muscles when moving legs	

## **Primary References**

- Bahr, D. (2018). Feed your baby and toddler right: Early eating and drinking skills encourage the best development. Arlington, TX: Future Horizons.
- Bahr, D. C., & Hillis, A. E. (2001). Neurological and anatomical bases. In D. C. Bahr *Oral motor assessment and treatment: Ages and stages* (pp. 1-41). USA: Pearson College Division.

- Bly, L. (1994). Motor skills acquisition in the first year: An illustrated guide to normal development. USA: Psychological Corp.
- Feldenkrais, M. (1972). Awareness through movement (Vol. 1977). New York: Harper and Row.
- Morris, S. E., & Klein, M. D. (2000). *Pre-Feeding skills: A comprehensive resource for mealtime development*. (2nd ed.). San Antonio, TX: Therapy Skill Builders.
- Neuro Restart (2019). Primitive reflexes. Retrieved from http://www.neurorestart.co.uk/primitive-reflexes/
- Vulpe, S. G. (1994). Vulpe assessment battery-revised: Developmental assessment, performance analysis, individualized programming for the atypical child. East Aurora, NY: Slosson Educational Publications.

**Checklist User Information:** This checklist is meant for educational purposes only. It is not meant to diagnose or treat any disorders or to provide health, medical, or professional consultation. Participants should always seek the advice of appropriate professionals as needed. Diane Bahr is not responsible for risk, loss, or liability as a direct or indirect consequence related to information found in this checklist. Your use of the checklist implies your agreement to and understanding of these terms.