

DOMAIN 2: MOTOR DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL WELL-BEING, AND HEALTH			
SUB-DOMAIN: MOTOR DEVELOPMENT			
SENSORY MOTOR SKILLS			
GOAL 19: CHILDREN USE THEIR SENSES (SIGHT, HEARING, SMELL, TASTE, AND TOUCH) TO GUIDE AND INTEGRATE THEIR INTERACTIONS.			
Age Range	Developmental Growth	Child Indicators	Caregiver Strategies
Birth through 8 Months	Respond to sensory input.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responds by turning toward sound, movement, and touch.</li> <li>▪ Focuses eyes on objects first at about ten inches from face, then, near and far.</li> <li>▪ Tracks objects by turning head toward movement, light, or sound.</li> <li>▪ Explores the environment with mouth and hands.</li> <li>▪ Adjusts to sensory changes, becoming less distressed (moving through space, responding to sudden noises, adjusting to changes in light).</li> <li>▪ Distinguishes and attends to differences in sounds and intonation, tastes, sights, smells, and touch.</li> <li>▪ Begins to seek balance in relation to space and body.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sing simple repetitive songs that have variation in intonation and activity (e.g. "Eensy Weensy Spider," "Row Your Boat," or create your own songs).</li> <li>▪ Offer simple, sensory experiences (e.g. soft lighting, child-level windows, rocking chair for adults to cuddle and rock the baby, and few toys on the floor at one time).</li> <li>▪ Keep sensory experiences simple by decreasing clutter and noise. Securely hold the child in your arms as you turn around and around, or lift the baby up, then down in your arms to give the baby a change to track visually, and to develop balance.</li> <li>▪ Introduce novel sounds such as a bell ringing softly, a finger drum beating gently on a table, a whistle, a hum, or a clicking of the tongue.</li> <li>▪ Makes sounds behind, beside, and in front of the baby to encourage the baby to locate the sounds.</li> <li>▪ Play peek-a-boo with toys, and with your hands in front of your eyes.</li> <li>▪ Stack a couple of blankets on the floor. With baby lying flat with a pillow under the head, very slowly and gently pull the blanket and baby across the floor.</li> <li>▪ To support the child's visual acuity, keep a puppet nearby during daily activities. Entertain the baby with the puppet.</li> <li>▪ Maintain a child's environment for acceptable levels of</li> </ul>

			<p>noise to protect infant's developing hearing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When diapering or dressing the baby, gently caress the baby's shoulders or fingers or legs.</li> <li>▪ Hang mobiles above the changing table for the child to see as you change diapers/clothes.</li> <li>▪ As child begins solid foods, give child time to adapt to new textures and tastes.</li> <li>▪ Keep records of baby's routine vision and hearing screenings.</li> <li>▪ Offer tummy time and floor time for the child to experience the sensory input of movement and a view of the world from something other than a highchair or devices that restrict movement (mechanical swings, baby carrier).</li> <li>▪ Watch for child's visual or tactile responses as sensory changes occur in the environment, and respond to those changes with comments.</li> <li>▪ Give adequate time for the baby to respond to changes.</li> </ul>
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