

Your Baby at 2 Months

Talk with your child's doctor at every visit about the milestones your child has reached and what to expect next.

What babies do at this age



Social/Emotional

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

How you can help your baby's development

- Cuddle, talk, and play with your baby during feeding, dressing, and bathing.
- Help your baby learn to calm herself. It's okay for her to suck on her fingers.
- Begin to help your baby get into a routine, such as sleeping at night more than in the day, and have regular schedules.
- Getting in tune with your baby's likes and dislikes can help you feel more comfortable and confident.
- Act excited and smile when your baby makes sounds.
- Copy your baby's sounds sometimes, but also use clear language.
- Pay attention to your baby's different cries so that you learn to know what he wants.
- Talk, read, and sing to your baby.
- Play peek-a-boo. Help your baby play peek-a-boo, too.
- Place a baby-safe mirror in your baby's crib so she can look at herself.

Movement/Physical Development

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

How you can help your baby's development

- Look at pictures with your baby and talk about them.
- Lay your baby on his tummy when he is awake and put toys near him.
- Encourage your baby to lift his head by holding toys at eye level in front of him.
- Hold a toy or rattle above your baby's head and encourage her to reach for it.
- Hold your baby upright with his feet on the floor. Sing or talk to your baby as he is upright.

Act early by talking to your child's doctor if your child:

- Doesn't respond to loud sounds
- Doesn't bring hands to mouth
- Doesn't watch things as they move
- Can't hold head up when pushing up when on tummy
- Doesn't smile at people

Tell your child's doctor or nurse if you notice any of these signs of possible developmental delay for this age, and talk with someone in your community who is familiar with services for young children in your area, such as your state's public early intervention program. For more information, go to www.cdc.gov/concerned.