

Helping my baby learn through play: 9 to 12 months old.

EXPLORING, INTERACTING AND IMITATING		
Play Idea		How does it help my baby?
Play with house hold items	Play with boxes and paper	 Helping my baby learn through exploring daily items. Developing pretend play Imitating parents and siblings Using two hands together to explore objects of different shapes and sizes Solving problems during play
Building Blocks and Stacking Cups	Shape Sorters	 Helping my baby using his/her hands to learn. Using two hands. Working on grasp and release. Pulling things apart and pushing them back together. Understanding shapes. Understanding new concepts Building and putting things on top Putting objects into containers How things fit together.
Pop up toys		 Helping my baby learn by doing Pressing, turning, closing things Poking fingers in holes Beginning to understand cause and effect
Books		 Helping my baby build his/her language Pointing with index finger Pointing to what he or she wants Turning pages Building shared attention and concentration Imitating first words like "duck" and "ball"
Baby Walkers		 Helping my baby getting ready to walk Standing and taking steps with support If you use a baby walker choose a push along walker rather than one your baby sits in.

Did you know? At this age babies can point and use gestures and sounds to communicate their wants and needs. Respond to your baby's sounds to encourage two-way communication.

Play is how a child learns. This leaflet was created to provide ideas for activities which can support development of language, cognition and motor skills. The focus is not on specific brands of toys and this is not an extensive list. Development varies from child to child and if you have any concerns about your child speak to your GP or health visitor.

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Tips to improve engaging in play with 9 to 12 months old:

Promote Pulling to Stand



Place a toy on an elevated surface, such as a couch; encourage your baby to pull up to stand

Swapping toys around

Move toys to different rooms; Hide

different toys for periods of time, so

when the toy appears again, your

baby will feel as if this is a new toy.

Promotes interest and attention.

Building skills

Practice new gestures while playing



Practice together waving, clapping, pointing, shaking head for "yes" and "no". These help with the ability to communicate, understand and respond to language

Practice Turn Taking



Roll a ball back and forth. Read to you baby letting them take turns interacting with the pictures and/or turning the pages.

Remember the importance of...

Describe actions throughout the day



Tell your baby what's happening and name objects. i.e. "we're going to the park", "here is your milk,". Encourage your baby to respond even if it is not with words.

Keeping your baby safe...

Social-Emotional Growth



Your baby will begin to use a series of interactive emotional signals or gestures to communicate.

Prevent Burns



Never leave items cooking on the stove unattended. Keep hot liquids out of the reach of children.



They may delay walking and can be dangerous. Some baby walkers may tip over causing your baby to fall out

Continue to avoid screen time



Note: when the TV is on in the room parents may talk less to their baby. Less talking means less learning. Babies at this age love talking and interacting with you

Did you know? As this age babies typically can become very anxious when they can't see you. Talking to them when you are in another room can reassure them that you are there and coming back.

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