

child development 1-2 years



The time between one and two is one of rapid change. Your baby is on the move and discovering the world. Parenting becomes demanding in a different way because you have to think about safety and setting limits as well as caring for your baby. Some parents miss their tiny baby and others are pleased that their baby has a little more independence.

Social and emotional development

It is in the course of this year that your toddler understands that he is a completely separate person from you. This not only causes him to worry about the possibility of you leaving him but also causes the much repeated words 'me' and 'mine'. The whole notion of owning something needs first to have a self to own it. Having his 'own' way or declaring an object 'mine' is, by repetition, a way of coming to grips with this exciting and rather frightening new idea. It is hard to understand what something is unless you also know what it is not, so your toddler may also be into opposites - probably mostly the opposite of whatever you are suggesting at the time!

Although they can often understand many words, children in their second year cannot grasp abstract concepts - they are strictly concrete thinkers. They often do not respond to spoken commands and need to be lifted down, moved away, distracted from and picked up very often indeed (even though they seem to understand 'no' they are unable yet to control their impulses so they will still do the forbidden). Parenting an 18 month old is physically as demanding as a strenuous course at the gym.

- Your child will be curious and energetic but he depends on an adult's presence for reassurance and needs a lot of adult attention.
- Your child is very attached to and dependent on parents and likely to be afraid of separation because he does not yet fully understand that you will come back.
- He enjoys playing with an adult and likes repetitive games.

- He shows interest in other children but usually plays alone. He has no idea of sharing at this age and cannot be expected to share.
- Your child will imitate actions and games of others, e.g. talking on a toy telephone.
- He may be more cooperative in dressing because of a desire to imitate adults and 'do it myself'.
- Your child may want to 'get it right' and experience unbearable frustration if he can't achieve mastery over a task.
- His ability to feed himself is slowly improving and he is likely to be choosy about what he eats.

Developing understanding

In the second year babies still have no ability to see the world in any perspective. They are learning about individual objects from ground level. Concepts of time and distance – 'too fast, too slow, too far' – are all beyond their grasp, often to the despair of parents for whom these concepts are painfully real!

They are, however, working hard on their categories, sorting the objects they see into understandable groups. Consequently, having seen and remembered a duck, they are likely to say 'duck' when they first see a chicken because they both have feathers and wings. It's truly wonderful to see what powers of observation they bring to this task of organising the objects, characters and animals they come across in their world.

- Your child's ability to remember is improving and may show at times in being able to think before she acts, e.g. remembering something is hot.
- Between 18 months and two years of age her ability to recognise similarities and differences in things increases and she will be interested in sorting things into groups, e.g. cars, blocks, animals.
- Your child also begins to work out what things belong together, e.g. picking out Daddy's shoes, putting the crayons with the paper.

- Your child will begin to try matching and fitting and will be able to complete some simple puzzles, e.g. shapes or familiar animals.
- She will remember and copy past events.
- She will enjoy simple make-believe play, e.g. talking on the telephone.
- Your child has very little understanding of time and can't understand what tomorrow means. She doesn't grasp abstract words such as pretty, empty or heavy, and she cannot talk about things that she cannot see, pick up or touch.
- She has no real understanding of size and space and may be frightened of falling down a plughole in the bath or toilet.

Physical skills

Your child's rapidly increasing movement in this year can mean a major reorganisation of the house! They go from crawling or teetering within a limited space to walking confidently and exploring widely, pulling open every handle and twiddling every knob they can see. If you want peace you may find it best to put the stereo, good china and dangerous things up high, leaving interesting unbreakables in bottom cupboards.

It is not good for you or your toddler if you are having to say 'no' or 'don't touch' every two minutes.

- By 15 months your child is able to walk alone with feet wide apart and arms held high to maintain balance.
- By two years of age your child will probably be able to run, without bumping into things and stop when necessary.
- At 15 months he gets to his feet using his hands to push up with and by two years can get up without using his hands.

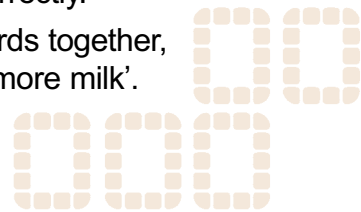
- By two years most children can go down stairs while holding on but will put two feet on each step before moving to the next one.
- One year olds can push themselves along 'scooting along' on a four-wheeled riding toy.
- By two your child will be interested in and capable of turning knobs and pushing buttons.

Testing 'how far they can go' is a feature of your toddler's physical life as well as his social life. Try to let him explore freely and safely but don't let him run too far.

Language development

Language in the second year is a mirror of children's development in other ways. They quickly start to name more of the objects and their uses that they see in the world, although they will often want you to express what is in their head and too hard for them to say, like 'I want the green cup for my water'. While the number of words they know increases hugely in the course of the year, they often get very frustrated because they can't say as much as they want to - or because you don't understand what they are saying. Talk to them a lot and repeat what they have said in your replies to them, describing things you see together in simple terms, e.g. 'Yes, look at the big bus!'

- First words begin to develop around 12 months of age.
- By 18 months your child will be trying to say at least 10-50 words. Their understanding is even greater.
- Your child's speech then increases rapidly to as many as 100 words or more by two years.
- By two years your child can tell you most of what she wants with words, e.g. 'outside', 'milk', 'biscuit', even though many words will not always be pronounced correctly.
- By two years your child will combine words together, e.g. from 'more' to 'want more' to 'want more milk'.



- Your child's language understanding is also improving so she can remember two things at a time, e.g. 'Get the ball and bring it to Daddy'.
- Besides words to say what they want, children at this age have begun to learn some words to say how they feel, such as 'ow' or 'sore' when they have hurt themselves.
- By two years your child will have enough language skills to be able to tell people what she wants them to do, e.g. 'no' or 'go away'.
- She may stammer or hesitate over particular words or when excited.

What you can do

- Your child will love to turn knobs and push buttons as this helps him to learn to use his muscles and also to feel that he can manage new things. Protect the TV, etc. and give him his own toys with knobs and buttons to press.
- Your child will be interested in playing with simple puzzles. (Best to borrow some from a toy library rather than buy them because children often lose interest once they can do the puzzle.)
- Your child will enjoy toys that link together, such as trains with carriages and stacking toys, hammer and peg sets, and filling and emptying containers.
- Your child will love to look at pictures, particularly if you name familiar objects and animals to him and allow him to turn the pages sometimes.
- Favourite conversations involve talking about what your child is looking at, doing or feeling. Your child learns more words when you chat this way, rather than when you ask questions. Try to avoid questions that you already know the answer to. Instead of asking 'what's that?' you might say 'oh, it's a yummy apple'.
- Play games where the child has lots of opportunities to say 'no', e.g. 'Is Daddy under the bed?'

Toileting

Many parents will want to start 'toilet training' their child towards the end of the second year as their child will usually be showing awareness of their bowel movements. Most children will 'train' themselves when they are ready, with some simple encouragement from their parents, and this can happen any time between about two years and three and a half years, but it usually does not happen before children are two years old.

As two year olds are keen to be able to boss themselves and 'get it right' they can get very worried and frightened about not managing their own toileting properly. If you find tensions arising around toileting issues get help from a health professional early in the piece.

Summary

Social and emotional development

By 18 months children are usually:

- exploring the environment around them, touching, pulling whatever they can see and reach (make sure that toddlers are safe)
- enjoying physical contact (cuddles, tickles)
- emotionally changeable, quick mood changes from happy to sad to angry
- likely to be afraid of strangers
- showing a strong attachment to parents
- showing distress when left by a parent and often clingy when the parent returns.

There may be a problem if, by 18 months, a child:

- does not show a preference for familiar people
- does not show separation anxiety.

By two years children are usually:

- starting to explore more widely, opening doors and drawers
- playing near other children, but not yet with other children (unless the other child is older and able to adapt her play to fit the two year old)
- unable to share
- very fearful of separation
- dependent on a comforter, such as a dummy.

There may be a problem if, by two years, a child:

- does not show awareness of different people.

Motor skills

By 18 months children are usually:

- walking skilfully, but also often falling if they try to run fast
- climbing onto low furniture
- able to push a toy, such as a trolley
- able to put one object, such as a block, deliberately onto another
- starting to scribble with a pencil
- able to pick up small objects.

There may be a problem if, by 18 months, a child is:

- not yet walking.

By two years children are usually:

- able to run fast without falling over when turning corners or stopping
- squatting steadily to pick up objects from the floor



- able to bring a small chair to the table and sit on the chair at the table
- able to walk backwards pulling a toy or trolley.

There may be a problem if, by two years, a child is:

- not walking steadily, especially if the child has a limp.

Speech and language

By 18 months children are usually:

- babbling loudly and often to themselves and to others, as though having a conversation
- listening to things said to them, and understanding some things, such as 'no'
- able to follow a few simple instructions, such as 'get your shoes'
- able to identify a few familiar objects when they are named (such as 'show me the ball' or 'where is the spoon?')
- using ten or more recognisable words (the words may be quite unclear, but the primary caregiver is able to tell what is meant by the sound).

There may be a problem if a child:

- is not babbling often
- is not starting to use some meaningful words
- does not listen when others are talking to him.

By two years children are usually:

- able to use at least 50 recognisable words
- listening to things that are said to them
- starting to put two words together, such as 'daddy's car'
- joining in with familiar songs
- babbling while playing, with a few recognisable words in the babble.

There may be a problem if a child:

- is still mostly silent while playing
- does not respond when others talk to him
- is not able to point to objects when they are named
- uses signs, grunts or gestures only when he wants something.

Note: All children are different and develop at different rates. So if your child does not do all the things in this topic, it may be because your child is working on some different area of her learning and development at present. However, if your child is very different from other children, if you are worried about your child's development or if the baby seems not to be progressing or going backwards, you should seek the advice of a doctor or community child health nurse. If there is a problem, getting help and ideas early help most. Otherwise it is good to have reassurance that your children are developing normally in their own unique way and to remember that what matters is to support them in moving forward from they are now.

For more information contact:

- Local community child health nurse
See inside your baby's purple 'All About Me' book, in the phone directory under 'Child Health Centres' or www.health.wa.gov.au
- Local family doctor
- Ngala Helpline
8.00am–8.00pm 7 days a week
Telephone (08) 9368 9368
Outside metro area – Freecall 1800 111 546
www.ngala.com.au
- Parenting WA Line
Telephone (08) 6279 1200 (24hr service)
Outside metro area – Freecall 1800 654 432



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