

DENVER DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

3 TO 6 MONTHS

3-6 months

These activities are designed to help your child with the following basic skills:

Love, self-care, and socialization.

Activities to continue:

- Soothe and calm your baby when (s)he is fussy, and respond promptly to cries.
- Smile and talk to your baby often.
- Rock and love your baby, and sometimes sing or rock him or her to sleep.
- Prop your baby up so (s)he can see what goes on around him or her.

Massage – To relax your baby, sometimes gently rub his or her back, arms, or legs.

Bathing – Run a shallow bath of warm (not hot) water. Hold your baby firmly so (s)he will feel secure, and let him or her splash, kick, and enjoy a bath. Never leave your baby alone near water, even shallow water.

Playing Peek-A-Boo – Play “peek-a-boo” with your baby. Hold a magazine or piece of paper between your face and the baby, or peek around the baby’s crib or a door. Another way to play this game is to cover your baby’s face with a diaper and to say “peek-a-boo” as you remove the diaper. The main thing is to keep the baby from seeing your face for a moment, then have your happy face re-appear suddenly.

Looking in Mirrors – At this age, babies like to look at themselves in mirrors. Let your baby see her- or himself either in a small, mirror that will not break, or in the bathroom mirror.

Working to Get a Toy – Put a favorite toy just out of reach of your baby. Bounce the toy in front of your baby and talk to him or her so (s)he will work to get the toy. Don’t keep it out of reach so long that your baby gets upset.

Speech and language.

Activities to continue:

- Talk to your baby often as you dress, feed, or bathe him or her, and imitate cooing, jabbering sounds (s)he makes.
- Continue to let your baby hear many different sounds.
- Provide some quiet time when the radio and TV are not on.

Locating Sounds – Try to get your baby to turn his or her head toward sounds. At first, you may need to gently turn your baby’s face toward a sound. Or you may take the baby toward the radio, TV, or telephone from which a sound is coming.

Imitating Speech Sounds – As you talk to your baby, repeat some sounds often and try to get him or her to say them back. “Da-da” and “ma-ma” sounds are usually easy sounds for a baby to imitate, although they do not have any meaning at this age.

REMEMBER:

Talk with your baby — Play with your baby —
Enjoy your baby!

Large muscle strength and coordination.

Activities to continue:

- Encourage your baby to raise his or her head and push up on the arms to watch what is happening around him or her.
- Try to get your baby to roll over from stomach to back and from back to stomach.

Bearing Weight – Hold your baby upright under the arms. Slowly lower your baby until his or her feet touch the table, bed, or your lap. Try to get your baby to bounce up and down and take some weight on her or his legs.

Developing Head Control – To make your baby’s neck muscles stronger, take his or her hands and wrists when (s)he is lying on his or her back. Slowly pull your baby up into a sitting position. If (s)he has little head control, do not try this again until (s)he has more neck strength.

Sitting – Help your baby sit up alone. Start by having your baby sit in a corner of a couch or chair which prevents falling over. While (s)he is in that position, help your baby hold small toys with the hands. When your baby can sit well propped up, encourage him or her to sit up on a blanket on the floor without back support.

Small muscle and problem-solving skills.

Activities to continue:

- Try to get your baby to follow faces or bright objects with his or her eyes.
- Let your baby feel many different textures.
- Let your baby explore bits of cereal or small crumbs placed on the table in front of him or her.

Looking at Small Objects – Hold your baby on your lap at the table and drop a small object on the table in front of him or her. This can be a small bit of food, such as a pea. You can also roll the object on the table to see if your baby watches it. (Be careful that your baby doesn’t put the small object into his or her mouth if (s)he might choke on it.)

Holding On – Put a rattle or other small toy into your baby’s hand, and pull on it gently to teach him or her to hold onto things.

Using Both Hands – Put a toy or other object in your baby’s hand and see if (s)he changes it to the other hand. Also try to get your baby to hold two objects - one in each hand - at the same time. At first, you may need to place something in one hand and then try to get him or her to pick up a second toy with the hand (s)he uses most often.

Picking Up Small Objects – Help teach your baby to pick up small objects, such as crumbs or small bits of food. (When your baby can do this, be sure to keep pills and other small, harmful things out of your baby’s reach.)

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need to maintain original documents and to keep copies of all supporting documents. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that records are stored in a secure and accessible manner.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It emphasizes that the auditor must exercise professional judgment and skepticism in performing the audit and must report any discrepancies or irregularities to the appropriate authorities.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the consequences of non-compliance with the record-keeping requirements. It notes that failure to maintain accurate records can result in the disallowance of tax deductions and credits, as well as the imposition of penalties and interest.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing education and training for all personnel involved in the financial system. It emphasizes that staying up-to-date on the latest developments in tax law and accounting is essential for ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the financial system.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It notes that providing clear and accessible information to the public is essential for building trust and confidence in the system.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders in the financial system. It emphasizes that working together to address common challenges and to share best practices is essential for ensuring the long-term success of the system.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews of the financial system. It notes that conducting audits and reviews on a regular basis is essential for identifying and addressing any weaknesses or areas for improvement in the system.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and independent regulatory framework. It emphasizes that the regulatory framework must be able to effectively oversee and enforce the rules of the financial system, and must be free from any conflicts of interest.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the financial system. It notes that regularly monitoring and evaluating the system is essential for ensuring that it remains effective and efficient over time.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and resilient financial system. It emphasizes that the system must be able to withstand and recover from any shocks or crises, and must be able to continue to provide the services it is intended to provide.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and stable financial system. It notes that a strong and stable financial system is essential for supporting economic growth and development, and for ensuring the well-being of the population.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and transparent financial system. It emphasizes that transparency is essential for building trust and confidence in the system, and for ensuring that the system is operating in the best interests of the public.

14. The fourteenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and accountable financial system. It notes that accountability is essential for ensuring that the system is operating in a responsible and ethical manner, and for ensuring that the public is held accountable for any failures or irregularities.

15. The fifteenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong and efficient financial system. It emphasizes that efficiency is essential for ensuring that the system is able to provide the services it is intended to provide in a timely and cost-effective manner.

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