

TPBA2 Age Table: Sensorimotor Development

Child's name: _____ Age: _____ Birth date: _____
 Parent(s): _____ Assessment date: _____
 Person(s) completing the form: _____

Directions: Based on the observations recorded on the TPBA2 Observation Guidelines and/or TPBA2 Observation Notes, review the Age Table to determine the age level that most closely matches the child's performance. It may be helpful to circle items on the Age Table that the child can do. If items are circled across multiple age levels, find the child's age level by finding the mode (i.e., determine which age level has the most circled items). Age levels after 12 months/1 year represent ranges rather than individual months and are preceded by "By." If the most circled items appear in one of these age levels, consider the child's age level to be the month shown (e.g., if the most circled items appear in the "By 21 months" level, the child's age level for that subcategory is 21 months).

Note: This Age Table collapses Functions Underlying Movement and Gross Motor Activity subcategories into one column. Motor Planning and Coordination and Modulation of Sensation and Its Relationship to Emotion, Activity Level, and Attention subcategories have not been included in this Age Table. These subcategories help users observe qualitative performance but are not related to a child's age level.

Age level	Functions underlying movement and Gross motor activity	Arm and hand use	Sensorimotor contributions to daily life and self-care
1 month	<p>Muscle tone: Unsupported head flops forward or backward.</p> <p>Posture and gross motor: Supine: Head to side; random arm and leg movements; hands open or closed. Prone: Weight on hands, forearms, and chest. Beginning to lift and turn head to clear nose. Sitting: Lifts and maintains head in line midline briefly when placed in sitting.</p>	<p>General: Keeps hands fist or slightly open.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Asymmetrical arm movements.</p> <p>Grasp: Involuntary grasp in response to touch in palm.</p> <p>Release: No voluntary release. Hand opens if touched on top.</p>	<p>Eating: Oral reflexes (e.g., rooting) present. Tongue moves in and out (suckling). May lose liquid from sides of mouth. Rarely drools because of minimal saliva production. Sequences two or more sucks from the bottle/breast before pausing to swallow or breathe.</p>
2 months	<p>Muscle tone: Keeps head erect briefly in upright and rights when tipped forward or backward, but head still bobs.</p> <p>Posture and gross motor: Supine: Maintains head in midline. Cycles arms and legs smoothly. Prone: Lifts head asymmetrically to 45 degrees.</p>	<p>Grasp: Grasp becoming voluntary. Holds object for a few moments.</p> <p>Release: No voluntary release.</p>	<p>Eating: Drooling increases as jaw and tongue move in wider excursions.</p>

Developed with Anita C. Bundy.

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3 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Supine: Head in mid-position and posture symmetrical. Brings hands to midline; kicks with both feet. Moves limbs reciprocally or arms together, legs together. Prone: Symmetrical head lifting 45-90 degrees. Shoulders slightly abducted. Sitting: When supported, helps maintain position; minimal head bobbing. Unsupported, maintains head in midline, supports weight on arms briefly in front. Standing: Held in standing, presses feet against surface and takes some weight briefly (0-3 months). May bend and straighten knees. When picked up, brings body up compactly; keeps head in line with body.</p>	<p>General: Hands held together on chest, usually without object. Pulls forearm toward body in response to stimulus on little finger side. Rotates forearm upward and spreads fingers in response to stimulus on thumb side. Reach/bimanual skill: Begins to swipe, but may be far off target (1-3 months). Reaches for object with arms, starting at sides and closing in front of body; often contacts object with closed fists. Grasp: Voluntary grasp emerges (e.g., actively holds rattle put in hand).</p>	<p>Eating: Sequences 20 or more sucks from breast/bottle. Uses a sucking or suckling pattern for pureed foods. Dressing: Body parts are easily manipulated by the adult for dressing. Child practices grasping by clutching and pulling at clothing.</p>
4 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Supine: Turns head; tucks chin. May fall to side when lifting legs. Prone: Lifts and maintains head 90 degrees. Legs extended; may deliberately flex muscles from waist down, raising hips. Rolls from side to side. May have uncontrolled weight shifting. May roll from stomach or side to supine. Sitting: Sits supported 10-15 minutes, head erect and steady, back firm. Standing: Pulled to stand, extends legs and keeps body in same plane from shoulders to feet. Extends legs to catch self when lowered to ground.</p>	<p>General: Uses hands more agilely and with more variety. Reach/bimanual skill: Symmetric, midline movements. Objects held with both hands at midline. Grasp: Hands predominantly open. Grasps with ring and little fingers but cannot manipulate items. Release: Variety of hand movements used to avoid contact.</p>	<p>Eating: Opens mouth adaptively. Closes lips. Gums solid food. Ejects food with tongue.</p>

Developed with Anita C. Bundy.

Transdisciplinary Play-Based System (TPBA2/TPBI2)

by Toni Linder.

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Age level	Functions underlying movement and Gross motor activity	Arm and hand use	Sensorimotor contributions to daily life and self-care
5 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Head control and head righting have improved significantly.</p> <p>Supine: May roll to side accidentally (4–5 months). Pushes back into extension with legs. May lift head and shoulders.</p> <p>Prone: Lifts head with active chin tuck and elongated neck. Elbows in front of shoulders; hips abducted and externally rotated. May roll from stomach to back. May push on hands and draw up knees. Tipped in prone, trunk and limb reactions apparent. Rolls with trunk rotation.</p> <p>Sitting: Sits supported for long periods (30 minutes), back firm; holds head steady and erect continuously. When pulled to sit, chin is tucked and head in line or leading. May assist with arms and tummy muscles; head may lag slightly at first.</p> <p>Standing: Easily pulled to stand. Supported under arms, stands and moves body up and down, stamps one foot, then the other.</p> <p>Movement: On stomach, moves by rocking, rolling, or twisting; on back, moves by kicking against flat surface.</p>	<p>General: Gropes in response to tactile stimulus. Moves objects to mouth.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Fairly coordinated two-hand reach with one-hand grasp; object transfer hand to hand; bilateral holding and fingering.</p> <p>Grasp: Grasps objects tightly by pressing with flexed fingers against palm and all fingers. Can hold a small toy or rattle while shaking or banging it.</p> <p>Release: Two-stage transfer, taking hand grasps before releasing hand lets go.</p>	<p>Eating: May begin to regularly eat solids. Uses a primitive bite-and-release pattern on soft cookie, though may revert to sucking it.</p> <p>Dressing: Becomes more active and excited, tries to turn over.</p>
6 months	<p>Posture and gross motor:</p> <p>Supine: Contacts feet with hands (5–6 months). May bring feet to mouth and suck on toes. May roll from back to belly.</p> <p>Prone: Landau reaction complete when held in prone position. Head held vertically. Increased head, hip, and trunk control allows free movement; turns, twists in all directions. Bears weight on extended arms; may push backward. Movement of trunk, head, and limbs counteracts tipping.</p>	<p>General: Rotates wrist; turns, manipulates objects crudely.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Simultaneous, symmetric, bilateral approach with one- or two-hand grasp.</p> <p>Grasp: Grasps objects with whole palm and all fingers; adjusts hand to object using visual and tactile information. Can hold large ball with two hands.</p> <p>Release: Releases objects during mouthing or bimanual play.</p>	<p>Eating: Helps bring bottle to mouth. Takes one or two swallows from a cup. Rarely drools in supine, prone, or sitting unless babbling or attention is engaged elsewhere. Swallows some thicker pureed food (4–6 months).</p> <p>Dressing: Pulls off hat; lies still and cooperates with dressing.</p>

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6 months <i>(continued)</i>	<p>Sitting: Sits unsupported momentarily (5–6 months) with head in extension, arms lifted off surface and shoulder blades retracted; cannot maintain indefinitely or move in and out. May extend arms forward to catch self and prop. Can move head freely.</p> <p>Standing: When supported can take full weight on legs (5–6 months).</p> <p>Movement: Propels self on tummy with legs, steers with arms, goes backward or forward.</p>		
7 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Head control is excellent. Most babies are very active against gravity—rolling, pivoting, assuming quadruped and bear-standing, trying to crawl, coming to sitting, and pulling to stand.</p> <p>Supine: When tilted on back, trunk, head, and limb reactions are well developed. Actions of trunk, head, and arms counteract falling to sides. May roll back to tummy.</p> <p>Prone: Controlled reaching with weight on one forearm. Rolls tummy to back.</p> <p>Sitting: Head leads when pulled to sit or stand. Hands free while sitting. Can catch self with hands when pushed forward; may catch self sideways.</p>	<p>General: Increased visual and hand control enables the baby to inspect toys.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Bilateral approach with unilateral prehension; bilateral object manipulation; associated bimanual movements.</p> <p>Grasp: Beginning to grasp with thumb side of hand; objects held against fingers with thumb; beginning differentiation of thumb and little finger sides of hand for holding objects.</p> <p>Release: Transfers object from one hand to the other, releases against a resisting surface.</p>	<p>Eating: Feeds self soft biscuit with one hand. Chewing is present.</p>
8 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Prefers standing and being active. Does not like supine and moves to prone or onto side. Arms move freely away from body.</p> <p>Prone: Rocks (head and chest high off mattress), limbs extended and back arched. Uses arms and legs to pivot.</p>	<p>General: Little finger side stable.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Reaches for objects with fingers overextended. Must pay full attention.</p> <p>Grasp: Increased finger and thumb dexterity to pick up small objects, manipulate them, and so forth. Object held proximal to finger pads.</p> <p>Release: Releases above a surface with wrist flexion.</p>	<p>Eating: Takes ground or Junior foods and mashed table foods. Can use upper lip to assist in removing food from spoon.</p>

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8 months <i>(continued)</i>	<p>Sitting: Pushes up to sit with arms from side. Or in crawl position, flexes one leg to tummy, extends and pushes it against surface; other leg follows. Good balance; can be left alone in sitting.</p> <p>Standing: May pull to stand on support surface.</p> <p>Movement: Crawls, climbs; transitions through many positions.</p>		
9 months	<p>Posture and gross motor: Most babies are combining gross and fine motor activity.</p> <p>Prone: Rolls tummy to back with rotation. Can assume quadruped and rock. Lies propped on one side and reaches; rotation in trunk.</p> <p>Sitting: Uses arms behind body and head and trunk to counteract backward falls.</p> <p>Standing: Stands briefly with one hand held. Pulls to stand, shifts weight; may rotate; may remove one hand from support.</p> <p>Movement: Crawls on belly. May propel self forward by falling. May pull self from hands and knees to standing and cruise along furniture.</p>	<p>General: Combining hand skills with standing, sitting, and so forth. More interest in and control of small objects.</p> <p>Reach/bimanual skill: Dissociation of symmetric arm movements. Plays with two toys, one in each hand, banging together.</p> <p>Grasp: Grasps small objects between thumb and lateral border of index finger. Object rotation by transferring it hand to hand.</p> <p>Release: Voluntary (7–9 months).</p> <p>Finger movements: Index finger leads, points, tries to poke into holes, hooks and pulls.</p>	<p>Eating: Sitting in chair, no external support is needed; seat belt used for security not support. No longer loses liquid during sucking initiation or when breast/bottle is removed. Uses an up-down sucking pattern for semisolids. Feeds self spilled bits from tray.</p> <p>Dressing: Child anticipates adults' actions and starts to offer arm. Pulls off booties.</p>
10 months	<p>Posture and gross motor:</p> <p>Prone: Moves from hands-and-knees to sitting or half sitting. Reaches from hands-and-knees position. May assume a modified hands-and-knees position with one foot on ground and hands in use. Balance developing in hands and knees position.</p> <p>Sitting: Sits without support and can play with toys (5–10 months). Sits in both W and side sitting positions (8–10 months). Gets onto hands and knees, stomach from sitting.</p> <p>Standing: Stands with little support. Sits down from standing without falling. May assume stand by going through half kneel.</p>	<p>Grasp: Can grasp with thumb and first two fingers or occasional tip of thumb and forefinger; grasp accurate without stabilization. Can use spherical grasp.</p> <p>Release: Active release by flinging object; object released above surface.</p>	<p>Eating: Helps hold cup and spoon. Tips bottle to drink. Feeds self whole meals from bottle. Uses pincer grasp on finger food.</p> <p>Dressing: Pulls off socks.</p>

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Age Table: Sensorimotor Development **TPBA** 2

Age level	Functions underlying movement and Gross motor activity	Arm and hand use	Sensorimotor contributions to daily life and self-care
10 months <i>(continued)</i>	Movement: Very active (static sitting rare), exploring. Can crawl, and may begin to creep on all fours; climbs up and down from chairs. When tipped, trunk, head, and limb reactions are well developed.		
11 months	Posture and gross motor: Sitting: Variety of sitting and leg positions; moves in and out easily. Standing: May stand alone momentarily. Arm position varies. Movement: Creeps, stands, may walk (usually leaning on furniture or holding someone's hand), climbs.	General: Grasp is changing from three fingers to a neat pincer using thumb and first finger. Likes to carry objects during crawling and walking. Reach/bimanual skill: Cooperative bimanual movements. Release: Greater control of release. Finger movements: Uses a strong index finger approach for poking into small holes and labeling objects.	Eating: Grabs spoon in fist (10–11 months). Dressing: Holds foot out for shoe and arm out for sleeve.
12 months or 1 year	Posture and gross motor: Sitting: Uses rotation to attain a sitting posture. Reaches for distant objects, with one arm to lean on while the other reaches. Reaches above the head with both arms alternately and without losing trunk stability. Reaches behind the back with exaggerated twisting. Standing: May stand alone briefly (9–12 months). Actions: Rolls ball to adult. Movement: Active and independent. Walks with hand held or may take several steps independently; some children use walking as primary locomotion.	Reach/bimanual skill: Uses accurate reach for toy. Reaches across midline. Bimanual activities are performed as mirror movements. Increased capacity to associate objects. One hand stabilizes and one hand manipulates. Grasp: Tip of thumb and forefinger used in grasp. Complete thumb opposition. Begins to make appropriate wrist and hand adjustments for different weights. Release: Greater control of release. Able to release 1-inch cube into container and tiny objects into small holes. Objects still do not always land where intended. Finger movements: Points to toy and explores toy with index finger. In-hand manipulation: Moves small objects from finger to palm (translation). Tool: Imitates use of tools such as a comb.	Eating: Drooling is under control. Can take coarsely chopped table foods, including some easily chewed meats. Takes liquid primarily from a cup. Can hold and drink from bottle/spout cup with lid, hands pressed to sides. Often insists on self-feeding and can finger feed part of the meal. Takes bite-size pieces from plate with delicate grasp, appropriate force, and easy release. Dressing: Pushes off pants if soiled.

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Age level	Functions underlying movement and Gross motor activity	Arm and hand use	Sensorimotor contributions to daily life and self-care
By 15 months	Posture and gross motor: Standing: Stands, squats, and stoops. Movement: Slower walking speed. Creeps up stairs.	Reach/bimanual skill: Beginning of two-hand reach; one hand stabilizing and one manipulating. Grasp: Deft and precise grasp; a variety of grasps used. However, most grasps are stationary. Can hold two small objects simultaneously (dissociation of sides of hand). Release: Controlled release. In-hand manipulation: Objects transferred between hands rather than with in-hand manipulation.	Eating: Sucking and swallowing from a cup well coordinated, with choking rarely occurring. Dips spoon in food and brings to mouth. Holds cup by handle but likely to tip. Fisted hand, pronated forearm, turns spoon to get contents into mouth. Dressing: Removes mittens (12–14 months). Can reach to toes while standing. Toileting: Will sit on toilet for 1 minute when placed and supervised.
By 18 months	Posture and gross motor: Sitting: Sits in small chair. Climbs into adult chair. Actions: Picks up toy from floor. Throws ball (9–18 months). Movement: Walks well, pulling toys. Begins to run. Walks upstairs with one hand held.	General: Increasing strength and dissociation of fingers and two sides of hands enable child to use tools and manipulate objects. Reach/bimanual skill: Improved use of lead and assist hands. Can perform sequences of alternating two-hand movements. Grasp: Static grasp on spoon. Release: Controlled release, but continued tendency to extend fingers all at one time limits precision of placement. Finger movements: Points to picture with index finger (12–18 months). Construction: Stacks 3 blocks. Tool use: Holds crayon and makes scribbles.	Eating: Fills spoon, turns in mouth, spilling. Lifts cup to mouth, may drop. Dressing: Tries to put shoes on, usually getting half way. Pulls off hat, socks, mittens and helps with other clothing. Lifts foot for adult to put on shoe or pants. Toileting: Indicates by actions that he or she is wet. Will sit on toilet for 1 minute when placed and left alone.
By 21 months	Movement: Moves ride-on toy with no pedals. Climbs down from adult chair.	General: Begins to participate in multi-part tasks. In-hand manipulation: May begin to string beads.	Eating: Handles cup well. Unwraps food. Easy lip closure; no loss of food or liquid; eats variety of textures. Toileting: Indicates need to go to the toilet.

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Age level Functions	underlying movement and Gross motor activity	Arm and hand use	Sensorimotor contributions to daily life and self-care
By 24 months or 2 years	<p>Posture and gross motor: Standing: Balances when stationary. Can stand briefly on one foot.</p> <p>Actions: Flings ball forward at large target. Kicks ball forward (20–24 months).</p> <p>Movement: Walks with arm swing at elbow, heel-toe progression, and balanced gait. Jumps off floor (17–24 months). Walks upstairs holding on (12–23 months). Walks downstairs holding on (13–23 months).</p>	<p>Reach/bimanual skill: Uses hands consistently in a lead-assist fashion.</p> <p>Grasp: Precision tasks are performed with fingertip grasp and those requiring power with palmar grasp. Grasps crayon in palm and turns hand thumb up or grasps crayon with fingers.</p> <p>Release: Greater precision and control of release; adjustment of hand opening according to object's size and shape.</p> <p>In-hand manipulation: Can move one or two small objects from palm to fingers (translation). Can unscrew bottle cap (simple rotation). Can turn pages of book (18–24 months).</p> <p>Construction: Builds tower of 4 blocks (18–24 months). Completes 4–5-piece puzzle (18–24 months).</p> <p>Tool use: Begins to use simple tools (e.g., toy hammer; 18–24 months). Draws simple figure (18–24 months).</p>	<p>Eating: Lifts open cup to drink, some tipping. Can hold cup with one hand, free hand poised to help. Can suck and use straw. Point of spoon enters mouth first. Unwraps food. Uses spoon well with minimal spilling. Opens jars.</p> <p>Dressing: Can take off shoe if lace is untied (18–24 months). Helps to push down/pull up trousers (21–24 months). Is able to find large sleeve hole.</p> <p>Toileting: Rarely has accidents from lack of bowel control. Is bladder trained during the day and dry at night if taken up.</p>
By 30 months	<p>Movement: Walks upstairs with no support (18–30 months). Walks downstairs with no support (19–30 months). Jumps from bottom step (19–30 months). Begins to pedal tricycle. Climbs up and down furniture independently (24–30 months).</p>	<p>Construction: Lines up objects.</p> <p>Tool use: Begins to snip with scissors.</p>	<p>Eating: Eats the same food as the rest of the family; can grade mouth opening to the size of food. Holds fork in fist (28+ months). Spears and shovels food with fork with little spilling. Can pour from small pitcher (24–30 months).</p> <p>Dressing: Can remove pull-down lower-body garments with elastic waist (24–30 months). Tries to assist with fasteners and lacing. Buttons one large front button.</p>

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Age Table: Sensorimotor Development

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