



AGE	0-6 months
DESCRIPTION	It is important to establish the concept of reciprocity for this age group, as the child observes you while you move because you are their point of reference. Talk to your child by looking at him/her in the eyes observe and pay attention to signs, respecting his/her needs. Read a book with your child, with black and white pictures and support the child in exploring the environment and games. The child uses orality and touch to explore so it is important to pay attention to the following signs: • Opens the mouth when he/she sees the breast or the bottle if hungry; • Closes his/her lips to show that he/she does not want any more food; • Reaches for a toy that he/she wants.

AGE	9-15 months
DESCRIPTION	This phase of the child's growth is characterised by significant cognitive development, which leads the infant to manifest the following behaviour: • Looks for objects when they leave the field of vision; • Bangs things together; • Puts things in containers; • Looks for toys that you hide (permanence of the object); • Uses objects according to their function; • Stacks objects; To further increase cognitive abilities in this growth phase, the following tips can be useful: • Play "peekaboo" with your child; • Build simple sound toys (e.g. bottles with rice or pasta); • Prepare a box with different safe objects, and play with your child; • Building games with large shapes (e.g. cubes)

AGE	18-30 months
DESCRIPTION	Between the first year and a half and the first thirty months, the child begins to develop important life skills, such as lateral thinking and problem solving (using objects to solve situations). These skills lead the child to imitate complex movements (cleaning, tidying up), recognise colours, integrate the use of different toys (relationship between objects) and develop advanced motor skills (eg. use of switches and use of their hands in a non-synchronous manner). In addition, the child can also understand and finalise simple indications, such as simple interaction with toys according to their function, pointing out body parts or simply points to attract attention.





	The most useful activities to develop these skills can be: SUPPORT THE CHILD TO HELP YOU IN YOUR DAILY ACTIVITIES. BUILD PANELS WITH VARIOUS ACTIVITIES (E.G. SWITCHES, BALLS, LACES) The most useful activities to develop these skills can be: • support the child to help you in your daily activities; • build panels with various activities (e.g. switches, balls, laces); • when the child draws use colours and temperas.
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AGE	3 /4 years
DESCRIPTION	The child's intellectual and cognitive abilities reach an almost complete level of complexity. The experience gained enables the child to recognise danger and predict the ending of a story being told. Furthermore, it is easier for the child to make imitations of drawings such as circles or to draw a person with three or more body parts. Finally, the child is able to describe reality around him more optimally by naming the colours of objects around him. Recommendations for this age group: • stimulate the child to use drawing and representation; • recounting the day before bedtime, together; • account of the day before bed, ask your child what was the best moment of the day.

AGE	5 years
DESCRIPTION	The child, during the age of 5, develops great memorising and time orientation skills. His acquired skills enable him to recognise time by marking the various stages of the day, to count independently up to 10, to name and recognise numbers, and to write and name certain letters. In addition, the attention threshold, that the child devotes to his parents when they explain something to him or tell him a longer-than-average story, increases reaching around 10 minutes. • Nurture prerequisites for kindergarten entry; • Using cognitive exercise books to train handwriting and writing; • Practising colouring in shapes, together with free drawing.

