

ID	2779
Curricular Unit	Technical Assessment of Motor Behavior
Regent	Carlos Alberto Ferreira Neto
Learning Outcomes	<ol> <li>Knowing a set of instruments for assessment of infant motor behavior, including:</li> <li>Alberta Infant Motor Scale (AIMS)</li> <li>Peabody Development Scales (PDMS)</li> <li>Körperkoordinationtest für Kinder (KTK)</li> <li>Test of Gross Motor Development (TGMD-2)</li> <li>Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency (BOT-2)</li> <li>Familiar instruments to assess acquisitions in the aquatic environment.</li> <li>Knowing instruments assessing self-perception,specifically the self-perception of competence.</li> <li>Knowing analysis methodologies for assessing interpersonal coordination motor behavior.</li> <li>Knowing the scope and limits of electromyography,understanding it as a window into the processes of neuromuscular control.</li> <li>Knowing technical evaluation and assessment of balance and posture.</li> <li>Understand applications to the analysis of dysfunctional motor patterns.</li> <li>Understanding specificity, advantages and limitations of different techniques for the assessment of motor behavior, in order to select the most suitable method f</li> </ol>
Syllabus	Introduction:-Evaluation of motor behavior in a multidimensional perspetive. -Different instruments and valuation techniques.Normative and criterion- referenced assessment.Assessment tools oriented product and process;- Specificity,advantages and limitations of different techniques for the assessment of motor behavior; Infant Motor Behavior Rating:-Explanation of the content and protocol of administration of different evaluation tools of motor behavior;-Alberta Infant Motor Scale (AIMS);-Peabody Development Scales (PDMS);- Körperkoordinationtest für Kinder (KTK);-Test of Gross Motor Development (TGMD-2);-Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency (BOT-2);-Instruments for assessment of acquisitions in the aquatic environment. Assessing self- perception:-Scale of self-perceived competence and social acceptance for children (EAPCASC), self-perceived competence, perceived competence and other real motor competence in children.Analysis of Human Movement:-Methods of analysis of interpers
Evaluation	Written work on theme

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Andrade, C., Neto, C., & Ducharne, M. (2008). Self-perceived competence, perceived educator and motor competence in children of 5 years. In Catela D. & J. Barreiros (Eds.). Studies in Motor Development of Children (pp. 247-254). Rio Maior: ESDRM Editions.Bruininks, R., & Bruininks, B. (2005) Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency-2nd edition manual. Minneapolis, MN: NCS Pearson.Folio, M., & Fewell, R. (2000). Peabody Developmental Motor Scales-Second Edition (PDMS-2): Examiner's manual. Austin, TX: PRO-Ed.Gabbard, CP (1992). Lifelong motor development. Madison, Brown & Benchmark.Gallahue, D. & Ozmun, J. (2005). Understanding Motor Development (3rd Ed). Phorte Publisher.Harter, S. (1999). The construction of the self. A developmental perspetive. Guildford Press: New York. Haywood, KM & Getchell, N. (2009). Life Span Motor Development (5 th ed.). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.Kiphard, EJ & Shilling, F. (2007)Körperkoordinationtest für Kinder 2,