

ID	493
Curricular Unit	Perceptual-Motor Development
Regent	João Manuel Pardal Barreiros
Learning Outcomes	1. Understanding the classical approaches of perception 2. Understand the approach of ecological psychology 3. Knowing the perceptual-motor variables studied more 4. Understand the theoretical contradictions between theoretical perspectives 5. Knowing the most common methods of study
Syllabus	Methods of study of perceptual processes The perception-action cycle The work and James Gibson and Esther Thelen. The experimental designs of G. Savelsbergh as a paradigm of study d variables of perception-action. Different perceptual systems and perceptual complementarity. The special case of visual perception system and the haptic system. Of experiments in the perception-action motor development approach. Perceptual functions in Postural, Locomotor and Manipulative development. The notion of affordance and experimental applications.
Evaluation	Theme-working preparation.
Bibliography	Adolph, K. E., & Avoilo, A. M. (2000). Walking infants adapt locomotion to changing body dimensions. <i>Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance</i>, 26, 1148-1166. Barreiros, J. & Silva, P. (1995). Hand size and grasping in infants. In B.G. Bardy, R.J. Bootsma and Y. Guiard (Eds.), <i>Studies in Perception and Action III</i> (pp. 141-1449). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum. Cesari, P., Formenti, F., & Olivato, P. (2003). A common perceptual parameter for stair climbing for children, young and old adults. <i>Human Movement Science</i>, 22, 111-124. Connolly, K.J. (1986). A perspective on motor development. In M.G. Wade & H.T.A. Whiting, <i>Motor Development in Children: Aspects of Coordination and Control</i> (pp. 3-21). Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. Gibson, E., J., & Pick, A. D. (2000). <i>An ecological approach to perceptual learning and development</i>. New York: Oxford University Press. Gibson, J. J. (1977). The theory of affordances. In R. Shaw e J. Bransford (Eds.) <i>Perceiving Ac</i>