

Evaluation

Written work on theme



ID	497
Curricular Unit	Technical Assessment of Motor Behavior
Regent	Carlos Alberto Ferreira Neto
Learning Outcomes	1 Knowing a set of instruments for assessment of infant motor behavior, including: - 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) 2.Familiar instruments to assess acquisitions in the aquatic environment. 3.Knowing instruments assessing self-perception, specifically the self-perception of competence. 4.Knowing analysis methodologies for assessing interpersonal coordination motor behavior. 5.Knowing the scope and limits of electromyography, understanding it as a window into the processes of neuromuscular control. 6.Knowing technical evaluation and assessment of balance and posture. 7.Understand applications to the analysis of dysfunctional motor patterns. 8.Understanding specificity, advantages and limitations of different techniques for the assessment of motor behavior, in order to select the most suitable method f
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

Bibliography

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,