Please go to BlazeView for the reading materials for this assignment.

Read to answer the questions below. You will be tested on this material.


Further information if you are interested.


After reading the Del Grande article please review the following questions. This is a formative assignment – an answer key is provided.

1. Describe Eye-Motor Coordination in 2-3 sentences.
2. Describe Figure-Ground Perception in 2-3 sentences.
3. Describe Perceptual Constancy in 2-3 sentences.
4. Describe Position-In-Space Perception in 2-3 sentences.
8. Which of the 7 different types of spatial sense is the most critical to be developed for reading? (2-3 sentences)
9. How does spatial reasoning tie mathematics and reading together? (2-3 sentences)
10. What do you see as your responsibility in helping your future students to develop their spatial reasoning? (2-3 sentences)
Answer Key

1. Describe Eye-Motor Coordination in 2-3 sentences.
   Coordinating vision and body movement together. Coordination of fine motor skills. Children practice eye-motor coordination when they color within the lines, trace something, or connect the dots to form a picture.

2. Describe Figure-Ground Perception in 2-3 sentences.
   Differentiating between an object and its background. Being able to see a ball and focus on it instead of the background. Children practice figure-ground perception when they identify a figure among overlapping figures, are able to complete a figures missing parts, or assemble a figure from its parts like a Tangram puzzle.

3. Describe Perceptual Constancy in 2-3 sentences.
   Being able to recognize a given geometric figure regardless of its orientation in space. Related to Piaget’s conservation of shape. Children practice perceptual constancy by identifying similar figures, ordering objects by size, or identifying congruent figures.

4. Describe Position-In-Space Perception in 2-3 sentences.
   Relating an object in space to your position in space. Children with problems in this area have difficulty reading, writing, and doing math. Children practice position-in-space by drawing congruent figures or identifying flip, slide and turn images.

   Being able to see multiple objects in relation to yourself and each other. Perceptions of spatial relationships is closely related to position-in-space perception and requires a good understanding of body position. Children practice spatial relationships by judging distances from themselves, playing ball, and riding a bicycle. Many people on GA highways have poor perception of special relationships – they do not judge distances well and tend to “cut you off” in traffic.

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   Being able to see similarities and differences between objects. Being able to see similarities and differences regardless of position. Children practice visual discrimination by sorting and classifying objects or geometric shapes, or by working with attribute blocks.

   Being able to recall objects you can no longer see. This skill ranges from having a photographic memory (extremely rare) to normal memory of 5 – 7 objects for a short time. Children practice visual memory by being exposed to a picture for a short time and then listing the items remembered or copying a figure briefly seen on a geoboard to geoboard paper.

8. Which of the 7 different types of spatial sense is the most critical to be developed for reading? (2-3 sentences)
   Position-in-space perception is critical to the ability to read. Students with difficulty in this area are unable to differentiate between the letters b, p, q, or d. These children tend to write some letters “backwards.”

9. How does spatial reasoning tie mathematics and reading together? (2-3 sentences)
   Spatial sense is seen as a something related to mathematics, but is equally critical for reading, if not more so. Being able to see words as chunks of letters making a word in visual memory to position-in-space perception, writing letters in their proper orientation are important.

10. What do you see as your responsibility in helping your future students to develop their spatial reasoning? (2-3 sentences)
    Often our students have little to no exposure to blocks and other fundamental “toys” that help them to shape their thinking and develop spatial sense. Even middle grades, high school, and college students benefit from building models in order to understand the spatial relationship between objects.