## Reference

## Skills, Strengths and Motor Movements

**Perceptual Motor Skills** 

Body Awareness Knowing where our bodies are in space and in relation

to other things.

Directional Awareness Knowing which direction we are moving.

Spatial Awareness Knowing how much space our bodies take up.

Temporal Awareness Recognizing rhythm, patterning, the order in which to

execute a task.

Sensory Skills

Auditory Processing Being able to process sound.

Proprioceptive Development Being able to recognize force.

Vestibular Development Knowing whether we are upside down or right side up,

balance.

Visual Processing Being able to process what we see.

Strength

Aerobic Strength Moving the body so much that the heart rate rises to

fuel the cells with more oxygen in order to sustain

movement.

Core Strength Strength associated with the middle of the body.

Grip Strength Strength associated with the hands.

Lower Body Strength associated with the lower body, legs.

Upper Body Strength associated with the arms, chest and

shoulders.

Other

Crossing the Midline Having the appendages move across the center of the

body.

Eye-hand The coordination allowing the eyes to follow the

movement of the hands.

Motor Planning Executive motor skills that require processing through

multiple avenues, including visual, auditory, cognitive.

Bilateral Movement The ability to coordinate the right and left sides of the

body to do the same or different movements at the

same time.

Balance Holding the body steady.

The professional development series will deeply examine these skills to draw the connection between the strengths and skills children require and the classroom setting. All of these skills have an impact on social, emotional, behavioral and cognitive success in the classroom.