Standing Angels in the Snow

Test Purpose: Bilateral Integration and Body Knowledge/ Control

Test Set-Up: Examiner is seated in front of child with legs separated so that child can stand midway between them. There should be one foot/ 1' between the examiner's right foot and the child's left foot. The same for the other side with one foot between the examiner and child's foot.

Test Instructions:

"We are going to play a game of touch and go. If I touch your arm, move only that arm to shoulder level (touch the child's arm and help him move it to shoulder level). If I touch your leg, slide it out until it just touches my foot (touch his leg and show him how to slide his leg to yours). If I touch more than one thing, you must move both things at the same time. Remember to move only the things that I touch. Do you understand?"

Test Sequence and Scoring:

1. 2. 3.	Monolateral Movements Touch the right arm. Touch the left arm. Touch the right leg. Touch the left leg.	
	Homologous Movements Touch both arms.	F
	Ipsilateral Movements Touch both the right leg and right arm. Touch both the left leg and left arm.	
8.	Contralateral Movements Touch the right arm and left leg. Touch the left arm and right leg.	

Observations

- Did child have to look at the limb to be moved?
- Does the child hesitate at the beginning of the movements?
- Are the movements hesitant and jerky?
- Is there motor overflow to limbs other than those touched?
- Do the instructions need to be repeated?
- If an error occurs, can correction be made after one repetition?

Adapted from Scheiman and Rouse. Optometric Management of Learning-Related Vision Problems. St. Louis, 1994, Mosby-Year Book, Inc. pp 309-311 and Press. Applied Concepts in Vision Therapy. St. Louis, 1996, Mosby-Year Book, Inc. pp144-145.

Standing Angels in the Snow

Scoring Criteria

Performance	Section	Age Level in Years
Movements not related to body parts touched	Random	3
Homologous movements are performed, but monolateral are difficult	В	4
Homologous, monolateral, and ipsilateral movements are performed but motor overflow is present	B (A,C with motor overflow)	5
Only contralateral movements produce overflow or performance breakdown	A, B, C (D with motor overflow)	6
Competent contralateral movement accompanied by minimal motor overflow and frequent segmentation (limbs touched are not moved simultaneously	A, B, C (D with segmentation)	7
Child succeeds in all movements without motor overflow	A, B, C, D	. 8