② 3-D Representation to Object Matching

To assess what level of visual representation a child understands, we next ask a child to match non-identical stimuli that retain some common perceptual characteristics – for example, matching a 3-D representation of an apple to the actual apple. The introduction of non-identical stimuli that retain some common perceptual characteristics begins to broaden the semantic boundaries (meaning) for the student. The retention of the common perceptual characteristics (i.e., color, shape) assists the student in identifying the stimuli.

Can the student match a 3-D representation of an apple to the actual apple?

Actual Apple

3-D Representation
of an Apple

Another Object

Another Object
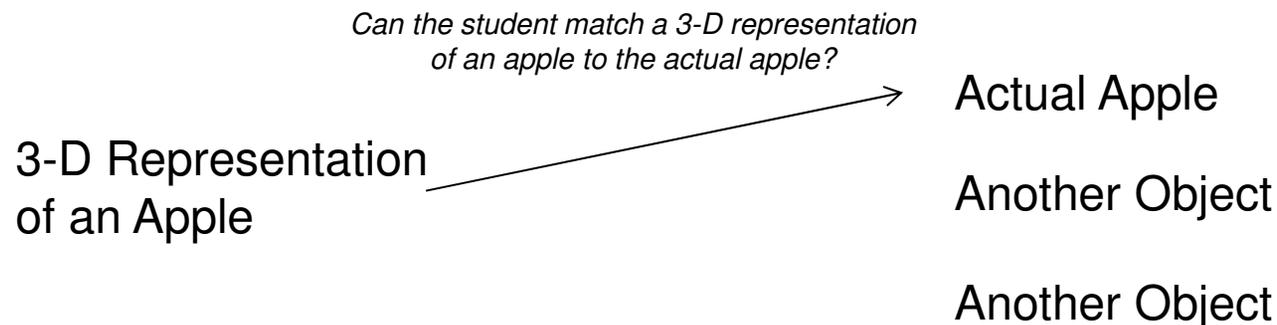
Note: Monarch's Visual Representation Assessment, which was developed with Dr. Howard Shane from Boston's Children's Hospital, and is administered by Monarch Speech/Language Pathologists, is significantly more structured and involved than the scenario above. This is merely presented for illustrative purposes, to give you a high-level understanding.