

### 3.4.4. Sensory perception

The basis of the sensor system consists of tactile, vestibular and proprioceptive systems. Sensory integration takes into account the difficulties of one or more of these systems and seeks to help them learn how to regulate behaviors themselves through a number of sensory activities, as well as developing awareness of alertness and promoting autonomy.

By applying the appropriate sensory stimulation to the child, the child's sensory defenses diminish, the child becomes calmer, he gets more attention, improves his behavior, and interacts with the family. The sensory environment serves self-regulation, i.e. the child has the opportunity to cope with the challenges, calm down and relax. (Sources: [www.ikimokylinis.lt](http://www.ikimokylinis.lt), [www.slaugvita.lt](http://www.slaugvita.lt))

Direction	Title
Sensory Perceptions	Sensory Perceptions Development

After completing a task the pupil is given 3 minutes free time in the room for rest where he observes the movements of the fishes.



## **Auditory Perceptions Development**

1. The pupil is instructed to pay attention to the both objects.
2. The pupil is asked if he knows what noise the objects make.
3. The teacher prompts when the pupil experiences difficulties.
4. The pupil must define to what is related each noise and during which season is most possible for that noise to occur.

