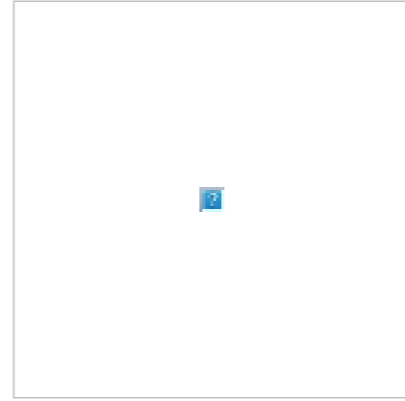


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## Bender visual motor gestalt test sample report

The Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test is a widely used tool in psychology to measure visual-motor skills and perceptual abilities. It's often given in clinical and educational settings to check for any issues with processing visual info and turning it into actions. The test is meant to see how well someone can copy and recall abstract shapes, which helps identify problems with these skills. During the test, a person is shown nine specific geometric figures and must draw them on paper using a pencil or pen. The results are compared to average data for their age group to spot any potential visual-motor difficulties. The Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test can be used to check for cognitive impairment, learning disabilities, neurological disorders, and developmental delays. However, it has some limits - it mainly looks at visual-motor skills and might not show the whole picture of someone's thinking abilities. Also, how well someone does on this test can be affected by their cultural background, motor skills, and emotional state. Here's a rewritten version of your text: • Lack of coordination: Rough sketches • Line extension: Adding details to copied designs • Retrogression: Using simple shapes instead of original designs This article discusses the "Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test", which assesses visual-motor skills, developmental disorders, and neurological impairments in children aged 3 and up, as well as adults. The test involves copying geometric designs on index cards, with results scored based on accuracy and organization. Developed by child neuropsychiatrist Lauretta Bender in 1938, the test aims to identify signs of neurological damage, emotional disturbance, and cognitive development. It's widely used in various settings, including schools, hospitals, and private practice. The test can be used for: Screening developmental delays and neurological impairments Assessing treatment effectiveness Identifying emotional disturbances Measuring child cognitive development Conducting research on visual-motor functioning The Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test typically takes place individually in a quiet room with good lighting. The administrator presents each card one at a time, asking the test subject to copy the design accurately. No feedback or assistance is provided during the test. Materials: • 9 Bender-Gestalt Test stimulus cards • Blank paper • Pencil • Eraser • Instructions: 1. Seat the test subject with blank paper and a pencil. 2. Place the first card in front of them and ask to copy the design accurately. 3. Do not provide feedback or assistance. 4. Repeat steps 2-3 until all cards have been completed. The Bender Visual-Motor Gestalt Test is a widely used psychological test that helps identify developmental disorders & neurological impairments by assessing visual-motor functioning. It's been proven reliable with test-retest reliability ranging from 0.70-0.90 and inter-rater reliability between 0.80-0.95. The test has shown validity in distinguishing between children with disorders and typically developing kids, as well as identifying neurological impairments in adults. It also correlates with other cognitive measures like IQ & academic achievement tests. The test involves presenting nine index cards with geometric designs for the subject to copy accurately. Scoring is based on accuracy & organization of the reproductions. It's used for screening developmental delays, assessing treatment effectiveness, identifying emotional disturbances, measuring child cognitive development, and conducting research on visual-motor functioning & cognitive development. The Bender-Gestalt Test is a psychological assessment tool used to evaluate visual-motor functioning, developmental disorders, and neurological impairments in children aged 3 and older, as well as adults. The test consists of nine index cards featuring geometric designs, which the subject is asked to copy before moving on to the next card. Scoring is based on the accuracy and organization of the reproductions. The clinical literature lacks psychometric validity for certain test versions due to their inconsistent scoring and evaluation methods. The original motivation behind the Bender Gestalt test came from Max L. Hutt's desire to develop a nonverbal, projective personality assessment that could overcome language barriers and prevent conscious response manipulation. This led to the development of an ambiguous task that forced test subjects to rely on their individual personality styles. Hutt initially created a series of "test factors" with associated personality characteristics but did not publish his findings. The test remained out of the mainstream, focusing mainly on intelligence, ability, and vocational interest testing. However, during World War II, Hutt was commissioned in the U.S. Army and assigned as a consultant to the Surgeon General's Office. As the war effort increased the need for psychiatrists and psychologists, Hutt trained clinicians at Brooke Army Hospital. He introduced the Bender-Gestalt test, which quickly gained popularity among military personnel. In 1945, he published a guide for administering and interpreting the test. After the war, Hutt's students continued to use the test in their civilian practice, making it one of the most widely used psychological tests. In 1959, Hutt met with Dr. Gerald J. Briskin, a former student and Army officer who had extensively used the Bender-Gestalt during his military service. This meeting led to further refinements and standardizations of the test. The Bender Gestalt Test has undergone significant development since its original publication in 1960. The test was first used to diagnose and treat brain damage and stress-related psychological and psychiatric disorders. Elizabeth M. Koppitz built upon the work of Hutt and Briskin, incorporating their scoring factors into her own work on the Bender-Gestalt Test for Young Children. The test has been used as a screening device for brain damage, with Bender herself describing it as a method to evaluate maturation in children's brain functioning. The test has undergone revisions, including the development of the Bender-II under Drs. Brannigan and Decker, which features 16 figures compared to the original 9. The scoring system was revised based on empirical investigation and studies on reliability and validity. Koppitz developed her own scoring system in the 1960s, focusing on visual-motor skills maturation in children. Her version of the test, the Bender-Gestalt Test for Young Children, was widely used until it was withdrawn from the market in the mid-1990s due to publishing company consolidations. The rights were eventually acquired by Pro-Ed Publishing Company, which released an updated version, the Koppitz-2: The Koppitz Developmental Scoring System for the Bender-Gestalt Test in 2007. A portion of the proceeds from sales supports the Koppitz scholarships in child clinical psychology. It is essential to note that test results may be affected by certain factors such as mental age, brain damage, or emotional problems. The Bender-Gestalt Test has been a widely used assessment tool for over 50 years, but its validity and clinical interpretation have been extensively critiqued in the literature. Despite some adjustments to administration and scoring schemes, concerns remain regarding its use as a neuropsychological screening indicator. Moreover, it has been ranked among discredited tests by experts due to issues of psychometric credibility. The test's history dates back to 1938, with adaptations for various purposes, including projective techniques and neuropsychological assessments. However, its widespread use in clinical settings has led to criticism regarding inappropriate administration, scoring schemes, and interpretation. Recent studies have questioned the Bender-Gestalt Test's ability to accurately assess competency to stand trial and criminal responsibility, further highlighting concerns about its validity. Despite these criticisms, the test remains an integral part of standard assessment batteries in some fields. Kaplan and Saccuzzo published 'Psychological Testing: Principles, Applications, and Issues' in 2009, with the seventh edition focusing on Belmont, CA. The Bender-Gestalt Test was adapted using Reynolds' Koppitz-2 scoring system for development in Austin, TX.