Clinic Topic: Tools for Communicating Concepts to Lesson Guests with Visual Diagnoses - Beth Fox bfoxblizzard@gmail.com

1. Get to know the sports and movement background and learning preferences of the guest. Use previously understood knowledge, movements, and body awareness as a base for new info.

2. Learn about the guests’ vision by engaging in conversation and a thorough vision assessment:
   - C – Color
   - A – Acuity
   - F – Field
   - C – Contrast sensitivity
   - O – Oculomotor movements
   - D – Depth perception

3. Communication cues for teaching and guiding:
   - V – Visual cues: Types of cues that are meaningful such as writing or drawing, consider font
   - A – Auditory cues: Verbal descriptions or sound cues with definitions, evaluate for simplicity
   - K – Kinesthetic cues: hand-under-hand, palm drawing, relief tracing, moldable figurine

4. Demonstrate skiing equipment and concepts via cardboard cutout or popsicle stick skis, slanted tabletops, or bamboo poles for:
   - Equipment and functions – skis, boots, poles; edge, turn, bend
   - Surfaces and conditions – snow type, slopes, gradients via
   - Directional movement – Fall line, sliding, slipping, slowing
   - Ski positioning for functionality – parallel, sidestep, wedge

5. Assists for understanding and physical literacy
   - Hands-on: Molding, arm-in-arm, 2-point hold
   - Tools while stationary or in motion: single or double horizontal bamboo pole(s), I-bar, bicycle inner tube
   - Vocal: Sculpting, tone, cadence, volume

6. Common understanding – check in often with the guest and ask for examples and describers back to be certain that the guest understands the words and associated concepts you are implementing.