**In-hand manipulation (IHM) in children 6 and 7 years of age: a follow-up study**

Multiple-choice questions

1. IHM skills can be clustered into three components, namely translation, shift and rotation.

 True/False

1. Translation is divided into finger-to-palm and palm-to-finger translation.

 True/False

1. An example of translation movement would be to move a coin from the palm of the hand to the finger pads before placing it in a vending machine

 True/False

1. The UFS IHM Observation Checklist was compiled from non-standardised activities and standardised tests published in the literature to ensure the inclusion of all the components of IHM.

 True/False

1. The collective results from both studies could be used as base-line IHM norms for children aged 4–7 years, for clinical decision making to inform practice.

 True/False

1. Results indicated that most children in both age groups could perform translation, simple and complex rotation, and shift with stabilisation.

 True/False

1. Complex rotation with stabilisation was more difficult for both age groups.

 True/False

1. Compensatory methods such as rotate body, use both hands, fixation of arm and change hands were recorded.

 True/False

1. Compensatory methods were mostly used in combination by both age groups.

 True/False

1. The checklist is not yet generalisable to the South African population.

 True/False