

## **Abstract**

**Background:** Prior research demonstrates that child with around 4 years old already has well developed on Theory of Mind and also child at this age of 4 can define the location of objects from others' point of view. In addition to identify others' objects and the locations, child can use body rotation to enhance their knowing abilities of others' position. In this current study, based on these two cognitive abilities, we would like to investigate whether bodily rotation with a near distance will improve children's Theory of Mind ability. **Method:** Animal Stroop task and Card Sort task were used to measure the executive function in terms of inhibitory control and switch efficiency. Two manipulation checks were adopted: distance (between the experimenter and the participant) and transparency (transparent box vs opaque box). 50 students who were recruited and studied in Grade 2 kindergarten aged between 53-69 months. **Results:** There is no significant relationship between false belief performance and the distance, but there is opposite relationship between false belief performance and the transparency. **Conclusions:** Individual difference may be a key factor to determine whether the bodily stated will enhance Theory of Mind.