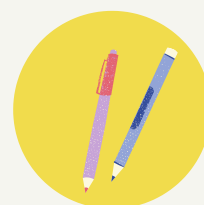
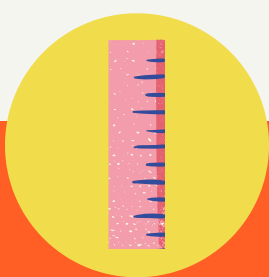


The symptoms of **DYSGRAPHIA**



It is estimated that between 5 and 20% of all children suffer from dysgraphia.



"EVERYBODY IS A GENIUS... BUT IF YOU JUDGE A FISH BY ITS ABILITY TO CLIMB A TREE, IT WILL LIVE ITS WHOLE LIFE BELIEVING THAT IT IS STUPID."

Albert Einstein

ACTIVITIES TO HELP DYSGRAPHIA

Dictation.

Prompts.

Play-Doh/modelling clay.

Mazes (pen and paper ones)

Memory Games



CHILDREN WITH DYSGRAPHIA DISPLAY THE FOLLOWING SIGNS:

- A noticeably slower pace of writing than their peers
- Strange writing position and awkward pencil grip
- Poor fine motor skills
- Repeatedly mixing up lower and upper case letters
- Irregular letter formation – size, order and/or placement
- Inconsistent/poor letter formation
- Finger/hand cramps
- Weak pencil pressure
- Poor spelling
- Unorganised thought patterns when writing
- Struggles with margins
- Avoids writing tasks
- Looks at hands when writing instead of paper
- Letter and number reversal
- Difficulty with expressing themselves through writing
- Needs extended time when completing writing tasks

Do's and don'ts for teachers



DO provide tablets for worksheets

DO let them record class lectures

DO limit the amount of writing you expect

DO evaluate on the quality of their work

DO allow them to type assignments/homework

DO provide prompts to help them brainstorm and get their ideas on paper

DO favour multiple choice questions for quizzes

DO create oral assessments so they can demonstrate their knowledge clearly

DO allow them to use speech to text programs when possible

DO pair dysgraphic students with a note-taking buddy

DON'T force them to write on the board

DON'T restrict the amount of time they have to produce written work

DON'T use only written answer questions on quizzes

DON'T announce to the class that they struggle with dysgraphia

DON'T evaluate on the quantity of written work

