<u>Shefford Lower</u> School Handwriting

Support Pack

National Curriculum Handwriting Expectations

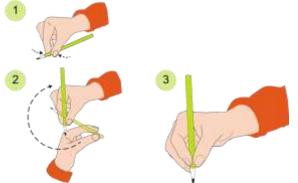
| Year Group | Expectations |
|------------|---|
| Reception | Physical development, moving and handling: |
| | 22-36 Months: Begins to use three fingers (tripod grip) to hold writing tools Imitates drawing simple shapes such as circles and lines May be beginning to show preference for dominant hand 30-50 Months: Draws lines and circles using gross motor movements Uses one-handed tools and equipment, e.g. makes snips in paper with child scissors Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasps Holds pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb and uses it with good control Can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name 40-60 Months: Shows a preference for a dominant hand Handles tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control Begins to use anticlockwise movement and retraces vertical lines Begins to form recognisable letters Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed Early Learning Goal: Children show good control and co-ordination in large and small movements. They move confidently in a range of ways, safely and negotiating space. They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing. |
| 1 | Pupils should be taught to: |
| | sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place |
| | form capital letters |
| | form digits 0-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (ie letters that are formed |
| | in similar ways) and to practise these |
| 2 | Pupils should be taught to: |
| | form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and |
| | understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined |
| | write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters |
| | use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters |

| 3 and 4 | Pupils should be taught to: use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant, and that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch] |
|---------|---|
| 5 and 6 | Pupils should be taught to: write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task |

Pen/Pencil Grip

THE TRIPOD PENCIL GRIP

Both right and left handed children should be encouraged to use the tripod grip which allows the pen/pencil to be held securely whilst allowing controlled movements of the pen/pencil nib. 1) Grip the pencil with your index finger and thumb with



the nib pointing away.

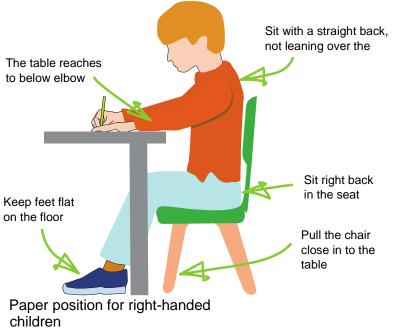
2) With your free hand, spin the pencil from underneath.

3) Use your middle finger to support the underside of the pencil.

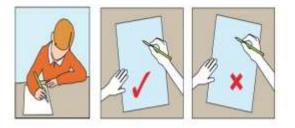
Correct Posture for Writing

Pupils should be taught to sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly.

SITTING POSITION

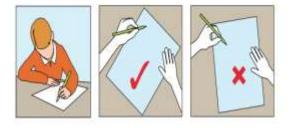


How to hold and position the paper.



Paper position for left-handed children

How to hold and position the paper.

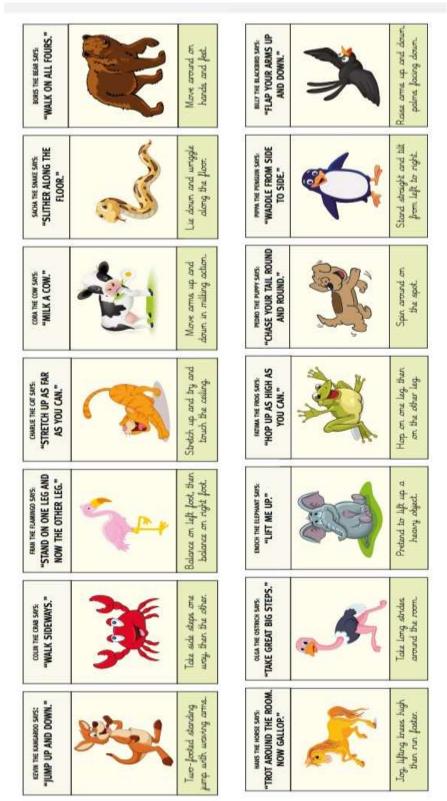


Fine motor skill warm-up activities

| Action | Description | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Finger Stretches | Put the tips of your fingers together and straighten your fingers by pushing your fingertips against each other. Repeat 5 times. | |
| Play the Piano | Touch the table with one finger at a time from each hand like you are playing the plano. Start slowly and get faster. | |
| Fishing Hooks | Put your elbows on the table, keep your hands apart, squeeze your fingers together and point them to the sky. Keep your knuckles straight and make a hook with your fingers. Hold, then straighten five times. | |
| Fireworks | Make a fist with both hands and hold them tight. Then let your fingers go like exploding fireworks! Repeat five times. | |
| Take a Bow | Put your elbows on the table, keep your hands apart, squeeze your fingers together and point them to the sky. Bend your knuckles but keep your fingers straight so your fingers bow to each other. Repeat 5 times. | |

| Action | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Quack, Quack | Start your warm up by making a beak with your thumb and first finger on both hands. |
| Fingers | Make them quack twice, then do the same with your other fingers. |
| Roly-poly | Lay your pencil flat across your fingers. |
| Pencil | Use your thumb to roll it backwards and forwards. |
| | Now try it with your other hand. |
| Crawling | Hold your pencil ready to write. |
| Caterpillar | Move the pencil through your three fingers to the top like a crawling caterpillar. |
| | When you get to the top, make your caterpillar crawl back down again! |
| Helicopter Twirls | Hold your pencil in the middle with your three correct fingers. |
| | Make a twirling helicopter by moving your fingers one at a time from one side of the pencil to the other. |
| | Now you are ready for handwriting! |

Gross Motor Skill Warm-Ups activities



Letter Rhymes for letters as printed letters

