## Fun and Easy Strategies to Improve Young Children's Writing and Fine-Motor Skills

An Occupational Therapist's Perspective

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Nice to meet you! Occupational Therapist for 17 25 years experience working with children and adults with developmental disabilities School-based O.T. for 10 years I am a mother of a child who dislikes writing and anything fine

What are the challenges you

have when trying to facilitate

your child's engagement in finemotor or writing activities?

**Discussion** 

What fine-motor and writing activities does your children engage in?

## **Discussion**





Let's start out with Fine Motor Play!



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The most "fine" of the fine-motor activities are those that use the intrinsic muscles of the hands and fingers and therefore require use of the tips of the thumb, index finger, and middle finger with small movements.

Find toys that mimic the motor planning of cutting to prepare the hands to properly use scissors



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Be creative and embed concept instruction into fine-motor activities



Color identification Matching Sorting Counting Letter identification Provide opportunities for fun, hand strengthening activities throughout the day



Therapy putty
Playdough
Squishy fidget balls
Stretchy toys

\*This helps build strength in the intrinsic muscles of the hands, which is essential for grasping a writing utensil.





Learning to grasp and open a variety of containers is a great functional fine-motor skill to practice at home or in a classroom.

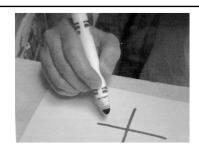


Make the fine-motor play multisensory!

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Offer a wide variety of writing utensils

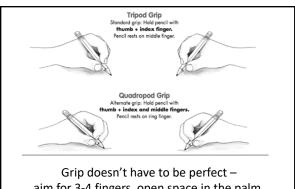


Students with weak hands or disinterest in finemotor activities are often less successful and less engaged with pencils & crayons. Allow them to use markers initially for more visual feedback.

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## Big vs. Small Movements

- BIG for motor planning (whole arm movements, constructing letters, large letters and shapes on paper, diagonals, air tracing)
- SMALL for fine motor control (coloring, pencil pick-ups, simple stroke details on pictures, dot to dots, trace a math, mazes)

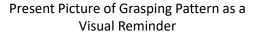


Grip doesn't have to be perfect – aim for 3-4 fingers, open space in the palm, squeezing at fingertips

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We need to teach our students how to grasp a pencil!

Different types of cues work for different kids, so have a few tricks up your sleeves!









Give the last 2 fingers a job, so the first 3 fingers can isolate movements.

Incorporate music into fine-motor instruction to make it fun, and to provide prompting for motor planning







LWT Music for Learning https://shopping.lwtears.com

20

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Warm Up Writing Fingers



Where Do You Start Your Letters? At the Top!

21

Where Do You Start Your Letters? Where do you start your letters? At the top! Where do you start your letters? At the top! If you want to start a letter, then you better, better, better, better, remember to start it at the top!





Foundational Language

•"stop"

•"big" •"down"

•"start"

•"little" •"across"

•"watch me" •"curve" •"around"

•"your turn" •"line"

•"middle"

•"top"

•"jump" •"bottom"

•"point"

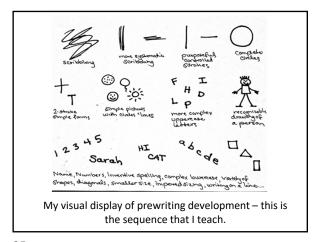
•"slide"

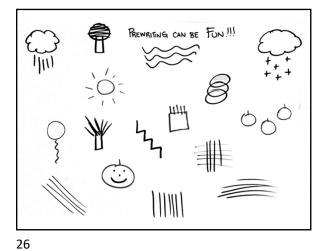
•"trace"

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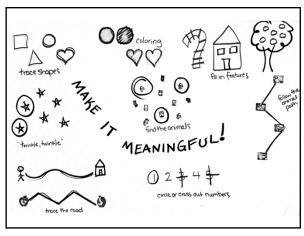
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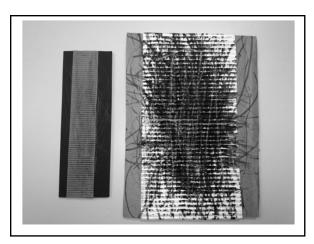
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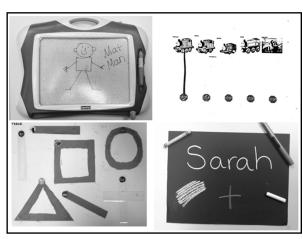


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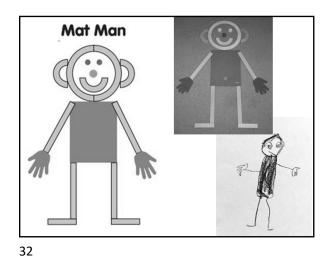


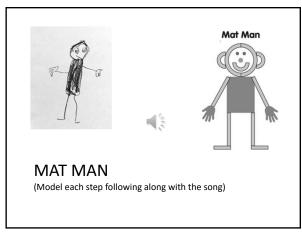


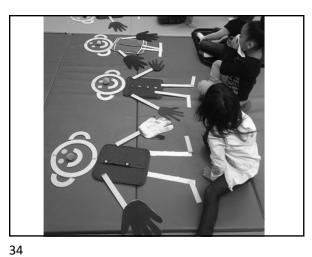
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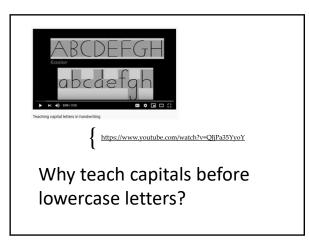
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Materials: wood pieces and blue mats

-Model, "This is a..." -Identification: "Show me..." -Imitate building simple letters O, C, T, D, L, P, V, X



**Build Letters** 

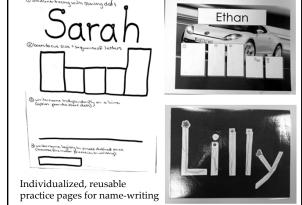
Big line, Little line, big curve, little curve

37





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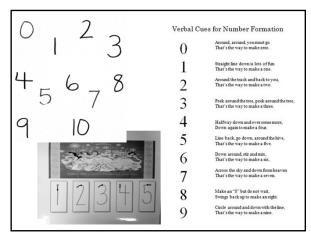
Why I use box cues for name-writing?

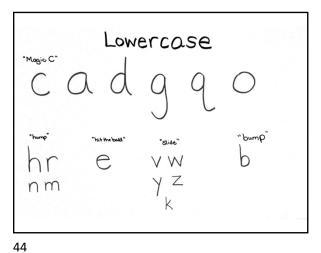
Why I do not get stuck on tracing as a method of teaching writing?

Predictable, verbal cueing is so important for learning consistent motor planning when starting to form letters.

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43



Technology AND Handwriting We need to teach both.

Use technology intermittently...



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Assistive technology is another tool in our tool belt when we need many options to facilitate skills in our students with multiple, complex needs.



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