



## Make It Obvious

**Direct instructions** on how to write the letter will help your child remember better.

- Demonstrate and describe how to form the letter.



Capital R starts with a big line down, then back to the top. Little curve to the right. Kick back down.

- Provide multisensory input (i.e., hear, say, see and feel the movement of the letters).
- Provide gradual practice. Start with tracing, then move to copying and eventually writing from memory.

**Give feedback** and tell your child what he/she is writing well.

- Be positive and specific.

I like the way your letter 'b' starts from the top to bottom!



- Celebrate progress using charts, graphs, praise and rewards. Paste your child's best handwriting piece on the wall.

**Encourage self-evaluation** to help your child take ownership over their writing.

- Ask your child to identify what they did well and what can be improved on.



• Let's circle the letters that are neatly on the line  
• Which letter is the nicest and why?  
• This letter looks much better than yesterday's letter! What did you do differently today?

- Make deliberate mistakes in a sample for your child to correct.



## Write Frequently

Practice makes perfect!

- Schedule frequent, distributed and short blocks of handwriting practice (approximately 15 minutes/day).

Scan here for reproducible activities!



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# Making Handwriting Fun!



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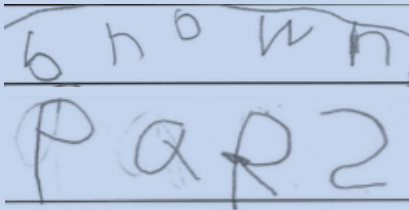
PATIENTS. AT THE HEART OF ALL WE DO.®

# Handwriting

Handwriting is the ability to efficiently produce written communication. As children grow older, their handwriting skills develop in the following ways.

## Handwriting Samples

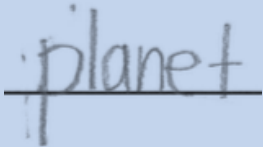
Child beginning to learn to write:



By the end of K1:

- Letters are recognisable
- Letters become more proportionate in size
- Letter spacing is inconsistent
- Letters may not be resting on the line
- Reversals or frequent erasures are common

Child with more proficient writing:



### DID YOU KNOW?

It is developmentally acceptable for children to show occasional reversal errors until they are 7 years old.

By the end of K2:

- Letter sizing is proportionate
- Letter spacing and alignment are consistent



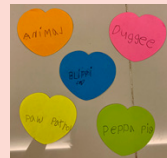
## HOW to teach handwriting

Parents may apply the **HOW** acronym as a guide to develop your child's handwriting skills.

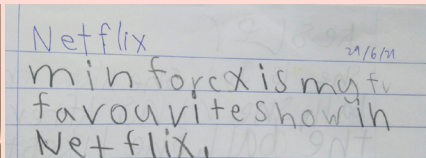
## H Develop Happy Learners

Incorporate fun into the learning process to increase your child's motivation!

### Tap on your child's area of interest

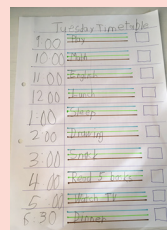


Coupons to exchange for rewards

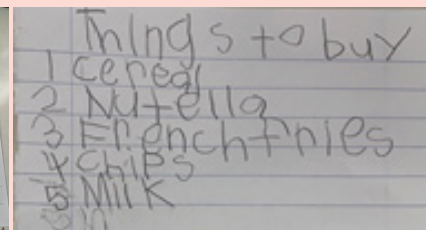


Favourite cartoon characters or toys

### Make use of everyday experiences and routines



Schedule for the day



Grocery lists before going shopping

### More ideas!

- Birthday cards
- Recognise letters on signs
- Write letters in the air when moving from place to place
- Form letters with twigs
- Form letters with foam during bath time

### Integrate Learning into games, play and activities

Use pretend play!



Set up a food stall

Take down food orders

### Use a variety of writing surfaces and tools

Form letters on different writing surfaces like sand, blackboards, flour/rice trays, sandpaper and textured paper.



Use writing tools such as markers, chalk, fingers, paintbrushes and crayons.

### Get Creative!!

