

## 16. REDUCING PRESSURE

- Play dough writing: flatten it on desk or table and use a pencil to write in it. For those that press too hard, the letters and lines come out all torn up so they get immediate feedback to lighten their pressure.
- Writing on corrugated cardboard – encourage the child not to flatten the bumps on the cardboard.
- Writing on tin foil backed with cardboard – encourage the child not to rip the foil when they write.
- Painting: using a soft bristled brush, have child paint lines of various colours from left to right across paper. Encourage child to use consistent pressure so that each line is the same width across the page (may need lines to 'stay between' drawn on paper). Also encourage child to only use the tip of the brush.
- Crayon rubbings: using template under paper, rub crayon over. If pressure too great, paper will often rip.

## 17. INCREASING PRESSURE

- Use crayon rubbings - If too little pressure is used, the image does not come through clearly onto paper. After achieving the 'perfect' pressure when watching, ask the child to maintain the same pressure with eyes closed.
- Get the child to rub wax over a square of paper and then turn it over onto another piece of paper. Get the child to press hard onto the paper and draw shapes so the wax leaves marks on the other piece of paper.
- Try using tracing paper or carbon paper.
- Try using a softer pencil; any artist's supply store sells pencils in a range of graphite density. The softer leads are B and the harder are H.