

# Pencil Grip Development

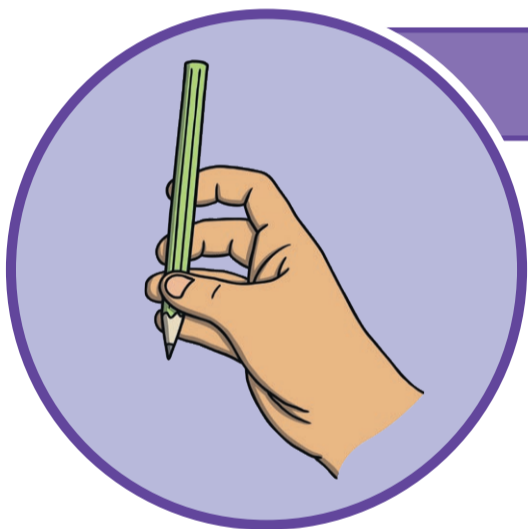
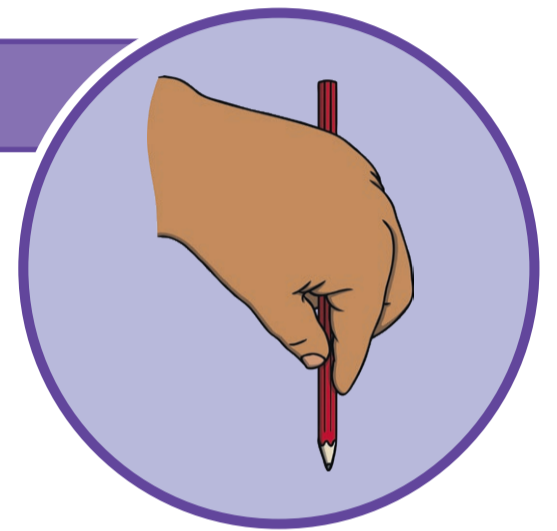


## Palmar Supinate Grip

- Also referred to as the 'Fisted Grip'.
- The pencil is held in the palm with a whole fist and all of the fingers and thumb are used.
- The movement comes from the child's shoulder.
- The elbow, wrists and fingers stay in a fixed position.
- Light scribbles are produced with this grip.

## Digital Pronate Grip

- All fingers are holding the pencil.
- The wrist is turned so the palm is facing downwards, towards the page.
- The pointer finger, the 'digit', points to the tip of the mark-making tool.
- Most of the movement comes from the elbow.
- Horizontal, vertical and circular lines can be copied with this grip.

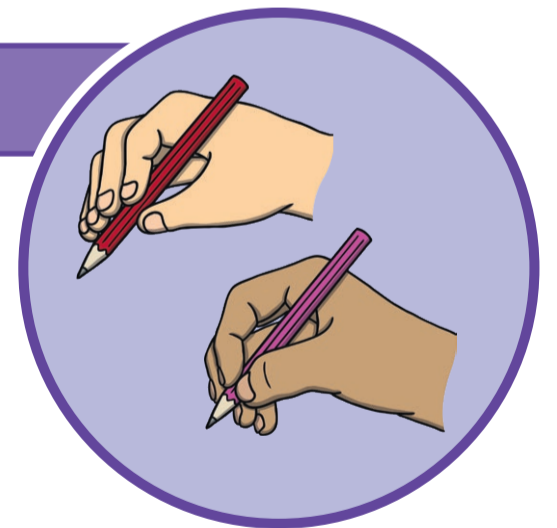


## Splayed Four-Finger Grip

- The four fingers are held on the pencil, opposite the thumb.
- An arch is beginning to form between the thumb and the index finger.
- Movement is coming from the wrist.
- Hand and fingers move together.
- Zigzag lines, crossed lines and simple representations of people can be drawn with this grip.

## Static Tripod and Quadropod Grip

- A static tripod grip is a three-finger grip. The thumb, index finger and middle finger work as one unit.
- A static quadropod grip is when a fourth finger is part of the grip.
- Movement is coming from the wrist.
- Simple shapes, such as triangles, circles and squares, can be copied using this grip.



## Dynamic Tripod Grip

- The thumb, index and middle finger hold the pencil in a stable position.
- The ring and little fingers are bent and rest on the table, helping to stabilise the hand.
- The index finger and thumb form an open space.
- Dynamic movement is coming from the fingertips.
- The pencil can be used accurately and efficiently and letters can be formed correctly using this grip.