



- Try different paper angles for the paper, different writing tools and different types of paper to see what works best.
- Put lined paper under the writing paper so the vertical lines can be seen through the top paper. This helps some people line up their letters better.
- Help people find writing styles that work for them instead of insisting on a particular style
- If they can print, but aren't able to master cursive writing even though they practiced a lot, encourage them to continue printing.
- Some people do better with cursive writing than with printing because they don't have to decide where to start each letter – in cursive, all letters start on the line.
- Encourage people to learn keyboarding and word processing – but be aware that at first the same problems that make handwriting hard may also make keyboarding hard.
- Encourage use of the spellchecker, grammar checker and thesaurus on the computer.
- Provide computers with a speech recognition program if needed, so the person can dictate their written work.
- Provide checklists - eg. steps in making an outline or steps in the writing process.
- Focus on the purposes and meaning for writing rather than the mechanics (spelling, punctuation, capitals).
- Allow people to do projects in alternate forms – drama, video or audio recordings, oral presentations, drawings or demonstrations
- Encourage meaningful writing, instead of writing 'exercises', eg. journals, letters, filling out banking forms, writing shopping lists, to-do lists or questions.