

<u>Stages of pencil grip</u>			
Stage	Description	Example	Children at this level
Palmer 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.	

