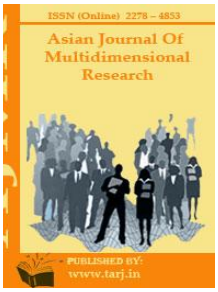

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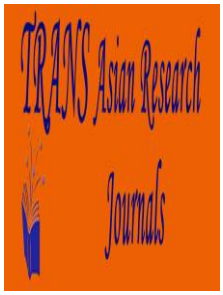

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HOW TO FIND OUT RIGHT OR LEFT

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ABSTRACT

This article using these assignments will help left-handed students identify and adapt quickly from the first days of school. By school adaptation, we mean the process of interaction between a left-handed child and a school, as a result of which the optimal correspondence of the forms of organization of the educational process, its content and technologies of teaching and upbringing to the characteristics, inclinations, interests, knowledge, abilities, and skills of the child is established.

KEYWORDS: *Task, Left-Handed, Right Hand Hand, Writing, School, Adaptation, Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The need for a radical overhaul of the primary education system, its material and technical base, nationalization and standardization of teaching and learning methods, as well as the implementation of a number of important tasks have clearly identified. It is no coincidence that our state pays serious attention to this issue. Over the years, the view of primary education as a foreign, one-sided, level and secondary education has led to a number of serious problems, without finding a clear and logical solution, to improve the quality of education in all respects, to bring it up to world standards. is funny. Teaching elementary school students to write beautifully is the foundation of literacy. The goal of elementary school education is not only to improve students' oral and written communication and to raise them to be full-fledged adults, but also to bring them up as people who strive for beauty and create beauty that can be felt from the heart.

The main purpose of teaching calligraphy is to develop young students' fine writing skills by teaching them a complex process such as writing. Calligraphy has a number of tasks ahead of him. These tasks are multifaceted and include developing students ’minds, expanding their knowledge of the environment, cultivating their moral and aesthetic tastes, and developing conscious reading and writing skills as well as their ability to work with notebooks. All of these tasks are interrelated. Their solution depends on a combination of theoretical and practical materials at the level of students given in the textbook to acquire the necessary writing skills, the

appropriate organization of work on mastering, as well as a number of methodological conditions that determine the quality of texts, assignments and specific aspects of children's mental activity..

The development of a child's development depends in many ways on beautiful writing. By writing well, children will be able to master other subjects.

Writing plays an important role in a person's life because he uses a variety of papers and documents every day. All of this requires beautiful and flawless writing. But in a short period of time, it is impossible for young students to develop beautiful, fast and error-free writing skills, which can take years. To teach beautiful writing, children need to be taught a series of exercises from the day they start school. What if these kids are clapping?

It is very important to determine the leading hand of the child before teaching drawing, modeling, applique and especially before teaching writing at school or preparing for writing in kindergarten. Lefties make up about 5-12%, but how often are their characteristics taken into account in training? Most often left-handers are retrained or just immediately taught: “Hold a pencil / pen in your right hand.” Some teachers and parents even reject the assumption that the child is not right-handed, but left-handed. consider

Left-handers are "not like that" or even with a lower level of development, which is completely untrue. Lefties were Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Einshtein, Napoleon, Leonardo da Vinci, James Clerk Maxwell, I. Pavlov, Charlie Chaplin and many other famous people.

Retraining or improper training of left-handers causes in many children increased anxiety, fatigue, fears, protests, whims and unwillingness to study, neuroses. So, there is a fact - among adolescents with deviant behavior (i.e., with deviant behavior) there are a lot of retrained left-handers. But this is rather due to the stress and pressure that they experienced during training and retraining, and with their protest against the world of right-handed adults. After all, left-handedness is not just the predominance of the child's left dominant hand, but also another distribution of functions between the right and left hemispheres of the brain, which must be taken into account. And interference in the natural distribution of the functions of the hemispheres threatens not only the awkwardness of the baby in movements, but also a negative effect on his self-esteem, cognitive abilities, character, mood, behavior, health. Therefore, the child's unwillingness to draw or write with his right hand and his words "I am more comfortable with my left" should be treated with attention and understanding.

Tests to determine the child's leading hand

Right-handed or left-handed: how to find out at what age the child's leading hand is determined, whether tests for determining the leading hand are indicative, how to do them and how to evaluate the results.

According to most researchers, it is possible to determine the leading hand of a child from 4-5 years old. There are special tests for determining the leading hand even for babies, but the results are not reliable. Until the age of 4, children are quite good at using two hands and a preference for one dominant hand is still very difficult to detect.

Usually, when children are taught to hold a spoon, pencil, felt-tip pen, paintbrush, scissors, then all of them equally put these objects in their right hand. So a natural left-hander begins retraining imperceptible for him and turns into a hidden left-hander. At first, the problems are not visible, but they manifest themselves very violently when the child begins to write or do graphic tasks to

prepare his hand for writing in kindergarten. Therefore, it is best to recognize the child's leading hand already at preschool age - at 4 years old. Moreover, it is easy to do it even at home.

There are various methods for determining the leading hand of a child. These are questionnaires, test batteries, individual tests. But not all of them are accurate for preschool children.

All tests to determine the leading hand of a preschool child should be performed quickly, without preparation. The child should not know or even guess that his leading hand is now being determined. During testing, the child performs game, graphic or everyday tasks.

So, the complete set of test for determining the leading hand of the child M. Ozyans includes 20 tasks:

• screw the cap onto the bottle,

• cut the paper with scissors,

• string on beads,

• brush your shoes,

• erase the crosses with an eraser,

• wind the thread on a spool,

• pour water from one vessel to another,

• lay out the cards,

• unscrew the nut by hand and with a wrench,

• punch holes with a hole punch,

• thread a needle,

• clean clothes from dust,

• drip from a pipette into the narrow opening of the bottle,

• take the bead out of the glass with a spoon,

• ring the bell,

• close and open the zipper on the bag,

• take a glass and drink a few sips of water).

F. Kretschmer offers children to determine the leading hand such tasks as:

- ✓ ***To water flowers,***
- ✓ ***brush your teeth,***
- ✓ ***stir the sand with a spatula,***
- ✓ ***push the ball with a stick,***
- ✓ ***get books from the shelf,***
- ✓ ***remove the stopper from the bathroom,***
- ✓ ***put chips in the box and others.***

It is very important to pay attention in assessing the test results for actions that are new for the child, which he has not yet been taught. This allows you to get more accurate data, because if the child has already been taught to act, then, most likely, he will do it the way he was shown and how he used to do it.

Tests for determining the leading hand in preschool children were developed by other researchers - M.G. Knyazeva and V. Yu. Vildavsky. This is a series of tests that complement each other. Conditions for these tests:

- The tests are conducted one-on-one with the child in a relaxed environment.
- The child is encouraged to play or work together so that he or she is not aware of the true purpose of the tasks.
- The adult should sit across from the child at the table.
- All test items must be placed in the center of the table and equidistant from the child's left and right arms.
- All items for testing must be put in one box in advance, and as needed, take them out and put them on the table. The box with items should not be visible to the child and should not stand on the table where the test is being carried out.

Test 1. Drawing.

Invite your child to draw what he wants. Give him as much time as necessary and do not rush. Once the child has finished drawing, ask him to draw the same thing with his other hand. If the child refuses, then answer: "I know it is difficult, but you try."

Test result: pay attention to which hand the child himself began to draw the drawing with.

And we compare which drawing is better. The dominant hand drawing with clearer and more straight lines, more proportional, less hand shake, no broken lines. Also look at the child's behavior - with which hand he drew with tension, how he held a pencil in both cases. If the hand is very tense, the child is holding a pencil or pen at the very tip, the hand is trembling, the muscles of the shoulders are tense, the hand is difficult to move on the paper, the lines are uneven - this is most likely not the leading hand for graphic work. If the hand is relaxed, there are no clamps, the movements are well coordinated, in a clear rhythm, then most likely this is the leading hand.

Test 2. Opening a matchbox.

Give your child some empty matchboxes. And say: "Find a match in one of the boxes" (the match should be with a broken end). The child will perform the task with both hands. But the leading hand will be the one with which the baby will open and close the retractable part of the box.

Test 3. Build a house of sticks.

The leading hand in this test is the hand with which the child worked more actively.

Test 4. Ball game. Take a tennis ball or any other small ball that you can throw and catch with one hand. Place it on the table in front of your child at an equal distance from his left and right

arms. Ask to take the ball, toss the ball to you with one hand, toss and catch the ball several times.

Test 5. A) Cut out a silhouette of a figure from any postcard (bunny, house, flower, etc.) with scissors.

The leading hand when cutting with scissors is the one that performs more active actions. For example, a child holds scissors in his right hand, but does not make movements with scissors, but twists the paper around fixed scissors. He holds the paper in his left hand. In this case, it turns out that the more active left hand, although the child held the scissors in the right.

B) Unfolding lotto cards.

The child takes all lotto cards (10-15 pieces) in one hand. And then he puts them on the table. As a rule, the child unfolds with the leading hand.

Test 6. Stringing beads / beads on a string / needle and thread.

We do not pay attention to which hand the baby is holding a string or a needle and thread. The main thing for us is the hand that performs active movements.

Test 7. Performing rotational movements - tearing off 2-3 vials with screw caps.

Again, the most active hand is considered to be the leader. For example, if a child holds the lid with his right hand, and takes the bottle in his left hand and at the same time turns not the lid, but the bottle, then the leading hand is the left, not the right.

Test 8. Untie knots.

A) Give the child a cord with several knots tied. The cord should be of medium thickness. The knots should be loosely tied and loosened easily. The child holds the cord with one hand and unties it with the other. The leading hand is the one that unties the knot.

B) If in option A) the baby acted with both hands with the same activity, then we make another version of this test to determine the leading hand of a preschool child. We ask him to make a chain of paper clips. The child is holding a paper clip with one hand, while the other is trying to attach a second paper clip. The leading hand is the one with which he tries to attach the clip.

Test 9. Build a house from cubes, fold the drawing according to the model.

The leading hand often takes cubes, corrects details.

For test 9, it is better to use a mosaic or constructor that is new for the child and give a specific task - to make it according to the model.

Test 10. Are there left-handers in the family? We simply answer this question "yes" or "no".

Analysis of test results for determining the child's leading hand

We write all the results obtained in a table of 4 columns. In the first column we write down all ten tasks-tests to determine the child's leading hand in order. In the second - fourth column, we will enter the results of the tests performed by the child. In the second column we put a plus if the leading right hand is defined in this task or it was more active. In the third column, put a plus if the child completed the task with the same activity of the right and left hands. In the third column we put a plus if the leading left hand was determined or it was the most active.

If there were left-handers in the family, put a plus in the second column of the table. If there are only righties in the family, then in the fourth column.

If there are seven or more pluses in the second column, then most likely your baby is left-handed.

To clarify the test results, give the baby additional tasks (see above in the article - M. Ozyans tests) - and select actions unknown to the baby for testing. They are the most informative.

If the following situation has turned out: in the drawing (test 1) the leading right hand is clearly defined, and in everyday activities the leading left hand is clearly visible, then this is also one of the variants of "left-handed". In this version, it is easier for a person to perform graphic work (writing, drawing) with his right hand, and everyday activities with his left hand. That is, "graphic right-handers" and "graphic left-handers", "household right-handers" and "household left-handers".

There are also children - ambidextrous, i.e. children who are equally good at using both the left and right hand. At the same time, there may be a variant of “everyday ambidextrous” in combination with “graphic right-handedness” (that is, in everyday life, the child is very good at using both hands, but in writing and drawing he clearly has the leading right hand). Or a variant of “everyday ambidextrous” in combination with “graphic left-handedness” (that is, a child in everyday life is equally good at using both hands, but in writing and drawing, he clearly has a leading left hand).

Additional tests to clarify the results and determine the leading hand in a preschool child

A very informative test for determining the dominant hand, because most likely, no one taught the child this task specially. In this case, the effect of teaching the child and retraining him as a right-hander is leveled.

Give the child a pencil in each hand and ask him to close his eyes and draw a circle with both hands at the same time, then a square,triangle. The drawing made by the leading hand will differ from the other drawing: the lines are clearer and more even, the movements are slower, smoother and more precise, there is less hand trembling, the corners are clear and not smoothed, the points of connection of the lines do not diverge. If the figures turned out to be equally good in the figure, then pay attention to: 1) the accuracy of the transfer of the form - it is higher for the leading hand, 2) the accuracy of line connections - it is higher for the leading hand.

Test to assess the speed of movement of the leading hand

Count the number of times your index finger taps the table in 10 seconds. Do the exercise three times and calculate the average. Compare it at the right and left hand. The child's leading hand is always faster.

Interlaced fingers test

Quickly ask your child to make a lock. For left-handers, the thumb of the left hand lies on top.

The test is very well known, but does not always give a reliable informative result.

Test "Pose Napoleon" - crossing arms on the chest

For lefties, the left hand is on top, and the right hand is under the left forearm.

Applause test

The test is only suitable for adults, as children usually applaud with both palms. Left-handed adults have a more active left hand when applauding.

What if the child is left-handed, and has been writing with his right hand for two years now?

Repeated retraining "back to left-handedness" is very traumatic for the child and therefore undesirable. And it is best to take care of a baby at 4-5 years old, carefully observing him and identifying his leading hand.

Now even special pens, scissors, computer mice and keyboards, sewing machines and many other devices are produced for left-handers.

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