

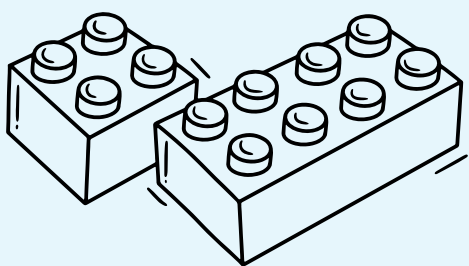
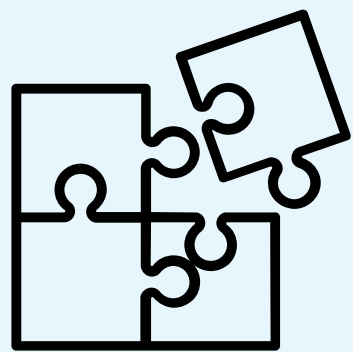


# Praxis

The integration and use of sensory information are necessary to produce a motor response. Sensory Integration theory states that 'praxis' is the ability to create ideas about how to act and interact with the environment; carry out the action plans; and correct one's actions so that the motor execution matches the desired outcome. Praxis enables the brain to plan, organise and direct purposeful interactions with the world. This includes knowing what to do as well as how to do it, and is fundamental for learning new every day skills such as getting dressed, learning to write, or playing.

## Building and Construction

Activities such as magnetic tiles, Lego, jigsaw puzzles, marble run



## Imitation games

Introduce Simon says, mirroring games, copycat movement, animal walks, songs with actions, follow the leader

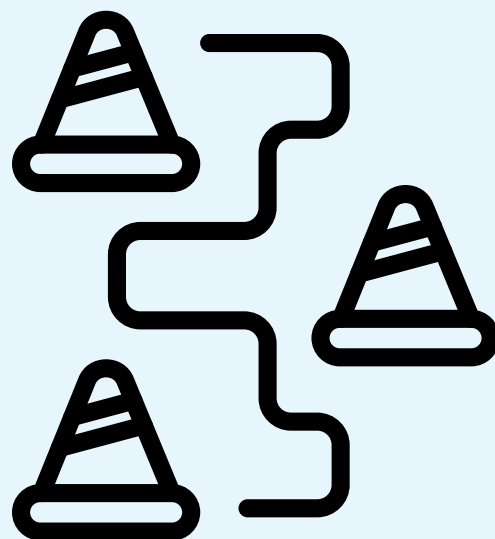


## Arts and Crafts

Introduce pasting, drawing, tracing, playdough, clay, origami,



## Plan, organise and create an obstacle course

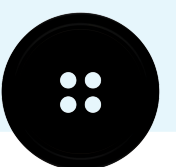


## Cooking / baking and following a simple recipe

## Introduce and grade physical activities i.e. ball skills, yoga, twister

## Fine Motor activities

Introduce beading, lacing, button strips, scissor skills, building with tools, using kitchen tools, opening and closing containers



## Yoga

## Oral motor and visual games

Make and copy silly faces, blowing games, mazes and dot to dot, I spy, scavenger hunts, copying patterns using pegboards / beads

## Tips for success:

Have fun!  
Break the task down  
Use visual cues  
Be patient and encouraging

## Play board games / card game

