Free dysgraphia report essay example

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Dysgraphia is a learning impediment often found in children that affects their handwriting. Primarily caused by the orthographic coding in the child's working memory being somehow affected, it can also be found in conjunction with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, or its linked symptoms and subtypes; dyslexia, which affects interpreting written words, or oral fluency; OWL, which can bring language development problems, and issues with structure, grammar, and other nuances associated with verbal communication.

Identifying Dysgraphia early on is crucial, as it allows the child to get the necessary development classes to cover up their deficiencies in verbal and written communication - a service most schools offer. Identifying whether the child has any related disease may also help their development. Most identifying symptoms for Dysgraphia include various simple errors, such as flipping, reversing or inverting letters, although professional diagnosis is always required before the final verdict.

Children with Dysgrahpia can be asked to carry out various exercises to improve their memory, motor function, and involve using letters. Simple exercises, such as playing with clay, connecting dots or copying letters can be worked up to practicing the alphabet daily, with aid such as verbal cues (dictation) or visual (with arrows). Handwrting speed can be increased by helping them transcribe selective words according to their sounds, frequency, length, or general usage.

Most instances of Dysgraphia go unidentified, due to the flaws in the system and lack of proper assessment, with the proper assessment tools not being

used. Most associated problems are blamed on the students (Reading Rockets).

Operational Failures Report

Operational failures refer to various inconveniences and issues within any industry - which can range from minor annoyances, to large scale meltdowns. They have the disadvantages of slowing down work, adding additional, avoidable costs, and sometimes putting the whole operation and employees in danger.

In order to raise awareness of such crises, those that happened and those that could have, there exists the Voluntary Incident Reporting System. Such systems often help managers find where potential issues are, and help either solve them, or decrease the chances of them happening. They can focus on select organizations, or full industries.

The paper explores the question of whether or not the systems are serving their intended purpose of achieving efficiency by targeting the healthcare system, and examining over 7000 select situations. It considers what situations are more likely to inspire corrective measures and problem solving skill, posing a question as to whether financial risks are given more priority, and so forth.

It discovers that where there is a large amount of risk involved, managers are more likely to deal with the information in a collective manner. In addition, it shows that where the management has shown a dedication to systematic eradication of all risk factors, they are more likely to consult voluntary incident reports and take corrective measures.

Finally, it shows that when there is increased communication between

parties in the same sector, and reports of risks are shared, there is a higher chance that they will be adequately dealt with. Effective communication and efficiency seems to be ideal (Adler-Milstein, Singer and Toffel).

Academic City Report

The study aims to identify the progress that digital media has made in the world - particularly e-books, e-journals, and other related formats. It does so by analyzing patterns within usage, search frequencies, and age group samples within the Dubai International Academic Study, with a test group of 250.

While awareness of the existence of electronic media is at an optimistic 93%, it is not necessarily in full use, being taken advantage of by only 50% of the subjects. The study also identifies that there are certain correlations between factors and electronic media usage. For example, age appears to have a direct co-relation with usage, as younger individuals are more likely to use the e-format than their older peers. Similarly, we see that usage is higher amongst certain departments than others, with finance and accounting taking the lead, and project management and economics being the secondary two. 73% of all individuals claimed that they browsed the e-journals to aid them with management studies classes and projects. Similarly, other relevant factors were found. Most individuals preferred to use search engines, and then websites to access the data, of which 90% were in . pdf format. Most of the information was used for research work, especially by management studies students. Those who hadn't previously used them mostly preferred to be trained by librarians, and network

specialists.

At the end of the study, conclusions state that almost 90% of the subjects expressed a desire to increase their e-libraries - an indication of the inevitable growth of this sector (Veeramani and Vinayagamoorthy).

Works cited

Adler-Milstein, Julia, Sara J Singer, and Michael W Toffel. 'Operational Failures And Problem Solving: An Emperical Study Of Incident Reporting'. (2009): n. pag. Print.

Reading Rockets,. 'Understanding Dysgraphia'. N. p., 2014. Web. 15 Jun. 2014.

Veeramani, M, and P Vinayagamoorthy. 'Impact Of Online Journals Among Management Graduates At Dubai International Academic City--A Pragmatic Study'. International Journal of Library and Information Science 2. 2 (2010): 017--023. Print.