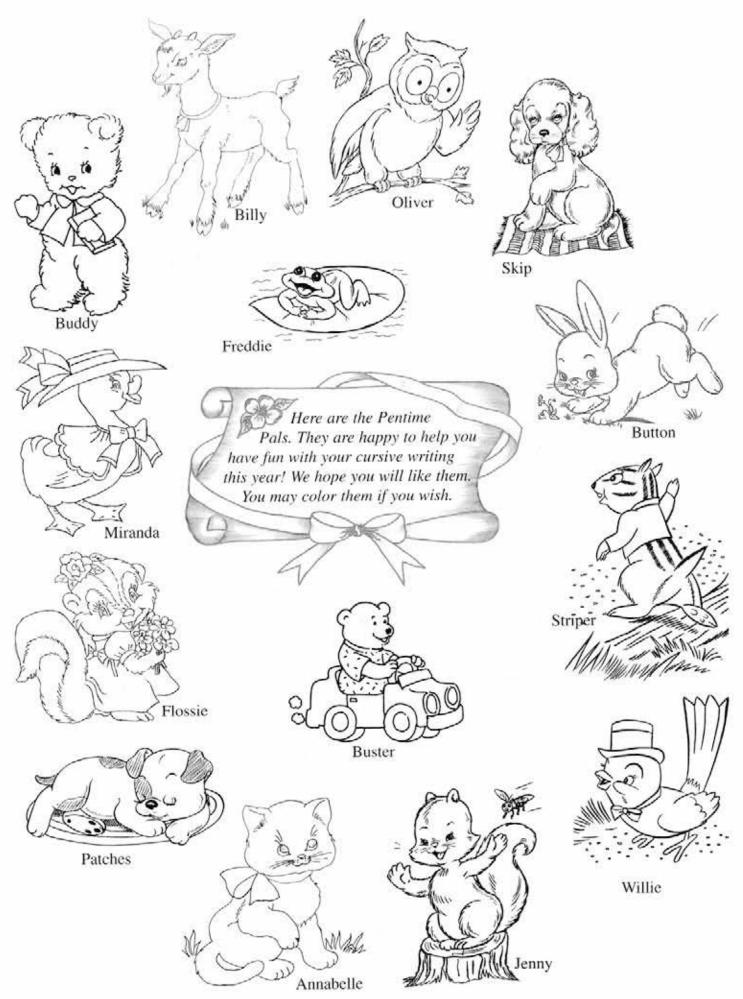


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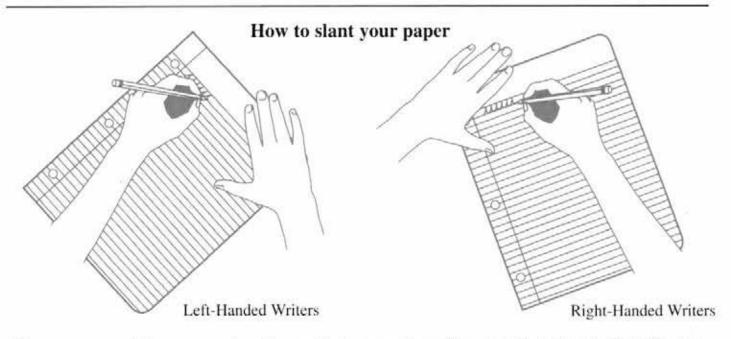
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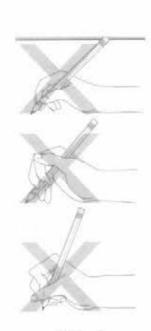
Study this page carefully. Your teacher will explain each position to you. Practicing these positions will help you have neat, easy to read writing.



- Place your paper at the same angle as the arm that you use for writing. (see illustrations). Move the page
 up as the writing nears the bottom of the page.
- If you are left-handed, hold your pencil at least half an inch above the sharpened point. This combined
 with the correct paper slant will enable you to better see what you are writing.







Pencil Position

- Hold your pencil loosely between your thumb and index finger, letting it rest on your middle finger.
- · Do not let your fingers slip down to the sharpened part of the pencil.
- · Gripping your pencil too tightly keeps your writing from flowing smoothly.

Body Position

- Sit comfortably back in your seat with both feet flat on the floor and face straight ahead.
- Rest both arms on your desk. Hold your paper with the free hand.
- · Your eyes should not be too close to your paper. (10-15 inches from your paper is ideal.)

Letter Group Charts

Cursive writing has three basic strokes - the undercurve, the overcurve and the downcurve, as demonstrated by this form:

1/ - undercurve

m - overcurve

a/ - downcurve

Lower case letters are divided into five categories:

elbhkf Upper Loop Letters:

These all start on the baseline with an undercurve line making a loop like a lasso and returning to baseline.

Downcurve Oval Letters: adggo o

Undercurve: in w jsnwft

These all start on the baseline and curve upward. On some of them you need to retrace.

Overcurve: MMNNNMN

Lower Loop: pgjnyngf

These with the exception of for are all found in other groups. They are all in this group because of the lower loop which drops down below the baseline.

The capital cursive letters are divided into five groups:

Backwards Oval: OCEQD

Forward Oval: PBR

Upper Loop Letters: J LI

Boat Endings: BISSTF

Cane Stem: HKMNWWWVY22

The "Cane-stem" is the small loop near the top line that begins the capital letter. The stroke resembles a walking cane.



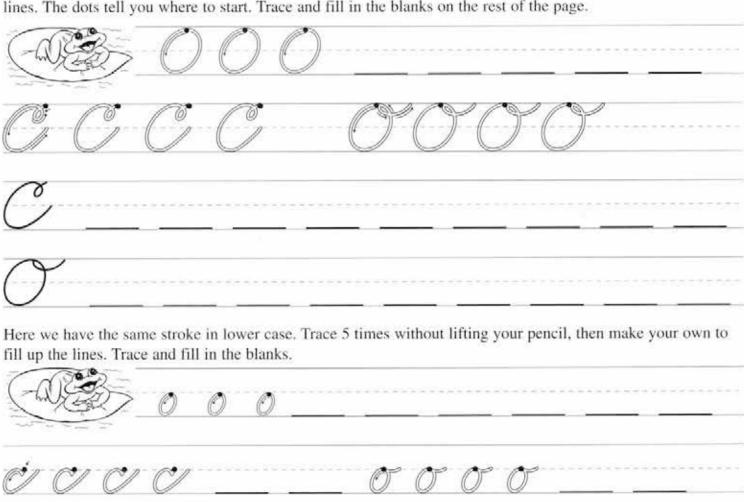


LOWERCASE STROKES

UNDERCUI	RVE STROKE						
				10	40	40)	
/	1			A .	#	A.	
OVERCURY	E STROKE						
N	N	N					
DOWNCUR	VE STROKE	**************************************					
6	6	6					
UPPER LOC	OP STROKE	400-2					
J.	D	D		J			
DOWN CUI	RVE OVAL	<i>O</i>					
LOWER LO	OP			Nutro		- oto	
		S. C.	LIDDED	CASE ST	POKES		
BACKWAR	D OVAL		UFFER	CASE SI	KUKES		
0	0	0					Y.COI.CO
FORWARD	OVAL						
3	3	3		D	D-		3000000
UPPER LOC	OP O						
	()			- J	J	J	
BOAT END	INGS	•					
		J	200000000000			22111100111	20000
CANE STEM	M ØD	Ø)					
<u></u>	- ¥¶	- 9	201003001101				



Trace these BACKWARD OVAL strokes 5 times without lifting your pencil, then make your own to fill up the lines. The dots tell you where to start. Trace and fill in the blanks on the rest of the page.



Hi there! I am Buddy the Bear. As this school year begins I am excited about learning more about cursive writing. Practice these letters carefully. Capital O is never connected to the rest of the word.



Trace these strokes 5 times. The dots and arrows will help you. Trace and make the letters carefully.

			a	<i>a</i>
JJJ		D		
a				
D				
Trace and practice carefully.				
av av av		di al	- <u> </u>	
a	aak	aav		
di	dda	ldi	.632210232.	

Hello, children. I am Miranda, your penmanship 0 teacher. I love cursive writing, and I want to help you learn to enjoy it too. Practice writing these letters and combinations. Notice that capital \mathcal{D} is not connected to the rest of the word. Name