



Cursive Lowercase

step-by-step

**PDF File Practice Pages
For Your iPad, Android or Surface Tablet**

**from
Peterson Directed Handwriting**

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Use Your Technology For Handwriting Practice

Tablet devices are incredibly engaging and offer a number of advantages when it comes to learning fluent handwriting. This PDF document is designed specifically for use on a ten-inch or larger touch screen; iPad, Android or Windows Tablet computer by opening the document in one of many apps that support pen or finger input.

Animations Make Learning Each Movement Process Easy

Peterson Handwriting offers animations for cursive letters. Call up a wall card that moves, an image of the letter that will show the stroke-by-stroke process for writing the form. The action words are displayed along with the color/rhythm strokes as they are written by an invisible hand. Teach the child to say the action words, chant the colors or count while pointing at the screen to write in the air along with the animated strokes.

The air-writing activity allows a child to get the movements and voice in sync. Without realizing it, they are recording a pattern in muscle memory that will make it easier to use that fluent kind of movement when they begin to practice. You will be surprised by the impact the exercises have on learning. There are a number of sample animations available on our web site. Use the URL below to direct your browser to the samples.

<http://www.peterson-handwriting.com/products/peterson-animated-letter-cards.html>

Using This Document for Practice

After air-writing, the next step is to practice writing the target form while chanting the action words. Gaining control of the vocally-guided movements takes practice so this tool will save a lot of paper. Open this document in one of the tablet apps that allow handwriting on screen. There are a lot of apps that will open PDF files for annotation, but here are some suggestions that worked well in our testing.

PDF Expert allows you to lock the page in place so inadvertant hand touches won't cause scrolling. You can use a stylus or write with your finger to practice on the chosen page, and easily clear the page for unlimited practice of the target form.

OneNote will import the PDF file for use of the pages. It offers a good "ink engine" which means it produces smooth traces by collecting more points as the finger or stylus moves on the screen. Yes, you can clear the pages easily for lots of practice.

Notability, for iPad, is an incredible app which offers additional, powerful capabilities. It will record sound in addition to writing on the screen. This recording capability offers great advantages for teaching and learning handwriting. It records the sound and the strokes written during a recording. When you play back the recording you see how the strokes were written as well as hear the voice. We are teaching the child to move with the voice, so the feature offers great feedback for the student and the teacher.

The New Adobe Reader, offers a pencil tool and allows handwriting on the screen. It is a free app for iPad, Android and also on Micosoft touch-screen notebook computer/tablets like the Surface Pro 4. Note that on the Surface Pro version, the "pencil" is hidden within the highlighter tool menu.

Advantage For Preschool And Kindergarten Children

Watch a preschooler attempting to use a pencil or crayon and you will quickly see how challenging it can be for the child. Typically the need for better brain-to-finger connections causes awkward, very tight and cramped gripping. These debilitating postures can easily become a habit that will cause problems with fluency, legibility and writer's cramp later on. They also tend to block arm participation and the gross-motor input channel.

Learning the correct "process" for building letters is a challenge for beginners. Being able to learn how to build the letters, and practice that process using the pointer finger, lets the child deal with learning a correct pencil hold later. Learning to hold the pencil correctly will be easier because the child will already be comfortable with letter-building.

We also offer the **Ergo Stylus** which has a built-in gripper that will help the child develop a workable pencil holding posture while practicing on the tablet.

Correlation Into Reading Readiness

Reading-readiness programs may introduce the letters in many possible sequences. Typically the program suggests handwriting practice as part of the lesson. These pages are arranged in a presentation sequence based upon related movements like traditional programs for teaching handwriting skills with movement-based, direct instruction. The child needs to “develop” understanding of the steps (movements) that will create the symbol.

We recommend following the well-established learning paradigm called, *Develop, Practice, Apply*. When your reading/language program introduces a letter find the appropriate pages in this document to introduce the production process using the movement-based strategy. The vocally guided movement during air-writing, finger-tracing and “write & say” practice enhances input of dynamic information that is needed later when language skills develop to a point that allows composition to begin. Direct the handwriting exercise portion to maximize internalization of the sound-to-letters, letters-to-sound connection. Practice of phonograms is an application of the learned letter patterns and will continue to build motor skills and the very important physical connections between hearing, seeing and writing the symbols to enhance reading, spelling and text generation fluency as language instruction progresses.

You will be able to reuse the pages for the “practice” phase which is aimed at improving fluency and control during a regular series of experiences like aerobics classes. Teach the child to write pairs or sets of the target letter while chanting. The concept of joining is pretty easy to understand with the step-by-step introduction, but the student will need regular practice of the rhythmic kind of movement to improve control. The child is learning to look ahead to goals in order to make smooth strokes. Remember, the goal is smooth rhythm rather than speed. You can chant slowly at first. As rhythm and timing improve control, the pupil will increase the rate naturally.

The Page Sequence

We provide a learning sequence called *DEVELOP, PRACTICE APPLY*. There is a sequence of pages for each letter followed by a page or pages of words for application practice. Practice large on pages offering only base-lines. Move ahead to practice the target on pages with sets of lines to help the child learn to use the lines as targets and guides for good proportion, place in space and joining control for word production.

The initial goal is to embed the step-by-step production “process” in the student’s motor memory. The voice-guided movement is something new. It will take practice to bring this type of movement under control. Initial attempts to **Write & Say** may not produce very accurate forms. That’s no problem as long as the child is executing the correct process (start point, direction and stroke sequence). The product will quickly improve with continued practice of the voice-guided the movements.



A useful analogy is seen in the process used by a magician to learn a new slight-of-hand trick. First one must know and understand each of the steps. The next stage of learning involves practice of the sequence of steps so they can be executed smoothly and easily.

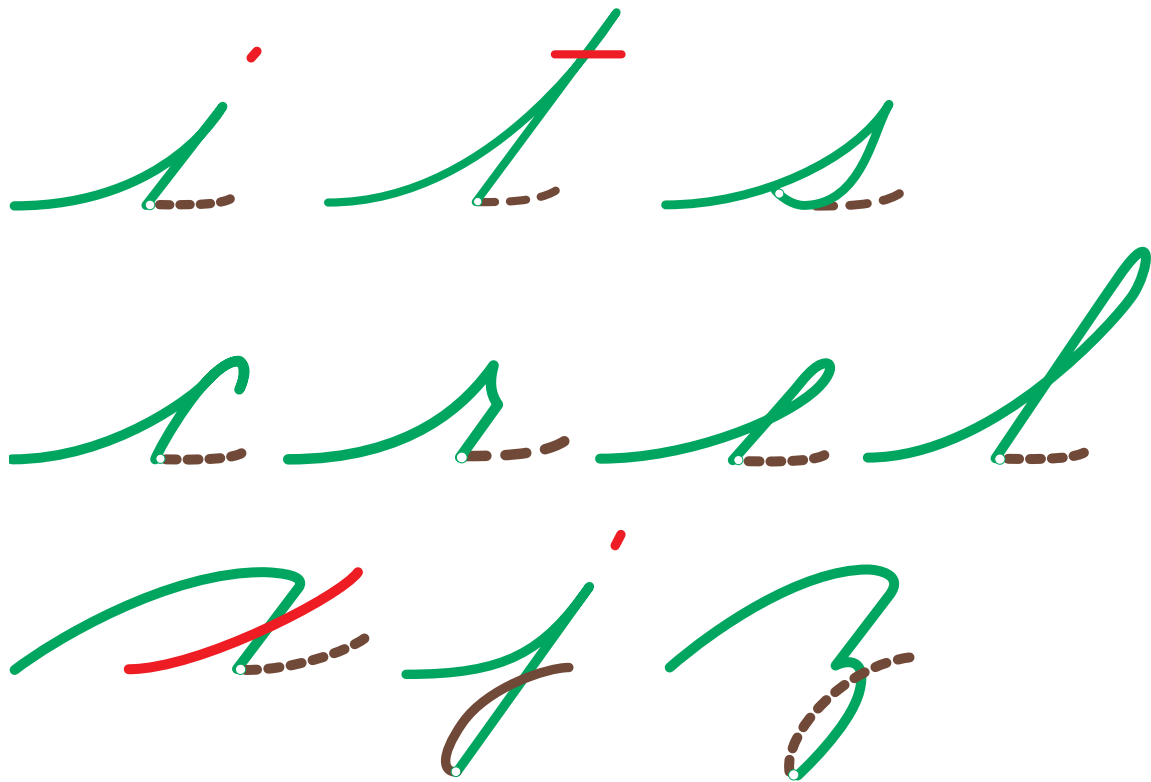
When mastered the magician puts the steps together so smoothly that the audience is unable to see how the “trick” was done.

Other handwriting programs show cursive models that might have been written by a fluent adult. The models hide the individual steps making learning more difficult.

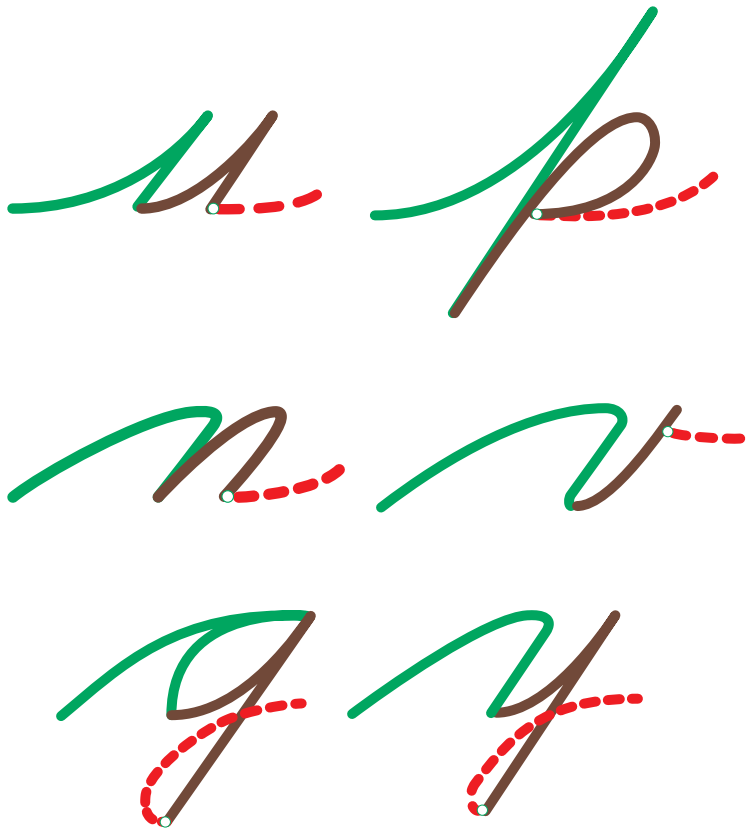
You will quickly see how our Color/Rhythm models exaggerate the steps that must be learned. Each letter, and each pair or set of the target letter is a bit like a new magic trick. Each new word is a new trick because the end goal is to be able to execute the steps with smooth rhythm that will eventually hide those steps in the smooth flowing strokes produced during fluent application.

The best way to practice and build word fluency is to use count as a template for rhythmic movement. This procedure will allow you and your student to learn how to use count as you learn to write new words. The following page will demonstrate our exclusive Color/Rhythm system and show how it can be used to learn how to use “count & write” practice for new words.

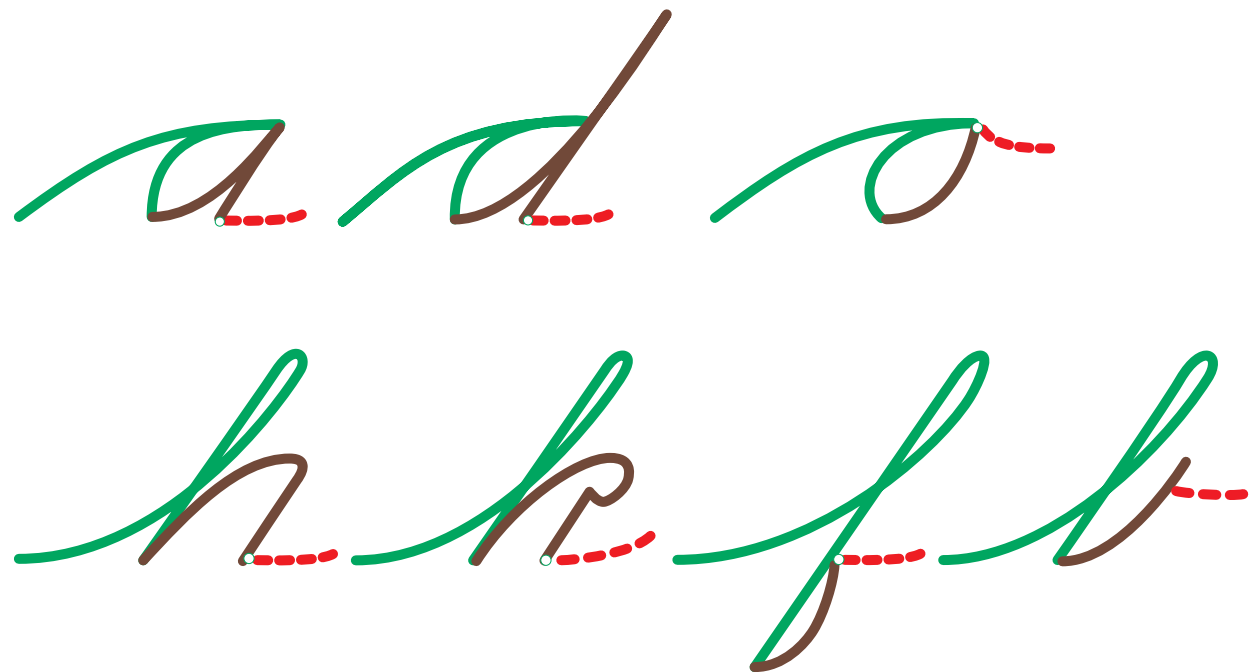
One-Step Letters



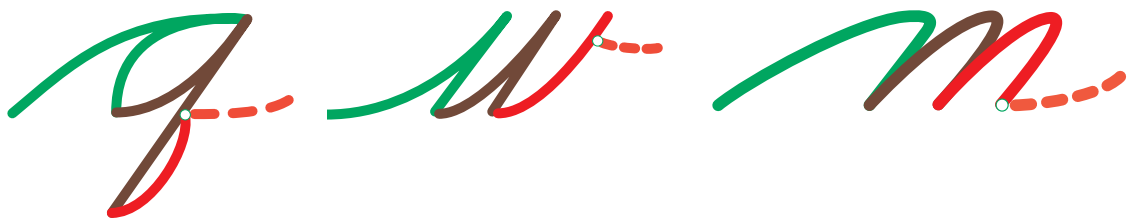
More Two-Step Letters



Two-Step Letters



Three-Step Letters



The color/rhythm sequence shows how to make a letter if the pupil knows that green is the first step, brown is the second and red is third step. Assign one count for each step needed in a target word plus one for the spacing step between words. Dots and crosses are added after the spacing step. That is the reason those dots and crosses are shown in red on one-step letters; t, i, j and x.

**Cursive, Step-By-Step
With Color/Rhythm!**

1 2, 3 4, 5 6, 7, 8

song

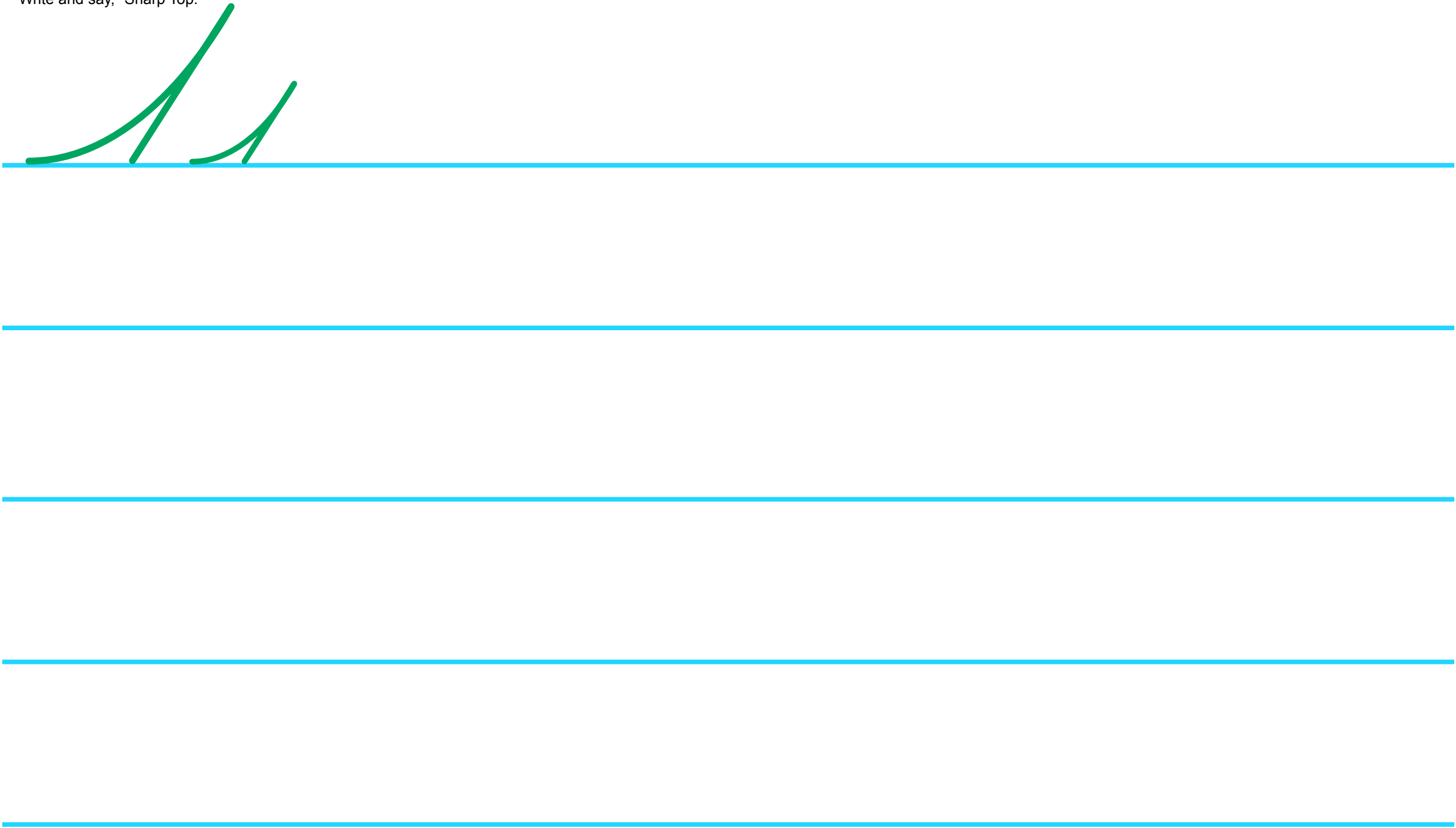
**Cursive Step-By-Step
With Color/Rhythm**

hear

How many steps for this word?

This basic stroke is used in many letters. In some letters the *Sharp Top* will be tall and in others it will be small. Go back to page 4 and find the *Sharp Tops* in the letters. Note that a *Sharp Top* can be green, or brown, or red, and sometimes make a tail on a letter! Practice making both tall and small *Sharp Tops*. Slide the strokes as you chant the name of the shape. Start on the line, and slide a curve out to the right and up. Stop at the top, then slant straight back to the baseline. You will learn to look ahead to the baseline as the goal.

Write and say, "Sharp Top."



Learn to write these four cursive letters that are made with Sharp Tops. Practice writing pairs of each letter as you chant the action words to help your muscle memory learn to guide the movements. Use a finish stroke to space the pairs of letters like cursive words. Test your muscle memory by writing with your eyes closed. Note that you take one step for *i*, *t*, *and s*, but the *u* has two tops. Each ‘u’ is two steps. Try counting for the steps instead of saying the shape as you join pairs or sets.



1 Sharp Top
Dot



1 Sharp Top



2 Sharp Top



3 Space
Dot, Dot



1 Sharp Top
Cross



1 Sharp Top



2 Sharp Top



3 Space
Cross, Cross



1 Sharp Slant, Curve



1 Sharp Slant, Curve



2 Sharp Slant, Curve



3 Space



1 Sharp Top
2 Sharp Top



1 Sharp Top
2 Sharp Top



3 Sharp Top
4 Sharp Top



5 Space

Practice slant and spacing by writing sets of 3 letters as you chant to guide the strokes. Write at least 4 sets of each lowercase letter before you test with eyes closed. Turn the page into reading position to check your slant and spacing.



Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement.
Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter size, slant, and spacing.

Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

it
1, 2, 3,
dot, cross

is
1, 2, 3,
dot

sit
1, 2, 3, 4
dot, cross

its
1, 2, 3, 4
dot, cross

suit
1, 2-3, 4, 5, 6
dot, cross

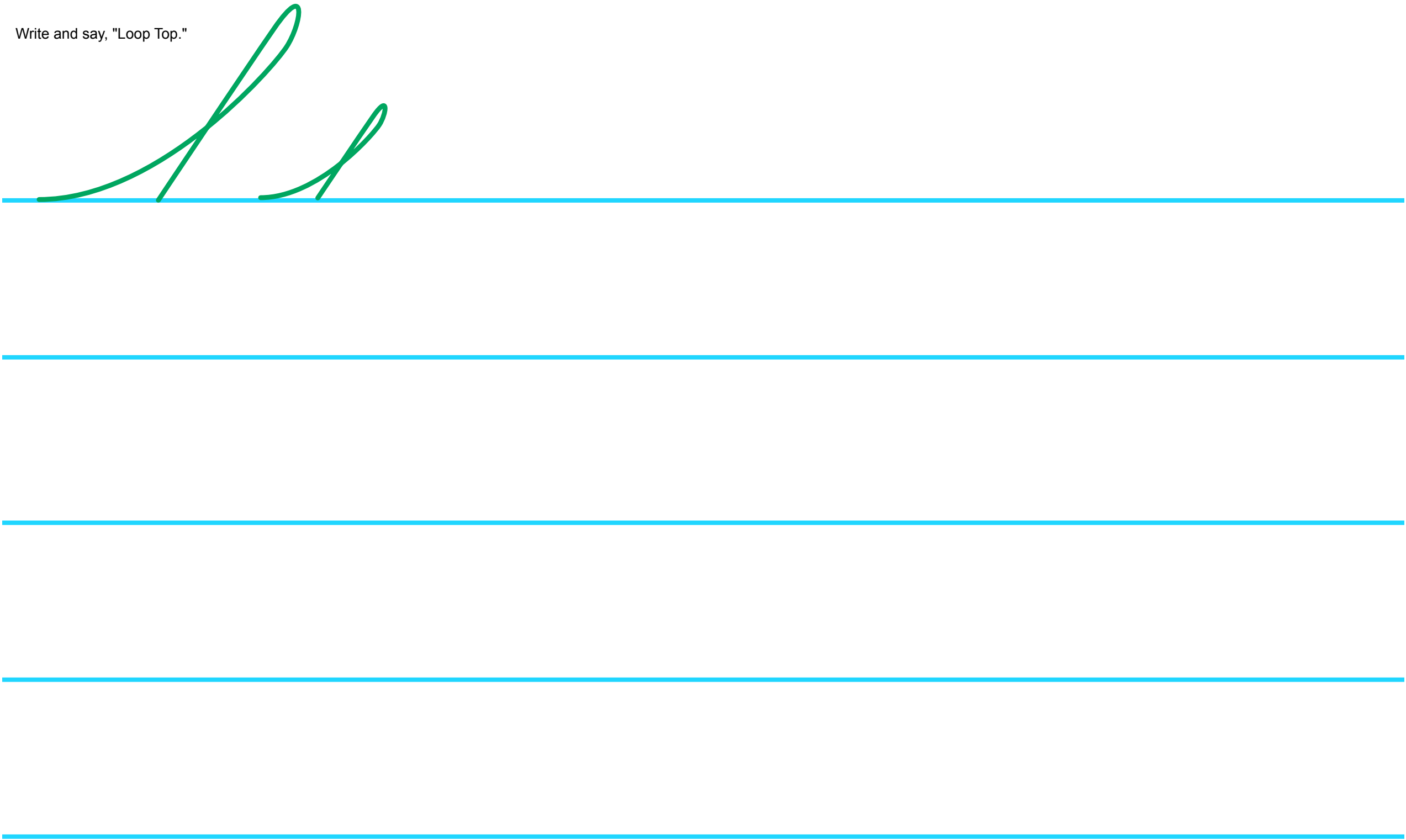


Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute. You should be able to write these words: it, is, sit, its, suit.

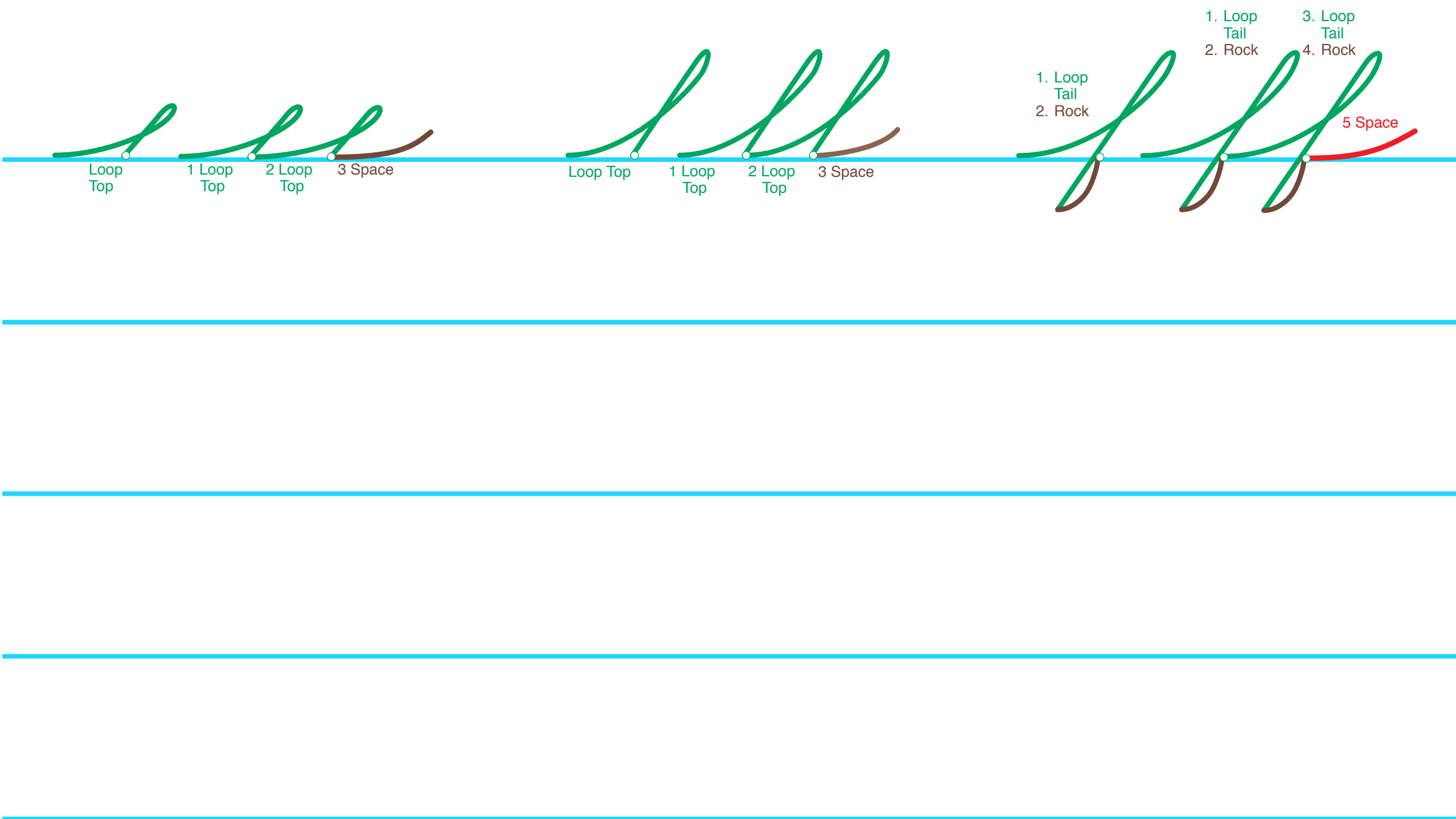
The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

This basic stroke is used in many letters. In some letters the Loop Top will be tall and in others it will be small. Practice making both tall and small Loop Tops. Slide the strokes as you chant the name of the shape. Start on the line and slide a curve out to the right and up, loop back, and then slant straight back to the baseline. Remember to look ahead to the baseline as the goal.

Write and say, "Loop Top."



Learn to write these cursive letters that are made with Loop Tops. Practice writing pairs of each letter as you chant the action words to help your muscle memory learn to guide the movements. Use a finish stroke to space the pairs of letters like cursive words. Test your muscle memory by writing with your eyes closed.



Practice slant and spacing by writing sets of 3 letters as you chant to guide the strokes. Write at least 4 sets of each lowercase letter before you test with eyes closed. Turn the page into reading position to check your slant and spacing.

The image contains five horizontal blue lines spaced evenly down the page, intended for handwriting practice. Each line spans the width of the page.

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.

The image shows three examples of joined pairs on handwriting lines. The first two examples are simple loops, and the third is a more complex 'rock' pattern. Each example is followed by a set of empty lines for practice.

Example 1: Loop Top, Loop Top, Space

Example 2: Loop Top, Loop Top, Space

Example 3: 1. Loop Tail, 2. Rock, 3. Loop Tail, 4. Rock, 5. Space

Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

elf
1, 2, 3-4, 5

self
1, 2, 3, 4-5, 6

fill
1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, dot

tell
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cross

fell
1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6

feel
1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6

full
1-2, 3-4, 5, 6, 7

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice the cursive words you have learned so far. Practice until you can write eight legible words in a minute. You should be able to write all of the following words: *it, its, sit, suit, see, elf, self, feel, tell, fell, feel, and full*. Here is a challenge word to add to the list: *little*. Can you figure out the count?

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement in cursive writing.

Learn to make the letters with smooth strokes by writing pairs of each letter as you chant aloud. Practice until you can keep your voice working to write ten nice pairs without stopping. Chant the words, the colors or the counts to help you with smooth rhythm.

The ‘r’ and the ‘c’ are a little tricky to learn because they both have extra strokes. The ‘r’ has that little “roof” and the ‘c’ needs to have that hook. These extra strokes cause a different rhythm, so be prepared for a little extra practice. Point at the models and write in the air as you chant the action words to feel the beat, then chant the words to help you write.



Practice slant and spacing by writing sets of 3 letters as you chant to guide the strokes. Write at least 4 sets of each lowercase letter before you test with eyes closed. Turn the page into reading position to check your slant and spacing.

The image contains five horizontal blue lines spaced evenly down the page, intended for handwriting practice. Each line spans the width of the page.

Handwriting practice sheet for cursive letters 'r' and 's'. The first row shows the letters 'r' and 's' with numbered stroke guides. Below are three rows of empty handwriting lines for practice.

Letter 'r' stroke order:

1. Rock, Hook Slant
2. Rock, Hook Slant
3. Space

Letter 's' stroke order:

1. Sharp Roof, Slant
2. Sharp Roof, Slant
3. Space

Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

ice, fur, sir, cut, rut, cute, tire,
1 2 3 4, dot 1-2 3-4 5 6 1 2 3 4, dot 1 2-3 4 5, cross 1 2-3 4 space, cross 1 2-3 4 5 space, cross 1 2 3 4 space, cross, dot
rice, rise, cull, cutter
1 2 3 4 5, dot 1 2 3 4 5, dot 1 2-3 4 5 6 1 2-3 4 5 6 7 8, cross, cross

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute. You should be able to write these words: *ice, fur, sir, cut, rut, cute, tire, rice, rise, cull, cutter.*

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

Basic Strokes 3 and 4 are used in several letters. Both shapes are always made the size of 'e' or 'i'. Practice making Round Tops and Roll Tops, then we can learn the letters that use the shapes. Chant the name of the shape and move with your voice.

Round Top




Roll Top



Learn to make the letters with smooth strokes by writing pairs of each letter as you chant aloud. Practice until you can keep your voice working to write ten nice pairs without stopping. Chant the words, the colors or the counts to help you with smooth rhythm.
Round Top Letters: *m*, *n*, *x*. Three round tops make *m*, two round tops make *n* and one round top makes *x*. Like the *t*, we go back and cross the *x* after the spacing stroke.




Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.



1. Round Top
2. Round Top
3. Round Top

4. Round Top
5. Round Top
6. Round Top


7 Space



1. Round Top
2. Round Top

3. Round Top
4. Round Top


5. Space



1. Round Top

2. Round Top

3. Space
Cross, cross



Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

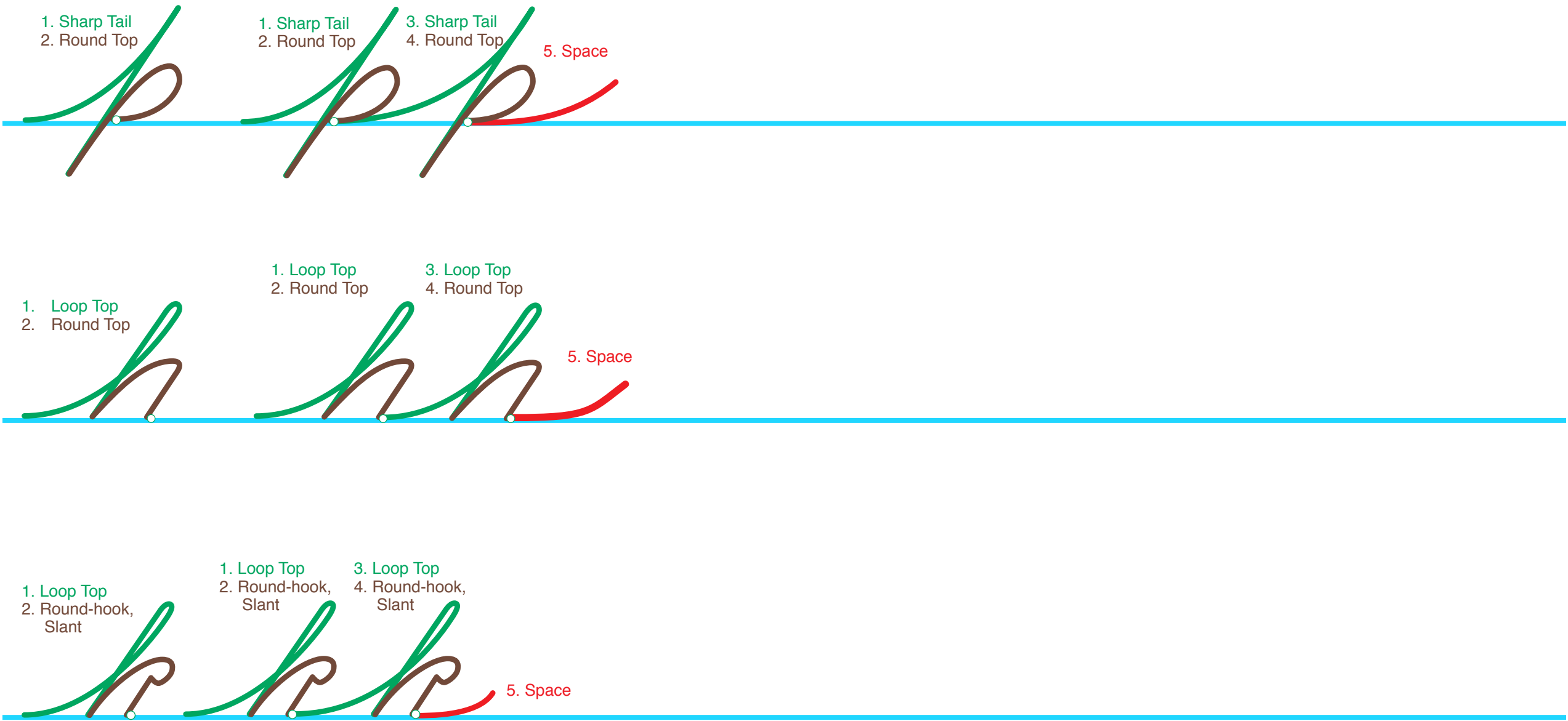
met *net* *mine* *exit* *next*
1,2,3 4 5 6 1,2 3 4 5 1,2,3 4 5,6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 1,2 3 4 5 6
cross cross dot cross dot cross cross, cross

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute. Practice: *met, net, mine, exit, next.*

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

Learn to make the letters with smooth strokes by writing pairs of each letter as you chant aloud. Practice until you can keep your voice working to write ten nice pairs without stopping. Chant the words, the colors or the counts to help you with smooth rhythm.

Learn basic stroke combinations for letters *p*, *h* and *k*. The *k* is another “odd rhythm” letter like *c* and *r*. A little extra practice may be needed.



Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

1. Sharp Tail
2. Round Top

Sharp Tail
Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

1. Loop Top
2. Round Top

Space

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

1. Loop Top
2. Round-hook, Slant

Space

Practice these words;

pet, help, kite, push, knee, pick

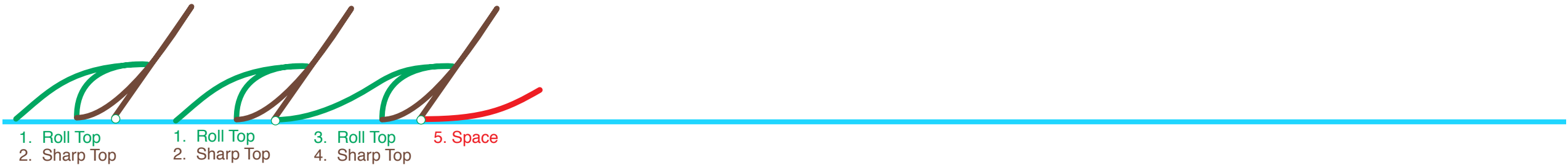
1,2 3 4 5 1,2 3 4 5, 6 7 1,2 3 4 5 6 1,2 3, 4 5 6, 7 8 1,2 3, 4 5 6 7 1,2 3 4 5, 6 7 dot

cross dot cross dot

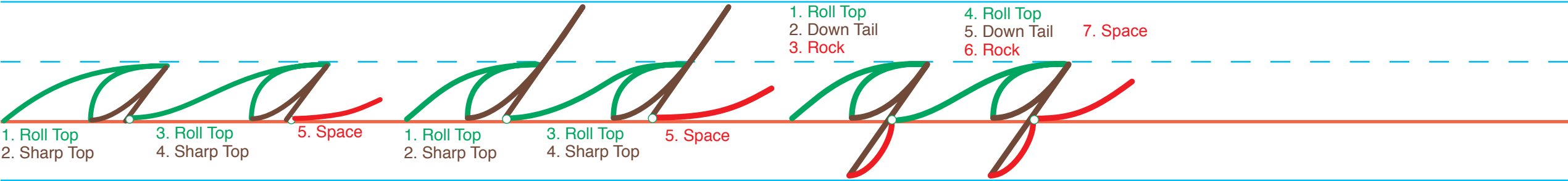
Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute.
Practice these words: *pet, help, kite, push, knee, pick.*

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid blue line at the top, a dashed blue line in the middle, and a solid red line at the bottom. These lines are evenly spaced and span the width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

Learn to make the letters with smooth strokes by writing pairs of each letter as you chant aloud. Practice until you can keep your voice working to write ten nice pairs without stopping. Chant the words, the colors or the counts to help you with smooth rhythm. Learn to use the “Roll Top” basic stroke to write letters: *a*, *d*, and *q*.



Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.



Practice slant and spacing by writing sets of 3 letters as you chant to guide the strokes. Write at least 4 sets of each lowercase letter before you test with eyes closed. Turn the page into reading position to check your slant and spacing.

aaa ddd qqq

Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

a *add* *dad* *quit* *quiet* *quite*
1, 2 3 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 7 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 7 1, 2, 3 4, 5 6 7 8 1, 2, 3 4, 5 6 7 8 9 1, 2, 3 4, 5 6 7 8 9
dot, cross dot, cross dot, cross

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute. Practice: *a, add, dad, quit, quiet, quite*. Challenge Words: *quack, quad*. Can you figure out the count?

a add, dad, quad, quit, quiet, quack

Handwriting practice lines consisting of four sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, and baseline) for writing practice.

You have learned to use 18 of the lowercase letters so far. They all have one thing in common that makes them part of a family called, “The Baseline Family.” Can you figure out the one thing that is common to this family of letters?

Handwriting practice lines showing 18 lowercase letters from the Baseline Family, written on a four-line grid (top solid blue, middle dashed blue, baseline solid red, bottom solid blue). The letters are arranged in three rows:

- Row 1: a, r, d, s, f, h, i
- Row 2: k, l, m, n, p
- Row 3: g, u, v, t, w, o

Each letter is written in a cursive style. The letters are color-coded: green for the main body, brown for the entry/exit strokes, and red for the final stroke or dot. A small white dot marks the starting point for each letter. The letters are all connected to the baseline (solid red line).

It is time to learn a new family of letters. This family has only four members, but they will require lots of practice. Notice that these four letters end above the baseline. You will be using them with most of the letters in the baseline family. Each of those letters will now start in a new place, above the baseline, at the spot where these new letters end. It means that you will have to learn to control new joining strokes for word writing with these four letters. The joining strokes swing above the baseline like Tarzan swinging from tree to tree. We call the family the “Tarzan Letter Family.” Practice writing pairs of each letter as you chant the action words, colors and counts.

1. Sharp Top

2. Sharp Top

3. Sharp Trace

1. Sharp Top

2. Sharp Top

3. Sharp Trace

4. Sharp Top

5. Sharp Top

6. Sharp Trace

7. Space



This row shows the cursive letters 'u', 'w', and 'y' on a blue baseline. Each letter is formed by two strokes: a green 'Sharp Top' and a red 'Sharp Trace'. The letter 'y' includes a third stroke, a red 'Sharp Trace' that goes below the baseline. The letters are followed by a red 'Space' indicator.

1. Loop Top

2. Sharp Trace

1. Loop Top

2. Sharp Trace

3. Loop Top

4. Sharp Trace

5. Space



This row shows the cursive letters 'l', 'll', and 'll' on a blue baseline. Each letter is formed by two strokes: a green 'Loop Top' and a brown 'Sharp Trace'. The letter 'll' is followed by a red 'Space' indicator.

Round Top

Sharp Trace

Round Top

Sharp Trace

Space



This row shows the cursive letters 'v', 'w', and 'y' on a blue baseline. Each letter is formed by two strokes: a green 'Round Top' and a brown 'Sharp Trace'. The letter 'y' is followed by a red 'Space' indicator.

1. Roll Top

2. Rock

1. Roll Top

2. Rock

1. Roll Top

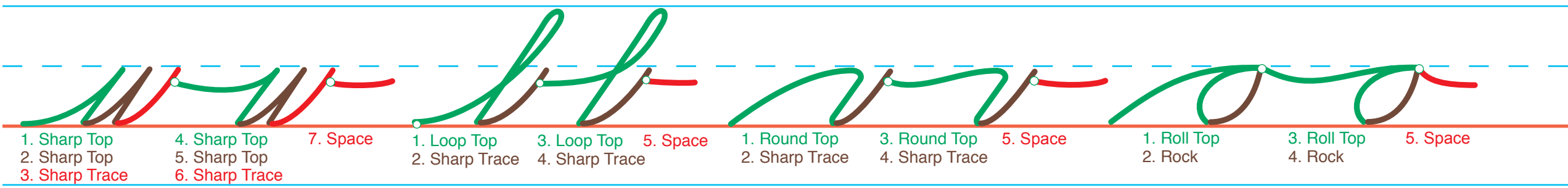
2. Rock

Space



This row shows the cursive letters 'o', 'oo', and 'oo' on a blue baseline. Each letter is formed by two strokes: a green 'Roll Top' and a brown 'Rock'. The letter 'oo' is followed by a red 'Space' indicator.

Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.



Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

win, but, bad, van, one, was, out, cost,
vast, vote, ever, warm, wool

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute.

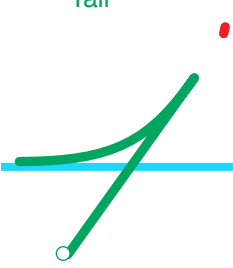
win, but, bad, van, one, was, out, cost

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute.

vast, vote, ever, warm, wool, town

There is one more family of lowercase letters to master. These four letters are the most difficult because of the long joining strokes needed to write words. These letters end below the baseline. They will require some extra practice to get the joining movements under control. Practice writing and joining pairs of these tail letters to master the new rhythms and joining strokes. Pause at the bottom of the tail to plan ahead for the joining stroke.

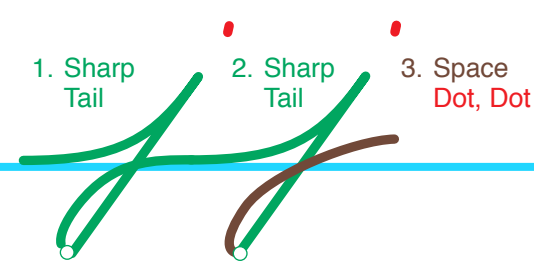
1. Sharp Tail



1. Sharp Tail

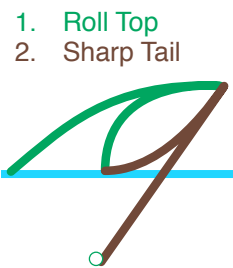
2. Sharp Tail

3. Space Dot, Dot



1. Roll Top

2. Sharp Tail



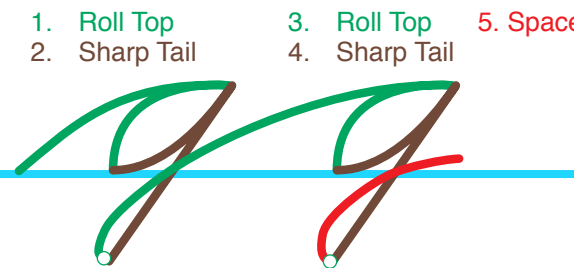
1. Roll Top

2. Sharp Tail

3. Roll Top

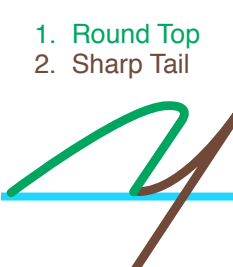
4. Sharp Tail

5. Space



1. Round Top

2. Sharp Tail



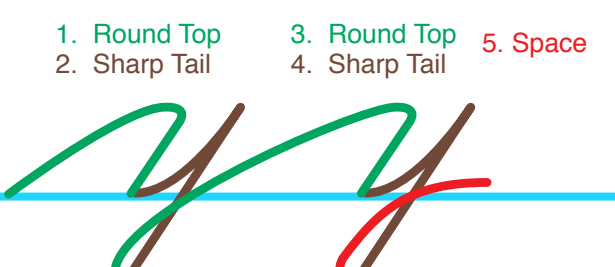
1. Round Top

2. Sharp Tail

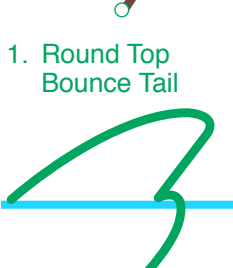
3. Round Top

4. Sharp Tail

5. Space



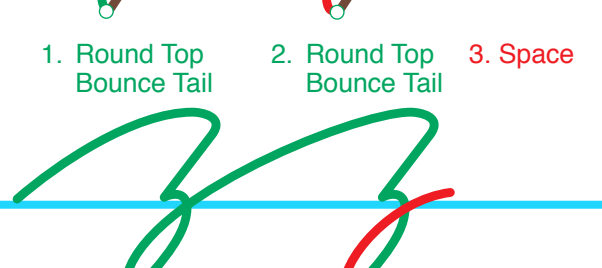
1. Round Top Bounce Tail



1. Round Top Bounce Tail

2. Round Top Bounce Tail

3. Space



Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing joined pairs. Be sure to chant so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Practice until you can write ten nice pairs in about one minute.

1. Sharp Tail

2. Sharp Tail

3. Space Dot, Dot

1. Roll Top

2. Sharp Tail

3. Roll Top

4. Sharp Tail

5. Roll to Space

1. Round Top

2. Sharp Tail

3. Round Top

4. Sharp Tail

5. Roll to Space

1. Round Top

Bounce Tail

2. Round Top

Bounce Tail

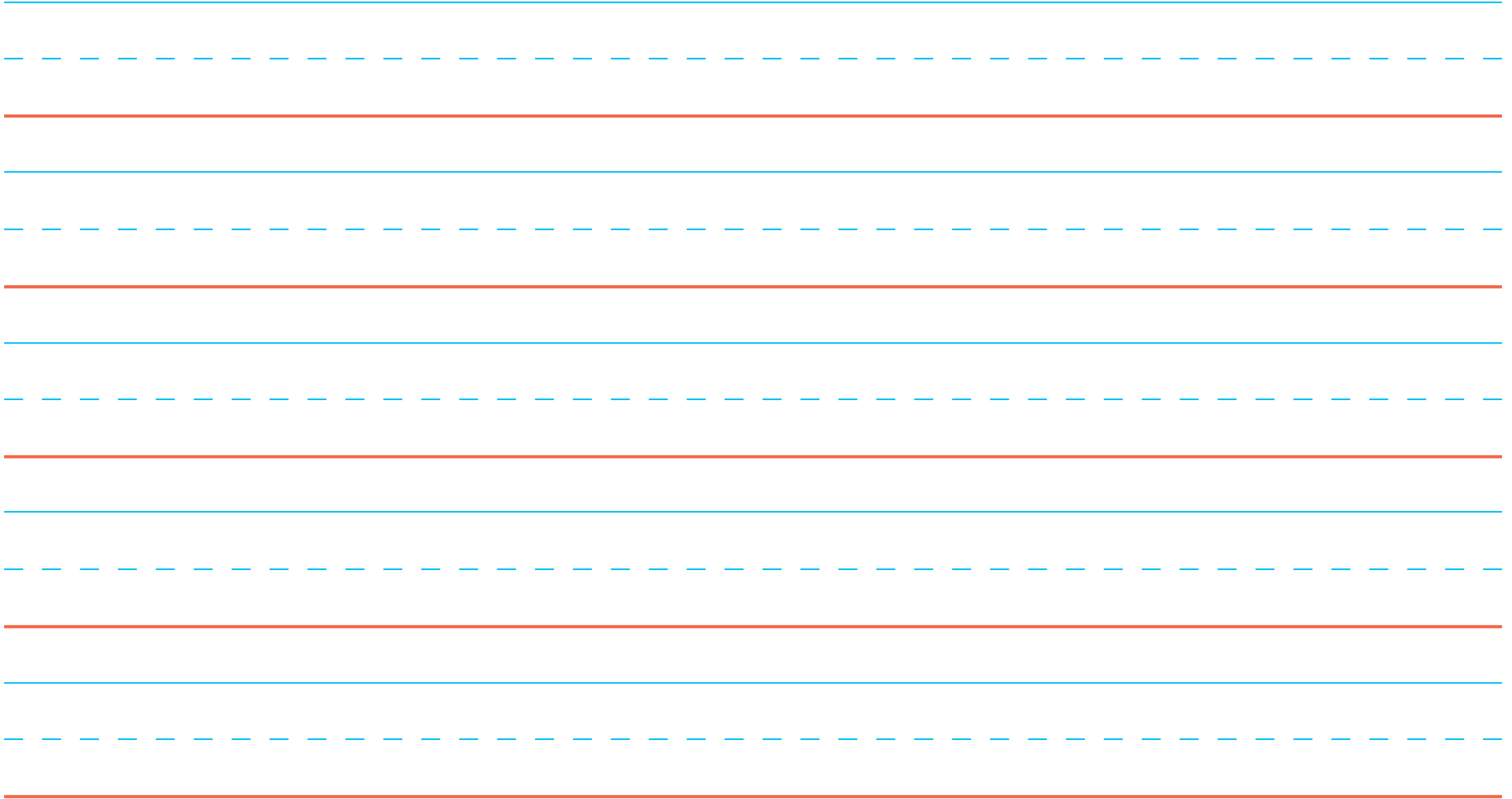
3. Roll to Space

Practice words and learn to use count for timing your movements. Count as you slide up and let downstrokes fall between counts.

jet, jar, yet, you, get, got, zoo, zip, eggs, zebra, zany,
just, jail, grab, glad, high, yard, yawn, buzz, size,
lazy, jazz

Use the top, middle and baseline to practice size, slant and spacing by writing words. Be sure to count so that you practice the smooth kind of movement. Count as you slide up, and let downstrokes fall between counts. Practice until you can write eight legible words in about one minute.

jet, jar, yet, you, get, got, zoo, zip, eggs, zebra, yany,
just, jail, grab, glad, high, yard, yawn, buzz, size,
lazy, jazz

The page contains five sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of a solid blue top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red baseline. These lines are spaced evenly down the page to provide a guide for letter height and placement.

Congratulations! You now know how to use all of the lowercase cursive letters. Remember that each new word is like a new dance or a new magic trick. Each new combination of letters is a different rhythmic pattern and you need to practice step-by-step until you can put all of the new steps together smoothly and easily.

You learned how to count aloud as you practice words. Use that knowledge to practice each new word in your spelling and vocabulary list. Practice with the Count & Write Process until you can write the word with your eyes closed. Always master at a large size first, then do it again at the small size you need for adult handwriting.

Now you probably would like to learn to write the cursive capital letters. There is a set of iPad pages for learning and practicing on your tablet if you prefer that over using our paper-based tools. Visit www.peterson-handwriting.com.

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