

## LESSON ONE: SHORT LETTERS STARTING WITH A STRAIGHT LINE DOWN

To write an “i”, go straight down from mid-line to baseline. Pick up pencil and place a small dot just above the letter. Always start at the top of the letter.

↓ i i

To write an “n”, go straight down from mid-line to baseline. Go back up that line until 10 on the clock. Go around from 10 to 2 on the clock and then go straight down to baseline. Do not pick up pencil until finished making the “n”. Always start at the top of the letter.

↓ n n

To write an “m”, repeat the steps for “n” but then retrace back up and go round from 10 to 2 again and make a straight line down to the baseline. Always start at the top of the letter.

↓ m m

To make an “r”, go straight down from mid-line to baseline. Go back up that line until 10 on the clock. Go around from 10 to 2 on the clock, touching the mid-line, and stop.

↓ r r

To make a “u”, go straight down from mid-line to 8 on the clock. Go around from 8 to 4 on the clock. Then go straight up to the mid-line and stop. Always start at the top of the letter.

↓ u u

Practice:

i

n

m

r

u

m

Practice words for lesson one:

run r

rim

mum

in

inn

rum

urn

nun

ruin

run

mum

in

rim

ruin

## LESSON TWO: MORE SHORT LETTERS

Lower case “e” is a short, one-stroke letter. Start half-way between the two lines. Draw a straight line across from 9 to 3 on the clock. Then go up and around the clock, touching both the mid-line and then the baseline. Stop at 4 or 5 on the clock.

To write a “v”, make a slanted line down from mid-line to baseline. Then make a slanted line up to the mid-line. Always start at the top, left-hand side of the letter. Do not pick up your pencil; this is a one-stroke letter.

To write a “w”, repeat the steps for “v” but then continue by going back down at a slant to the baseline and then slanted back up to the mid-line. Always start at the top of the letter. Make sure all points on a “w” touch either the mid-line or the baseline. This is a one-stroke letter.

Lower case “x” is a two-stroke short letter. To make an “x”, make a slanted line down from mid-line to baseline. Pick up your pencil. Make a slanted line, starting on the mid-line and crossing the first line at midpoint. Continue to the baseline.

Lower case “z” is a one-stroke short letter. To make a “z”, go straight across in the direction in which we write (left to right). Make a slanted line to the base line. It should be even with the starting point of the letter. Then make another straight line across the baseline. Start at the top.



Practice words for lesson two:

men

mix

rex

win

vex

zim

vine

wire

mine

ex

wiz

men

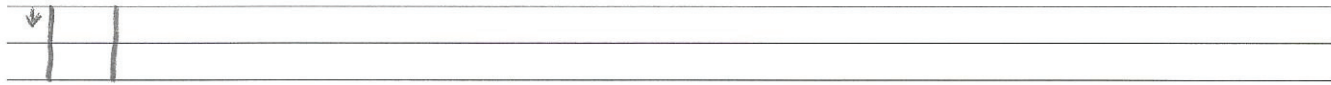
mix

vex

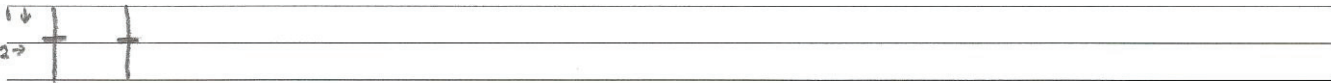


### LESSON THREE: TALL LETTERS STARTING WITH A STRAIGHT LINE DOWN

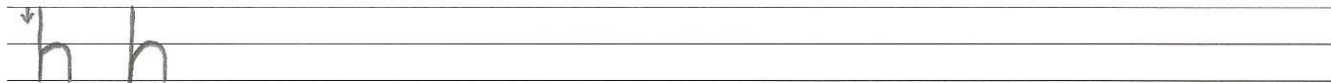
Lower case "l" is a tall, one-stroke letter. Start at the ceiling line. Draw a straight line down to the baseline. Always start at the top of the letter.



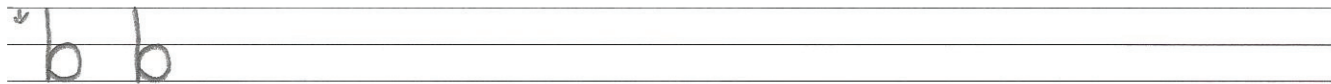
Lower case "t" is a tall, two-stroke letter. Start at the ceiling line. Draw a straight line down to the baseline. Draw a little crossbar just above the mid-line going in the direction we write (left to right). Always start at the top of the letter.



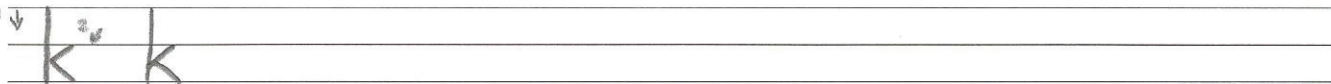
Lower case "h" is a tall, one-stroke letter with a short part. Start at the ceiling line. Draw a straight line down to the baseline. Then go part way back up that line and then go round from 10 to 2 on the clock, touching the mid-line. Go straight down to the baseline. Start at the top of the letter and do not pick up your pencil until finish with the letter.



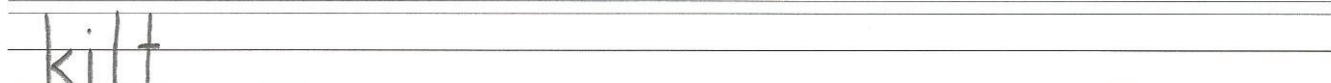
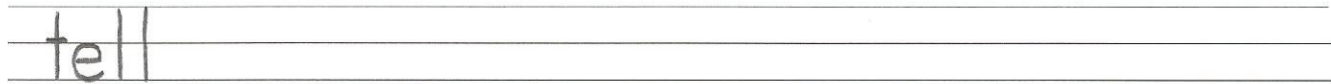
Lower case "b" is a tall, one-stroke letter with a short part. Start at the ceiling line. Draw a straight line down to the baseline. Then go partway back up that line then go round from 10 around the clock, touching both the mid-line and the baseline and curving up to 8 on the clock.



Lower case "k" is a tall letter with a short part. It is a two-stroke letter. First, start at the ceiling and draw a straight line down to the baseline. Then pick up your pencil and start on the mid-line, slanting down and in to the tall line, then slant down and out to the baseline.



Practice words for lesson three:



Practice words for lesson three:

built

belt

exit

hilt

next

hum

kit

hill

tub

hunk

the

wink

blink

bin

## LESSON FOUR: LETTERS STARTING WITH A STRAIGHT LINE AND GOING DOWN TO BASEMENT

Lower case “j” is a short, two-stroke letter that goes down into the basement. Start at the mid-line. Draw a straight line down past the baseline. Curve around from 4 to 8 on the clock touching the basement line. The 2<sup>nd</sup> stroke is a small dot just above the letter. Always start at the top of the letter.

Lower case “p” is a short, one-stroke letter that goes down into the basement. Start at the mid-line. Draw a straight line down to the basement line. Keep your pencil on the paper and retrace back up that line to 10 on the clock and curve all around the clock, touch the mid-line, the baseline, and back up to 8 on the clock where you touch the straight line. Always start at the top of the letter. Do not lift your pencil until finished with the letter.

Lower case “y” is a short, one-stroke letter that goes down into the basement. Start at the mid-line. Draw a straight line down to 8 on the clock. Draw around from 8 to 4 on the clock, touching the baseline. Then continue straight up to mid-line. Then go straight back down that line past the baseline. Curve around from 4 to 8 on the clock touching the basement line. The first part of a “y” is just like a “u”; the second part is like a “j”. Do not lift your pencil.

Practice words for lesson four:



Practice words for lesson four:

jury

they

puzzle

jump

tizzy

jumble

pill

jitter

yell

jelly

puppy

yet

jumpy

jerky

## LESSON FIVE: SHORT LETTERS THAT START AT 2 ON THE CLOCK

Lower case “o” is a short, round letter. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around to the baseline. Stop the letter at the beginning, 2 on the clock. Always start near the top of the letter where 2 would be on a clock.

o o

Lower case “c” is a short, round letter. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around the clock to the baseline. Stop the letter at 4 or 5 on the clock. Always start near the top of the letter where 2 would be on a clock.

c c

Lower case “s” is a short letter. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then to 10 on the clock. Slide across to 4 on the clock. Then curve down, touch the baseline and curve up to 8 on the clock.

s s

Lower case “a” is a short, round one-stroke letter. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around to the baseline and continue around and up to the start of the letter. Without picking up your pencil, draw a straight line down to the baseline. Do not let this line be slanted; go straight down. If you started at 2 on the clock, you will have a nice “a”. It is most important is form a good “a” because 3 letters in the next lesson are based on the “a”.

a a

a

a

a

a

a

Practice words for lesson five:

cost

ask

jacks

spot

stop

zoo

joy

that

coast

jazz

journey

cash

jays

past



## LESSON SIX: OTHER LETTERS THAT START AT 2 ON THE CLOCK

Lower case “d” is a short letter with a tall part. It is a one-stroke letter and an exception to the rule of starting at the top of a letter. Instead, start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around to the baseline, continuing around to close the circle at 2 on the clock. Continue straight up to the ceiling. Then go right back down that straight line to the baseline. Always start the letter where 2 would be on a clock.

Lower case “g” is a short, round one-stroke letter that goes down into the basement. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around to the baseline, continuing around to close the circle at 2 on the clock. Draw a straight line down past the baseline. Curve around from 4 to 8 on the clock touching the basement line. Always start the letter where 2 would be on a clock.

Lower case “q” is a short, round one-stroke letter that goes down into the basement. Start at 2 on the clock. Go up and around, touching the mid-line at 12 on the clock and then around to the baseline, continuing around to close the circle at 2 on the clock. Draw a straight line down to the basement and make a tiny, sharp flag slanted back up in the direction that we write. Then write the phonogram “qu”.

Lower case “f” is a tall, two-stroke letter. Start at 2 on the clock just below the ceiling line. Go up and around, touching the ceiling at 12 on the clock and then around to 10 on the clock. Continue with a straight line that touches the baseline. Pick up your pencil and draw a little crossbar just above the mid-line going in the direction we write (left to right).

Practice words for lesson six:

dog

jog

fog

fast

quack

quit

figs

ding

queen

quest

guest

danger

drain

squad