## Points to Remeber

The Guiding lines: The letters are always written within the guiding lines. The letters must never spill out of the light-coloured lines. The climbers do not go beyond the top line and the swingers do not hang below the bottom line.

The Starter Dots and Arrows: Always start the letter formation at the dot and in the direction of the arrow. Once the letter formation is mastered the dot and arrow may no longer be necessary.

The Writing Tool: It should be nge appropriate. The writing should be neither too light nor too Jark.

Holding the Writing Tool: The writing tool should ideally be held between the thumb and the forefinger, an inch or more from the tip. The centre finger lends support to the writing tool. The grip on the tool must be moderate, not too tight nor too loose.

Sitking Posture: To write well one must be sitling correctly. The most important factor is having furniture that is comfortable and age appropriate. The height of the table and chair should match the ehild's size. The child should sit upright with his/her back straight. It is also important to ensure that there is adequate lighting at the work table.

Enough Practice: Handwriting is a motor skill and requires regular practice to develop well.

## for the Teacher/Parent

The letters of the cursive alphabet are taught according to their shapes. formation and how they join with the other letters. The appronch is to teach and practise letters with similar strokes and shapes together. These descriptions. along with words like 'elockwise' and 'anticlockwise'. can be used to help the children write the letters. The following groups have been formed and their points of similariky are af followf :

The Ovals: The letters n. c. d. 9. १ and o are known as the ovalf. These are made by ftarting at the black line and going over the top and back again to form an oval. Their exit strokes are not similar and are laught separately, for example, we include - with the top joins due to its exit strokes.

The Top Joins: The letters 0 , v and w are all top joins as their exit stroke is from the top. The letters following the top joins have to start at the dotted line because of this uniquenesf.
looped Swingers: The letters 9. j. १. y and z are swingers because they have tails. These tails are looped back to the baseline to join with the letters that follow.
looped Climbers: K. I. h. b and f. all begin by climbing up to the top line and then looping down to the baseline before moving further. They are. therefore, known as the elimbers.
'Tiek' Erit Stroke: i. u. m. n. Q. d. e. c. all share a common exit stroke. The swing of the writing tool while forming the stroke is similar to a 'tick'.

The Cross Joins: tis a cross join letter. It is joined to the following letters usually from the base line but some people also join them from their erosf bars.

The lonerf: k , f. f, f and $\boldsymbol{p}$ have a formation and shape that is very unique to them. Some of these shapes are a little compliented. so these letters are learnt after sufficient proctice with other letters.

Trace the patterns without lifting your pencil.
$\qquad$
le
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
STATE
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
any
$\qquad$
aver

$\qquad$
$\operatorname{SCOCOCO}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
-aaa $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and join the letters.


Read aloud the letter name.


Trace and join the letters.


## Read aloud the letter name.



Trace and copy the letter.

guitar


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and join the letters.



## Trace and join the letters.



## Read aloud the letter name.

## Trace and eopy the letter.



## Trace and join the letters.




Trace and join the letters.


See how the letters join. Trace the words, then write yourself.


Read aloud the letter name.


Trace and copy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.


## Read aloud the letter name.

Trace and copy the letter.

yo-yo


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and join the letters.


## See how the letters join. Trace the words, then write yourself.



Read aloud the letter name.

Trace and eopy the lelter.


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and join the letters.


Read aloud the letter name.

Trace and copy the letter.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Trace and join the letters.

$\qquad$

$\qquad$


Read aloud the letter name.


Trace and eopy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.


Read aloud the letter name.


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and copy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.


## Here are the words ending in "all". Say aloud, trace and copy the words.



See how the letters join. Trace the wordf, then write yourself.

## These words have a shork "oo" sound



These words have a long $00^{\circ}$ sound


## Read aloud the letter name.

## $9 \cdots \cdots$ <br> inkpot

Trace and copy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and copy the letter.




Trace and join the letters.


## Read aloud the letter name.



Trace and copy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.



Trace and eopy the letter.


Trace and join the letters.


Read aloud the letter name.

## Trace and copy the letter.



Trace and join the letters.


## Here if the "es' family of words. Say aloud, trace and copy the words.



Say aloud the sound made by the letters "ea'. Trace and copy the words.


## Read aloud the letter name.



## Trace and copy the letter.



Trace and join the letters.



Trace and join the letters.


Say aloud the sound made by the letters "ai". Trace and copy the wordf.


