

#### **VERBALIZATIONS FOR CURSIVE LETTERS**

In the introductory lesson for each new letter use verbalizations: language that describes which way the students have to move their hands to form the new letter correctly.

Use the verbalizations while you demonstrate how to write the letter, as your students trace the large model of the letter in their handwriting books. On the next page, where the children trace small models of the letter, you can stop giving verbal instructions.

Below are suggested verbalizations for the lower-case cursive letters. Your students do not need to memorize these verbalizations, but they may find them useful as a reference. When it comes time to teach the capital letters, use your own verbalizations. Just remember to always emphasize the starting line and directional changes for each letter.

# **Lower-Case Cursive Letter Groups**



## **Curvy Letters**

When they hear *curvy letter*, teach the children to put their pencil on the blue line, curve up to the dotted line, stop on the red dot, change direction toward the red line, and sit on the blue line.

-	a a a all
C	= curve up, stop at the red dot, change direction toward the red, sit on the blue line
a	= curve up, stop at the red dot, change direction toward the red, close the circle, sit on the blue line
d	= curve up, stop at the red dot, change direction toward the red, close the circle, all the way up to black line, pull down to blue line
9	= curve up, stop at the red dot, change direction toward the red, close the circle, pull straight down halfway, toward the red, cross at the blue line
gu	= curve up, stop at the red dot, change direction toward the red, close the circle, pull straight down halfway, away from the red, curve up to blue line. (Make sure the children can write a $\mathcal M$ before teaching $\mathcal M$ .)

#### **Tall Letters**

When they hear *tall letter*, teach the children they should make a curved line up to the black line and pull straight down.



= tall letter, up to the black line, turn toward the red, pull down

= tall letter, back up to the dotted line and around

= tall letter, back up to the dotted line, around, and in and out

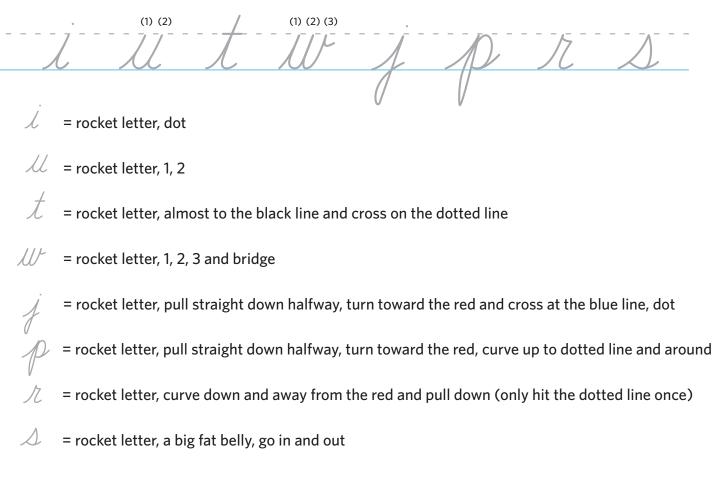
= tall letter, pull straight down halfway, away from the red, curve up to blue line and around

= tall letter, curve up to dotted line and bridge

(small) curve up to the dotted line, turn toward the red and pull down

### **Rocket Letters**

When they hear *rocket letter*, teach the children to swing to the dotted line and to come down on the same line. The numerals indicate the number of times that the pencil hits the dotted line.





#### **Hill Letters**

When they hear *hill letter*, teach the children to swing up to the dotted line and make a hill. The numerals indicate the number of times that the pencil hits the blue line.

(1) (2) (1) (2) (3)

 $\mathcal{M} = \text{hill 1, 2}$ 

 $\mathcal{M} = hill 1, 2, 3$ 

= hill, up to dotted line and bridge

= hill, up to dotted line, pull straight down halfway, turn to the red and cross at the blue line

 $\mathcal{X}$  = hill, lift pencil to dotted line, and slant to the red

= hill, little hill, pull straight down halfway, turn to the red and cross at the blue line

## Odd Ball o Letter

Teach the children to swing up to the dotted line and turn back to the red.

0

 $\mathcal{O}$  = swing to the dotted line, turn back to red, close the circle and loop



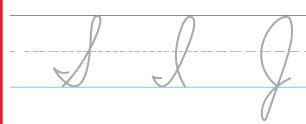
## **Capital Cursive Letter Groups**

All capitals are connected to the next letter except  $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}$  and  $\mathcal{X}$ .

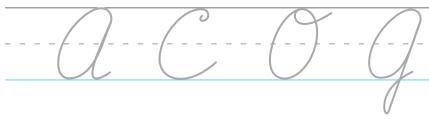
Several capitals end like the bottom part of a boat. Demonstrate this association to facilitate the verbalization *make a boat*.



All capitals begin at the top except these:

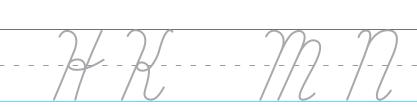


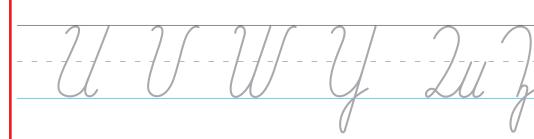
These four letters have the same motor patterns as their lower-case partners.



The following letters are grouped by similar motor patterns.









Each of the remaining letters has its own motor pattern.

