

Review Lesson: The 'a' Family of Letters

The 'a' family of letters includes **a**, **d**, **g**, **q**, and **c**. Like all rounded letters, they formed counterclockwise. Each of them contains a vertical stem that is slightly leaning toward the right. The pencil is put on the dotted line, moved left, and then reaches out, but does not turn right and inward until it hits the bottom line.

a d g q c dad

a d g q c tad

a d g q c dog

Review Lesson: The 'r' Family of Letters

The 'r' family of letters includes **r**, **n**, **m**, and **h**. They are formed with a downward stroke and then an upward stroke which divides in the middle of the letter. Students have to be careful not to separate from the downward stroke too far to the bottom or too far to the top of the letter.

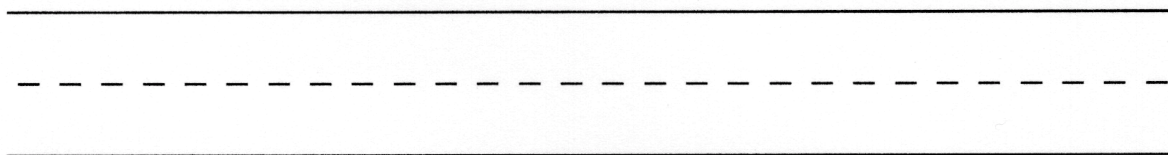
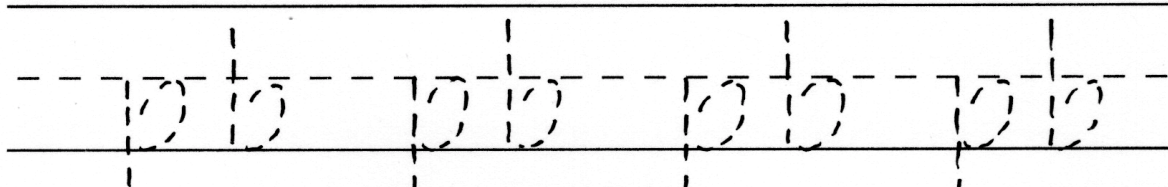
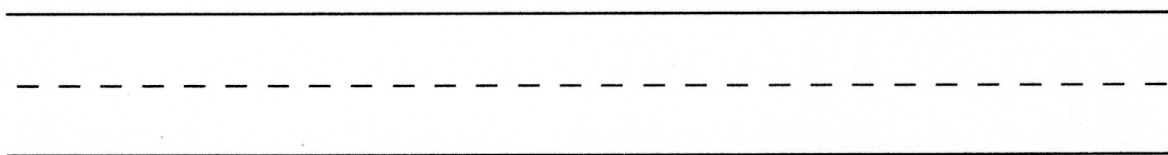
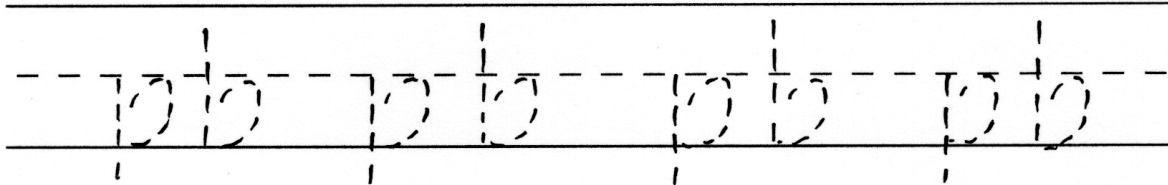
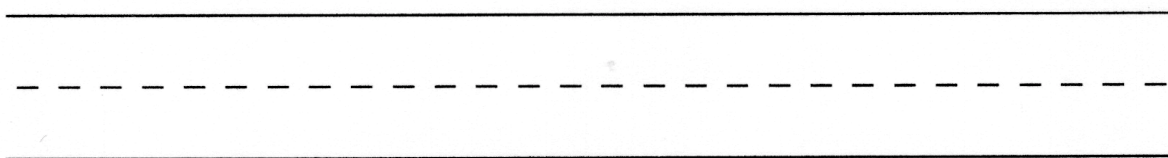
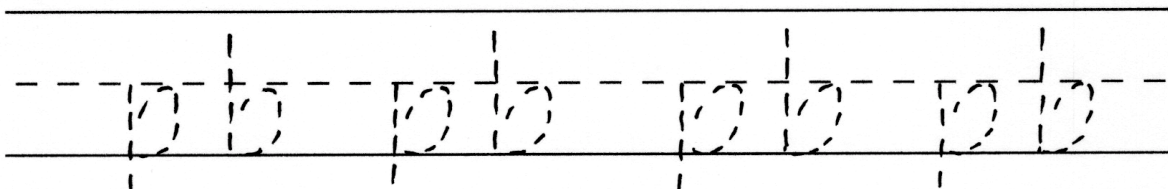
r n h m h i m

r n h m r i m

r n h m h a i r

Review Lesson: The 'pb' Cousins

Close cousins of the r n m h family are the p, b, and k which are started the same way with a down and traced upper stroke which parts in the middle; however, they are rounded in front. The bottom of these letters should be flat and not pointed.



Review Lesson: The Oval Letters

The letters 'e' and 'o' are not round but oval; in other words, they are high than they are wide. They should be made counterclockwise. The 'e' starts between the bottom and dotted line—more towards the top.

