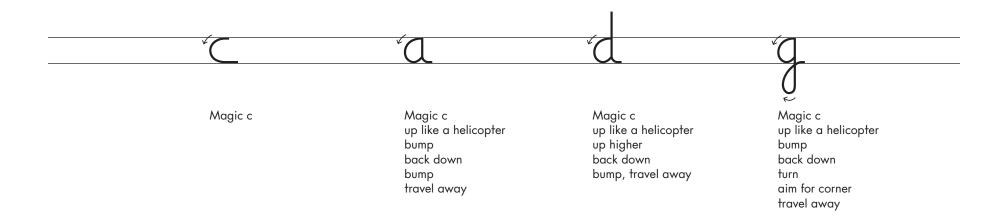
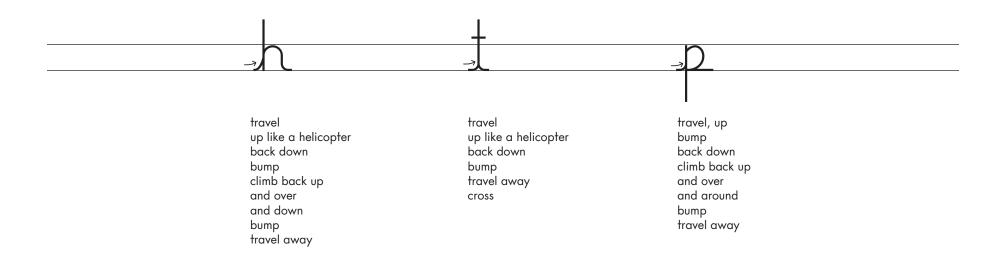
## Magic c Letter Group





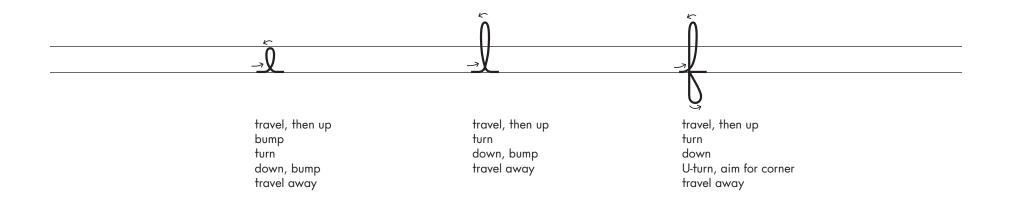
The first group of letters is familiar from printing and these letters use the basic **c** to **c** connection. Children can easily identify these letters. In both print and cursive, these letters start on the mid line with the Magic c stroke.

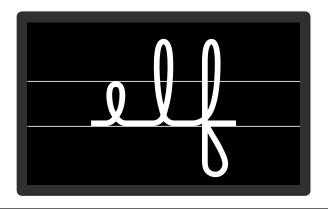
#### Letter Group with h, t, and p



These letters are also familiar from printing. The **h** and **p** have been de-looped for simplicity. Letters **h**, **t**, and **p** end on the base line. They are easy to connect to letters that start on the base line.

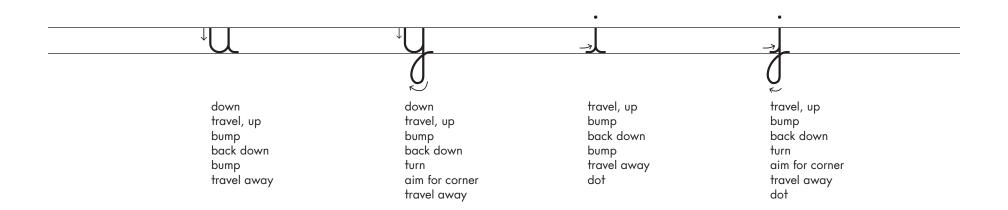
#### Letter Group with e, I, and f





This group doesn't look like the printed letters. Letter **e** is the most frequently used letter. All three use similar stroke patterns and strategies. We keep the loops on **e**, **l**, and **f** because making a loop helps the pencil move in the right direction to connect to the next letter.

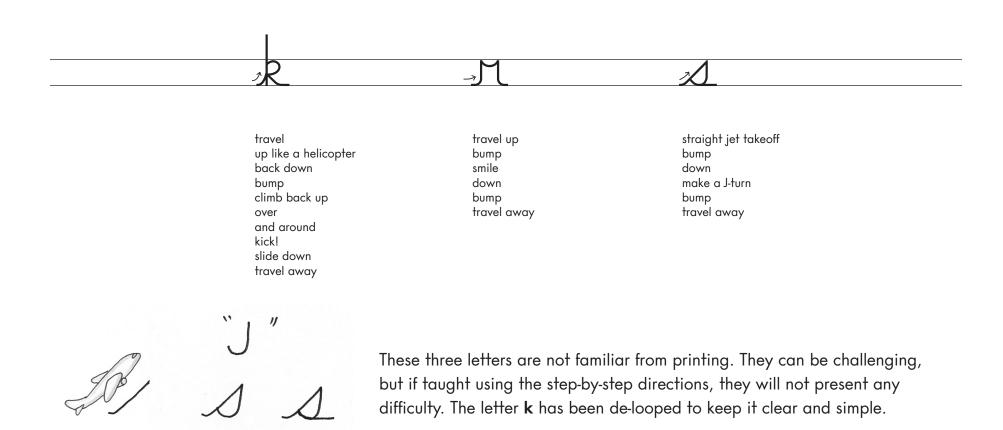
# Letter Group with u, y, i, and j



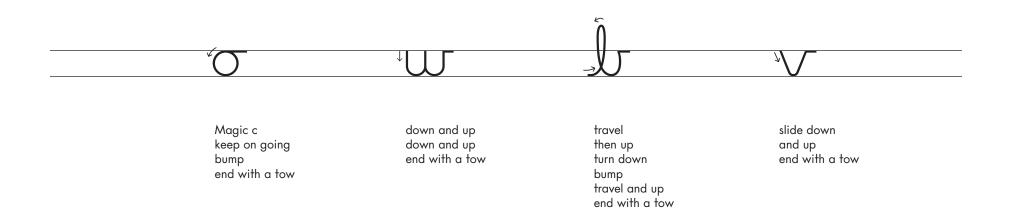


Most children recognize these letters from printing. They are fairly easy to learn. Lowercase  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  begin with similar strokes, and  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  begin with similar strokes.

# Letter Group with k, r, and s



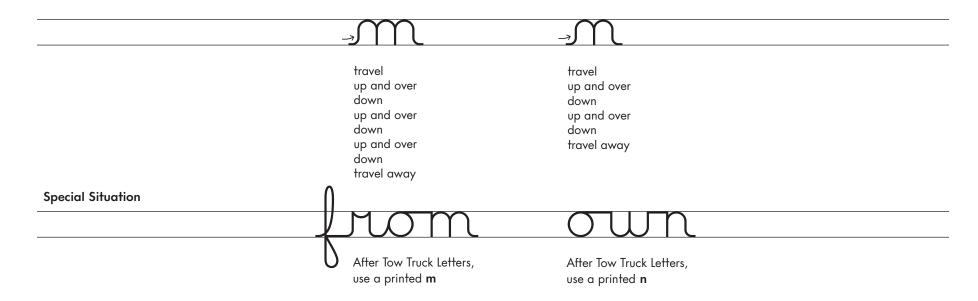
#### **Tow Truck Letters**

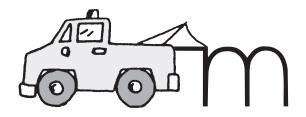




This group has a special name, the Tow Truck Letters. These four letters are the only lowercase cursive letters that do not end on the base line. Their endings stick out like a tow, and they never bend down to pick up another letter.

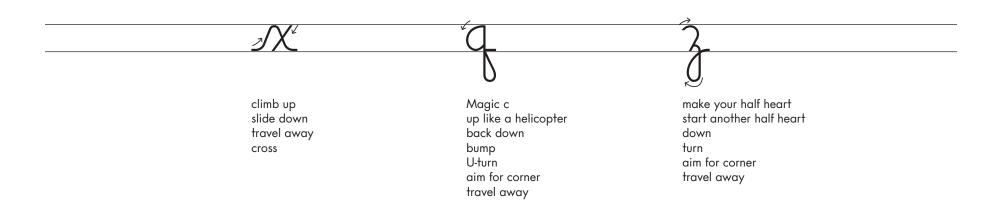
#### Letter Group with m and n

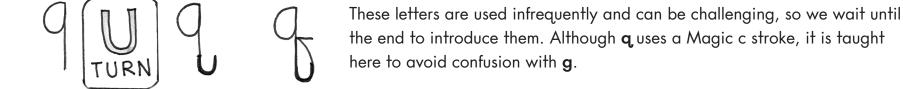




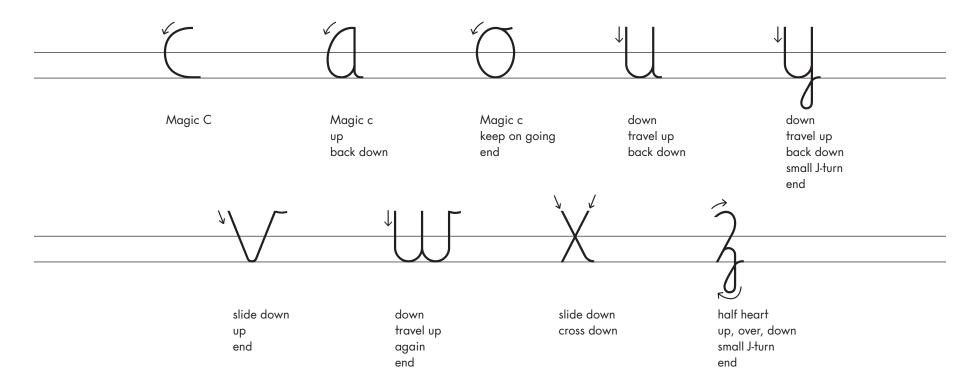
The number of bumps in these letters is important and tricky. When a Tow Truck Letter comes before **m** or **n**, use the printed style of these letters. Children should know the difference between the printed and cursive letters.

# Letter Group with x, q, and z



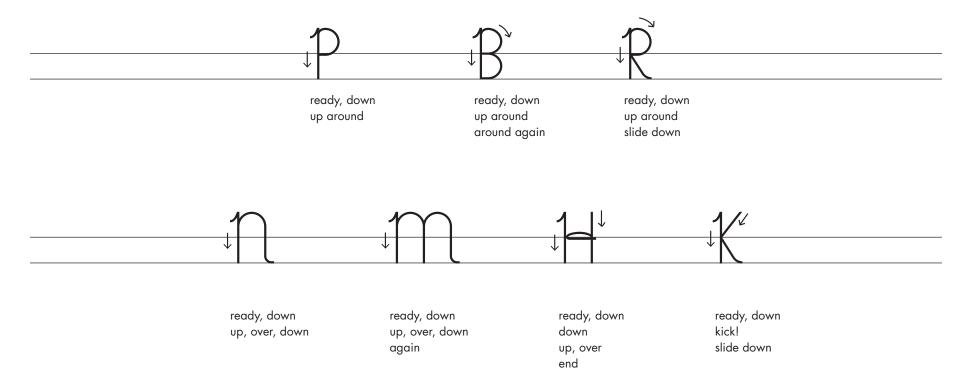


## Capitals - Similar to Lowercase



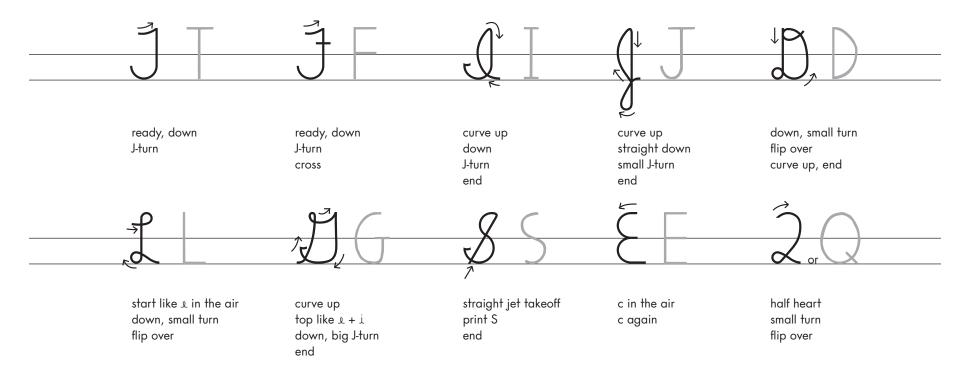
These letters are taught first because they are easy. They look just like their lowercase partners, only bigger! The fancy strokes have been eliminated, making them clean, clear, and easy to learn.

# Capitals - Similar to Print



These letters are familiar from printing. They use a common introductory stroke pattern: ready, down. It's like picking up a hammer (ready) and hitting a nail (down).

#### Capitals - Not Like Print



These letters are new and require special attention, consistent modeling, and practice. There are Letter Stories in the teacher's guide for **G** and **S**. **E** is unfamiliar, but easy. We give children the option to use a printed or a cursive **Q**.