

Hey, kids. I hope you're ready for cursive lesson 2. We're going to be looking at letters d and g. This is the worksheet you're going to need, so go ahead and get it out and we'll get started.

We're going to take a look here at the printed letter d. This is the d that is what you would probably see in any book that you would read, and we're going to put the cursive letter d over it. So, it looks very similar but what we have is we have a slight slant where it's leaning to the right, and instead of this circle part being rounded, it's squished a little. This line here is the lead-in that gets us from the bottom of the letter up to the top where we need to start, and then this is our release stroke here. It fits pretty well over the printed d, so it looks almost the same. Also, if we look...if we just cut this part off right here it would actually look like a lowercase 'a' and a printed d is the same. If you just cut off this little stem, it looks like lowercase a. So, we're basically making the same letter, we're just dragging this line up taller. So that's pretty much it!

We're going to go ahead and code our little guide here. Now remember when we start any of these rounded letters, we really will start them on the bottom if we're connecting them to another letter, so this will be our over curve line. That's what gets our pencil to the top so that we can make this without lifting our pencil between letters. So that's our over curve, and then the next line to get our pencil back down is the down curve, and we get it down to there. And then we'll use the under curve to get our line all the way up to here. Now that's usually our line that we use to release, but we're going straight up we're passing this to connect it and then going all the way up. And then when we bring a line down, that's our slant lines. I'm going to put it here. And then now our release line is the under curve again going that way. So, if you want to color code this you certainly can, or if you just want to trace over it with one color, that's fine.

Alright I've got my paper ready! I've got it slanted a little bit to the left since I'm right-handed. Now if you're left-handed you'll slant it a little bit to the right. We're going to go ahead and get started. So, we're going to start the same way we do whenever we make an a. You start at the bottom, go up and around...back down. You'll connect it there, keep going up, touch the top line, bring it back down and release. Up and around...back...connect, slant, and release. Alright so, this is probably feeling a lot more comfortable now that we've practiced several similar letters. Up and around, all the way to the top, and release. Make sure that when you're making that line come up that you trace back down over it. You don't want it to kind of come out to the side or look funny. People might not be able to read it. We're going to do one on our own now. Around. Touch the top line. Back down and release. Looks pretty good. Another one to trace. Okay, and then one on our own. It's feeling pretty good! Make sure you're not holding that pencil too tight. You

don't want your hand to be uncomfortable. Now we've got, where we don't have the lead-in here, I'm going to go ahead and make it as if I'm connecting from something that I had already written just to kind of keep that in my mind. And release. Okay? Around, back down to the top. Don't pick up your pencil. And release. Okay. Now we're going to try and connect two on our own. Touch the top, bring it back down, around, connect and release. Alright! Pretty good! Okay. I'm going to go into this one. I bet you're feeling a lot more confident now because these are all very similar letters that we've been learning so far, so you're just kind of getting that basic movement of making this initial shape for the c and the a and the d. Okay. Let's try this one. I'm going to start it up here like it's the first letter in the word. And around and now I'm going to connect it to an a. Alright! I'm going to try this one again just below that mid-line. And connect it to the a. And let's do this one again here. da da da Might have been someone's first words, huh? Okay, just below the midline and around. Oh, that's not quite sitting on the line, but it's okay. They're not all going to be perfect. Back down. And don't forget, if you need to pause the video or if you just wanna watch and then pause while you're writing, that is fine and you can back it up if you need to. Okay. Now we're actually going to spell some words. I'm going to do my lead in. So, d...a, and then right into another d. I'm not going to pick up my pencil there until the very end. So, I've got dad, and I'm going to try it on my own. d, go slow as you need to. a...d. Good! Now don't stop and get frustrated if you mess something up. Just keep going. It's okay. You're just practicing, and you don't want to worry about everything being so perfect that you're getting frustrated. Okay now we're going to spell add. a...d...d. There we go! And again, on our own. Alright. Perfect!

Okay. I'm going to look for my very best d and I'm going to circle it. I actually think it was one of these first ones that I did. I really like that one.

Now we're going to take a look at the letter g. This is the printed g that you're probably used to seeing whenever you're reading in books, and it looks pretty similar to the g that you write, where you make a ball and then you bring a line down and curve it just like an a, you're just bringing this line down further. Let's take a look at the cursive g and see how it fits over it. So, this is the lead-in line, and it goes up to make the g. Now this once again is just slanted to the right because it's cursive and it's squished a little bit it's not as round. Then if you get down to here, that is where you would stop to make a cursive letter a, but we're going to bring this line all the way down and loop forward and then come back up so we're ready to write the next letter. When you're writing a printed g, you bring the line up, you just don't connect the loop, you lift your pencil at that point. But here, you keep the pencil on the paper so that you can go to the next letter really easily.

Okay. We're going to code the g now, so it's starting the same as the d. I've got my over curve, then I'm going to come back with my down curve and then I've got to connect it with an under curve. Then, I'm bringing this line straight down and that is the slant. I'm just coming down below the line, so the slant is going all the way down low. Now technically this line is probably more like an over curve if you look at this pink line it's going up and around, so this is probably an over curve line, you're just connecting it here. I wouldn't get too caught up in color coding it, but it is starting low and going up and curving towards the right. And then this last release stroke is going to come out like that, and we're ready to get started.

Okay. So, we are going to go up and around and then connect and then pull that line down, loop back and release. I always tend to make my release mark a little bit bigger than the dotted lines here. Okay, up and around, back down, connect, pull down, loop back, release. Okay, let's try it again. Connect, pull it down, loop back, release. And get that loop in there. And again, with the dotted line. Okay, I'm going to try it on my own. Around, bring it down, loop back, release. Looks good! I'll try another one here. Around, bring it down, loop back, release. Okay. So, some of us when we print g's, we might be used to starting with the tail down here sitting on this line, but it's supposed to hang down low. So technically this one is hanging down low the way that a printed one would. The next one, up and around, loop back and release. I think we can fit another one. Oh, that one's not as perfect.

[Laughing] That one got a little wobbly. That's okay though. Okay, down here we're going to try some more that are connected now. Loop, don't lift up your pencil, around, loop back and release. Okay, connect them. Here we go! I'm going to try this one starting from the top. Around, loop, around, loop and release. So, start just below the dotted line. If you're more comfortable starting on the baseline, go ahead and do that. Okay. And again. Not perfect but that's okay. Loop. There we go. Alright! Now we're going to put some letters together. We're going to do ag at first. ag. And if you want to get that lead-in and add that to it, you can do that. Okay, it's feeling a lot better. It's feeling a lot smoother, I'm sure. And as you get more comfortable, you'll kinda realize you can have your own personality with your cursive. You can do them a little more comfortable for you. My a came down below the line, but that's okay. I'm not going to worry about it. Alright. Now we're going to spell gag. I always think of my brother with these gag jokes when I was a kid. He would put whoopee cushions in my seat. That's what you call a gag joke. It's something silly that would make you laugh. I think he had some pack of gum that would snap you whenever you tried to pull a piece out of it. So those are gag jokes. Alright, that looks pretty good! I'm going to go back and circle my best g. I think once again it was one of the first ones that I made. Now, as always remember if you have some more time, you can grab a highlighter or a colored pencil and you can go back and you can get some more practice. And I find that I don't have to push as

hard when I'm doing it with the highlighter because I'm not having to stay in such a small space and be as worried about it and I feel like I can trace and make a mistake and it's not too much of a big deal. So, if you have some more time go ahead and do that and keep practicing and I'll see you in the next lesson. Thanks for watching!