

Let's get ready to write in cursive! We're ready for lesson 6. We've got 'o' and 'q' coming up next. Get your pencil, get your paper, and we will get to writing!

Ooooooh my! That is a fabulous printed 'o'. And guess what? It looks very much like the cursive 'o'. The cursive 'o' is just slightly slanted. This is the lead-in, and this is... do you remember what it's called? Do you? Do you? It's the check-stroke! And why would we need the check-stroke? Because, if we came all the way down here, whoop, it would look like an 'a'. And then we wouldn't be able to read it. So, we have to stop up here at the top and connect it to letters up high, just like we did on the letter 'w'. So, let's get crack-a-lackin' with this 'o'.

It is time to get started on making some of these o's. So, we're going to go ahead and code this one here. Now our little coding one that we have on here doesn't show the lead-in usually, so I'm going to go ahead and make that. Now this time it is not the under-curve, because that would be curving the wrong way. We're actually going to go in with an over-curve, because that's what gets us from the bottom baseline, up to the top where we need our pencil to be so that we don't have to pick it up in between letters. So that is our over-curve. Then we are going to come back down with a down-curve. And then that is going to connect to an under-curve. And that is going to close that 'o' and then we know this it is familiar because we have that on the end of a 'w' and the reason we have it here, that little check-stroke on the end of an 'o', is because if we came back down, it wouldn't look like an 'o' anymore. It would look like an 'a'. So, you got to be careful with that one. If you want someone to know it's an 'o', you have to leave it at the top and it's going to connect at the top just like the 'w' did. So, we're going to be practicing that right now.

Here we go with our first one. Starting with that lead-in, go up and around, curve back and check stroke. And you'll notice, I'm going all the way under this dotted line just like we did with the 'a'. If you come up here and you stop, when you come back around, you'll have to go awkwardly back up to the top. So, you've kind of got to come all the way over here, then trace back around, then come up and meet it. And it's right where it needs to be to make your check-stroke. Okay. Let's make one on our own... around, it's kind of looking like a 'c'. Okay, go back, connect, and check-stroke. Up and around, back, connect. Don't lift up your pencil, keep it at the top, around, and check-stroke. So, you got to keep it right up there otherwise it would look like an 'a'. Now let's try one on our own. Around, connect, check stroke, around, connect and there we go.

Let's try this some more. It's really a simple move. It's just like making an 'a', you just have to remember to let it go at the top and not bring it back down. Okay, let's try another double 'o' here. And now we're ready to make some words. I'm going to make the lead-in for 'go'. Loop back, up and around to make the 'o', and there you go! I think we can fit it right here. Let's just come in like this so we get a practice on this one. Loop back, around, check-stroke. It's looking good! Now we can get some 'goo'. I'm going to double 'o' after the 'g', around, keep it at the top, and check-stroke. Looks good! Okay, now we've got to do that on

our own. G... o... o. Yeah, it's feeling easier, isn't it? Okay... and then 'good'. Got some good cursive letters here. Go into that 'd' and down. I did not quite come over far enough and so you can see that it's not quite connected. It shouldn't be a very big deal, but just be aware of that. You always want to with those rounded letters, you always have to come down a little bit, so that when you have a chance to connect, it's not going to leave a gap. Okay, now we're going to do good on our own, loop, go into that 'o', into that next 'o'... 'd', and release. Okay, now we are ready to make some new words. It looks like my 'p' got cut off a little bit here, but that'll give me a good chance to practice. It'll be correct on yours. Loop back, curve around for the 'p', go right into your 'o', keep it at the top, 'w', and check-stroke at the top of the 'w'. Now you're making that 'p' on your own. Loop back, curve around, go into that 'o', keep it at the top, go up to make that 'w', and leave it at the top. Yeah, our 'p' got cut off here too, but that'll just give us more practice and yours will be correct. Okay, go into that 'p', loop back, curve around, release, cop. And another loop back. So, you are kind of seeing how that check-stroke helps connect it. And it doesn't come down, because otherwise it would look like cap, because that would look like an 'a'. So, be really careful. And be really aware of that on the 'w' and the 'o' so far. There are a couple other letters that do it too, and we'll figure that out when we get to them. Now... there's a cow. There's a cop and a cow. I wonder what's going on? [laughs] Okay, go into that 'c', the 'o', keep it at the top for the 'w' and release. Now there's a dog. It looks like there's trouble on the farm. The cop had to be called. Okay, go into your 'g', loop and then on your own. Okay, it looks good! Let's see, a good 'o' to circle? I'm liking this one right here. It looks pretty good! We're ready to move on to 'q'.

Look at that cute little 'q'. This is probably very similar to the 'q' that you write. And a lot of times the 'q' that we see when we're reading just goes around and comes down and then just stops right here. But I think sometimes that can be a little confusing for kids when they're reading because it almost looks like a 'g', it just doesn't come forward. And so, they look at it and they're like, "I'm not really sure, maybe it's a 'p'? So, when we write it, we always do some kind of a little check mark going forward in the direction that we're writing. Or we come back, and we do it like a little scoop so that we can really differentiate that between a 'p' and a 'q' and a 'g'. Well, the cursive 'q', let's take a look at it. You can definitely see the similarities. This is our lead-in. It's definitely a lot more squished in here, but it comes up, so this is kind of like the letter 'a', but it keeps coming down. And then if we went this way, it would be a 'g' and we'd loop up this way, but because it goes forward and we can't just do that little check. We've got to get our pencil back up to the baseline to make the next letter. We just come, we loop forward, we connect it here, and then we go out into our next lead-in stroke. But this is cursive, which means that this letter is going to be slanted a little bit, so it definitely fits. Definitely, I can see the relationship between the printed 'q' and the cursive 'q', but it does look a little funny, you know, because it has this forward loop in it. So, it definitely looks a little different than what we're used to, but it is really an 'a', up until this point. It's a 'g' up until this point, when it would go forward. So, it's

really just the bottom part gets backwards of a 'g'. But we're going to figure out how to make this, so get ready.

Let's start coding this 'q'. Now we have to get our pencil to the top. Do you remember which stroke that is? On any letter that has a circular shape to it, we have to do an over-curve line to get that pencil up to the top. Then, we are going to come in with a down-curve. Then it is going to be the under-curve that gets us back up there to connect. Then, our straight-line down is our slant-line and then this loop forward is technically an under-curve again. It's just really tight and it's connecting here. You're bringing it in and connecting, so you're back on the baseline at this point and then you're doing that release stroke. So, let's practice, it starts off the same as an 'o', you just bring it down like an 'a' and then it gets a little fun. [laughs] So, let's try! So, you're going up and around back just like an 'a', bring it straight down below that line, connect it here and then release. So, it's kind of funny. Almost like a 'g' if you made the loop forward, but you're making the loop backwards and then releasing. Okay. Around, down, loop forward and release. Around, loop forward, release. Just make sure you connect when you come in with this loop, otherwise it's just going to get all weird. Okay. Loop forward, release and let's do some on our own. Looks like an 'a', looks like an 'a', starting to look like a 'g' and then goes wild. [laughs] That's the wild 'q'. Okay, another one. Loop forward, connect, and release, [repeats same letter] and release. I've got a lot on here to practice because it's just really different.

So now we're going to connect some. Over, connect there, go up into that 'u'. Now when you make a 'q', you're always going to have a 'u'. That's what makes that sound. So, we've got to get used to connecting 'q' and 'u', because that's going to make all your words with 'q'. Okay, I think 'q' is getting more natural feeling now. Maybe not feeling so odd to loop forward like that. As far as I can think, that's the only time you do a loop forward at the bottom like that. Oh, that one wasn't really quite as long as it should have been. It looks funny. Okay... 'q'... Maybe I need to quit talking so much and I wouldn't make my q's look funny. Oops, I picked up my pen. Don't do what I did. Come down to make your 't', then go back dot your 'i' cross your 't'. You're doing it in the order you wrote the letter, so you always go all the way back and then dot or cross in the order you wrote it. Okay. 'q'... of course with his buddy 'u', and then 'i' and then 't' and then release dot and cross. Okay. Now I'm going to admit it was hard to come up with keywords that we had learned letters for. So, this is quail. A quail is a type of bird. Go up, and make that 'l' come down. We haven't really practiced 'l' before, you're just looping back, so just do the best you can on that... q... u... a... into the 'i' and you're going up and looping back to make that 'l'. And if you can't, just make a printed 'l', that's okay. Now... we are going to make a new word that is probably not one. Now we've got to loop the opposite direction for the 'p', so pay attention to that. That's quip. It might be like, like a good comeback if you were having, like a debate or discussion. Probably not a word you're hearing too often. Okay. Go back, and dot your 'i', and loop forward, go up to make the 'u'. Yay! And oh, my 'd' got a little short there, quad. Quad would be like, anything having to do with four. So, if you had a quadrilateral that's a four-sided

shape. If you had quadruple, you got four times as many. So, quadruplets, that's four babies. So, like twice as many as with twins. Quad. Okay. There we go! So, those q's were kind of fun. Kind of crazy to make. I am going to circle this one. Looks pretty good. Okay. Grab yourself a highlighter if you have a little bit more time. You can get in there and give yourself some more practice and kind of loosen up a little bit when you're practicing, so you're not holding on so tight and you can get that hand used to making those movements. Alright. Thanks so much for joining me, I'll see you soon!