



Day 4

Review the Uppercase or Capital Letters learned thus far. Practice especially the *V*, *U*, *Y*, and *Z*. Look in a book of saints and write the names of saints with names beginning with these letters.

What famous church is in the picture on page 72? We see the Vatican standing behind one of the bridges of the Tiber River.

Notice the number of people in the painting. What do you see in the sculptures above the heads of the priests? Notice all the detailed decorations on the walls and below the altar.

Day 5

Review the Uppercase or Capital Letters learned thus far. Practice by writing the names of saints or family members whose names begin with these capital letters.

WEEK THIRTEEN

Day 1

Study the numbered arrows for the upper-case letter *W*.

This letter has the same candy cane start; it curves down and around and up like the *U*. The *W* is like a double *U*. Start with the same candy cane beginning, curve under, on the baseline, and slant up; trace down over the slant line, breaking away at midline. Curve around and up and swing out to the headline.

Sing-song: Candy cane down, curve around and swing up; come down and undercurve around. Swing up and out to the right, touching the headline.

Practice writing the letter. Trace over the letters, words, and sentences. Then write the letters, words, and sentences on the blank lines below. The letters following the *W* should be close enough to keep evenness between the letters which match the distance between the other letters in the word.

Practice the letters, words, and sentences in your Handwriting Paper tablet. Is the *W* the same width as the model? Does the *W* touch the headline at three different places?

Day 2

Study the numbered arrows for the upper case letter *X*.

Start with the basic candy cane, but just give it a small undercurve at the bottom. Write a straight slant line down, from the headline to the baseline. It should cross over at the midline.

Does the *X* rest on the baseline? Does the slant stroke cross at the midline? Is the *X* about the same width as the model?

Practice writing the letter. Trace over the letters, words, and sentences. Then write the letters, words, and sentences on the blank lines below.

Practice the letters, words, and sentences in your Handwriting Paper tablet.

Day 3

Review of the capital *W* and *X*. Practice writing the words which start with the *W* and *X*. Practice more words of family names in your Handwriting Paper tablet.

Study the painting on page 79 of the great missionary, St. Francis Xavier. Look at the shell that he uses to baptize the queen. Note the palm tree in the background



Day 4

Study the numbered arrows for the upper-case letter *T*. Notice the first stroke is along the headline at the top. It starts with a teeny-tiny downstroke, and immediately goes to a wavy line, curving forward and up, then forward and down.

The diagram of the wave gives us an idea of the wave on the top of the *T*: our *T* wave is not as pronounced, but the *T* does have the crest first and then the trough!

The double-curve of the *T* downward stroke reminds us of the snake, first with his top part bulging to the left, then his lower part bulging to the right! It bulges out to the left down to the midline, then bulges right from the midline down to the baseline.

Once you reach the baseline, the letter *T* has the bowl-bottom shape to the left, swinging up to the midline.

Notice that the *T* finishes with a half-top to the bowl, with a swinging downcurve to the right.

Sing song: tiny down slant, curve-wave over and under. [Lift pen and move to mid wave line.] Slight bulge left and down, slight bulge right and down, undercurve-bowl left, swing down and under to the right.

Practice writing the letter following the four strokes. Trace over the letters, words, and sentences. Then write the letters, words, and sentences on the blank lines below. Is the *T* about the same width as the model *T*? Does the *T* begin at the headline and stay under the headline? Does the last curve stroke touch the midline? Does it swing down in a curve?

This letter does not connect with the following letters, so you need to keep an evenness of space between the capital *T* and the following letter.

Practice the letters, words, and sentences in your Handwriting Paper tablet.

Day 5

Review the Capital Letters learned so far. Write words with the capital letters in your Handwriting Paper tablet.

WEEK FOURTEEN

Day 1

Study the numbered arrows for the upper-case letter *F*. This letter is easy once you learn the *T*. The *F* is exactly like the *T* except that it has a small crossbar on the midline.

Study the numbered arrows for the five strokes for the upper-case letter *F*. Notice the first stroke is along the headline at the top. It starts with a teeny-tiny downstroke, and immediately goes to a wavy line, curving forward and up, then forward and down.

The diagram of the wave gives us an idea of the wave on the top of the *F*: our *F* wave is not as pronounced, but the *F* does have the crest first and then the trough!

The double-curve of the *F* downward stroke reminds us of the snake, first with his top part bulging to the left, then his lower part bulging to the right! It bulges out to the left down to the midline, then bulges right from the midline down to the baseline.

Once you reach the baseline, the *F* has the bowl-bottom shape to the left, swinging up to the midline. Notice that the *F* finishes with a half-top to the bowl, with a swinging downcurve to the right.