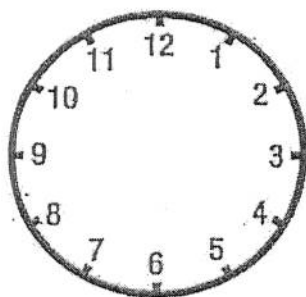
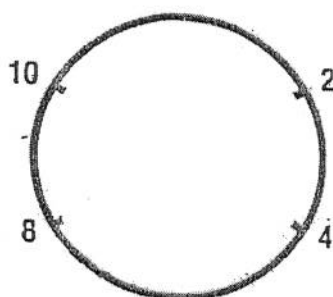


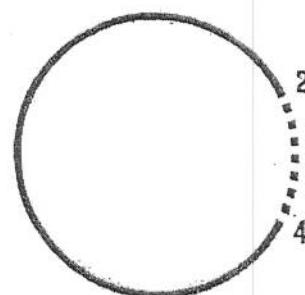
Feature Formation



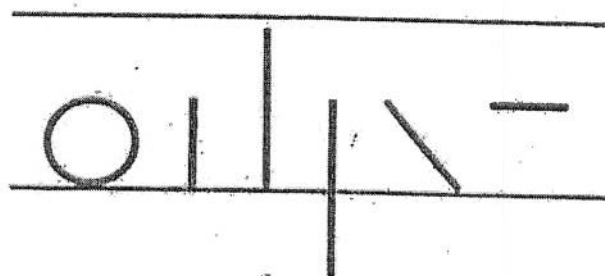
The Clock Face



Four Points
Most Often Used



Using the clock
to write c (2 to 4)



Parents, this worksheet explains that clock face letters begin at 2 o'clock and always go around the clock face towards 10 o'clock. Please be sure that your child is writing their phonograms in this manner. Below the clock faces are all the formations needed to write all the phonograms. By using these simple circles and lines, students are able to correctly form all lowercase phonograms (letters). We will be practicing these formations first to ensure that students are forming their letters correctly. Midlines will be taken away in a few weeks and therefore students will need to be able to judge the midpoint. Attached is a cheat sheet for the correct formation of all letters. Please refer to it while your child is practicing their handwriting.

Start at 2; go up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 2. Pull a straight line down to the base line.

Start at the top line just below the line above; pull the pencil down to the base line. Retrace to 10; curve around the clock to 2, touching the base line and curving up to 8.

Start at 2; go up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 4.

Start at 2; go up and around the clock, touching the base line and closing the circle at 2. Continue straight up toward the line above, but do not touch it. Retrace the straight line down to the base line.

Start midway between the height of a short letter and the base line. Make a straight line from 9 to 3 on a clock. Form a corner by continuing up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 4.

Start at 2 just below the line above. Without touching the top line, go up and around to 10, and pull a straight line down to the base line. Make a tiny crossbar just above the midpoint and lift the pencil.

Start at 2; go up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 2. Pull a straight line down the same distance below the base line and round from 4 to 8.

Start at the top just below the line above; pull a straight line down to the base line. Retrace to 10, round from 10 to 2, and pull a straight line to the base line.

Start at the midpoint and pull a straight line to the base line. Make a small dot by pressing the pencil just above the letter and lifting it.

Start at the midpoint, pull a straight line down the same distance below the base line, and round from 4 to 8. Make a small dot by pressing the pencil just above the letter and lifting it.

Start at the top and pull a straight line to the base line. Start the short part at the midpoint, slant down and in to the tall line, and then slant down and out to the base line.


Start at the top and pull a straight line to the base line.


Start at the midpoint and pull a straight line down to the base line, retrace to 10, round from 10 to 2 and pull a straight line to the base line. Retrace to 10, round from 10 to 2, and pull a straight line to the base line.

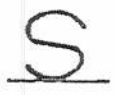
Start at the midpoint and pull a straight line down to the base line, retrace to 10, round from 10 to 2 and pull a straight line to the base line.


*Start at 2; go up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 2.

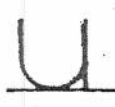
*Start at the midpoint, pull a straight line down the same distance below the base line, retrace to 10 and curve around the clock, touching the base line and curving up to 8.

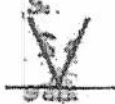
 Start the first one at 2, to up and around the clock, touching the base line and stopping at 2. Pull a straight line down the same distance below the base line, and make a tiny flag. Start at the midpoint with a short down line to 8, round from 8 to 4 touching the base line, continue up to the midpoint, and retrace the straight line down to the base line.

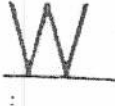
 Start at the midpoint, pull a straight line to the base line, retrace to 10, and round from 10 to 2.

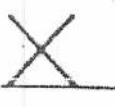
 Start at 2; go up and around to 10; slide across to 4 (directly below 2). Curve down, touching the base line and curving up to 8 (directly below 10).

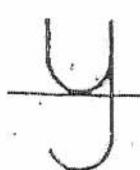
 Start at the top, pull a straight line to the base line. Draw a tiny crossbar just above the midpoint and lift the pencil.

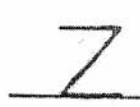
 Start at the midpoint with a short down line to 8, round from 8 to 4 touching the base line, continue up with a straight line to the midpoint, and retrace a straight line down to the base line.

 Start at the midpoint, slant a straight line down to the base line in the direction in which we write. Slant a straight line up to the midpoint.

 Start at the midpoint and slant a straight line down to the base line. Slant a straight line up to the midpoint, slant a straight line down to the base line, then slant a straight line up to the midpoint.

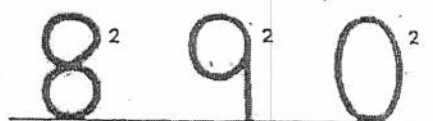
 Start at the midpoint and slant a straight line down to the base line. Lift the pencil and starting at the midpoint, slant a straight crossbar through the middle of the letter down to the base line.

 Start at the midpoint with a short down line to 8, round from 8 to 4, touching the base line, and continue up to the midpoint. Pull a straight line down the same distance below the base line, and round from 4 to 8.

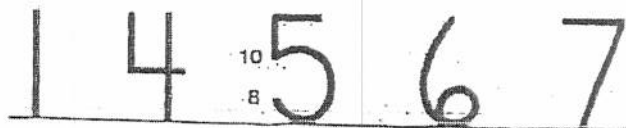
 Start at the midpoint, pull a straight horizontal line. Slant a straight line to the base line below the starting point of the top line. Make a straight line in the direction in which we write.

Numbers

8, 9, and 0 begin at 2 on the clock



1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 begin with a straight line, and all lines start at the top. The left vertical line of 4 is written first. The horizontal line of the 5 is short and is drawn *in the direction in which we write*. The bottom of 6 ends on the base line so it never looks like 0. The number 7 begins with a line drawn *in the direction in which we write*.



2 and 3 begin at 10 on the clock

