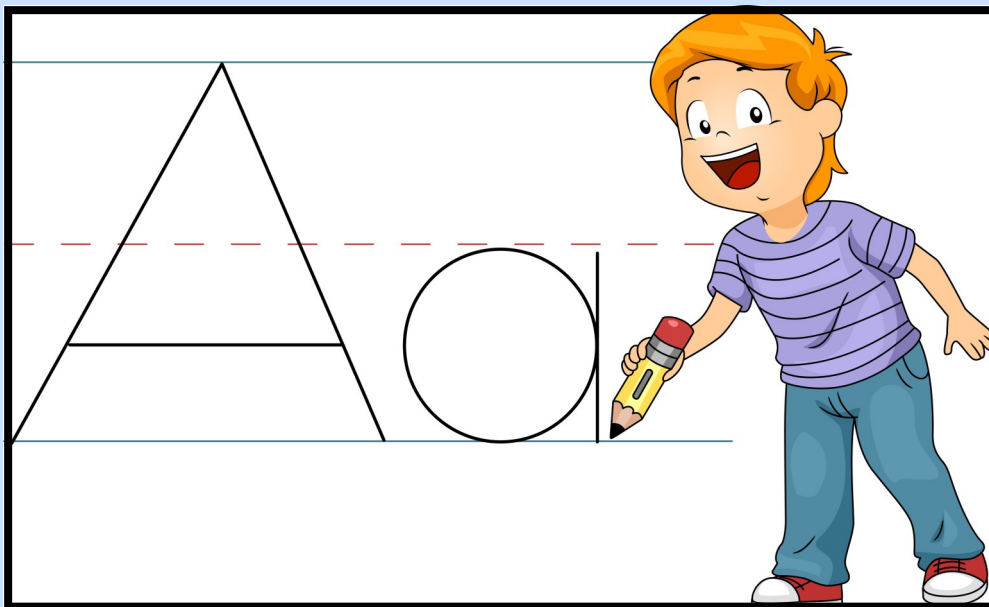




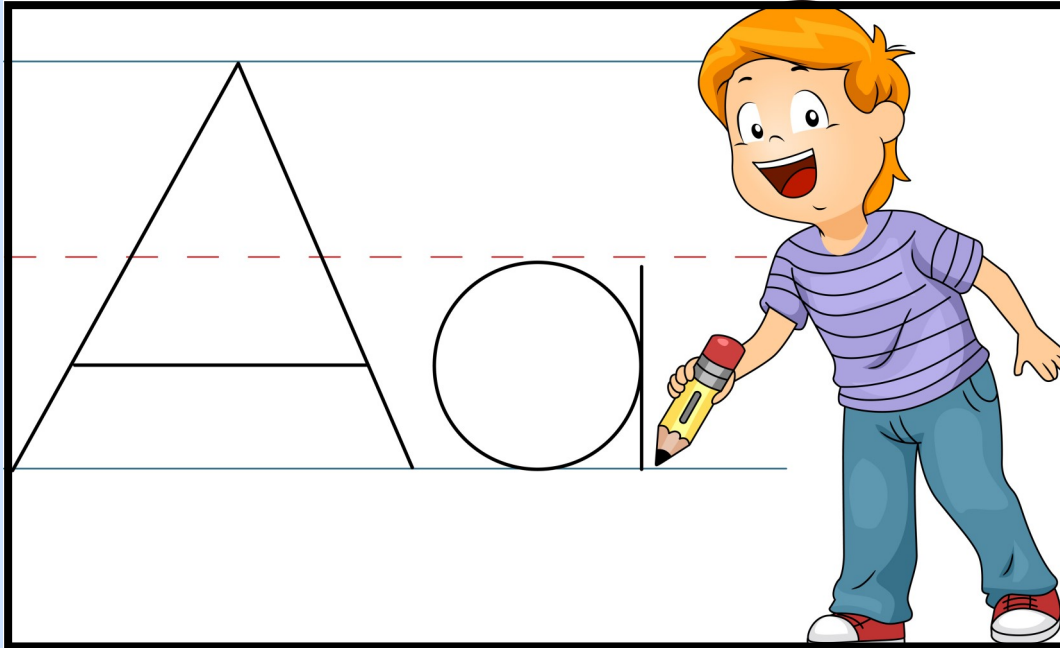
Primary Success Publications

Printing Practice Kindergarten



By Jean Roberts

Four sets of alphabet letters - learning the correct formation of letters, working with letter formation, and practicing printing to achieve fluency



Printing Practice - Kindergarten by Jean Roberts

First Edition - 2001

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Printing Practice

Kindergarten



The key ingredient for high quality printing is the amount of emphasis placed on this by the principal and teachers of a school, and this begins in Kindergarten.

Kindergarten students need to be taught to print neatly and correctly. They need to be taught the right way to print from the beginning. If children learn and practice good habits, the good habits will become permanent - and, of course, the same is true for bad habits.

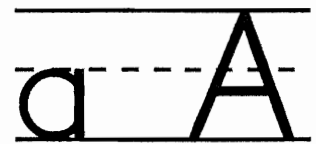
The teacher has a daily responsibility; first, to teach the letters well, secondly, to see that the children's good habits are being maintained, and also to set a good example by always printing correctly in the style taught. Teaching printing skills may be an enjoyable experience if you have daily plans, high expectations and make the lessons brisk and interesting.

Forming The Letters

You may not necessarily teach the letters in alphabetical order. Teach the letter formation as you teach the letter name and sound.

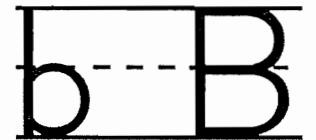
The 'ball and stick' method of teaching beginners to print has been proven to be the best. Letters formed this way are easier for small children to print, and this print is similar to the print they will see in beginner reading books.

For the **lower case a**, the children begin at the top of the ball and go to the left to make a circle. The pencil is then lifted and the straight line is made from top to bottom just touching the ball. Tell the children to begin by putting the pencil on the dots.



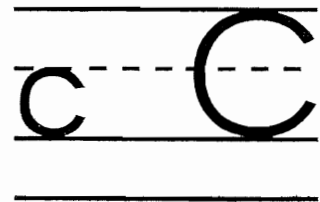
For the **upper case A**, the tall line on the left is made first, beginning at the top, the tall right line is the second step, also beginning at the top, and the horizontal line is last, drawn from left to right on the dotted line.

To form the **lower case b**, first draw the vertical line, top to bottom. Then put the pencil point on the dots where the top of the circle will be, and draw the circle, left to right. A 'bat and a ball.'

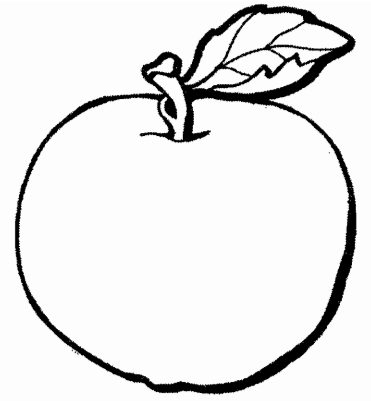


To form the **upper case B**, make the vertical line first and then put the pencil point at the top of the vertical line again. Make the round top, joining the vertical line at the dots and then again at the floor.

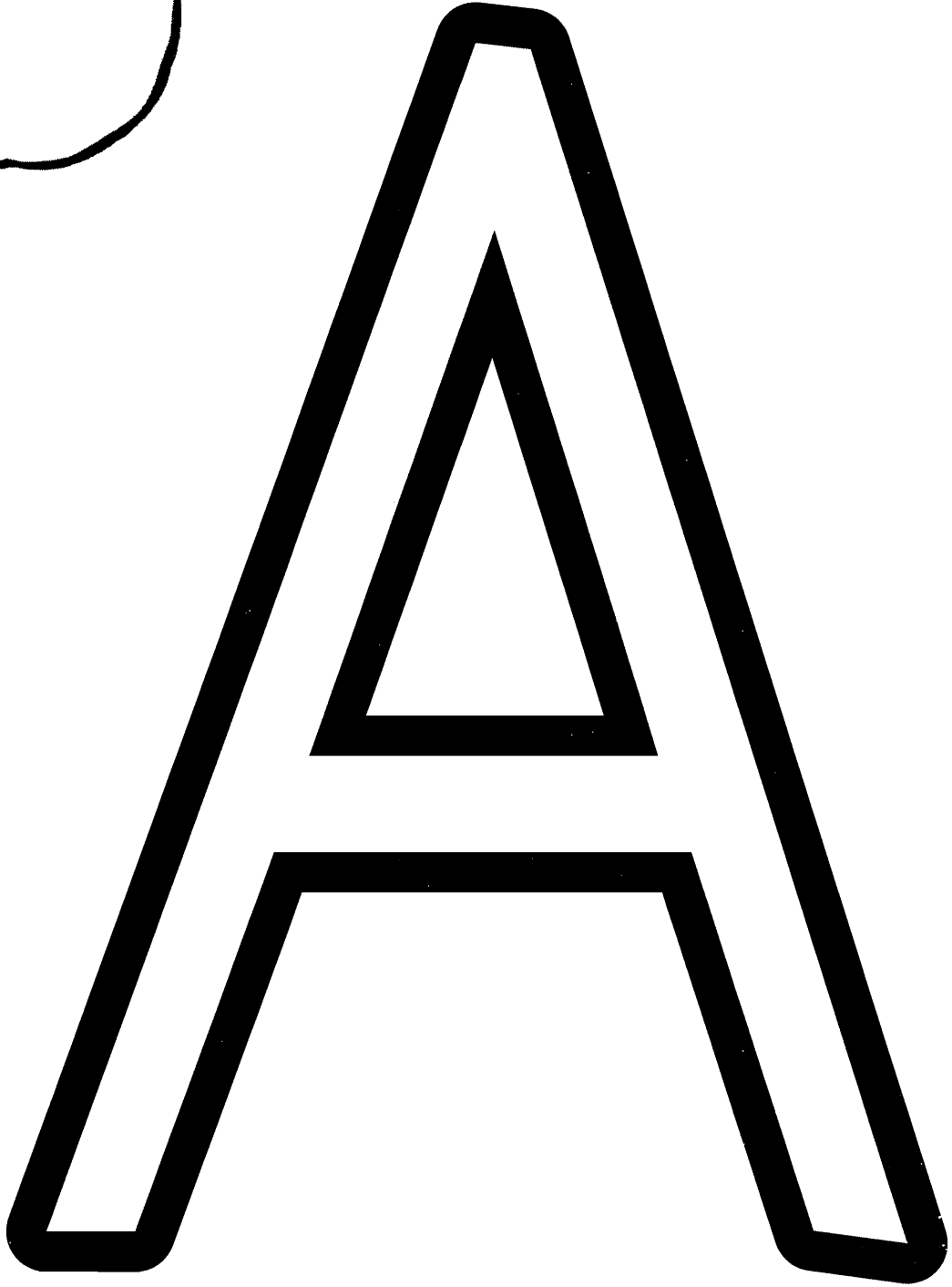
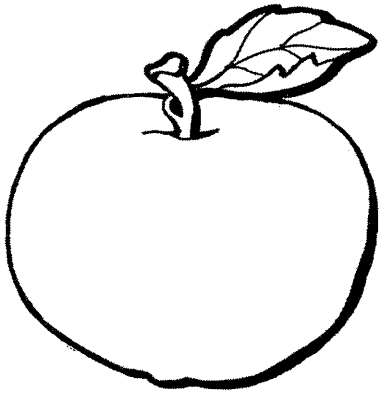
Lower case c begins in the same place as s, below the line, Then the line touches the top, makes part of a ball (or oval if you wish), touches the floor and up slightly.

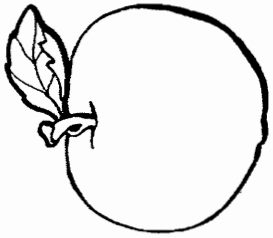


Upper case C is formed the same way as the lower case.



d





My name is _____

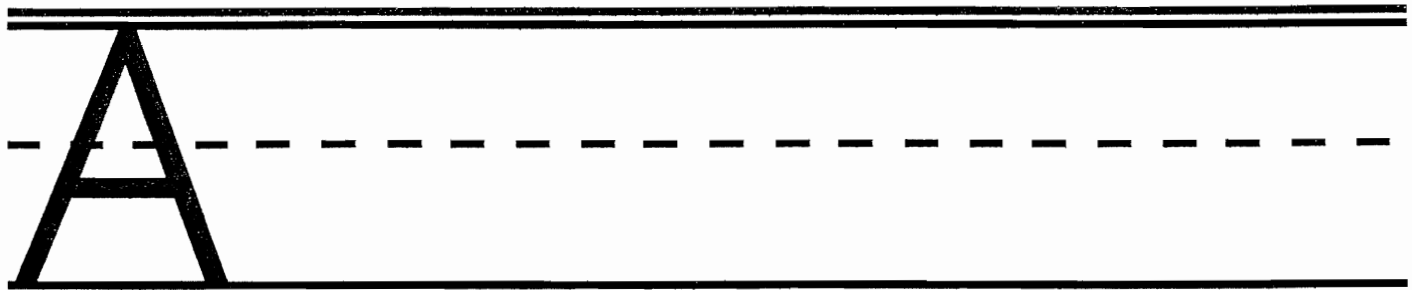
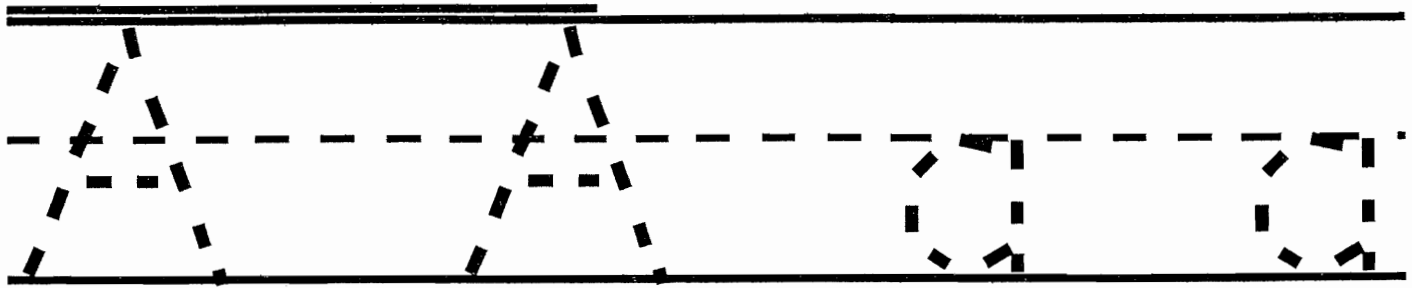
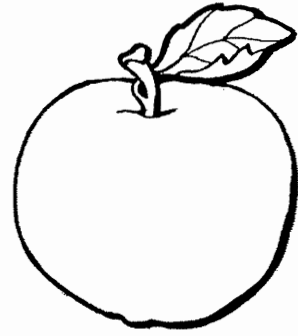
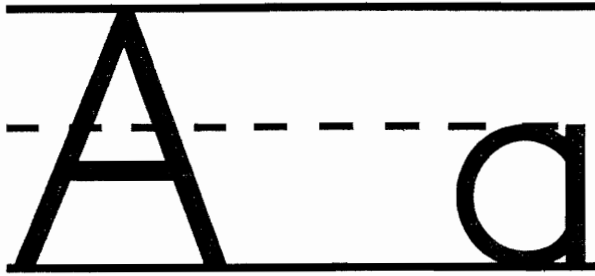
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