



Cursive Handwriting

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 3

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. Which group of letters all have descenders that go below the baseline?

- A) b, d, f, h
- B) g, j, p, q, y
- C) a, c, e, o
- D) i, t, u, w

2. What is the correct way to begin the cursive lowercase letter n?

- A) Start with a downward slant stroke
- B) Start with an overcurve stroke up to the midline
- C) Start with a loop below the baseline
- D) Start with a horizontal line across the midline

3. Why should you tilt your paper when writing in cursive?

- A) To make your letters bigger
- B) To help create a consistent slant in your writing
- C) To make your pencil last longer
- D) To avoid using the midline on the paper

4. Which statement about connecting cursive letters is correct?

- A) Every uppercase letter must connect to the next letter.
- B) You should lift your pencil between every two letters.
- C) Ending strokes of one letter become starting strokes of the next.
- D) Only vowels connect to the letters after them.

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The cursive letters that are hardest to read when poorly formed are _____ and r.
2. A loop that swings below the baseline and returns upward is found in the letter _____.
3. Cursive writing flows from _____ to right across the page.
4. The undercurve-to-undercurve connection is used when writing the word _____.
5. To write neatly in cursive, keep all your tall letters touching the _____ line.

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The cursive letters that are hardest to read when poorly formed are n and r.
2. A loop that swings below the baseline and returns upward is found in the letter g.
3. Cursive writing flows from left to right across the page.
4. The undercurve-to-undercurve connection is used when writing the word it.
5. To write neatly in cursive, keep all your tall letters touching the top line.