



Cursive Handwriting

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 3

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. Which cursive lowercase letter is unique because it crosses both above the midline and below the baseline?

- A) b
- B) f
- C) h
- D) t

2. What should a student do after finishing a cursive word before starting the next one?

- A) Draw a small dash between the words
- B) Lift the pencil and leave a space about one letter wide
- C) Keep the pencil on the paper and slide to the next word
- D) Go back and retrace the last letter for clarity

3. Which cursive capital letter is formed with a large oval shape similar to the number zero?

- A) Capital L
- B) Capital B
- C) Capital O
- D) Capital T

4. Why do some cursive capital letters not connect to the lowercase letter that follows?

- A) Because capital letters are always written separately
- B) Because their ending strokes are not in the right position to connect
- C) Because connecting capitals would make words too wide
- D) Because only vowels can connect to capital letters

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The cursive capital letter G starts with a curve similar to a capital _____ but adds a horizontal crossbar.

2. When writing cursive quickly, the goal is to keep your letters _____ even as your speed increases.

3. The cursive lowercase letter r is tricky because its small hump can be confused with the letter _____.

4. Cursive writing developed centuries ago to help people write _____ with quill pens and ink.

5. The lowercase cursive letters l and b both begin with a tall _____ that starts at the baseline _____

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The cursive capital letter G starts with a curve similar to a capital C but adds a horizontal crossbar.

2. When writing cursive quickly, the goal is to keep your letters legible even as your speed increases.

3. The cursive lowercase letter r is tricky because its small hump can be confused with the letter n.

4. Cursive writing developed centuries ago to help people write faster with quill pens and ink.

5. The lowercase cursive letters l and b both begin with a tall loop that starts at the baseline.