Alphabet Lined Paper: Model Row and Ruled Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 1

Copy the word cap from the print model row and classify each letter as body-only, ascender, or descender.

Answer: c is body-only; a is body-only; p is a descender.

Reason: c and a sit between baseline and midline in print; p extends below the baseline.

Check: Compare each letter to the model row and the three lines; confirm c and a stop at the midline and p goes below the baseline.

Task 2

Sort these print letters into body-only, ascender, and descender: e, h, y, o, d.

Answer: Body-only: e, o. Ascender: h, d. Descender: y.

Reason: e and o sit between baseline and midline; h and d reach toward the top line; y extends below the baseline.

Check: Check each letter against the model row and the baseline, midline, and top line; the key above is fixed for the print model row shown.

Task 3

Explain why t should be checked against the model row instead of assumed to reach the top line.

Answer: t is often shorter than full ascenders and its crossbar is typically near the midline, but this is not universal; the model row is the reference.

Reason: Letter height conventions vary, so the specific model row controls the comparison.

Check: Locate t on the model row and note where its top and crossbar fall relative to midline and top line.

Task 4

Draw a short word of your choice on the practice lines, then self-score it with the rubric.

Answer: Multiple valid outcomes; use the rubric rather than a single correct drawing.

Reason: Art has multiple valid outcomes, so scoring should use explicit criteria, not an exact answer.

Check: Apply each rubric criterion and note which are met; do not compare to a single sample.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Each letter is compared to the baseline, midline, and top line.
- [ ] Body-only, ascender, and descender categories are named accurately for print letters.
- [ ] t is checked against the specific model row rather than assumed.
- [ ] Cursive letters are checked against the cursive model row when used.
- [ ] For print practice, no letter touches another letter on the same practice line.
- [ ] For cursive practice, letters connect as shown in the cursive model row, and spacing between words is clear.
- [ ] Hypothetical measurements are labeled as examples, not standards.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?