Circle-Grid Handwriting Sheet: Round Letter Formation Practice

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A circle cell has a diameter of 12 mm. A learner draws an a whose round body fits inside the circle, but the body touches the circle boundary at two points. The letter is legible. Does the body-inside check pass?

Answer: Yes, touching the boundary at two points is acceptable if the body does not cross outside the circle. The check is about staying inside, not avoiding contact.

Reason: The convention says the round body should stay within the circle. Touching the boundary is not crossing it, so the body-inside check passes. Legibility also passes.

Check: Look at the drawn letter: confirm no part of the round body extends outside the circle, then confirm another reader can identify the letter.

Task 2

A learner draws a d in a circle cell. The round body is inside the circle, but the stem goes downward below the circle. The letter looks like a q. Which check fails and why?

Answer: The stem-direction check fails because d should have a stem rising above the body, not descending below it.

Reason: The convention assigns d a stem above the body and q a stem below. A downward stem on d makes it resemble q, so the direction is incorrect even if the body is inside the circle.

Check: Compare the stem position to the model: for d, the stem should extend above the circle; for q, below. Confirm the letter is not confused with another letter.

Task 3

A circle cell is 10 mm in diameter. A learner draws a g with the round body inside the circle and a descender that extends 4 mm below the circle into the tail space. The letter is legible. Does this pass the three-part check?

Answer: Yes, it passes if the body is inside the circle, the descender is below the circle, and the letter is legible.

Reason: The g requires a descender below the body. The tail space is provided for this. The body-inside check and legibility check also pass, so the formation is acceptable.

Check: Verify the body does not cross the circle boundary, the descender is in the tail space below the circle, and another reader identifies the letter as g.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A learner draws an o that starts at the upper-left of the circle and curves around, but the body is slightly oval and extends 1 mm beyond the circle on the right side. The letter is legible. Using the rubric, what should be recorded?

Answer: Record that the body-inside check fails because the body extends beyond the circle, even though the letter is legible and the starting point is valid. The learner should practice keeping the body within the circle.

Reason: The rubric allows slight oval shape and different starting points, but the body must stay inside the circle. Extending beyond the boundary fails that criterion. Legibility alone does not override the body-inside check.

Check: Measure or visually inspect the right side of the letter against the circle boundary; if any part of the round body is outside, mark the body-inside check as not passed.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Round body stays inside the circular cell without crossing the boundary.
- [ ] Stem for d rises above the body; stem for q descends below the body.
- [ ] Descender for g extends below the circle in the tail space.
- [ ] Letter is legible to another reader without context.
- [ ] Valid style variation in starting point or slight oval shape is accepted if the above criteria pass.

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