Hebrew Block Letters on Graph Paper: Grid Construction and Stroke Guides

Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

Construct vav (ו) on a one-unit grid in a four-unit practice box. Use one vertical stroke three units tall, centered horizontally, and state where it starts and ends.

Answer: One vertical stroke, three units tall, centered in the four-unit box with one-half unit of space above and below.

Reason: The three-unit stroke leaves equal half-unit margins in the four-unit box, which makes the placement measurable.

Check: Measure the stroke as three units and confirm its top and bottom are each one-half unit from the box edges.

Task 2

Construct dalet (ד) in a four-unit practice box: draw a straight top bar three units wide, then a downward side stroke near its right end. Keep the small rightward top-bar extension visible.

Answer: A straight three-unit top bar with a downward side stroke near its right end and a small upper-right extension, contained in the four-unit practice box.

Reason: The extension and squared upper junction are the distinguishing cues in this simplified dalet construction.

Check: Measure the bar, inspect the upper-right extension, and confirm the downward stroke meets the bar near its right end.

Task 3

Construct resh (ר) in a four-unit practice box. Use a short top stroke and a downward side stroke, softening the upper junction and leaving out dalet's extra rightward extension.

Answer: A short top stroke joined to a downward side stroke with a softened upper junction and no dalet-style rightward extension.

Reason: Resh is checked against the selected print form by its softer upper junction and absence of dalet's small extension.

Check: Compare the upper-right corner with the dalet example: resh should not have the extra extension. Confirm the form stays inside the box.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

Construct samekh (ס) in a four-unit practice box using the grid path (1,0) → (3,0) → (4,1) → (4,3) → (3,4) → (1,4) → (0,3) → (0,1) → (1,0).

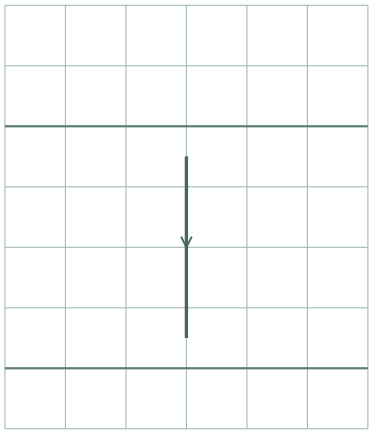
Answer: The listed points form one closed rounded outline four units wide and four units tall. The four corner transitions are 45-degree diagonals; the remaining segments are horizontal or vertical.

Reason: Short grid-aligned and diagonal segments approximate a rounded enclosed form while keeping every turn measurable.

Check: Verify each endpoint is a grid intersection, each segment is horizontal, vertical, or a 45-degree diagonal, and the last point returns to the start. Confirm the bounding box is four by four units.

Task 1 / model

Chosen worksheet construction / one grid cell = 8 mm

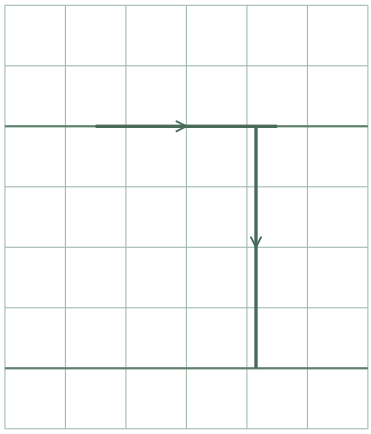


1

Vav / one downward stroke / height 3 units

Task 2 / model

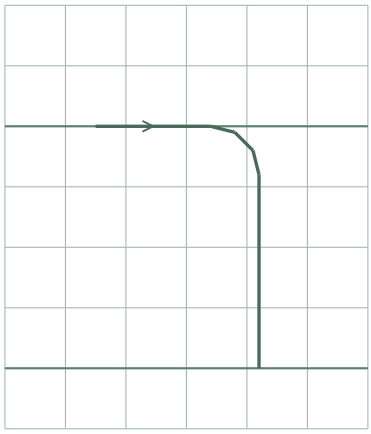
Chosen worksheet construction / one grid cell = 8 mm



Dalet / 3-unit bar with visible right extension

Task 3 / model

Chosen worksheet construction / one grid cell = 8 mm

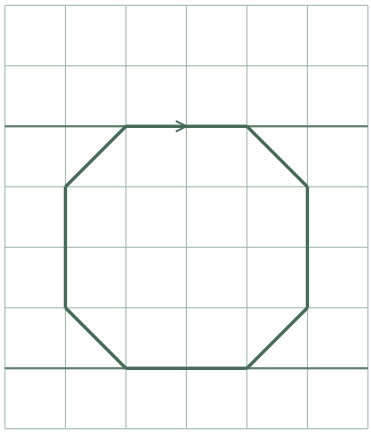


1

Resh / softened corner / no extra extension

Task 4 / model

Chosen worksheet construction / one grid cell = 8 mm



1

Samekh / given closed octagonal grid approximation

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] The four letters are recognizable as the selected Hebrew print forms.
- [ ] Each letter stays within the stated practice body box unless the chosen reference shows an extension.
- [ ] Strokes follow grid lines or 45-degree diagonals within half a cell.
- [ ] The practice stroke sequence is stated and applied consistently.
- [ ] Hebrew word layout, when included, runs from right to left.

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