Handwriting Pangram Practice: Copy Lines for Every Letter

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Copy the pangram 'The five boxing wizards jump quickly.' onto a blank line. Then list every letter that appears more than once in the pangram.

Answer: The copy should contain the full pangram in order. There are 31 letters, covering all 26 letters of the alphabet. Repeated letters: i occurs 4 times; e and u occur 2 times each. The other 23 letters each occur once. Check: 4 + 2 + 2 + 23 = 31.

Reason: Counting repeated letters forces a slow read of the pangram and supports the letter-by-letter check. The copy itself is assessed with the rubric, not against a single correct shape.

Check: Tick each letter a to z in the copy, then count the repeated letters and compare with the model. If a letter is missing, rewrite that letter five times on a spare line.

Task 2

Copy the pangram 'Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.' and mark every descending letter with a small dot below the baseline. Then state how many descending letters you marked.

Answer: The descending letters in this pangram are p, q, j, g, and y — five letters in total: p in Sphinx, q in quartz, j and g in judge, and y in my. The copy should show each of these five letters crossing the baseline.

Reason: Marking descending letters makes the baseline convention visible and checkable. The count is fixed at five (p, q, j, g, y), so the task checks that each of those letters crosses the baseline and that no other letter is wrongly marked.

Check: Compare your marked letters to the model and confirm that each dot sits below the baseline. The expected count is five descending letters (p, q, j, g, y); recount the marks and check that none of these five was missed and that no non-descending letter was marked.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Copy the pangram 'Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.' twice on two separate blank lines. Compare the two copies and write one sentence describing a difference in letter height or spacing.

Answer: Both copies should contain the full pangram. A valid comparison sentence might be: 'In the first copy the tall letters reached the midline more consistently than in the second copy.' The exact difference will vary, but it should refer to a checkable feature such as tall-letter height, descending-letter depth, or spacing between words.

Reason: Comparing two copies develops self-monitoring. There is no single correct difference; the rubric accepts any observation that names a checkable feature and is consistent with the copies.

Check: Place the two copies side by side and check the named feature on both. If the sentence does not match what you see, rewrite the sentence rather than the copy.

Task 4

Copy the pangram 'The five boxing wizards jump quickly.' and then check it with the rubric. Give a total score out of 15 and name the criterion with the lowest score.

Answer: The copy should contain the full pangram. A sample total might be 11 out of 15, with the lowest score on consistency because the letter a was written in two different styles. The exact score and lowest criterion depend on your copy; any total from 5 to 15 is possible, and the named criterion must match the scores you gave.

Reason: Applying the rubric to your own copy turns the check into a structured judgement. The answer is not a fixed number because the rubric assesses the copy you produced, not a universal shape.

Check: Re-score each criterion using the rubric descriptions and confirm that the total equals the sum of the five scores. If the named lowest criterion does not match the scores, correct the name.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Legibility: every letter can be read without relying on context (1-3).
- [ ] Baseline and midline: tall letters rise above the midline and descending letters fall below the baseline (1-3).
- [ ] Consistency: the same letter style is used throughout the line (1-3).
- [ ] Completeness: every letter of the pangram appears in the copy (1-3).
- [ ] Self-check: the copy shows evidence of letter-by-letter checking, such as ticks or corrected letters (1-3).

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