



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 _____.

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 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.