

Conducting the Class

1. Show the children that both the letters *m* and *n* are made up primarily of overcurves and slants like the ones they practiced on the blackboard. Each letter, however, has a finishing undercurve stroke.
2. Following your explanation and demonstration of *m* and *n*, the children should practice them in the air several times.
3. Go over “Reminders” and have the children proceed with the lesson according to the directions.

Other Comments

1. The stroke formations for the cursive letters *m* and *n* are as follows:
m—overcurve, slant, overcurve, slant, overcurve, slant, undercurve
n—overcurve, slant, overcurve, slant, undercurve
2. Emphasize the importance of good alignment with these letters, and especially in the sentence.
3. Emphasize proper joining of overcurves and slants. The junction point should be somewhat rounded, but not so round that you cannot recognize where the junction is. Help the children strike a balance between the extremes.
4. Check to be sure the children’s movements are smooth-flowing, not stiff and jerky.
5. The answer to the question of line seven is: The tail is longer.