



In what sequence should we teach kids to write letters?

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Here's another approach that some parents and educators adopt when they teach kids to write. As kids are better at drawing straight lines than curved lines, they split the process of letter learning in several stages. First, they practice writing only those letters that contain vertical and horizontal strokes, like E, F, H, I, L, and T.

After that, they go on writing letters that have only diagonal lines as in letters V, W, and X.

Now kids are ready to write combined letters with both vertical and diagonal lines. You'll find these in letters K, M, N, and Y. Next come the letters having both horizontal and diagonal strokes as in letters A and Z.

Now it's time to move on and write circular letters, C and O are the simplest examples.

Having learned those they can now write more complex ones, like G and Q.

Now comes the combination of vertical and curved strokes represented by letters B, D, J, P, and U.

When kids confidently write letter P, you can move on to letter R. The only difference among them is that R has a leg to lean on.

Finally, letter S. Start with a C and then draw another C backwards.

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