

# practice sheet brush lettering

The diagram illustrates the temporal evolution of a loop configuration. It consists of eight horizontal grey bands representing the loop's path. Red dots mark the position of the loop's head at each time step. Red dashed arrows indicate the direction of motion. In the first four frames, the loop is oriented downwards, with the red dot moving from left to right. In the fifth frame, the orientation changes to upwards, with the red dot moving from right to left. This pattern repeats in the final three frames.

A horizontal sequence of five grey cursive 'w' characters. Each character has a red dot at its top tip and a red dashed arrow pointing downwards and to the right, indicating the movement path of the tongue tip as it rounds to produce the bilabial trill.

A diagram illustrating the movement of chromosomes during cell division. It shows a sequence of stages: 1. Two chromosomes with red centromeres and grey arms; one has a dashed red arrow pointing towards the center. 2. The chromosomes have moved closer together. 3. The chromosomes are now aligned at the center. 4. The chromosomes have moved further apart again. 5. The chromosomes are now aligned at the opposite ends. 6. The chromosomes are at the far ends. 7. The chromosomes have moved back towards the center. 8. The chromosomes are aligned at the center again. 9. The chromosomes have moved back to their original positions. 10. The chromosomes have moved closer together again.

The diagram illustrates the path of the pen tip for writing the letters 'y' and 'i'. It features four large, light-gray 'y' characters and one small gray 'i'. Above each 'y', a red dot indicates the starting point, and a red curved arrow shows the direction of the pen's movement: a counter-clockwise loop followed by a vertical drop. Above the 'i', there is also a red dot and a red arrow pointing downwards, indicating the straight stroke of the letter.

The diagram consists of two separate groups of S-shaped curves, each containing a red dot and a red arrow pointing downwards. The left group has two curves, and the right group also has two curves. The curves are light gray, and the red markings are small circles and arrows.

A diagram illustrating the movement of hands on a double bass. It features two sets of hands: a left hand with fingers and a right hand with a pick. The left hand's fingers move from a vertical position down to a horizontal position, indicated by a red dashed arrow. The right hand's pick moves from a vertical position up to a horizontal position, also indicated by a red dashed arrow. The hands are positioned above a grey double bass neck.

The diagram illustrates the five-stroke sequence for writing the Korean character 'be' (별). Each stroke is represented by a red dashed line connecting a red dot (start) and an arrow (direction). Stroke 1 starts at the top left and curves down and right. Stroke 2 starts at the top center and goes down and right. Stroke 3 starts at the middle right and goes up and left. Stroke 4 starts at the bottom right and goes up and left. Stroke 5 starts at the middle left and goes up and right.

A horizontal line with four identical 'ai' characters written in grey. Red dots are placed above each character. In the first 'ai', two red dots are at the top of the 'a' and one is at the top of the 'i'. In the second 'ai', the dot on the 'a' has moved down to the middle stroke, and the dot on the 'i' has moved down to the bottom stroke. This indicates a transition or movement between the two characters.

A horizontal line with two rows of red dots. The top row has three dots with dashed arrows pointing downwards to the corresponding dots in the bottom row. The bottom row has four dots, each with a dashed arrow pointing downwards to the next dot in the sequence.