

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class / Grade: _____ Score: _____

LESSON 10. LONG E REPRESENTED BY EE MARKED, ĒE.

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Phonological Focus: Discriminate between Short e (ĕ, /ɛ/) and Long e represented by the vowel team ee (ēe, /i:/). Practice handwriting, orthographic marking, and phonemic dictation.

VOWEL TEAM EE

1 Copy these words carefully.

Study the letters in each word, pronounce the sound of e or ee, and write each word neatly on the line.

COLUMN 1

tell _____
bell _____
sell _____
fell _____

COLUMN 2

tree _____
free _____
deep _____
keep _____

COLUMN 3

glen _____
stem _____
next _____
when _____

COLUMN 4

seed _____
weed _____
deed _____
peep _____

2 Write them neatly from dictation, putting the proper mark over each e.

Listen carefully as your teacher speaks each word. Write the word on the line, then mark ĕ (breve) for short e or ēe (macron) for long ee.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

PHONICS & SPELLING RULES TO REMEMBER

1. Vowel Team "ee" (ēe)

The vowel team **ee** stands for one single long vowel sound /i:/. In traditional Webster marking, the first **e** receives a macron (ē), while the second **e** is silent to complete the digraph spelling (ēe).

2. The FLOSS Rule (-ll)

In single-syllable words, when a short vowel (ĕ) is followed immediately by the /l/ sound at the end, double the final letter to -ll (as in **tell, bell, sell, fell**).

3. Choosing K or C Rule

Use the letter **k** before front vowels **e** and **i** (as in **k** **ee**p). Use **c** before back vowels **a, o, u** (as in **cat, cot, cup**).

LESSON 10: LONG E REPRESENTED BY EE MARKED, ĒE — MASTER KEY

Official Solution

Complete Diacritical Solutions, Orthographic Principles, Science of Reading Analysis & Context Sentences

1. Short e (-ll) /ɛ/	2. Long ee /i:/	3. Short e (Mixed) /ɛ/	4. Long ee /i:/
tell → tĕll /tɛl/	tree → trĕe /tri:/	glen → glĕn /glɛn/	seed → sĕed /si:d/
bell → bĕll /bɛl/	free → frĕe /fri:/	stem → stĕm /stɛm/	weed → wĕed /wi:d/
sell → sĕll /sɛl/	deep → dĕep /di:p/	next → nĕxt /nɛkst/	deed → dĕed /di:d/
fell → fĕll /fɛl/	keep → kĕep /ki:p/	when → whĕn /wɛn/	peep → pĕep /pi:p/
FLOSS rule: double -ll follows short ĕ		Closed syllables with blends gl-, st-, wh-	
Macron on first e (ĕe); initial k before e		Macron on first e (ĕe); rhyming pairs	

SCIENCE OF READING: ORTHOGRAPHIC MAPPING & HISTORICAL DIACRITICS

- **Vowel Digraph / Team “ee” (/i:/):** Two adjacent letters represent one unified vowel phoneme /i:/. In Webster’s historical notation, the first letter receives a macron (ē) to denote vowel quality, while the second letter acts as a silent orthographic partner (ĕe).
- **Orthographic Spelling Rules:** (1) FLOSS Rule: Short /ɛ/ followed by final /l/ in single-syllable words always doubles to -ll (tell, bell, sell, fell). (2) Initial K Rule: Use **k** instead of **c** before front vowels e and i (keep). (3) Breve vs. Macron: Breve (ĕ) signals the lax short vowel /ɛ/ in closed syllables; macron (ē) signals the tense long vowel /i:/.

COLUMNS 1 & 2 (SHORT E VS. LONG EE)	COLUMNS 3 & 4 (SHORT E VS. LONG EE)
• tell: Always tell the truth to your teachers and friends. • bell: The school bell rings at eight o'clock in the morning. • sell: The farmers sell fresh sweet fruit at the market. • fell: A golden leaf fell quietly from the tall bough. • tree: An owl built a cozy nest in the old oak tree. • free: The wild birds are free to soar across the blue sky. • deep: The water in the river is deep and calm. • keep: Please keep your books and desk neat and tidy.	• glen: A cool mountain stream flows through the quiet glen. • stem: The green stem supports the bright red flower. • next: Who will be the next student to read aloud? • when: Raise your hand when you have finished writing. • seed: Plant the tiny seed in rich, damp soil. • weed: Pull every stubborn weed from the garden bed. • deed: A thoughtful and noble deed brings joy to others. • peep: The baby robins peep softly for their breakfast.

TASK FOCUS	INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	SCORING (20 PTS)
1. Copying Accuracy	Correct letter formation, baseline alignment, and neat transcription of all 16 words.	8 pts (0.5 pt / word)
2. Dictation Spelling	Accurate phoneme-to-grapheme spelling from oral dictation without phonetic omission.	8 pts (0.5 pt / word)
3. Diacritical Marking	Accurate placement of breve (ĕ) on short vowels and macron (ēe) on long vowel digraphs.	4 pts (0.25 pt / word)