



Name: _____

Date: _____

★ LESSON 115: HARVEST POETRY • LESSON 115 CONTINUED: PROSE ALLEGORY

LITERATURE PHONICS • TRIPLET RHYMES • 26PX PENMANSHIP

1 Lesson 115: Learn to Spell the Words in Phoebe Cary's Nature Lines

Acoustic Triplets (red, spread, head) • Couplets (rye, high)

Wheeler's Directive: "Learn to spell the words in the following lines." Study how short *e* (ĕ) is spelled with *ea* in *spread* and *head*, while long *i* (ī) is spelled with *-ye* in *rye* and *-igh* in *high*.

"Here blossoms the clover, white and **red**,
Here the heavy oats in a tangle **spread**;
And the millet lifts his golden **head**.
Here are fields of barley and of **rye**,
And the yellow wheat grows strong and **high**."
— PHOEBE CARY

Listen to Poem

blossoms



heavy



tangle



millet



golden



2 Lesson 115 — Continued: Hans Christian Andersen's Harvest Allegory

Simile • Metaphor • Danish Fairy Tale Classic

Study & Observe: Read Andersen's poetic prose. Notice the beautiful simile describing ripe oats ("like a flight of little yellow canary birds") and the harvest proverb in the final sentence.

"In the fields around the willow grew different kinds of grain, — rye, wheat, and oats: pretty oats that, when ripe, looked like a flight of little yellow canary birds sitting on a branch. Plenty had blessed the harvest, and the fuller the ears of grain the lower they bowed their heads."
— HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

Listen to Prose

willow



different



canary



harvest



bowed



3 Verbatim Dictation: Transcribe Andersen's Famous Proverb of Humility

Moral Allegory • 3 Lines • 26px Standard Penmanship

"Plenty had blessed the harvest, and the fuller the ears of grain the lower they bowed their heads."

Standard 26px Baseline • 13px Dashed Midline

1 Orthographic & Etymological Matrix (Selected Literature Vocabulary)

10 Core Words • Etymology • Acoustic Phonics

WORD	IPA	ORTHOGRAPHIC KEY	LITERARY CONTEXT	PHONETIC & ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
spread	/sprɛd/	ea as short ɛ	Phoebe Cary	OE <i>sprædan</i> . Digraph <i>ea</i> represents the shortened vowel /ɛ/, rhyming with <i>red</i> , <i>head</i> .
head	/hɛd/	ea as short ɛ	Phoebe Cary / Andersen	OE <i>hēafod</i> . Vowel shortening before /d/ in Middle English; historical digraph retained.
high	/haɪ/	igh as long ī	Phoebe Cary	OE <i>hēah</i> . Historical velar fricative /x/ represented by silent <i>gh</i> ; vowel lengthens to /aɪ/.
rye	/raɪ/	ye as long ī	Cary & Andersen	OE <i>ryge</i> . Vocalization of palatal /j/ creates diphthong /aɪ/, forming acoustic rhyme with <i>high</i> .
heavy	/ˈheɪ.vi/	ea as short ɛ + -y	Phoebe Cary	OE <i>hæfig</i> . Digraph <i>ea</i> pronounced /ɛ/; terminal -y carries unstressed /i/.
millet	/ˈmɪl.ɪt/	Doubled ll + -et	Phoebe Cary	OF <i>millet</i> , diminutive of <i>mil</i> (Latin <i>milium</i>). Fast-growing small cereal grain.
willow	/ˈwɪl.ou/	Doubled ll + -ow /ou/	H. C. Andersen	OE <i>welig</i> . Terminal -ow represents the unstressed long /ou/ cadence.
canary	/kəˈnɛər.i/	Trisyllabic /ɛər/	H. C. Andersen	French <i>canarie</i> , Canary Islands (Latin <i>canis</i> , dog). Simile for brilliant yellow ripe oats.
harvest	/ˈhɑːr.vɪst/	Ar-glide /ɑːr/ + -est	H. C. Andersen	OE <i>hærfest</i> (autumn, time of gathering crops). Cognate with German <i>Herbst</i> .
bowed	/baʊd/	ow as /aʊ/ + -ed	H. C. Andersen	OE <i>būgan</i> (to bend). Diphthong <i>ow</i> /aʊ/ (contrast with <i>willow</i> , <i>yellow</i> /ou/).

\$ 1. The "Bread/Head" Short e Digraph Clinic

- **The Acoustic Triplet:** In Cary's poem, *red*, *spread*, and *head* all rhyme with identical short /ɛ/.
- **Orthographic Split:**
 - *red* uses standard single vowel *e*.
 - *spread* and *head* use digraph *ea* (the "bread" family: *bread*, *dread*, *thread*, *lead*).
- **Contrast with Long ea:** Remind students of *wheat* (/hwi:t/) and *ears* (/ɪərz/) where *ea* makes its regular long /i:/ sound.

🕒 2. Dual Values of Terminal -ow

- **Long ō Cadence (/ou/):** In *willow* and *yellow*, the terminal -ow produces the unaccented long ō sound.
- **Diphthong Value (/aʊ/):** In *bowed* (/baʊd/), -ow produces the mouth-rounding diphthong /aʊ/, as in *now*, *cow*, *plow*.
- **Heteronym Alert:** Point out that *bow* can mean a ribbon/weapon (/bou/) or a gesture of respect (/baʊ/). Andersen's grain performs the latter.

Hans Christian Andersen's Allegory of Humility

Literary Context: "The Buckwheat" (1841)

In this celebrated Danish nature allegory, Andersen contrasts the modest grain crops with the proud buckwheat. The rye, wheat, and oats were heavy with rich grain; because they were full of nourishment, they bowed their heads toward the earth in gratitude and humility. The proud buckwheat, however, held its head stiff and erect, boasting that it was as beautiful as the water-lily, until a violent thunder storm broke its pride. Wheeler selects the golden sentence as an unforgettable moral for penmanship and character training.

Evaluative Scoring Rubric (20 Points Total)

Mastery Assessment

- **1. Poetic Rhyme Orthography (6 pts):** Accurately spells triplet rhymes (*red*, *spread*, *head*) and couplet rhymes (*rye*, *high*) with precise grapheme choices.
- **2. Complex Vocabulary Fidelity (6 pts):** 100% precision on polysyllabic words: *blossoms*, *heavy*, *tangle*, *millet*, *willow*, *different*, *canary*, *harvest*.
- **3. Verbatim Dictation Precision (5 pts):** Transcribes Andersen's proverb with zero spelling errors, correct commas, and terminal period.
- **4. 26px Penmanship Standard (3 pts):** Uniform letter slant, ascenders and descenders properly placed, lowercase letters touching the 13px dashed midline.

Socratic Dictation Protocol

Classroom Administration

1. **Poetic Rhythm:** Recite Cary's 5 lines clapping softly on the metrical beats: "*Here blossoms the clover...*"
2. **Visual Contrast:** Write *red*, *spread*, and *head* on the board. Ask: "*Which letters make the short 'e' sound in spread and head?*"
3. **The Metaphor Question:** Ask: "*Why did Andersen think ripe oats looked like canary birds?*" (Their delicate yellow hanging kernels resemble small perching birds).
4. **Moral Application:** "*Why do the fullest ears of grain bow the lowest?*" (Because they are heavy with good grain; true wisdom is modest).