

STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

LESSON 129 • SHELLEY'S LYRIC & PAIN VS. PANE

PĀIN • PĀNE = /PEIN/

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**Classic Memory Gem • Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822)**  
“Music, when soft voices die, / Vibrates in the memory— / Odours, when sweet violets sicken, / Live within the sense they quicken.”  
**Wheeler's Directive:** Memorize and recite Shelley's lyric. Then study the homophone pair: **pain** (bodily or mental ache; Latin *poena*) versus **pane** (a plate of glass in a window; Latin *pannus*).

CONCEPT

1

Poetic Memory Gem Copywork • Percy Bysshe Shelley  
Write the opening lines from memory on the 26px penmanship track:  
Music, when soft voices die, vibrates in the memory—  
Odours, when sweet violets sicken, live within the sense they quicken.

2

Homophone Discrimination Studio • pain vs. pane (/peɪn/)  
Insert **pain** or **pane** correctly into each sentence:  
1. The heavy hailstone cracked the large window \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. Not a shade of \_\_\_\_\_ or ill dims her cheerful face.  
3. Sunshine poured brightly through every clean glass \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. The soothing ointment relieved the sharp \_\_\_\_\_ in his arm.

3

Original Composition & Spelling Rule  
Write one sentence using both *pain* and *pane*, and state which vowel team each uses:  
Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rule: pain uses digraph [ai]; pane uses split digraph [a\_e].

**WHEELER'S ORTHOEPIE RULES • LONG A SPELLINGS**  
**1. 1. Vowel Digraph Ai (Pain):** The digraph **ai** consistently represents long /eɪ/ in the interior of native English and French loan words (*pain*, *rain*, *train*). It rarely appears at the end of words.  
**2. 2. Split Digraph A\_E (Pane):** In **pane**, the silent final *e* signals that the preceding vowel *a* is long (/eɪ/). Derived from Latin *pannus* (cloth/section), it designates a framed sheet of glass.  
**3. 3. Poetic Internal Rhyme:** Shelley masterfully utilizes feminine rhymes (*sicken* / *quicken*) and trochaic cadence to make poetic verse memorable for recitation and penmanship.

LESSON 129 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

POETRY RECITATION • HOMOPHONES • PEDAGOGY

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| WORD    | IPA         | GRAMMAR     | ETYMOLOGY & TEACHING PRESCRIPTION                                                            |
|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pain    | /peɪn/      | Noun / Verb | Old French <i>peine</i> , from Latin <i>poena</i> (penalty, ache). Vowel digraph <i>ai</i> . |
| pane    | /peɪn/      | Noun        | Latin <i>pannus</i> (piece of cloth, panel). Vowel-consonant-e (split digraph <i>a_e</i> ).  |
| vibrate | /vaɪˈbreɪt/ | Verb        | Latin <i>vibrare</i> (to shake, quiver). Stress on first syllable in poetry.                 |
| odour   | /ˈoʊdə/     | Noun        | Latin <i>odor</i> . Wheeler preserves British/traditional spelling <i>odour</i> .            |

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

**Exercise 2 Solutions:**

- pane** (window glass).
- pain** (suffering/ache).
- pane** (glass panel).
- pain** (physical discomfort).

**Exercise 3 Exemplar Sentence:**

- The flying ball smashed through the window **pane**, causing great **pain** to his hand.

**Recitation Check:** Ensure children articulate *vi-brates* and *quick-en* crisply.

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Listen to 'pain' and 'pane'. They sound identical. What clue tells you which one belongs in a window?
- Look at the spelling of 'pain'. What two vowels make the long 'a' sound?
- Why is there a silent 'e' at the end of 'pane'?

DICTATION & ORAL APPLICATION SENTENCES (READ SLOWLY AT NORMAL SPEAKING PACE):

- The whispering waves were half asleep.
- Not a shade of pain or ill dims her face.
- Sunshine poured through the clean window pane.
- Music vibrates in the memory long after it is heard.