

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

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

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

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

LESSON 130 • THE LAWS OF FINAL Y (CONSONANT + Y)

CRY → CRIED • CRYING

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**Cardinal Orthographic Law • Final Y Preceded by a Consonant**

**Wheeler's Rule:** Words ending in **y** preceded by a **consonant** change **y** to **i** before suffixes beginning with any letter except **i** (such as **-ed**, **-es**, **-er**, **-est**, **-ly**, **-ful**).

**CONCEPT**

**The -ing Exception:** When adding **-ing**, retain the **y** intact (e.g., *crying*, *drying*, *flying*) to prevent the awkward and confusing double **ii**.

**1**

Verb Inflection Studio • Add -ed (Change y to i) vs. Add -ing (Retain y)  
Write both inflected forms for each base verb on the standard 26px lines:

cry → [add -ed]: cried      [add -ing]: crying

dry → [add -ed]: dried      [add -ing]: drying

try → [add -ed]: tried      [add -ing]: trying

reply → [add -ed]: replied      [add -ing]: replying

**2**

Noun Plural Formation • Consonant + y → -ies  
Form the plural of each noun by changing y to i and adding -es:

city → cities      daisy → daisies      lily → lilies

pony → ponies      ruby → rubies      story → stories

**3**

Sentence Application & Orthographic Proofreading  
Copy the sentence neatly, correcting any misspelled inflected forms:  
The dryed leaves were flyed away in the wind. → dried / flying

Model: The dried leaves were flying away in the autumn wind.

**WHEELER'S ORTHOEPIK RULES • CONSONANT + Y INFLECTION**

**1. 1. Change Y to I Rule:** When final y follows a consonant (cr-y, dr-y, cit-y), it changes to i before suffixes: *cried*, *dried*, *cities*, *pennies*, *beautiful*.

**2. 2. Protection Before -ing:** Before **-ing**, final y is strictly preserved (*crying*, *drying*, *studying*). English phonotactics forbids double i except in Latin loans like *radii*.

**3. 3. Plural Noun Rule:** Nouns ending in consonant + y form their plural by dropping y and adding **-ies**: *daisy* → *daisies*, *lily* → *lilies*, *fly* → *flies*.

LESSON 130 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

ORTHOGRAPHY • SUFFIXATION • PEDAGOGY

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| BASE STEM | IPA       | INFLECTED FORM (+ED / +ES) | PRESENT PARTICIPLE (+ING) |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| cry       | /kraɪ/    | cried (/kraɪd/)            | crying (/ˈkraɪ.ɪŋ/)       |
| dry       | /draɪ/    | dried (/draɪd/)            | drying (/ˈdraɪ.ɪŋ/)       |
| try       | /traɪ/    | tried (/traɪd/)            | trying (/ˈtraɪ.ɪŋ/)       |
| reply     | /rɪˈplaɪ/ | replied (/rɪˈplaɪd/)       | replying (/rɪˈplaɪ.ɪŋ/)   |
| city      | /ˈsɪti/   | cities (/ˈsɪtɪz/)          | — (Noun Plural)           |
| daisy     | /ˈdeɪzi/  | daisies (/ˈdeɪzɪz/)        | — (Noun Plural)           |

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

**Exercise 1 & 2 Solutions:**

- cry → cried, crying.
- dry → dried, drying.
- try → tried, trying.
- reply → replied, replying.
- Plurals: cities, daisies, lilies, ponies, rubies, stories.

**Exercise 3 Correction:**

The dried leaves were flying away in the autumn wind.

**Pedagogical Warning:** Look out for students writing *criing* or *drijng*. Emphasize: 'Keep y before ing!'

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Look at the word 'cry'. What letter comes right before 'y'? Is it a vowel or a consonant?
- When we add '-ed' to 'cry', what happens to the 'y'? Why don't we do that when adding '-ing'?
- How do we write more than one 'city'? What happened to the 'y'?

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

- The baby was crying, but mother dried his tears.
- Grandfather replied to the letter yesterday.
- Wild daisies and lilies bloom across the meadows.
- The two friendly ponies galloped across the pasture.