

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

LESSON 14. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

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Phonological Focus: Master **homophones** (words that sound alike but differ in spelling and meaning). Differentiate the verb *be* (/bi:/) from the noun *bee* (/bi:/) through classic literature and sentence construction.

HOMOPHONES: BE VS. BEE

1. Copy these lines carefully, and find two words pronounced alike but spelled differently. • 2. Write the lines from dictation.

Read both literary quotations. Transcribe each line on the guidelines, then identify the two homophone words:

Selection A

Henry D. Thoreau

Be not merely good ; be good for something.

Selection B

Jean Ingelow

O velvet bee, you are a dusty fellow !

 Two words pronounced alike but spelled differently:

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

DICTATION PRACTICE: WRITE THE LINES FROM TEACHER DICTATION

2 LINES

2 Write answers to the following questions:

Apply your knowledge of the words *be* and *bee* to answer each question correctly:

1. What insects buzz and make honey?

Ans. _____

2. What would you like to be?

Ans. I should like to _____ wise.

PHONICS & SPELLING RULES TO REMEMBER

1. What are Homophones?

Homophones are words that have the exact same sound (pronunciation) but have different spellings and completely different meanings (as in **be** vs. **bee**).

2. Spelling the Verb "be"

The word **be** (spelled with single **e**) is a state-of-being verb. It is an open single-syllable word where the single **e** makes the long /i:/ sound.

3. Spelling the Noun "bee"

The word **bee** (spelled with vowel team **ee**) is a noun naming the stinging, honey-making insect. Always use double **ee** for the insect!

LESSON 14: WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE — MASTER KEY

Official Solution

Homophone Comparison (be vs. bee), Literary Contexts, Answer Guide & Science of Reading Analysis

1. MASTER HOMOPHONE PAIR ANALYSIS (DIRECTIVE 1)

Target Pair: Two words pronounced alike (/bi:/) but spelled differently:

be /bi:/ • Verb • Grammar: Linking / auxiliary verb (form of <i>to be</i>). • Orthography: Open single syllable ending in single e. • Thoreau Quote: " Be not merely good; be good for something." • Meaning: To exist, live, or maintain a moral state of being.	bee /bi:/ • Noun • Grammar: Concrete noun (count noun). • Orthography: Digraph ee (vowel team /i:/). • Ingelow Quote: "O velvet bee , you are a dusty fellow!" • Meaning: Four-winged insect that collects nectar and pollinates flowers.
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2. MASTER ANSWERS TO SECTION 2 QUESTIONS

Question 1: *What insects buzz and make honey?*
→ **Official Answer:** **Bees** (or **A bee** / **Honeybees buzz and make honey.**)
Pedagogical point: Tests orthographic application of the noun **bee**.

Question 2: *What would you like to be?*
→ **Official Prompt Completion:** Ans. I should like to **be** wise.
Pedagogical point: Tests orthographic application of the infinitive verb **be**.

Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862):
American essayist and philosopher. His famous maxim urges children to translate passive goodness into active, purposeful utility in the world.

Jean Ingelow (1820–1897):
English poet and novelist. The line is from her lyrical poem *Songs of Seven*, affectionately describing a bumblebee covered in golden pollen ("velvet bee", "dusty fellow").

SCIENCE OF READING: ORTHOGRAPHIC DISAMBIGUATION OF HOMOPHONES

- **The Dual-Route Processing of Homophones:** In alphabetic English, words with identical phonological representations (/bi:/) cannot be distinguished by phonemic decoding alone. Orthographic mapping connects the visual spellings (b-e vs. b-e-e) directly to syntactic word class (verb vs. noun) and semantic lexical memory.
- **Contextual Syntactic Constraints:** Teaching students to recognize sentence position (infinitive particle *to* + *be* vs. determiner/noun phrase *velvet bee*) establishes foundational syntax awareness.

TASK FOCUS	INSTRUCTIONAL STANDARD	SCORING (25 PTS)
1. Copying Accuracy	Neat, error-free transcription of both Thoreau and Ingelow quotes with correct punctuation (; !).	8 pts
2. Homophone Discovery	Accurately identifying and writing both homophones: be and bee .	5 pts
3. Dictation Precision	Writing the lines accurately from oral dictation without phonetic or punctuation errors.	6 pts
4. Question Answering	Correct spelling and application: (1) Bees , (2) be in " <i>I should like to be wise.</i> "	6 pts