

PART 1: LESSON 178 • HARD C AS IN CAN, MARKED Ć (12 WORDS)

HARD C = /k/ • 26PX TRACKS

copy /kəˈpi/ 
reproduce; transcript

color /kʌlər/ 
hue; tint of light

coffee /kəˈfi/ 
roasted bean beverage

crease /kriːs/ 
fold; pressed line

corner /kɔːrnər/ 
angle where lines meet

country /kʌntri/ 
nation; rural territory

Cuba /kjuːbə/ 
Caribbean island nation

canoe /kəˈnuː/ 
light narrow paddle boat

coward /kəʊərd/ 
one lacking courage

cotton /kəˈtɒn/ 
soft white textile fiber

comma /kəˈmə/ 
short pause mark (,)

cowslip /ˈkaʊslɪp/ 
yellow pasture blossom

PART 2: LESSON 179 • ITALIAN A AS IN FAR, MARKED Ä (12 WORDS)

ITALIAN Ä = /ɑː/ • 26PX TRACKS

parcel /ˈpɑːrsəl/ 
wrapped package

party /ˈpɑːrti/ 
social assembly; group

market /ˈmɑːrkt/ 
place of public trade

darling /ˈdɑːrlɪŋ/ 
dearly beloved one

sparkle /ˈspɑːrkəl/ 
gleam with flashes

farmer /ˈfɑːrmər/ 
one who tills the soil

starving /ˈstɑːrvɪŋ/ 
suffering deep hunger

partner /ˈpɑːrtnər/ 
associate; companion

marking /ˈmɑːrkɪŋ/ 
imprinting a stamp

gardened /ˈgɑːrdənd/ 
cultivated flowers/crops

pardoned /ˈpɑːrdənd/ 
forgiven; excused

harvest /ˈhɑːrvɪst/ 
reaping of autumn crops

PART 3: SOCRATIC INQUIRY • WHEELER'S THREE MORPHOLOGICAL LAWS

MORPHOLOGY • 26PX TRACKS

1. Why only one *n* in **pardoned** and **gardened**?

2. From what word was **starving** formed, and how?

3. What is the plural of **party**, and how is it formed?

PART 4: SENTENCE COMPOSITION • APPLY ANY FOUR TARGET WORDS

SYNTAX • 26PX TRACKS

Wheeler directs: "Select four words from the list, and use them in sentences of your own." Compose four expressive sentences:

1. Sentence with **market**, **harvest**, or **farmer**:

3. Sentence with **sparkle**, **darling**, or **parcel**:

2. Sentence with **canoe**, **corner**, or **country**:

4. Sentence with **cotton**, **coffee**, or **pardoned**:

SECTION 1: HARD C PHONOLOGY & WHEELER'S TRIAD OF MORPHOLOGICAL LAWS

MORPHOLOGY • ORTHOEPEY

Hard c Phonology & Etymology:

- The letter *c* represents hard /k/ before vowels *a, o, u* and consonants *l, r* (e.g., *copy, color, coffee, crease*), contrasted with soft /s/ before *e, i, y*.
- canoe** (/kəˈnuː/): Early Taino loanword (*canoa*) adopted via Spanish, featuring unusual final /u:/ spelled *-oe*.
- cowslip**: Old English *cū-slyppe* ("cow dung"), referring to pasture plants blooming where cows grazed; compound word with two syllables.

Wheeler's Triad of Morphological Laws:

- 1. Unaccented Doubling Law:** *gar'den* → *gardened* and *par'don* → *pardoned* keep a single *-n-* because stress rests on the first syllable (/ˈgɑːr-dən/, /ˈpɑːr-dən/). Only accented final short syllables double consonants.
- 2. Silent-e Elision Law:** *starve* → *starving* drops silent final *-e* when adding vowel suffix *-ing*.
- 3. Consonant + y Pluralization:** *party* → *parties* changes final *y* preceded by a consonant to *i* and adds *-es*.

SECTION 2: COMPLETE WORD ANALYSIS & PHONETIC KEY (16 SELECTED WORDS)

IPA • ORTHOGRAPHY • ETYMOLOGY

WORD	IPA	LESSON 178 (HARD C) RULES	WORD	IPA	LESSON 179 (ITALIAN Ä) RULES
copy	/ˈkɑːpi/	Latin <i>copia</i> ; hard <i>c</i> before <i>-o-</i> ; short <i>ö</i>	parcel	/ˈpɑːrsəl/	Latin <i>particella</i> ; Italian <i>ä</i> before <i>-r-</i>
color	/ˈkʌlə/	Latin <i>color</i> ; initial hard <i>c</i> ; schwa vowel /ʌ/	party	/ˈpɑːrti/	Italian <i>ä</i> (/ɑː/); plural becomes <i>parties</i>
coffee	/ˈkɔːfi/	Arabic <i>qahwah</i> via Turkish <i>kahve</i> ; double <i>-ff-</i>	market	/ˈmɑːrkt/	Latin <i>mercatus</i> ; <i>ar-</i> cluster gives /ɑːr/
crease	/kriːs/	Hard <i>c</i> before blend <i>-r-</i> ; digraph <i>ea</i> = /iː/	darling	/ˈdɑːrlɪŋ/	OE <i>dēorling</i> (dear-ling); vocalic shift to /ɑːr/
corner	/ˈkɔːrnər/	Latin <i>cornu</i> (horn); hard <i>c</i> + <i>r</i> -controlled <i>-or-</i>	sparkle	/ˈspɑːrkəl/	Frequentative suffix <i>-le</i> attached to <i>spark</i>
country	/ˈkʌntri/	Latin <i>contra</i> ; hard <i>c</i> ; digraph <i>ou</i> = /ʌ/	farmer	/ˈfɑːrmər/	Base <i>farm</i> + agent suffix <i>-er</i>
canoe	/kəˈnuː/	Taino <i>canoa</i> ; unstressed first syllable /kə-/	gardened	/ˈgɑːrdənd/	1st accent (<i>gar'den</i>); keeps single <i>-n-</i>
comma	/ˈkɑːmə/	Greek <i>komma</i> ; short <i>ö</i> before doubled <i>-mm-</i>	pardoned	/ˈpɑːrdənd/	1st accent (<i>par'don</i>); keeps single <i>-n-</i>

SECTION 3: MASTER ORAL DICTATION SCRIPT, SOCRATIC INQUIRY & EVALUATIVE RUBRIC

DICTIONATION • SOCRATIC • 20-POINT RUBRIC

Oral Dictation Sentences:

- "The diligent *farmer* brought his autumn *harvest* to the town *market*."
- "We paddled our light *canoe* around the rocky *corner* of the lake."
- "Father *gardened* all morning, and Mother wrapped the birthday *parcel*."
- "The gentle governor *pardoned* the captive with sincere mercy."
- "Place a *comma* after the opening phrase on your written *copy*."

Socratic Inquiry Key:

- Q1:** "Why only one *n* in *pardoned* and *gardened*?"
A: "Because the accent is on the first syllable (*par'don*, *gar'den*). The final syllable is unaccented, so the consonant does not double."
- Q2:** "From what word was *starving* formed, and how?"
A: "From *starve*, by dropping the silent final *-e* before vowel suffix *-ing*."
- Q3:** "What is the plural of *party*, and how is it formed?"
A: "**Parties**. Because *party* ends in a consonant + *y*, change *y* to *i* and add *-es*."

Scoring Rubric (20 Pts):

- 1. Hard c & Italian ä Orthography (5 pts):** Flawless spelling of all 24 target words across both lessons.
 - 2. Unaccented Doubling Law (5 pts):** Correct explanation and spelling of *gardened* and *pardoned* with single *-n-*.
 - 3. Socratic Morphology (5 pts):** Mastery of silent-e drop (*starving*) and consonant + *y* pluralization (*parties*).
 - 4. Penmanship & Syntax (5 pts):** Strict 26px line discipline; expressive original sentences.
- Mastery: 18–20 | Proficient: 15–17 | Developing: 12–14 | Emerging: <12