

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade / Class: _____

Score: _____

LESSON 42. WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE (HOMOPHONES)

ORIGINAL PAGES 26–27

Phonological & Semantic Study: Recognize words pronounced alike but spelled differently (homophones). Contrast personal pronoun <I> and anatomical noun <eye> through classical verse.

HOMOPHONES • <I> vs. <EYE>

1 Read the verses carefully. Find the two words pronounced alike but spelled differently:

STANZA A • NATURE VERSES

"If I were a sunbeam,
I know what I should do."

— LUCY LARCOM

STANZA B • EVENING SKY

"The sun has shut his golden eye
And gone to sleep beneath the sky."

— RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

Word 1: _____ (Pronoun)

Word 2: _____ (Organ of Sight)

Shared Phonology: /aɪ/ (Long i Sound)

2 Write complete answers to the questions from Wheeler's Speller (Page 27):

1. With what do you see?
Answer: I see with my ...

2. What word do you use when speaking of yourself?
Answer: When speaking of myself, I use the word ...

3 Use each of these two homophone words in sentences of your own:

A. SENTENCE WITH "I" (PERSONAL PRONOUN) MUST BE CAPITALIZED

B. SENTENCE WITH "EYE" (ORGAN OF SIGHT) SPELLED E - Y - E

4 Write the poetic stanzas from dictation (listen carefully and write neatly):

STANZA 1 (LUCY LARCOM • 2 LINES)

STANZA 2 (RICHARD LE GALLIENNE • 2 LINES)

LESSON 42: TEACHER ANSWER KEY & GUIDED STUDY

Homophonic Distinctions, Etymological Origins of <l> and <eye>, & Poetic Metaphor

PAGES 26–27 • ANSWER KEY

LINGUISTIC FOUNDATION • HOMOPHONY & ORTHOGRAPHIC ETYMOLOGY:

1. **Homophone Definition:** From Greek *homos* ("same") + *phone* ("sound"). Words sharing the exact identical pronunciation (/aɪ/) but differing in spelling, grammatical category, and meaning.
2. **Capitalization of "I":** In Middle English, the single-letter pronoun *i* was capitalized to avoid becoming visually lost as a lone miniscule graph in scribal manuscripts. It remains a mandatory orthographic rule.
3. **Symmetrical Structure of "eye":** Preserves historical traces of Old English *ēage*. The initial *e* and final *e* frame the glide letter *y*, visually mirroring a pair of eyes flanking a nose.
4. **Poetic Personification:** Richard Le Gallienne's phrase "*shut his golden eye*" personifies the sun as an entity drifting to sleep at sunset.

Word	Phonetics (IPA)	Grammar Function	Etymology & Historical Spelling	Definition & Context Usage
I	/aɪ/ (long i diphthong)	1st Person Singular Subject Pronoun	Old English <i>ic</i> → Middle English <i>ich</i> / <i>i</i> . Always capitalized in standard written English.	Used by a speaker or writer to refer to himself or herself (e.g., " <i>I know what I should do.</i> ").
eye	/aɪ/ (long i diphthong)	Common Countable Noun	Old English <i>ēage</i> (Proto-Germanic <i>*augō</i>). Symmetrical trigraph <i>e-y-e</i> .	The anatomical organ of sight. Metaphorically: the center or light source (e.g., " <i>his golden eye</i> ").
aye / ay (enrichment)	/aɪ/ (long i diphthong)	Adverb / Interjection / Noun	Middle English <i>aye</i> (meaning "always") or naval vote affirmative.	An affirmative response ("yes"); naval parliamentary vote (e.g., " <i>The ayes have it.</i> ").

MASTER LESSON SOLUTIONS & TRANSCRIPTION KEY (PAGES 26–27)

EXERCISES 1 & 2 SOLUTIONS:

- **Exercise 1 (Homophone Pair):** *I* (pronoun) and **eye** (noun). Both share the phoneme /aɪ/.
- **Question 1 (Page 27):** "*With what do you see?*" → "**I see with my eyes**" (or "**with my eye**").
- **Question 2 (Page 27):** "*What word do you use when speaking of yourself?*" → "**I use the word 'I.'**" (Must be capitalized).

EXERCISE 3 & 4 DICTATION MODELS:

- **Model Sentence (I):** *I like to read wonderful stories in the afternoon.*
- **Model Sentence (eye):** *The eagle has a keen eye to spot little mice.*
- **Dictation Stanza 1:** "*If I were a sunbeam, I know what I should do.*"
- **Dictation Stanza 2:** "*The sun has shut his golden eye And gone to sleep beneath the sky.*"

TEACHER WARNINGS & COMMON STUDENT PITFALLS:

1. **Lower-case "i" Error:** Primary students commonly write **if i were** or **i know**. Reinforce: the pronoun *I* is a sovereign word and must NEVER be written in lower case.
2. **Spelling Confusion of "eye":** Students may attempt phonetic spelling (**i*, **aye*, **y*, **igh*). Have them visualize the mnemonic: two *e*'s (eyes) on either side of the nose (*y*).
3. **Homophone vs. Homograph:** Emphasize that homophones sound the same but look different, whereas homographs look the same but may sound different (e.g., *read/read*, *wind/wind*).

Assessment Criterion	Exemplary Performance (4)	Needs Reinforcement (1-2)
Homophone Identification & Usage	Immediately isolates <i>I</i> and <i>eye</i> ; accurately answers both textbook questions with correct lexical forms.	Fails to distinguish pronoun from noun; spells organ of sight as <i>*i</i> or <i>*igh</i> .
Sentence Composition & Mechanics	Composes two grammatically complete original sentences; strictly capitalizes <i>I</i> and spells <i>eye</i> correctly.	Writes sentence fragments; writes lower-case <i>*i</i> ; swaps word meanings in context.
Poetic Dictation & Penmanship	Transcribes all 4 lines with perfect capitalization, comma after <i>sunbeam</i> , period after <i>do</i> and <i>sky</i> .	Omits punctuation; misspells core vocabulary (<i>*sunbeme</i> , <i>shud</i> , <i>goldin</i> , <i>skie</i>).