

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRADE / CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 45 • WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE (HOMOPHONES)

Original Wheeler Page 28 • Homophone Mastery

Homophones: Words pronounced exactly alike (/noʊ/), but spelled differently with different meanings!

no **nō** (refusal/zero) know **knōw** (silent *k* • to understand)

1

Read aloud, underline no and know, and copy.

MORAL PRECEPT

“Always say no when asked to do wrong.”

1. _____

POETRY • ASTRONOMY & WONDER

*“You know not, little one,
Every dim star is a sun.”*

2. _____

3. _____

— LUCY LARCOM

POETRY • PASTORAL NATURE

“The lambs play always, they know no better.”

4. _____

— JEAN INGELOW

2

Fill each blank with no or know.

WORD BANK:

no

know

1.

Wheeler Riddle: What is the opposite of yes? → The opposite of yes is _____ .

2.

Wheeler Riddle: When you are perfectly sure of a thing, what do you say? → Ans. “I _____ it.”

3.

Sentence Context: The gentle shepherd saw _____ wolves near the meadow today.

4.

Sentence Context: Do you _____ why every dim star in the sky is really a great sun?

3

Write a sentence using both no and know.

Hint: “I **know** there is **no** frost on the grass,” or “They **know** **no** fear.”

RULES TO REMEMBER • LESSON 45

Rule 1 • Homophones

Words pronounced identically (/noʊ/) but differing in spelling and meaning are called *homophones* (same sound).

Rule 2 • Silent K in KN-

In words beginning with *kn-* (*know, knee, knife, knot*), the letter **k** is completely silent before **n**.

Rule 3 • Meaning Check

Use **no** for refusal or “not any”. Use **know** when referring to knowledge, memory, or certainty in the mind.

Wheeler’s Elementary Speller • Primary Orthography Curriculum

Lesson 45 • Student Practice Sheet

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TEACHER INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE • LESSON 45

Homophone Matrix • Answer Key • Decodable Dictation

M Linguistic & Diacritical Matrix: Analysis of homophone pair *no* & *know* and the *kn-* silent digraph.

Word	Pronunciation / IPA	Webster Mark	Part of Speech	Etymology	Orthographic Rules & Teaching Notes
no	nō /nou/	nō	Adverb / Determiner	Old English <i>nā</i> (from <i>ne</i> 'not' + <i>ā</i> 'ever')	Open syllable ending in long vowel ō . Represents negation, refusal, or quantity zero.
know	nō /nou/	knōw	Verb (irregular: <i>knew, known</i>)	Old English <i>cnāwan</i> (Proto-Germanic <i>*knēang</i>)	Initial silent digraph kn- (historical /kn/ simplified to /n/ in Early Modern English). Digraph ow represents long /oo/.
<i>knee, knife, knot</i>	nē, nīf, nōt	kn-	Nouns (kn-family)	Old English cognates	Reinforce to students that English words with Germanic origins often preserve the silent k in spelling before n .

K Master Answer Key: Exercise 1 literature breakdown & Exercise 2 riddle solutions.

Exercise 1 Literature Identification

- **Moral Maxim:** "Always say **no** when asked to do wrong." (Negation / refusal)
- **Lucy Larcom:** "You **know** not, little one..." (Understanding / perception)
- **Jean Ingelow:** "The lambs play always, they **know** **no** better." (Both words in consecutive sequence!)

Exercise 2 Riddles & Context Solutions

1. Opposite of yes → **no**
2. Perfectly sure → "I **know** it."
3. Shepherd saw **no** wolves near the meadow.
4. Do you **know** why dim stars shine like suns?

Exercise 3 Sample Responses:

"I *know* there is *no* snow on the ground." • "They *know* of *no* other way home." • "Do you *know* why there is *no* bell ringing?"

D Decodable Dictation Sentences: Read aloud clearly for students to practice auditory discrimination between *no* and *know*.

Sentence 1 (**know, no, frost, grass**)
"I know that there is no frost on the grass this morning."

Sentence 2 (**no, wrong, know**)
"Always say no when asked to do what you know is wrong."

Sentence 3 (**know, lambs, no, place**)
"Do you know if the lambs have no place to sleep tonight?"

Sentence 4 (**know, dim, star, sun**)
"We know that every dim star in the clear sky is a sun."