

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRADE / CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 47 • MARKING LETTER G IN LITERATURE

Original Page 29 • Classic Authors

Phonological Discovery: Giving each g its proper mark in literary contexts: Hard g (ġ) vs. Soft g (ĝ).

DIACRITICS • ġ VS ĝ

Hard g as in *get, grass* (marked with a bar): ġ .

Soft g as in *gem, hedge* (marked with a dot): ĝ .

1 Copy each line, marking each g (ġ or ĝ).

NATURE OBSERVATION

"At the foot of the wall grew long grass and gay flowers."

— CHARLES KINGSLEY

1. _____

2. _____

CLASSIC POETRY

"The river glides by grove and glen,
Dark woodlands and the homes of men."

— EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

3. _____

4. _____

FAIRY TALE • THE DAISY

"Near the hedge, in the soft green grass, grew a little daisy."

— HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

5. _____

6. _____

2 Sort and write each word with g, marking each g (ġ or ĝ).

WORD BANK: grew grass gay glides grove glen hedge green

Hard g (ġ)

Soft g (ĝ)

3 Answer these questions.

a. Which word from the literature selections has soft g (ĝ)? Word: _____

b. In that word, what consonant comes immediately before g? Letter: _____

c. In *grew, grass, glides, grove, glen, green*, does g have a hard or soft sound? Sound: _____

RULES TO REMEMBER • LESSON 47

Rule 1 • Hard G Before Consonants

When g is followed by l or r (*glides, glen, grass, grew, green*), it always says hard /g/ (marked ġ).

Rule 2 • Soft G in -DGE

In *hedge*, the trigraph **-dge** follows a short vowel to say soft /dʒ/ (marked ĝ). The letter **d** protects the short vowel.

Rule 3 • Literature Application

Classic authors use vivid language. Identifying sounds and marking letters helps us read poetry with clear pronunciation.

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE • LESSON 47

Literature Matrix • Answer Key • Decodable Dictation

M Linguistic & Diacritical Matrix: Structural breakdown of all 8 core words with g in Lesson 47.

#	Word	Pronunciation / IPA	Mark	Pattern	Orthographic Rules & Teaching Notes
1	grew	ɡr <u>ō</u> /gru:/	ḡ	CCVV	Initial blend gr-; digraph ew says /u:/. Hard ḡ. Irregular past tense of grow.
2	grass	ɡr <u>ä</u> s /græs/	ḡ	CCVSS	Initial blend gr-; short vowel a followed by double ss (FLOSS rule). Hard ḡ.
3	gay	ɡ <u>ā</u> /geɪ/	ḡ	CVV	Historical meaning: joyful, brightly colored; vowel team ay says long /eɪ/. Hard ḡ.
4	glides	ɡl <u>ī</u> dz /ɡlaɪdz/	ḡ	CCVC-s	Initial blend gl-; split digraph i_e says long /aɪ/; inflectional suffix -s says /z/. Hard ḡ.
5	grove	ɡr <u>ō</u> v /ɡrouv/	ḡ	CCVCe	Initial blend gr-; silent final e makes o long /ou/. Hard ḡ.
6	glen	ɡl <u>ē</u> n /ɡlen/	ḡ	CCVC	Initial blend gl-; short vowel e closed by nasal consonant n. Hard ḡ.
7	hedge	h <u>ē</u> ǰ /hedʒ/	ḡ	-dge Trig.	Short vowel e followed by trigraph -dge saying soft /dʒ/. Only soft g in this lesson.
8	green	ɡr <u>ē</u> n /ɡri:n/	ḡ	CCVVC	Initial blend gr-; vowel team ee says long /i:/. Hard ḡ.

K Master Answer Key: Classification breakdown and Socratic question solutions.

Hard g Words (ḡ = /g/ sound) • 7 Words

ḡrew ḡrass ḡay ḡlides ḡrove ḡlen ḡreen

Soft g Words (ǵ = /dʒ/ sound) • 1 Word

hedǵe

Exercise 3 Discovery Solutions:

- Question a: hedge (the only word with soft g = /dʒ/).
- Question b: The letter d (in trigraph -dge) protects the short vowel e.
- Question c: Hard sound (marked ḡ, /g/ sound before l, r and vowels).

D Decodable Dictation Sentences: Read each sentence clearly, focusing on Hard G and Soft G marks.

Sentence 1 (green, grass, grew, grove, glen)
“Green grass grew along the quiet grove and glen.”

Sentence 2 (glides, hedge)
“The little bird glides near the thick garden hedge.”

Sentence 3 (gay, grew, green)
“Gay flowers grew in the soft green meadow.”

Sentence 4 (daisy, edge, hedge)
“A little daisy smiled near the edge of the hedge.”