

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 74 • MEMORY LESSON & RHYME STUDY

T. B. READ

Wheeler's Elementary Speller — Page 42

“Copy the following lines from Thomas Buchanan Read carefully, and learn to write them neatly from memory. Observe the rhyming word pairs and consonant endings.”

CONCEPT

1 Poetic Showcase & Memory Copywork — Read, memorize, and transcribe the verse neatly:

*“The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with the lowing herds,
The woodbine on the cottage wall —
My heart still lingers with them all.”*

— THOMAS BUCHANAN READ (1822–1872)

RECITE VERSE

2 Rhyme & Phonics Detective — Identify the rhyming pairs and analyze the phonetic patterns:

RHYME PAIR 1: BIRDS & HERDS

Notice r-controlled vowel sounds (/ɜːrɪdz/). Write both words:

RHYME PAIR 2: WALL & ALL

Notice broad a followed by double l (/ɔːl/). Write both words:

3 Orthographic Discovery — Study vocabulary terms from the poem and write in original sentences:

Sentence 1 (Use *brook* /*bruk*/ or *lowing* /*louɪŋ*/):

Sentence 2 (Use *woodbine* or *lingers*):

POETIC & ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES TO REMEMBER:

1. **Capitalization in Verse:** In classical English poetry, the first word of every written line of verse must begin with a capital letter.

2. **Rhyming Orthography:** Words like *birds* () and *herds* () rhyme with the identical vowel sound (/ɜːr/) despite different spellings.

3. **Compound Plant Names:** *Woodbine* is a compound noun (wood + *bine*, meaning climbing vine or honeysuckle) with silent final -e.

LESSON 74 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

MEMORY POEM & RHYME

Wheeler's Elementary Speller — Page 42

TARGET WORD	IPA PHONETICS	MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	PEDAGOGICAL & ORTHOGRAPHIC NOTES
birds / herds	/bɜ:rdz/ / /hɜ:rdz/	Noun + plural -s	Rhyme pair — r-controlled vowels and converge to /ɜ:r/.
wall / all	/wɔ:l/ / /ɔ:l/	Base monosyllables	Broad a (a) — vowel a before double l says broad /ɔ:/.
brook	/brʊk/	Base noun (OE brōc)	Short oo — unrounded lax vowel /ʊ/ as in look, took.
lowing	/ˈlou.ɪŋ/	Verb low + -ing	Digraph ow — long ō sound /oʊ/; pastoral term for cattle calling.
lingers	/ˈlɪŋ.gəɪz/	Verb base + -s	Velar nasal — produces /ŋg/ cluster before r-controlled ending.

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

EX. 1 & 2 SOLUTIONS

- Line Transcription:** Clean handwriting of all 4 verses with initial capitals.
- Rhyme Pair 1:** **birds** and **herds** (/ɜ:rdz/).
- Rhyme Pair 2:** **wall** and **all** (/ɔ:l/).

EX. 3 EXEMPLARY SENTENCES

- Sentence 1:* "The gentle cows were **lowing** beside the clear running **brook**."
- Sentence 2:* "Fragrant sweet **woodbine** still **lingers** along the stone cottage wall."

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Different letters, same sound:** Ask: 'Look at birds and herds. Why do they rhyme if one is spelled with -ir- and the other with -er-?' (Both combinations are r-controlled vowels producing /ɜ:r/).
- Broad A before LL:** Guide: 'When you see a followed by double l as in wall, call, tall, what sound does a make?' (Broad /ɔ:/, exactly like all!).
- Memory Gems:** Encourage reciting the 4 lines with expressive phrasing and rhythm before transcription.

DICTATION & ORAL APPLICATION SENTENCES (READ SLOWLY AT NORMAL SPEAKING PACE):

- "The cattle stood in the meadows by the babbling **brook**."
- "Sweet honeysuckle and **woodbine** climb upon the **wall**."
- "A flock of wild **birds** flew high above the **herds**."
- "The memory of that peaceful summer still **lingers** with **all**."