

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 82 • ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

16 CLOTHING WORDS

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“Study sixteen words for articles of clothing. Examine their vowel digraphs, plural endings, and compose a descriptive narrative about dressing for the seasons.”

CONCEPT

1 Wardrobe Categories — Classify the 16 clothing words into their proper seasonal/functional group:

FOOTWEAR & LEGS

shoe, hose, stocking, boots

OUTERWEAR

coat, cloak, jacket, shawl

HANDS & NECK

mitten, gloves, collar, veil

DAILY ATTIRE

skirt, dress, trousers, apron, ribbon

2 Spelling Patterns Detective — Identify the vowel digraph or unique spelling in each word:

DIGRAPH <OA> = LONG Ō

Write the 2 outerwear words spelled with oa (coat, cloak):

UNIQUE DIGRAPHS

Explain digraph <oe> in shoe (/u:/) and <ei> in veil (/eɪ/):

3 Wheeler Directive — “Write a little story containing as many of these words as possible”:

WARDROBE VOCABULARY & ORTHOGRAPHY RULES:

1. Nouns Always Plural: Garments consisting of two legs or hands (trousers, gloves, mittens, hose) are treated grammatically as plurals.

2. Irregular Digraph OE in Shoe: In shoe, the digraph makes the long sound of /u:/ as in do, instead of regular long ō as in toe.

3. Doubled Consonants in Mitten & Ribbon: Short vowels in disyllables are protected by doubled middle consonants: mitten (short /ɪ/) and ribbon (short /ɪ/).

LESSON 82 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

CLOTHING & THE WARDROBE

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TARGET GARMENT	IPA PHONETICS	MORPHOLOGICAL LAW	PEDAGOGICAL NOTES
shoe / boots	/ʃuː/ / /buːts/	Irregular vs	shoe has irregular = /uː/; boots has standard long /uː/.
coat / cloak	/kout/ / /kloʊk/	Digraph = /oo/	Digraph oa — medial long o sound before final consonant.
veil	/veɪl/	Digraph = /ei/	Norman loan — digraph ei produces long ā sound as in <i>rein</i> , <i>neighbor</i> .
trousers	/'traʊ.zərz/	Plural noun (diphthong ou)	Diphthong ou /aʊ/ with voiced plural marker -s /z/.

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

EX. 1 & 2 SOLUTIONS

- <oa> Words: **coat** and **cloak**.
- Unique Digraphs: In *shoe*, <oe> = /uː/; in *veil*, <ei> = /ei/.

EX. 3 SAMPLE NARRATIVE

"Before going out into the winter snow, Mary put on her warm woolen **coat**, tied a silk **ribbon** on her **bonnet**, and pulled thick wool **mitten**s over her hands. John laced his sturdy leather **boots** and buttoned his **jacket**."

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Shoe vs Toe:** Ask: "Look at *toe* and *shoe*. Both end in -oe! How do their vowel sounds differ?" (Toe has long o /oo/, shoe has /u:/!)
- Singular vs Plural Garments:** Guide: "Why do we say a pair of *trousers* or a pair of *gloves*?" (Because they are designed for two legs or two hands).
- Veil Orthography:** Note the ancient rhyme: "i before e except after c, or when sounded as a as in *neighbor* and *weigh* and *veil*!"

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

- "The little girl wore a clean white **apron** over her blue **dress**."
- "He put on his heavy winter **coat** and pulled on his warm **gloves**."
- "She tied a bright red **ribbon** about the collar of her **jacket**."
- "Mother wrapped a soft woolen **shawl** around her shoulders."