

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 98 • BROAD O AS IN GONE (Ô)12 BROAD Ô WORDS

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Open-Mid Broad Vowel • Marked ô • Webster / Wheeler Orthoepy

"The sound of o in gone is marked with a circumflex: gône. It is intermediate between short &obreve; in not and broad &adotbelow; in all."

Wheeler's 12 Core Words:
gone • off • lost • moss • long • oft • cost • cross • song • soft • frost • cloth

CONCEPT

1

12-Word Broad ô Orthographic Matrix

Copy the 12 target words on the guidelines below, placing the circumflex (ˆ) over each broad ô:

gone • off • lost

moss • long • oft

cost • cross • song

soft • frost • cloth

2

Wheeler's Socratic Orthoepy Inquiries

Answer the textbook's phonic inquiries in clear, complete sentences on the guidelines:

1. Is the sound of o in gone the same as o in on, top, or not? Explain:

2. Is it like the sound of o in or, nor, and for? Explain:

3

Consonant Environment Classification

Group the target words by the final consonant sound that conditions the broad ô vowel:

-st cluster (3 words):
lost, cost, frost

-ng nasal (2 words):
long, song

-ff / -ft fricatives (3 words):
off, oft, soft

WHEELER'S ORTHOEPIC RULES • BROAD O (Ô)

1. 1. Broad ô Diacritic: The circumflex (ô) designates an open-mid back vowel (/ɔ:/). It must not be flattened into short ô (/ɒ/) nor exaggerated into broad ɑ.

2. 2. Voiceless Fricative Conditioning: In standard English orthography, broad ô appears preceding voiceless fricatives: -ss (moss, cross), -st (lost, frost), -th (cloth), and -ff (off).

3. 3. Irregular Monosyllable: Gone: Gone retains historical broad ô despite final silent -e, functioning as the irregular past participle of go.

LESSON 98 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

LESSON 98 • TEACHER MASTER KEY

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TARGET WORD	DIACRITIC & SOUND	CONSONANT ENVIRONMENT	PEDAGOGICAL NOTE
gone	gōne • /gɔːn/	Irregular past participle of go	Silent final -e does not produce long ō here
frost	frōst • /frɔːst/	Cluster -st; base noun	Initial blend fr- + conditioned broad ō
cloth	clōth • /klɔːθ/	Voiceless dental fricative -th	Plural <i>clothes</i> changes to voiced /ð/ with long ō
song	sōng • /sɔː cb:/	Velar nasal -ng conditioning	Cognate with verb <i>sing</i> (ablaut vowel gradation)

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

Exercise 1 (Matrix Copywork): 12 words transcribed with circumflex (ō) placed over the vowel.

Exercise 2 (Wheeler's Inquiries):
1. No: the sound of o in *gone* is longer and more open than short ō in *on*, *top*, *not*.
2. Yes: it shares the open circumflex resonant quality found in *or*, *nor*, *for*.

Exercise 3 (Classification):

- st cluster: lost, cost, frost.
- ng nasal: long, song.
- ff / -ft: off, oft, soft.
- Other environments: moss, cross (-ss), cloth (-th), gone (-ne).

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- Say 'not' and 'gone'. Can you feel how your mouth opens wider for 'gone'?
- Look at the word 'cloth'. What happens to the spelling and sound when we make it plural: 'clothes'?
- Why does 'gone' have a silent 'e' at the end if it doesn't say 'goan'?

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

- The chilling winter frost lay thick upon the brown autumn grass.
- The little lost lamb wandered far off into the deep green woods.
- The choir sang a long and beautiful song of thanksgiving in church.
- Mother bought two yards of fine blue wool cloth to make a winter coat.