

LESSON 30: CHOOSING THE CORRECT WORD**WORD BANK • USE EACH WORD CORRECTLY IN EACH BLANK:****know****there****no****their**

• **know** (have understanding / silent k) • **no** (negative answer / opposite of yes)

• **there** (in that place) • **their** (belonging to them / possessive)

• *Fill in each blank , then write the complete sentence correctly :*

1. They went _____ on Monday.

2. The boys lost _____ slates.

3. Did you come late? _____ , I came early.

4. I _____ how much this book cost.

 **Word Spotlight:** A *slate* was a small handheld chalkboard framed in wood that schoolchildren used for writing and arithmetic before paper notebooks became common.

SELF CHECK

Check your homophone spelling • In item 3, capitalize "No" after the question mark • End every statement with a period (.).

LESSON 30: CHOOSING THE CORRECT WORD — TEACHER GUIDE

CORE LINGUISTIC CONCEPTS & PEDAGOGY

- **Homophone Discrimination:** Differentiating pairs with identical pronunciations through distinct spellings, syntactic functions, and semantic contexts.
- **The Know / No Pair:** Cognitive verb with etymological silent *k* (*know*) vs. the universal negative reply particle/adverb (*no*).
- **The There / Their Pair:** Locative adverb of place (*there*) vs. third-person plural possessive determiner showing ownership (*their*).

1. They went on Monday.	there	They went there on Monday.	Adverb of place answering <i>where</i> they went. Proper noun <i>Monday</i> capitalized.
2. The boys lost slates.	their	The boys lost their slates.	Possessive determiner indicating that the slates belonged to "the boys".
3. Did you come late?, I came early.	No	Did you come late? No, I came early.	Negative particle introducing the reply. Must begin with a capital letter (<i>No</i>) following terminal mark (?).
4. I how much this book cost.	know	I know how much this book cost.	Cognitive verb expressing mental certainty or awareness. Features silent initial <i>k</i> .

📍 **THE " WHERE / THERE / HERE " FAMILY**
Show students the common root of place words: *where*, *there* (that place), and *here* (this place). If it designates a spot, it contains **-ere**.

👤 **" THEIR " HAS AN " I " (POSSESSION)**
Remind students that **their** shows that *they* own something. Point out the letter **i** inside *their* to associate with individual ownership.

🔊 **SILENT " K " IN " KNOW "**
Relate **know** to *knowledge*, *knew*, and *known*. Contrast with simple **no** (the opposite of yes).

📺 **CAPITALIZATION FOLLOWING QUESTION MARK**
In Item 3, alert students that the question mark terminates the query. The response that follows begins a fresh sentence and must be capitalized: **No, I came early.**

PEDAGOGICAL STANDARD

Aligned with Classical Trivium Grammar Stage & CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1, L.2.1, L.4.1 .G