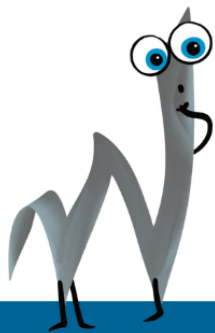


Rebecca Loveless

Fiona Hamilton

The Extended Family of “One”

*by The High Frequency
Word Project*



wordtorque



Thank you for your interest in *The High Frequency Word Project*!

The following pages will teach you about the spelling and history of the word **one**, as well as other words that share historical meaning and spelling connections. Through these two lenses, we can more fully explain the unexpected spelling of words like **one**, **once**, and **only**, and we can expand vocabulary and usage by learning about the connections to **someone**, **anyone**, **alone**, and **lonely**.

On the next four pages, you'll find excerpts from *The High Frequency Word Project, 2nd edition* book. Each page provides the information needed to teach a lesson through our *Anchor, Analyze, Practice* teaching routine.

Anchor the Meaning	Show and Use the Word Tell the Tale Find the Family - Connect to the Cousins
Analyze the Word	Determine the Structure Identify the Graphemes Look into the Letters
Practice the Word	Spell the Word Read and Write the Word Find Connections with Other Words

Student Worksheets

The pages with **one** and **only**, along with the review pages, can be found in our student Study Booklet #5, which were originally created as downloadable pdfs to provide teachers with an easy format they can use for student practice. "The Meaning Game" found on those pages is a way to help students focus on identifying meaningful connections between words. Mix up a selection of the "Find the Family" close relatives and "Connect to the Cousins" more distant relatives, then add in a "Foil" or two so that students practice identifying meaning and spelling connections, and recognizing which words do not belong.

The pages with **once** can be found in Study Booklet #6. This booklet contains four pages for each word that include practice with sentences and connected text, alongside the phonics.

Be sure to check out the answer keys at the very end to help build your own understanding of how these words are related.

You can find out more about our resources at www.thehfwproject.com or by emailing us at: admins@thehfwproject.com

one

Sample Sentences

Which **one** do you want?
You got it in **one!** (*the answer*)
The buses came **one** after another.
Well done, **one** and all.

Sample Phrases

one by **one**
one after another
the **one**
go **one** better



Tell the Tale



Old English *an*

The word **one** comes from Old English. It was spelled *an*, just like our word *an*, which also means 'one,' like 'an apple.' The word **one** was pronounced /oʊn/, like it still is in the words *alone* and *only*. Over time, the pronunciation of the /oʊ/ phoneme at the beginning of the word shifted towards /w/. They're very close. Try saying /oʊ/ and feel what your lips do. Feel how they're rounded at the start? Now try pronouncing /w/. See how your lips are also rounded? Now we can see why the pronunciation changed, but we kept the spelling as it was to show the meaning connections with its related words.

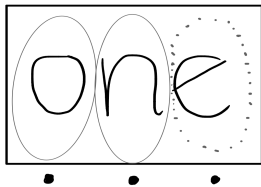
The word *lone* is related to the word **one** because of a misunderstanding. Find out more about this story in the Additional Notes section at the end of the word entries.

Find the Family 	Connect to the Cousins 	Foils (unrelated words)
one someone ones anyone alone	only once lone	online

Look into the Letters



IPA /wʌn/



We learned that the <o> in **one** used to be pronounced as a long <o>, but now it's more like a short <u> with a /w/ sound first. It is rare in words that we have a phoneme that is not written with a grapheme, but this is one of those words. We know the spelling of **one** is kept to show the links with other words with a sense of 'oneness'.

Of course we have a homophone *won*, which is the past tense for *win*, and we do have the <w> when we write this word. The different spellings help us to be clear about the different meanings of *won* and **one**.

once

Sample Sentences

My mom was **once** a famous basketball player.
Once, long ago, people mainly lived in the countryside.
They get dinner delivered **once** a week.
Once they had eaten, they were allowed outside to play.

Sample Phrases



once upon a time
every **once** in a while
once and for all
once bitten, twice shy

Tell the Tale

Old English *ænes*

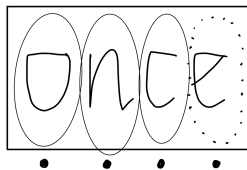
The word **once** means 'one time only' or 'one time in the past'. The word **once** is a cousin of the words *one* and *only*. In Old English, this word was built from the word for *one* plus an <-es> suffix and spelled *ænes*. It was pronounced as two syllables then, but over time it shifted to become a one-syllable word. To keep the /s/ phoneme, it was respelled with <c.e>, which also keeps us from confusing it with *ones*, as in 'the purple *ones*.'

For a while, about 100 years ago, the word *oncer* was popular. It meant someone who does a specific thing only **once**. Have you ever been a *oncer*?

Find the Family  once	Connect to the Cousins  one ones only	Foils (unrelated words) concert unconcerned
--	---	--

Look into the Letters

IPA /wɒns/



The word **once** has four phonemes but they don't all match to the four graphemes. The <o> in **once** is pronounced like a short <u> with a /w/ sound before it. It is rare in words that we have a phoneme that is not written with a grapheme; *one* and **once** are two of those words. The final /s/ phoneme is written with a <c>. The marker <e> marks the pronunciation of <c> as /s/ not /k/.

only

Sample Sentences

There are **only** two days until the weekend.
He is an **only** child.
We would be **only** too happy to have a longer play time.
We survived the hike, but **only** just!

Sample Phrases



only just
if **only**
the one and **only**
only too likely (very)

Tell the Tale

Old English *anlic, ænlic*

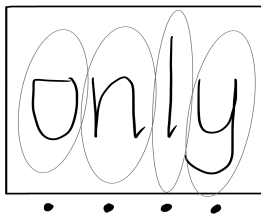
The word **only** is a cousin of the word *one*. In Old English, it was formed from two word parts meaning 'one-like'. It shares the historical root *an* with the word *one*, and the <-lic> meaning 'like' has become an <-ly> suffix. We also see the Old English <-lic> in the word *like*, and it is hidden in the history of the word *which*.

You might think, given its history, we can show the structure of **only** as *one + ly*, but when the suffix starts with a consonant it does not typically replace the final, non-syllabic <e>. So we have to consider **only** as a base in Present Day English.

Find the Family  only	Connect to the Cousins  one alone lonely once	Foils (unrelated words) commonly
--	--	--

Look into the Letters

IPA /'ɒnli/



The word **only** has two syllables, so we expect two vowel graphemes. The <o> and <y> are the vowel graphemes, and we stress the first syllable of the word.

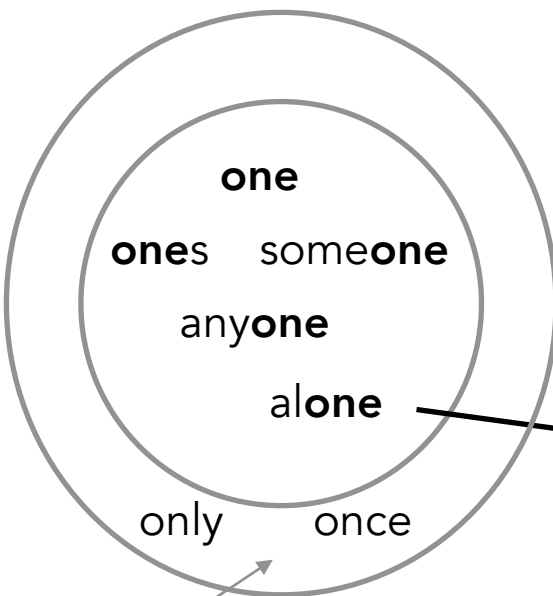
The words *one*, *alone*, and *lone*

There is a close connection between the words *one* and *lone* even though they don't share a base.

The word *alone* is a compound of the words *all* and *one*. Many words use a shortened form of *all* spelled <al-> as in *always* and *also*. The word *alone* literally means 'all one.' When you are by yourself, you are just one person.

In Old English people left a space between the two words, but by the 1400s it was written as one word, *alone*. In some sentences when the word was unstressed, it was simply shortened to *lone*. People may have thought the <a> was a prefix like the one used in the words *asleep* and *awake*. The <al-> in *alone* was split in half, creating a new base <lone> with the same meaning as *alone*. In time, people added suffixes to make new words like *lonely* and *lonesome*.

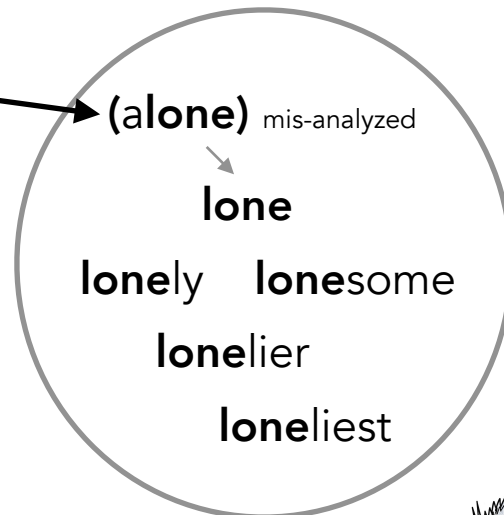
The *one* Family



Words in this ring are cousins as they do not have the base <one> but share meaning and have the same history.

The *lone* Family

The base *lone* links to the meaning of *one*. *Lone* was born from the word *alone* being mis-analyzed.



Once upon a time there was a *lonely* dragon...



Student Worksheets



What does this word mean? Can you use it in a sentence?

one

Box the base.

Circle the graphemes.

Tap-spell the word.

IPA

/wʌn/



Tell the Tale



Old English *an*

The word **one** comes from Old English. It was spelled *an*, just like our word **an**, which also means 'one' like 'an apple.' The word **one** was pronounced /oʊn/ like it still is in the words *alone* and *only*. Over time, the pronunciation of the /oʊ/ phoneme at the beginning of the word shifted towards /w/. They're very close. Try saying /oʊ/ and feel what your lips do. Feel how they're rounded at the start? Now try pronouncing /w/. See how your lips are also rounded? Now we can see why the pronunciation changed, but we kept the spelling as it was to show the meaning connections with its related words.

Look on the review page to find out more about the words *once* and *lone* and how they are linked to the word **one**.

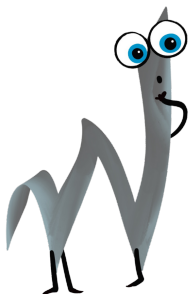
one

Look into the letters



We learned that the <o> in **one** used to be pronounced as a 'long o' but now it's more like a 'short u' with a /w/ sound first. It is rare in words that we have a phoneme that is not written with a grapheme but this is one of those words. We know the spelling of **one** is retained to show the links with other words with a sense of 'oneness'.

Of course we have a homophone **won**, which is the past tense for *win*, and we do have the <w> when we write this word. The different spellings help us to be clear about the different meanings of **won** and **one**.



Sketch to show the difference between **one** and **won**.

one

won

one

one

one

one

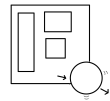
Box the base.

Circle the graphemes.

Tap-spell the word.



Play the Meaning Game



one

online

only

alone

once

ones

one

Let's check! Write and spell this word with your eyes closed.

What does this word mean? Can you use it in a sentence?

only

Box the base.

Circle the graphemes.

Tap-spell the word.

IPA

/ 'oʊnli /



Tell the Tale



Old English *anlic*, *ænlic*

The word **only** is a cousin of the word **one**. In Old English, it was formed from two word parts meaning 'one-like'. It shares the historical root, *an*, with the word *one*, and the *-lic* meaning 'like' has become an <-ly> suffix. We also saw the Old English *lic* when we studied the word *like*, and it was hidden in the history of the word *which*.

You might think, given its history, we can show the structure of **only** as 'one + ly' but when the suffix starts with a consonant it does not typically replace the final, non-syllabic (silent) <e>. So we have to consider **only** as a base in Present Day English.

only

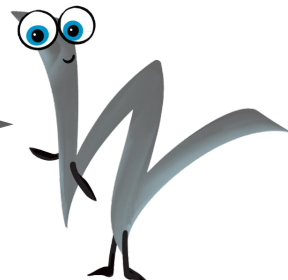
Look into the Letters



The word **only** has two syllables, so we expect two vowel graphemes. The <o> and <y> are the vowel graphemes, and we stress the first syllable of the word.

only

Circle the vowel graphemes in **only**.



only only only

only

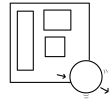
Box the base.

Circle the graphemes.

Tap-spell the word.



Play the Meaning Game



only alone commonly

one lonely once

only

Let's check! Write and spell this word with your eyes closed.

The family of 'one'

The word *once* means 'one time only' or 'one time in the past'. In Old English this word was built from the word for *one* plus an <-es> suffix and spelled *anes*. It was pronounced as two syllables then, but over time it shifted to become a one-syllable word. To keep the /s/ phoneme, it was respelled with <ce>, which also keeps us from confusing it with *ones*, as in 'the purple *ones*.'

The word *alone* is a compound of the words *all* and *one*. Many words use a shortened form of *all* spelled <al> as in *always* and *also*. The word *alone* literally means 'all one.' When you are by yourself you are just one person.

In Old English people left a space between the two words, but by the 1400s it was written as one word. In some sentences when the word was unstressed, it was shortened to simply *lone*. In time, people added a suffix to make the adjective *lonely*. In these words, the 'al' is split in half, creating a new base <lone> with the same meaning as *alone*.

one **lone**
alone **lonely**



Once upon a time there was a lonely dragon...

The Meaning Game: 'one'

Write any words that share a base and a sense of 'one' together in the appropriate box.

Write any words that share the meaning 'one' but that have a different base in the oval, outside of the boxes.

One word does not share the meaning 'one'; cross it out.

alone

lonely

once

only

own

someone

one

lone

Let's review!

How well do you know the words you have been learning to read and spell?
Look back through your book if you need to, but try to remember first.

Read the words.

Box the base and circle the graphemes.

Tap-spell the words.



once

one

only

Match the related words

Draw lines to link each word to its Old English root. Choose a different color for each word.

ænes

once

an

one

only

ænlic

Practice writing the words. Spell out-loud as you write. Can you spell them without looking at the word first? Put a * next to any words you wrote using the correct letter pathways.

Write your favorite review word.
Do you remember its story?



Build your words: once one only

Use the graphemes to build your words. Cross out each grapheme as you use it. You can only use a grapheme once. Write the words underneath. The leftover letters spell a word. Can you work it out?

c	n	o	n	l	e	a	o
e	y	e	o	n	o	l	n

The hidden word is: _____

Partner check Your partner gets the card set and reads a word to you. Tap-spell it. If they say you are correct, give yourself a check. Try with another word. If you are unsure of any words, practice them together.

one only once

Test yourself! Cover the words above. Write as many of the review words as you can. Give yourself a check for each word you can write by heart.

Say this word. What does it mean? Can you use it in a sentence?

once

Tell the Tale

Old English *ænes*

Underline the key information in the tale.

The word **once** means 'one time only' or 'one time in the past'. The word **once** is a cousin of the words *one* and *only*. In Old English, this word was built from the word for *one* plus an <-es> suffix and spelled *ænes*. It was pronounced as two syllables then, but over time it shifted to become a one-syllable word. To keep the /s/ phoneme, it was respelled with <c.e>, which also keeps us from confusing it with *ones*, as in 'the purple *ones*.'

For a while, about 100 years ago, the word *oncer* was popular. It meant someone who does a specific thing only **once**. Have you ever been a *oncer*?

List the key points in the tale.

Find the Family - Connect to the Cousins

Rewrite these words into immediate family members and cousins. Cross out the foils. Spell carefully.

once
concert
one
only
unconcerned
ones

Immediate Family



Cousins



once

Analyze the Word



Box the base and underline any affixes.

Circle or dot below each grapheme in the base.

Spell the word

Look into the Letters

IPA /wɒns/

Underline the key information about how the letters function in this word.

The word **once** has four phonemes but they don't all match to the four graphemes. The <o> in **once** is pronounced like a short <u> with a /w/ sound before it. It is rare in words that we have a phoneme that is not written with a grapheme; *one* and **once** are two of those words. The final /s/ phoneme is written with a <c>. The marker <e> marks the pronunciation of <c> as /s/ not /k/.

Practice

Write this word, spelling out-loud as you write. Spell carefully.

Use any extra lines to write a little story that starts with "Once upon a time..." or "There was once..."

once

Phrases and Sentences

'...once and for all' means _____

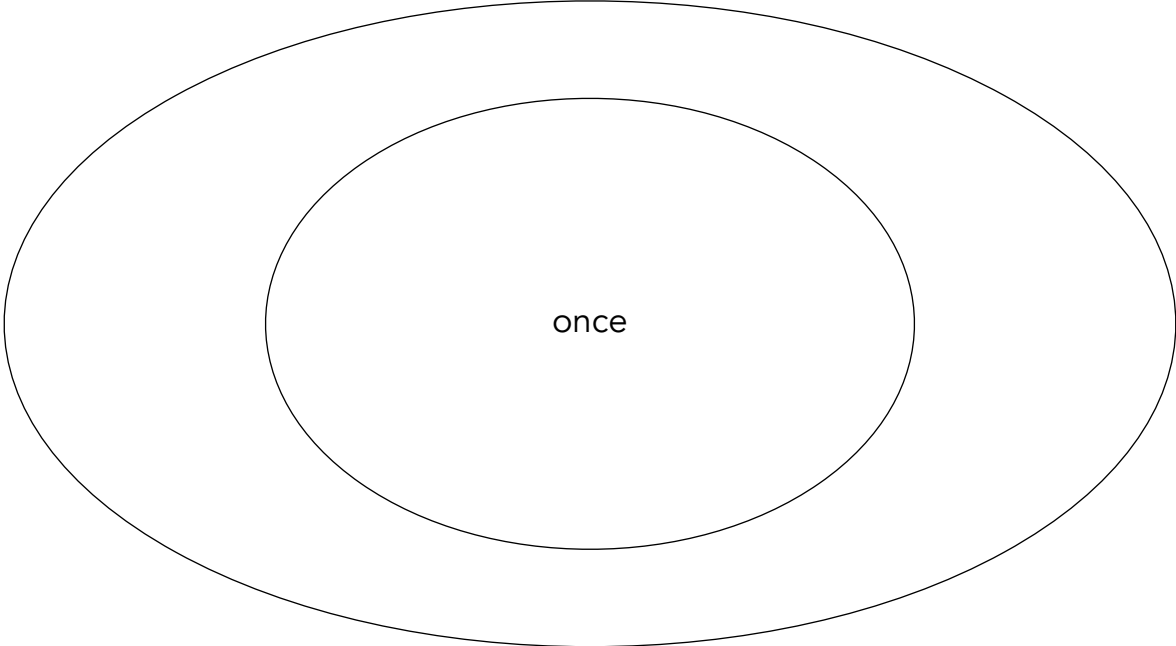
Use this phrase in a sentence.

Write 2 sentences using this word and related words. Spell carefully. Circle the target words.

Circles of Relatives

Fill in the circles with immediate family and cousins of **'once'**. Cross out any foils.

one someone ones concert only anyone



once

Fill in the Missing Words

Read this passage and use words from the <once> family to fill in the gaps.

Here are the missing words: *once in a while, once upon a time, once again, at once.*

" _____, in a faraway land, there lived a gentle giant," began the storyteller. The children listened carefully, and the giant appeared in the story _____ to save the village. The teacher reminded them that reading fairy tales is fun every _____, even when you are older. When the bell rang, the students packed their bags and left the classroom _____.

Making Grapheme and Phoneme Connections

<c> spells /s/ before <e, i, y>. Circle or dot the grapheme following the <c> Read these words and the tongue twister.

cycle cyclone cents cider cereal
cement circle cymbal city citrus

The silly cyclist once circled the city, sipping citrus cider, while the cyclone sent cents, cereal, cymbals, and scented cement sailing in circles!

Practice

Write this word, spelling out-loud as you write. Spell carefully.

Let's Check

Write this word with your eyes closed, spelling out-loud as you write.



word: **one**



What does it mean?
sketch, phrase, and/or translanguage

What is the story?

What is the structure?
How do the letters function?
analyze and annotate: morphemes, graphemes, phonemes

What are some morphological relatives?
shared base - same immediate family

What are some etymological relatives?
different base but shared distant relatives

Make a connection with other words and explain it.
choose a grammar connection, a meaning connection, a graphemic or phonemic connection

Write a sentence using this word.

Practice, Practice, Practice!


Check when you can:


- Use it in a sentence orally
- Orally spell it out to show the graphemes
- Read it in a text
- Write it accurately
- Explain the spelling

word: **only**



What does it mean?
sketch, phrase, and/or translanguage

What is the story? 

What is the structure? 
How do the letters function?
analyze and annotate: morphemes, graphemes, phonemes

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Practice, Practice, Practice!

Check when you can:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use it in a sentence orally | <input type="checkbox"/> Read it in a text |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Orally spell it out to show the graphemes | <input type="checkbox"/> Write it accurately |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Explain the spelling |

word: **once**



What does it mean?

sketch, phrase, and/or translanguage

What is the story?

What is the structure?

How do the letters function?

analyze and annotate: morphemes, graphemes, phonemes

What are some morphological relatives?

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different base but shared distant relatives

Make a connection with other words and explain it.

choose a grammar connection, a meaning connection, a graphemic or phonemic connection

Write a sentence using this word.

Practice, Practice, Practice!

Check when you can:

Use it in a sentence orally

Orally spell it out to show the graphemes

Read it in a text

Write it accurately

Explain the spelling

Answer Keys

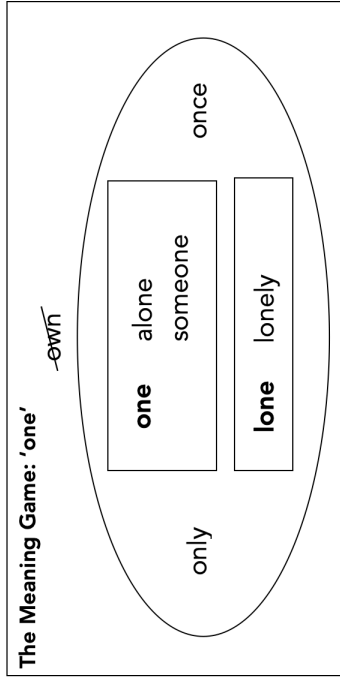
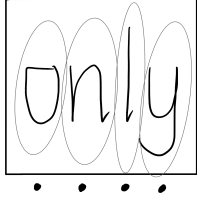
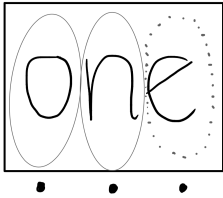
one only

Sample Sentences
 Which one do you want?
 You got it in one! (the answer)
 The buses came one after another.
 Well done, one and all.

Sample Sentences:
 There are only two days until the weekend.
 He is an only child.
 We would be only too happy to have a longer play time.
 We survived the hike, but only just!

Play the Meaning Game
 one ones alone
 only once
 online

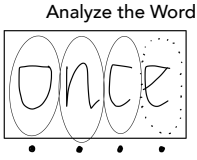
Play the Meaning Game
 only
 one alone lonely once
 commonly





once

Sample Sentences
 My mom was **once** a famous basketball player.
Once, long ago, people mainly lived in the countryside.
 They get dinner delivered **once** a week.
Once they had eaten, they were allowed outside to play.

Sample Phrases
once upon a time
 every **once** in a while
once and for all
once bitten, twice shy



Find the Family - Connect to the Cousin

Immediate Family  once	Cousins  one ones only	Foils (unrelated words) concert unconcerned
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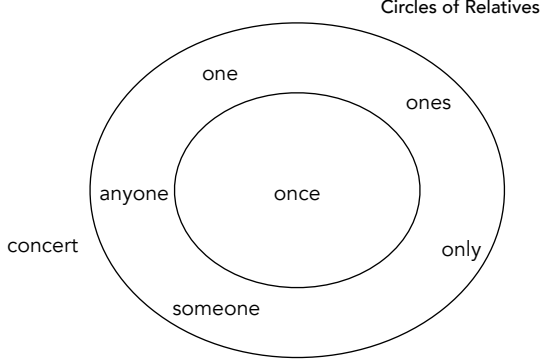
Phrases and Sentences using the word
 '...**once and for all**' means completely and finally.
 She cleaned her room once and for all, so her parents wouldn't ask again.

Making Grapheme and Phoneme Connections

<e>	<l>	<y>
cents cereal cement	circle city cider citrus	cycle cymbal cyclone

Fill in the Missing Words

"**Once upon a time**, in a faraway land, there lived a gentle giant," began the storyteller. The children listened carefully, and the giant appeared in the story **once again** to save the village. The teacher reminded them that reading fairy tales is fun **every once in a while**, even when you are older. When the bell rang, the students packed their bags and left the classroom **at once**.



once



once

one



one

only



only

alone



alone