

Worksheet: Key Ideas & Rhymes

Theme/Idea:

Emotion:

Keywords

Object writing results, sense-bound and very specific. Hone down to interesting, visual words with different vowel sounds in their stressed syllables.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Keyword Rhymes

Rhymes for each keyword above. Use various types of rhymes (perfect, family, additive, subtractive, assonance). Don't bother with cliché rhymes or other typical rhymes. The trick to saying something you mean (thru a rhyme) is to expand your alternatives.

Rhyme Types

Perfect Rhyme

Examples: *see: flee, bee, free, fee, me, knee, tea*

1. The syllables' **vowel sounds are the same.**
2. The consonant sounds **after the vowels (if any) are the same.**
3. The sounds before the vowels are different

Family Rhyme

Example: *rub: up, thud, putt, bug, stuck*

1. The syllables' vowel sounds are the same.
2. The **consonant sounds after the vowels belong to the same phonetic families.**
3. The sounds before the vowels are different

Here's a chart of the 3 important consonant families:

	<i>PLOSIVES</i>	<i>FRICATIVES</i>	<i>NASALS</i>
Voiced:	b d g	v TH z zh j	m n ng
Unvoiced:	p t k	f th s sh ch	

When a word ends in a consonant in one of the boxes, you can use the other members of the family to find perfect rhyme substitutes. More examples: *love: buzz, judge, fluff, fuss, hush, touch* are family rhymes; *strum/run/sung* rhyme as members of the nasal family.

Additive Rhyme

Example: *free: speed, cheap, sweet, grieve, belief, dream, clean and deal.*

1. The syllables' vowel sounds are the same.
2. One of the syllables **adds extra consonants after the vowel sound.**
3. The sounds before the vowels are different.

To stay close to perfect rhyme, start with voiced plosives, *b, d, g*. For example, *ricochet* with *paid*. Then unvoiced plosives, rhyming *free* with e.g., *treat*. Next voiced fricatives, rhyming *fly* and e.g., *alive*. Then on to unvoiced fricatives, then finally to nasals. More examples include *street/sweets, alive/drives, dream/screamed, trick/risk*.

Subtractive Rhyme

Example: *fast: glass, flat, mashed (family rhyme), laughed (family), crash (family subtractive).*

1. The syllables' vowel sounds are the same.
2. One of the syllables **removes a consonant(s) after the vowel sound.**
3. The sounds before the vowels are different.

This is the same as additive, but in the opposite order. If you start with *fast*, *class* is subtractive. If you start with *class*, *fast* is additive.

Assonance Rhyme

Example: *satisfied: life, trial, crime, sign, rise, survive, surprise.*

1. The syllables' vowel sounds are the same.
2. The **consonant sounds after the vowels are unrelated.**
3. The sounds before the vowels are different.

This is the farthest you can get from perfect rhyme without changing the vowel sounds.