

The Windows Project

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Pocket Rocket Primary Rhymer

This is a short course for introducing and developing rhyming skills. It takes the form of a 12 page workbook.

It covers all basic aspects of rhyme skills, and also includes work on syllable counting and rhythm.

PDF notes

The [Pocket Rocket Primary Rhymer](#) template on the following pages can be filled in using Adobe reader - Fill and Sign Tools. It can be saved and printed. It can be used over and over again. However, if you want to preserve your work for posterity it is best to retype it into a text editor or word processing program. On page 5 you can use the checkmark tool in Adobe to select your choices.

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Pocket Rocket Primary Rhymers

☞ To make a rhyme you need some words that sound the same

☞ Any word you choose in this poem will be right!

Here is a

cat

It sits on a

mat

hat

It is big and

fat

flat

I give it a

pat

rat

☞ But some of the words you could choose for this poem don't sound the same at all!

Here is a

cat

It sits on a

mat

rat

log

It is big and

red

fat

green

I give it a

bat

bone

pat

☞ Try saying this aloud!

cat pat flat fat rat that sat at mat. splat.

cat patter. flatter fatter rat splatter

☞ To make a rhyme you need some words that sound the same and the strongest rhymes have exactly the same sound

☞ All of the words you could choose for the poem below sound alike in some way. Can you fill in the strongest rhymes?

Here is a

cat

It sits on a

mat

rag

cot

It is big and

bad

fat

fit

I give it a

cap

coat

pat

☞ But some of the words you could choose for this poem don't sound the same at all!

Here is a

cat

It sits on a

pin

rug

hat

It is big and

red

fat

soft

I give it a

bone

fish

sprat

☞ Try this - choose the animal and then the rhyme

Here is a

dog

goat

bear

It sits on a

chair

log

coat

☞ To make a rhyme you need some words that sound the same and the more they sound the same the stronger is the rhyme - and you can choose the word you want to start the rhyme - but make sure that the sentence can be understood!

Here is a	<input type="text"/>	cat	dog	goat	went
It sits in a	<input type="text"/>	boat	hat	fog	tent
It is eating a	<input type="text"/>	frog	coat	bat	meant
I give it a	<input type="text"/>	note	pat	log	scent

☞ But sometimes you will want or need to change the rhyme, to make a pattern of sounds, or to make more of the story or because one rhyme is getting boring or just because you're stuck!

Here is a	<input type="text"/>	dog	fly	bear
It sits on a	<input type="text"/>	chair	log	pie
It is big and	<input type="text"/>	red	brown	green
I give it a	<input type="text"/>	bean	crown	bed
It goes to the	<input type="text"/>	wall	door	mat
And falls on the	<input type="text"/>	cat	ball	floor

☞ Now you can get a clean sheet of paper and make a new poem like this, choosing a new animal and rhymes of your own.

☞ You need two or more words to make a rhyme, but there are lots of patterns you can make with rhymes. They don't have to come one line after another, or be on every line. They don't even need to always be at the end of a line!

☞ So far, all the rhymes have been in pairs, one line after another. Let's keep the pairs but change the pattern. This time you'll find that line 1 rhymes with line 3, and line 2 rhymes with line 4.

➔	I put on my	<input type="text"/>	coat	hat	tie
	I went into the	<input type="text"/>	house	street	hall
➔	I looked at a	<input type="text"/>	pie	boat	mat
	And found a big	<input type="text"/>	sweet	ball	mouse

☞ So far, all the lines have ended in rhymes. But there's no need for every line to rhyme. This time, the first and third lines don't rhyme. When you've filled in the boxes, read your poem aloud.

➔	I put on my	<input type="text"/>	coat	hat	shoes
	I went into a	<input type="text"/>	house	street	park
➔	I looked at the	<input type="text"/>	ground	floor	trees
	And found a big	<input type="text"/>	sweet	shark	mouse

☞ Now you can get a clean sheet of paper and make a poem of your own in these patterns, choosing rhymes of your own.


☞ To rhyme you need words that sound the same - the words won't always look the same. On every line on this sheet you'll find a word and then a list of words. Can you put a ring round the rhyming words?

☞ In this first group, can you put a ring round the words which have the strongest rhyme? Remember, they may not look the same. If you are not sure, try saying the words aloud or whisper them to yourself.

food	float	glued	clot	rude	mood	stew
phone	coat	grown	fun	fork	moan	fine
spade	played	made	hall	paid	said	pad
fly	eye	boat	cry	pie	bug	by
sweet	sword	seek	meat	feet	need	wet
fur	four	fir	chair	pure	purr	fare

☞ In this group, there are no really strong rhymes. But there are weaker or near rhymes - words that have almost the same sound. Can you find them and put a ring round them?

coat	code	chair	come	coast	chat	cloak
ship	sail	shape	swim	hit	wind	shore
house	hose	blows	race	has	street	howl
pea	bed	bean	deep	peel	boat	meet
fun	feet	fur	money	fin	frog	firm

 To rhyme you need words that sound the same - and the more words you can rhyme, the bigger is your choice. Here is a list of words. How many words can you find that rhyme with each of them? Try to find six.

pen

sink

card

trick

pool

night

rain

car

word

ate

☞ Now that you're good at finding pairs of rhymes, you can use this sheet to make poems of your own - or to set a rhyming challenge to yourself or your friends.

☞ Try this. Fill in the rhyme word at the end of the first line, then finish the poem. If you want to, use a new rhyme for lines 3 and 4.

1	I went to visit	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

☞ To set a rhyming challenge write a sentence on the first line, putting the rhyming word in the rhyme box at the end, then give it to someone else to complete the poem.

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

☞ It could have the same rhyme on all the lines - or could have two rhymes by linking lines 1 and 3 and lines 2 and 4
or lines 1 and 2 and lines 3 and 4.

In my bath is
a rubber duck
a bear with one ear
a lump of muck
wooden lorries
a plastic frog
a blob of soap
a woolly dog
my dinner dish
some odd red stuff
a bobbing boat
a bit of fluff
a piece of cheese
a soggy pea
a lot of water
a lot of water
and me

☞ **What is in your bath?**

Make a list here and give each thing a word that describes it.

☞ **Now you can sort out your list into pairs that rhyme, or you can add new words to make pairs.**

If you read the poem above, you'll find that not every line has to rhyme and that not all of the rhymes are strong.

Choose a word that ends on an **ee** sound to come last.

Now you can decide on the order of your list of pairs that rhyme and lines that don't . Remember that the rhyming lines don't have to come next to each other. You can use this space to try out ideas. Then write the poem into the box below.

In my bath is

a lot of water
a lot of water
and me

☞ Here is a poem you know, but it's been changed.
Some of the words are different but the rhymes are in the same place and the tune has stayed the same.

Little Miss Muffet
sat on a tuffet
eating old worms and hay
along came a spider
and sat down beside her -
she gobbled it up right away.

☞ Now it's your turn to change the words - you can use the pattern of the poem below to help. In the pattern the words are split into beats and the rhymes are in shaded boxes. If you keep the same number of beats the tune of your poem will sound like the old nursery rhyme. Write your new words under the old ones.

Lit tle Miss Muf fet

Sat on a tuf fet

Ea ting her curds and whey

A long came a spi der

And sat down be side her

And frigh tened Miss Muf fet a way

👉 Poems are like songs. They need rhythm to sound right. The rhythm is made of a pattern of beats. Every word has one or more beats. Usually these are the same as its syllables.

Bird Pushed Ti ger But ter fly
Rhi no cer ous Hip po pot a mus

👉 Now work out how many beats there are in the following words - you will find it helps if you say them aloud slowly and listen to the sound rising and falling.

Fast Sur prise Rain Am az ing
School Money Happy Green
Dangerous Bananas Happiness
Yesterday Magic Bad Tomorrow
Play Player Played Alligator
India Comfortable America

👉 Now work out how many beats there are in the following lines - write the number of beats in each word underneath and the total in the box at the end.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall

There was an old woman tossed up in a basket

☞ This page is for you to take a rhyming poem you know, perhaps a nursery rhyme. to write it out, and then change it. Use the lines marked ➡ to write it out, put your changes underneath.

☞ You will find it easier to keep the tune if you split words into their beats as you write them out, and put a ring around or under-line the rhyming words.

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____

➡ _____