

## Find the Rhyme Scheme

One way to learn about a poem is to look at its rhyme scheme. To find the rhyme scheme, we give a letter to each ending sound of a line. Look at this example on the right.

Roses are red,  
Violets are blue.  
Sugar is sweet,  
and so are you.

The first line ends with *red*, so that line is given the letter A. All lines that end in the same word or a word that rhymes with *red* will have an A. The second line ends in *blue*, which does not rhyme with *red*. The second line is given the letter B. The third line ends in *sweet*, which does not rhyme with either *red* or *blue*, so that line gets the letter C. The last line ends in *you*. Since *you* rhymes with *blue*, it is given the same letter as the second line, which is a B.

Writing the rhyme scheme would look like this:

Roses are red,	A
Violets are blue.	B
Sugar is sweet,	C
and so are you.	B

Below are some simple nursery rhymes. Write the rhyme scheme in the blanks next to the lines.



1. Sing a song of sixpence,  
A pocket full of rye.  
Four and twenty blackbirds,  
Baked in a pie.

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2. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,  
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.  
All the king's horses and all the king's men  
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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3. Hickory, dickory, dock,  
The mouse ran up the clock.  
The clock struck one,  
The mouse ran down,  
Hickory, dickory, dock.

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