

13. The frog would **find** the stormy **wind**.
a. alliteration
b. near rhyme
c. eye rhyme
d. consonance
14. The oldest frog ate munchies on the **bark**,
but other frogs could not avoid the **lark**.
a. end rhyme
b. internal rhyme
c. near rhyme
d. eye rhyme
15. The **craggy** **cliff** was **dark** and **grim**.
a. rhyme
b. consonance
c. stopped consonants
d. eye rhyme
16. The **squirmy** **snake** **slunk** away.
a. assonance
b. consonance
c. internal rhyme
d. alliteration

17. The rolling plain held eleven elephants.
a. rhyme
b. assonance
c. consonance
d. alliteration
18. The rattled wombat sat and snacked on crackers.
a. end rhyme
b. assonance
c. consonance
d. alliteration
19. A croak / ing frog / dis turbed / the woods /
all day.
a. iambic trimeter
b. iambic tetrameter
c. iambic pentameter
d. stopped consonants
20. The frog forgave the fish for eating beets,
but then the snail lost all the purple treats.
a. couplet
b. assonance
c. consonance
d. near rhyme

Glossary

rhyme: when two words end in the same final syllable, such as *boot brute, shall pal, river giver, shower flour*

perfect rhyme: when the rhyming sounds are identical: *pool rule, rift gift, pale snail, sort fort*

near rhyme: almost rhyme, but not quite: *offered suffered*

eye rhyme: rhymes that look the same in spelling but do not sound the same. They rhyme only to the eye, not to the ear: *there here, alone gone, find wind.*

end rhyme: rhyming words at the ends of lines

internal rhyme: rhyming a word in the middle of a line with another word: *a pale yellow snail*

assonance: repeating a vowel sound in the middles of words, such as *fruit, soon, brute, and suit*

consonance: repeating consonant sounds in the middles of words, such as *raccoon, aching, ankle, and monkey*

alliteration: the repetition of an initial sound, either a vowel or a consonant, such as *big blue blanket, easy either eek*

stopped consonants: the consonants that stop the breath and are often scratchy or pounding: PB TD KG