## Rhyme, Rhythm, Repetition, & More! Supporting Emergent Readers (Musselwhite, 2007)

What	Why?	Why Not?
Rhyme: words (typically at the end of	Focuses attention on	Even minimal rhyming
the line) that sound the same Ex:	word endings	can make text sound
I went for a walk yesterday	- rimes (printed)	'babyish'
And saw a purple butterfly, on my way.	<ul> <li>rhymes (oral)</li> </ul>	
Rhythm: lines that 'play to the ear'	Holds attention	Overuse can sound
Ex:	Aids memory	sing-song or childish
Brown bear, brown bear, what do you	Supports 'right brain'	Tip: use rap style
see? I see a yellow duck looking at me.	learning	for older students
<b>Repetition</b> : words / phrases / sentence	Support 'feeling of	Too much repetition
that are exactly the same	success' (emergent)	can seem 'obvious' and
Ex:	Support student	therefore can feel
looking at me	participation (ex:	young
Slap, slap, slap	using device to speak	
Wear a helmet!	repeated line- emerg	
	Support word	
	recognition (trans. &	
	conventional readers	
Alliteration: word beginnings that are	Focuses attention on	A small amount of
the same    Ex:	word beginnings	alliteration can sound
brown bear	<ul> <li>initial letters the</li> </ul>	clever (as used in
crawly caterpillar	same (print)	advertising), while too
buzzing bumblebee	<ul> <li>onsets such as:</li> </ul>	much can seem young
wishy washy wishy washy wash wash	k/ c (sound)	(as in tongue twisters)
wash		
Predictability: 'slot-filler' pattern; can	Students can learn	If story is too
diagram the sentences Ex:	the pattern, then use	predictable, student
I see a <u>color animal</u> looking at me	strategies (pictures,	does not need to look
I need <u>water / air / food / sun</u>	first letters, etc.) to	at the text. For
And saw a <u>adj</u> <u>critter</u> on my way	determine what word	conventional readers,
	or words fill the slot	important to move on