

Alliteration

... is when words beginning with the same sound are grouped together.

Alliteration sounds pleasant to the reader. It can add rhythm to the writing and help focus the reader's attention.

For example:

**The lazy
lizard lounged
on the log.**



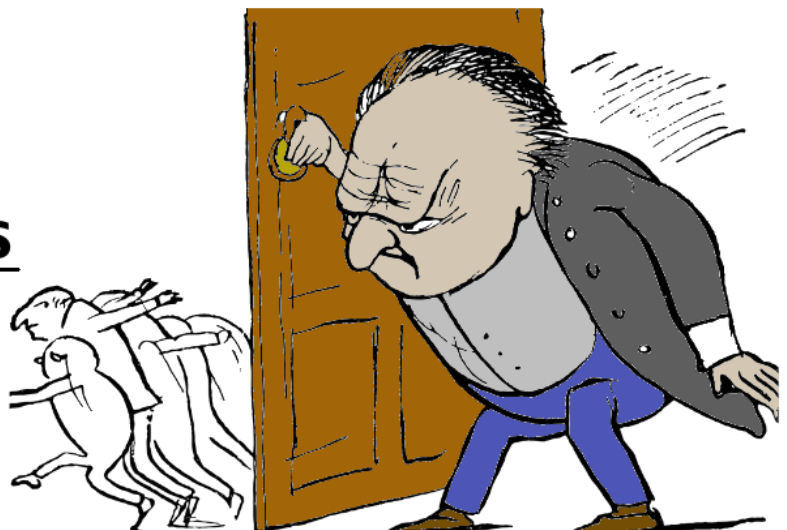
Metaphors

... make a comparison between two different things, often using 'is' or 'was'.

Metaphors allow the writer to paint a clear picture in only a few words. A good metaphor is memorable for the reader.

For example:

**Our teacher is
an ogre!**



Hyperbole

... is language that exaggerates.

Hyperbole grabs the reader's attention with bold exaggeration and makes writing more dramatic or humorous.

For example:

The girl laughed so loudly the whole school could hear.



Onomatopoeia

... are words that imitate sounds.

Onomatopoeia can be used to add action or excitement to writing. It helps the reader to 'hear' what is happening in the text.

For example:

The cat purred happily in my lap.



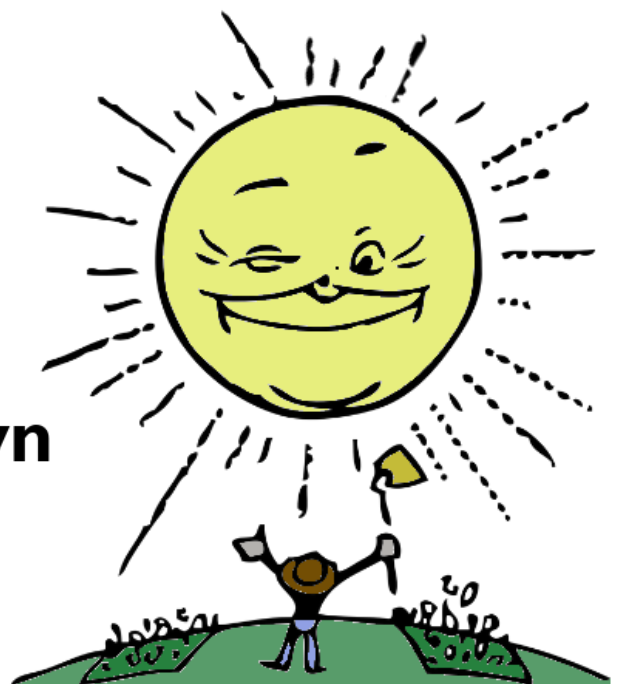
Personification

... gives human characteristics to things that are not human.

Personification allows authors to bring to life things that are not human.

For example:

The sun smiled down on the farmer.



Similes

*... make a comparison
between two different things
using 'like' or 'as'.*

Similes can make writing more interesting and memorable. They can help build pictures in the reader's mind.

For example:

He is as fast as lightning.

