Literary Devices

Click on the drop-down box and choose the correct literary device to its definitions.

	Two or more words close to each other that begin with the same sound e.g., Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
	To use words that sounds like its meanings e.g., buzz, boom, chirp, creak, sizzle, zoom.
	To describe something as if it were something else e.g. His scars were a map on his skin.
	To compare two things using words like or as e.g. The rainforests are like the lungs of the planet.
	Use of informal language and slang e.g., Hey! What's up, man?
	To give human qualities to something non-human e.g. The storm raged all night.
	An exaggerated statement used to make a point e.g. I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.
	Figures of speech or vivid descriptions used to produce mental images (appeal to 5 senses).
	The repeating of sound, words, phrases used to emphasise an idea or convey a certain feeling. E.g., And love is love is love is love cannot be killed or swept away
	Repetition of sound at the end of words. This can be found in poems.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	The pattern of sound created by stress and unstressed syllables.
	A set of words that contradict themselves e.g. You look awfully pretty in that coat ("My only love sprung from my only hate!").
	Sentences or words that arouse strong feelings. E.g., appalling, vindicated, betrayed, wonderful.
	When an author makes an indirect reference to a figure, place, event, or idea originating from outside the text e.g., Stop acting so smart – it's not like you're Einstein or something.
	An advance hint of what is to come later in the story, it helps the reader develop expectations about the upcoming events. e.g., I've got a bad feeling about this

LIVEWORKSHEETS