



(1) Common Methods

Simile: A comparison that is not literal. Uses like or as.
Examples: As hot as the sun.

Rhetorical questions: Asking a question that does not require an answer.
Examples: How would you feel?

Alliteration: Beginning more than one word with the same letter and sound.
Examples: Seven swans are swimming.

Triplets: Three consecutive words used in the same sentence or list.
Examples: Fox hunting is cruel, heartless and inhumane.

Repetition: Repeating something that has already been said.
Examples: Why? Why would she say that?

Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate the sound they are describing.
Examples: hiss, boom, bang, echo.

(2) ! and ?

Exclamation mark (!): Used to express strong emotion (such as anger, shock and despair) or emphasise a point.

Examples: The ending of Cirque Du Freak is spine-chilling! Help!

Question mark (?): Used when you ask a question.

Examples: When are we going to read? What time is it?

Both ! and ? are used at the end of a sentence and replace a full stop.

You must only use one at a time.

(3) Pronouns and Perspective

Pronouns: Words used to replace a noun or proper noun.
Examples: I, he, she, we, they, our, you, them, this, that.

1st person: Referring to yourself or a group that includes the writer to show personal experience.
Example: I walked down the road. We are going to the park.

2nd person: Addresses and engages the audience directly.
Example: You will really enjoy the ride.

3rd person: Not written from the writer's or reader's point of view.
Example: He glided elegantly down the road.

Perspective: Texts are often written from a certain point of view. You can identify the pronouns to help you understand the perspective.

Adverbs: Words used to modify (*change*) verbs. They tell us when, where, how, or how often an action is performed.

Adverbial Phrases: Phrases (more than one word) which do the same as an adverb.

*When: He spoke to me **after** dinner.*

*Where: She looked **everywhere**.*

*How: He spoke **quietly**.*

*How often: He doesn't **often** play football.*

When you use adverbs at the beginning of the sentence, they should be followed by a comma.

Example: Today, he spoke to me.

When explaining a quotation you need to give details about what the writer is trying to suggest or make the reader think/feel.

You can use these words to introduce your ideas: **suggests, demonstrates, implies, conveys, shows, indicates, portrays, has connotations of, reflects, indicates.**

Examples:

*The sun shining **suggests** that the weather is nice and therefore the boy is happy.*

*The word 'shouted' **has connotations of** anger and implies that the teacher is*