

1. Alliteration

Example: *“Sally sells seashells by the seashore.”*

Questions:

1. What sound is repeated in the example?
2. Where does the repeated sound occur in the words?
3. What effect does the repetition of the 's' sound create?
4. Can alliteration occur if the repeated sound is a vowel?
5. Write your own example of alliteration using the letter "b".

2. Metaphor

Example: *“Time is a thief.”*

Questions:

1. What two things are being compared in this metaphor?
2. Is the comparison made using "like" or "as"?
3. What does this metaphor suggest about time?
4. How is a metaphor different from a simile?
5. Create a metaphor that describes happiness

3. Simile

Example: *“Her smile was as bright as the sun.”*

Questions:

1. What two things are being compared in this simile?
2. Which words indicate that this is a simile and not a metaphor?
3. What effect does the simile have on the description of the smile?
4. Can a simile compare emotions to physical objects? Give an example.
5. Write a simile comparing laughter to a natural sound.

4. Personification

Example: *“The wind whispered through the trees.”*

Questions:

1. What non-human thing is given human qualities in this sentence?
2. What human action is the wind performing?

3. **How does personification affect the imagery of the sentence?**
4. **Why might an author use personification?**
5. **Write a sentence that personifies the moon.**

5. Irony (Situational)

Example: *“A fire station burns down.”*

Questions:

1. **Why is this an example of situational irony?**
2. **What was expected to happen, and what actually happened?**
3. **How does this type of irony affect the reader’s reaction?**
4. **What is the difference between situational irony and verbal irony?**
5. **Create an example of situational irony involving a doctor.**

6. Symbolism

Example: *“A dove flew over the battlefield.”*

Questions:

1. **What does the dove symbolize in this sentence?**
2. **Why might the author choose a dove instead of another bird?**
3. **Can an object represent different things in different contexts? Give an example.**
4. **How does symbolism add depth to a story?**
5. **Write a sentence using an object to symbolize hope.**

7. Hyperbole

Example: *“I’ve told you a million times to clean your room!”*

Questions:

1. **What is being exaggerated in this sentence?**
2. **Why does the speaker use hyperbole instead of a literal statement?**
3. **Does hyperbole have to be believable? Why or why not?**
4. **How can hyperbole add humor to a story?**
5. **Write a sentence using hyperbole to describe how tired you feel.**

8. Foreshadowing

Example: *“The dark clouds gathered as they set out on their journey.”*

Questions:

1. **What event might the dark clouds foreshadow?**
2. **Why is foreshadowing important in storytelling?**
3. **Does foreshadowing always have to be obvious? Why or why not?**
4. **How does foreshadowing create suspense?**
5. **Write a sentence that uses foreshadowing to hint at a character's betrayal.**

9. Juxtaposition

Example: *"The wealthy mansion stood next to the crumbling shack."*

Questions:

1. **What two contrasting images are being presented?**
2. **How does this contrast highlight differences in social status?**
3. **Why might an author use juxtaposition in describing settings or characters?**
4. **Can juxtaposition occur in themes, not just physical descriptions? Give an example.**
5. **Write a sentence using juxtaposition to show the contrast between two emotions.**

10. Oxymoron

Example: *"Bittersweet memories filled his heart."*

Questions:

1. **What two opposing ideas are combined in this oxymoron?**
2. **How can two opposite words express a deeper meaning together?**
3. **Why might an author use oxymorons in dialogue or descriptions?**
4. **Can oxymorons reflect complex emotions? Explain with an example.**
5. **Write an oxymoron that describes a confusing situation.**

Answers key

1. Alliteration

1. The "s" sound is repeated.
2. The "s" sound occurs at the beginning of most words.
3. It creates a musical, rhythmic effect that makes the sentence more memorable.
4. No, alliteration specifically refers to the repetition of **consonant** sounds at the beginning of words. Repeated vowel sounds are called **assonance**.
5. *"Bobby baked big blueberry bagels."*

2. Metaphor

1. Time is being compared to a thief.
2. No, metaphors do not use "like" or "as."
3. It suggests that time can take things away from you, like a thief steals possession.
4. A metaphor makes a direct comparison, while a simile uses "like" or "as" to compare.
5. *"Happiness is sunshine after a storm."*

3. Simile

1. Her smile is being compared to the sun.
2. The words "as" and "like" indicate it's a simile.
3. It emphasizes the brightness and warmth of her smile.
4. Yes, for example: *"His sadness was like a heavy stone."*
5. *"Her laughter was like the gentle rustle of leaves."*

4. Personification

1. The wind is given human qualities.
2. The wind is "whispering."
3. It creates a vivid image, making the wind seem gentle and alive.
4. To create stronger imagery and help readers connect emotionally to non-human elements.
5. *"The moon smiled down on the sleeping town."*

5. Irony (Situational)

1. It is ironic because a fire station is meant to prevent fires, yet it caught fire.
2. The expectation is that a fire station would be the least likely place to burn down.
3. It surprises the reader and can create humor or highlight unpredictability.
4. Situational irony involves unexpected events, while verbal irony is when someone says the opposite of what they mean.
5. *"A doctor catches a cold right after giving a lecture on staying healthy."*

6. Symbolism

1. The dove symbolizes peace.
2. Doves are commonly associated with peace and innocence in literature.
3. Yes. For example, a rose can symbolize love, beauty, or even secrecy, depending on the context.
4. Symbolism allows readers to find deeper meanings and connections beyond the literal interpretation.

5. *"A single candle flickered in the dark room, offering a glimmer of hope."*

7. Hyperbole

1. The number of times the speaker has told someone to clean their room.
2. To emphasize frustration or impatience.
3. No, hyperbole is meant to exaggerate for effect, not to be taken literally.
4. It creates absurd, exaggerated situations that make readers laugh or feel the character's emotions.
5. *"I'm so tired I could sleep for a hundred years."*

8. Foreshadowing

1. A storm or danger ahead on their journey.
2. It builds anticipation and prepares the reader for future events.
3. No, subtle foreshadowing can make the reader feel something is coming without fully revealing it.
4. It keeps readers guessing and creates tension as they wait to see if their suspicions are correct.
5. *"She glanced away quickly when asked about the missing key, her hands trembling slightly."*

9. Juxtaposition

1. A wealthy mansion and a crumbling shack.
2. It emphasizes the gap between wealth and poverty.
3. To highlight differences, create conflict, or draw attention to inequalities.
4. Yes. For example, a story may juxtapose hope with despair or love with hate.
5. *"Laughter filled the room, but tears quietly streamed down her face."*

10. Oxymoron

1. Bitter and sweet.
2. It reflects how memories can bring both joy and sadness at the same time.
3. To express complicated feelings or show contradictions in a character's experience.
4. Yes, for example, *"deafening silence"* suggests a silence that feels overwhelmingly loud because of tension.
5. *"It was a small crowd, but the noise was enormous."*