



## (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 sound.  
*Examples: Seven swans are swimming.*

**Triplets:** Three consecutive words used in the same sentence.  
*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.*

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

**2<sup>nd</sup> person:** Addresses and engages the audience directly.  
*Example: You will really enjoy the ride.*

**3<sup>rd</sup> 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*