

YOU ROCK!

First, **THANK YOU** for purchasing this resource. I hope it makes your job as a classroom teacher easier and saves you tons of time.

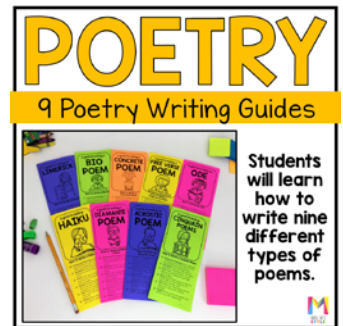
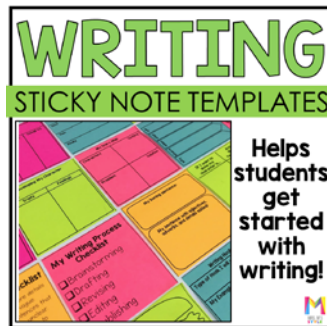
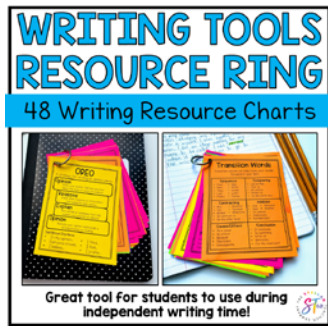
Second, **YOU ARE AMAZING.**

Teaching is hard work. I can tell just by the fact that you downloaded this resource that you want to be the best you can be! **GO YOU!**

-Sara Marye



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A HUGE **THANKS** TO THESE FOLKS!

[Kimberly Geswein Fonts](#)



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Simile

A simile uses like or as to make a comparison. Authors use similes to make their writing more descriptive or vivid.

Instead of writing

Meg and I are best friends.

The author could use the simile

Meg and I are like two peas in a pod.

Two peas in a pod are close together.

The author and Meg are close friends.

The simile helps the reader understand their friendship.



Instead of writing	Use this simile
I was so happy to pass my test.	Passing my test was like winning the lottery.
Max ran fast.	Max was as fast as a flash of lightning.
My teacher is sweet.	My teacher is as sweet as pie.

Metaphor

A metaphor compares two things without using like or as. Strong metaphors will suggest that two different things are similar.

Instead of writing

My room is a mess.

The author could use the metaphor

My room is a pigsty.

The author has a messy room and a pigsty is a messy place. The author doesn't really live in an actual pigsty, but the comparison helps the reader understand how messy the room is.



Instead of writing	Use this metaphor
My classmates can be crazy sometimes.	My classmates are a bunch of wild animals.
Sally is a sweet girl.	Sally is a little angel.
You're in trouble.	You're toast!
She had beautiful blonde hair.	She had locks of gold.

Idiom

An idiom is a common expression that can't be taken literally, but the meaning is understood.

Instead of writing

Good Luck!

The author could use the idiom

Break a leg!

The author doesn't really want their friend to break a leg, but it is a common expression that people use to tell people good luck.



Instead of writing	Use this idiom
It is raining really hard.	It's raining cats and dogs.
I'm listening to you.	I'm all ears.
I'm really happy.	I'm on cloud nine.
I'm really mad.	My blood is boiling.
I'm going to bed.	I'm going to hit the hay.

Hyperbole

A Hyperbole is an exaggeration.

Instead of writing

I'm impatient for my birthday.

The author could use the hyperbole

My birthday will never get here!

The author knows that eventually his birthday will get there, but the hyperbole helps the reader feel their impatience.



Instead of writing	Use this hyperbole
I'm so hungry.	I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.
They have a lot of money.	They have a ton of money.
I really want to go to the movie.	If I don't go to the movie I will die.
Grandma is old.	Grandma is older than dirt.
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Personification

Personification is when the author gives a non-human thing human characteristics.

Instead of writing

The leaves were blowing.

The author could use personification

The leaves were dancing in the wind.

The leaves weren't really dancing in the wind, but the way they are blowing is similar to how a person dances.



Instead of writing	Use personification
My iPad is broken.	My iPad throws a tantrum every time I use it.
The pot was overflowing with popcorn.	The popcorn was jumping out of the bowl.
The thunder was so loud.	The thunder clapped angrily.
I'm excited for summer vacation.	I can hear summer vacation calling my name.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia are sound words that make the actual sound when you read them.

Sizzle

Splat

Zip

Crackle

Crunch

Bang

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Whoosh

Achoo

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Adding onomatopoeia to a story makes it fun to read.

Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sound in two or more nearby words. Authors add alliteration to entertain their readers and draw attention to a phrase or sentence.



Silly Susie sings songs while she strolls to the store.

Betty baked brownies for her best friend Billy.

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The rain roared right outside my window.

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Adding alliteration is like adding a little tongue twister to your writing.

Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of the vowel sound in two or more nearby words. Authors add assonance to entertain their readers and draw attention to a phrase or sentence.

The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plains.

They ignite the fire at night.

The sad cat sat on the drab mat and grabbed at the rat.

The slow toad goes over the road to get away from the lawn mower.

The cook looked in the book before he shook the salt shaker.

Adding assonance can make your writing sound pleasing to your reader.

Pun

A pun is a play on words and sounds very similar to a joke. Puns are meant to be humorous and to make readers laugh.



Example of an author using a pun:

Mark was shopping for a camouflage shirt, but he was having a hard time finding one.

This example is a pun. It is funny that the author suggests Mark couldn't find a camouflage shirt. Camouflage refers to a specific pattern, but also can be a way to keep something hidden.



More examples of puns:

Michael was assigned to write a report about his dream job. He had a hard time deciding what he wanted to be when he grew up so he simply wrote sleeping is my dream job.

After winning the 100m hurdle race, a reporter interviewed Krystal about her success. Krystal smiled and said "I used to have a fear of running hurdles, but I quickly got over it."

Authors use puns to lighten up their writing and engage their readers with some humor.

Cliché

A cliché is a phrase or expression that is overly used and very well known. They can lack originality and creativity and often times authors aren't even aware they are using them.

Example of an author using a cliché:

We're not laughing at you, we're laughing with you.

This example is a cliché expression. Most people have heard or used this expression before. People use it when they are laughing at someone but don't want him/her to feel bad.

More examples of clichés:

Only time will tell...

Just in the nick of time...

They lived happily ever after...

The calm before the storm...

Clichés can enhance or diminish a piece of writing. It all depends on how they are used.

Oxymoron

An oxymoron occurs when two words with opposite meaning are used right next to each other in the same sentence.



Example of an oxymoron:

The students lined up in random order before they left the classroom.

This example is an oxymoron. The two words **random** and **order**. Have opposite meaning. Random suggests that there is no structure and order indicates there is.



More examples of oxymorons:

The **jumbo shrimp** were delicious.

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You were my **only choice**.

My least **favorite food** is pickles.

Those cupcakes were **awfully delicious**.

Oxymorons can be a fun addition to writing.

Proverb

A proverb or adage is a common saying or phrase that provides some wisdom on how you should live your life.

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Writers can easily add proverbs or adages to conversations in their writing.

Imagery

Imagery occurs when authors use very rich descriptions in their writing. Authors use imagery to appeal to their readers' five senses and help them really understand their writing.

Example of imagery:

The full moon was a bright yellow disc shining in the dark of night.

In this example, the author uses several descriptive words to describe how the moon looks. It helps the reader actually picture what the moon looks like.

More examples of imagery:

The soft white sand warmed my feet as I strolled home after a day at the beach.

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A grid of 18 empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing onomatopoeic words. The boxes are arranged in six rows: the first row has three boxes, the second and fourth rows have two boxes each, and the third, fifth, and sixth rows have three boxes each. The grid is bounded by a dotted line above and below, with a row of black dots above the first dotted line and below the last dotted line.

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Allusion

An allusion makes a reference to a person, place, or event. The reference helps the reader deepen their understanding.

Example of an allusion:

Jason's nose started to grow like Pinnochio's as soon as the words came out of his mouth.

This example is an allusion. Pinnochio is a well known character whose nose grew every time he told a lie. In this example, Jason's nose didn't actually start to grow, but the comparison to Pinnochio helps the reader understand Jason is a liar.

More examples of allusions:

Charles is a real **Scrooge**. He never shares or gives anything away.

Hot Cheetos are my **Kryptonite**.

Becky is such a know it all just like **Hermione Granger**.

Allusions can help readers better understand the writer's intent.

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