

Wednesday 24th
February 2021

LO: To use figurative language for
setting description.

Determiners

How many different **determiners** can you think of? Don't forget to include simple articles, quantifiers and possessive **determiners**.

*The, a/ an, my,
his, those, there,
this, that, these, a
lot, five, less,
more, some, any,
twenty, which,*



Homophones

This conversation between Frank and Sheila is full of homophones.
Can you spot them and change them to the correct spelling?



Meet me by the sign outside.

*Have you seen the weather?
I can barely see through the mist.*

Just wait by the main doors.

What do I do if it's raining?

If it rains, meet me over here by the fun fare.

Great. I won't be long.



What is figurative language?

Figurative language is when words or expressions are used to suggest a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. ... There are lots of figurative language techniques that a writer might use to create an effect on the reader.



What types of figurative language can we use?

- Can you remember all of the types?
- Can you give me some examples?

Simile

Metaphor

Onomatopoeia

Personification

Hyperbole

Alliteration



*I would like us to
try and use some
types of figurative
language to describe
the Villekulla
Cottage.*

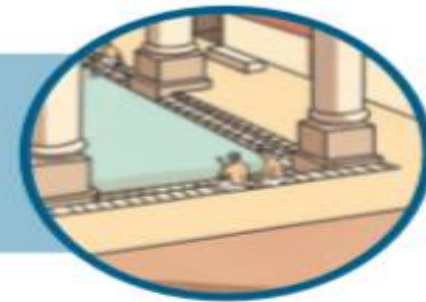
Alliteration



Alliteration is a well-known device in which the author puts together two or more words with the same first letter. The words do not have to be right next to one another. This helps to create a pleasant sound when the words are read and adds to the atmosphere.

Example:

Marble pillars supported **cool**, shaded balconies and **clear, crystalline** pools filled stone basins.



These 'C' sounds are crisp and clean and remind the reader of cold water.

Similes



A **simile** is a phrase or sentence which **compares** an object or person with something else, to make a description more relatable to the reader.

Key words to use are **like** and **as**.

Example:



The corridor was as dark as night.

Metaphors



A **metaphor** is a phrase or sentence in which the author creates an image in the reader's mind by saying that a person or object **is** something else.

Key words to use are **was** and **were**.

Example:

The poisoned light dripped off everything it touched.

Onomatopoeia



Onomatopoeia is a common form of figurative language, in which an author creates a sound for the reader by using a word which physically makes the required sound when read.

Example:

The wolf threw him into a dank cell and **clanged** the door shut.



Personification



Personification usually involves an author describing a non-living object with verbs and adjectives that make it seem as though it is alive.

Example:



Fresh rain tapped its fingertips on the roof.

Finish the Metaphor or Simile

1. She ran like

2. When she danced she was

3. The man trudged down the road like

4. The waves on the ocean were

5. He conquered his fear of heights - he was as brave as

Your work
today

1. Finish the metaphor or
simile

Activity

1. Match the object to the human quality to complete the sentence.

Object		Human quality
The candle flame		nodded in the wind.
The chocolate cake in the fridge		crept into the classroom.
The party		danced in the dark.
The wallflowers		sang a lonely song.
Along with the teacher, silence		was calling her name.
The wind		died as soon as he left.

2. What effect does the use of personification have on the reader?

Your work today

2. Personification matching activity