Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Imagery and Figurative Language**

**IMAGERY**

* Imagery is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that re-creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experiences for the reader.
* It appeals to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senses.
* It helps the reader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what is being described.

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

* Goes beyond the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or dictionary meaning of a word
* Creative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Helps reader imagine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things in new ways.

**TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

1. Similes

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of two things using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Metaphors

* A comparison in which \_\_\_\_\_ thing is said to \_\_\_\_ another.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Personification

* Giving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualities to animals or objects.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hyperbole

* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Alliteration

* The use of the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consonant sound in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_