

Grade 4 English Language Arts

Week of October 19 – October 22

Lesson 2: Literary Devices Continued

Similes

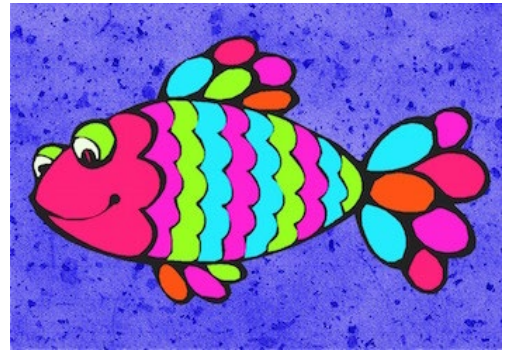
Similes are a way to compare two things using the words *like* or *as*. Similes help add sparkle to a sentence and provide the reader with stronger visuals.

Example: Alima swims well. (This works, but it's plain.)

Try a simile...

Example: Alima swims like a fish.

We know fish live in the water and are excellent swimmers. By comparing Alima to a fish, we are saying she swims well. The reader can also easily visualize a fish and connect with this simile.



You can make this sentence even more descriptive by adding more details to your simile description.

Example: She swims like a fish with the fastest fins in the sea.

Example: She swims like a fish in a rocket-powered submarine.

Example: She swims like a fish escaping a famished shark.

Metaphors

A metaphor is a comparison between two different things.

Example: You are good person. (Ack! Here is the dreaded *good*.)

Try a metaphor instead...

You are a shining star.

We think of stars as shiny and bright – as something high up and hard to attain. By comparing you to a star, it means you are the kind of person who shines in life. You are bright and brilliant. You are a person of high standards. Readers get a strong visual and make connections with the word *star*. You do not get this with the word *good*.



Sometimes, people get metaphors and similes mixed up. Remember, similes say something is *like* or *as* something else. Metaphors make direct comparisons.



Check out this catchy video for some great examples: <https://youtu.be/uoSBVNUO2LU>

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that makes the sound of the action or object. Think of it like sound effects for your descriptive writing.

Example: The birds chattered, the brook babbled, and the leaves rustled on the trees.

Onomatopoeia is well known for its use in comics.

Example: Bam! Boom! Slam!



Watch this video for more examples: <https://youtu.be/f1b5kCvVBo8>

Alliteration

Alliteration is using words that start with the same sound near one another in a phrase or sentence. Alliteration is like a pop of sound that grabs your attention. It creates a rhythm of sounds which your ears tune in to - and it helps bring your writing alive for your reader.

Tongue twisters like the following are good examples of alliteration. For fun, practice saying these tongue twisters as quickly and as clearly as possible.

Example: Four fine fresh fish.

Example: Betty Botter bought a bit of butter.

Example: She sells seashells by the seashore.



<https://youtu.be/ZhrY5ZCYtIU>

Now complete "Create Tongue Twisters" and "Noisy Onomatopoeia"

Name: _____

Date: _____

1.9 Literary Devices



Create Tongue Twisters

Create tongue twisters using the alliteration formula below. Whatever the number is, that is the letter sound all your words must start with. Then practice saying your sentences as fast and as clearly as you can. See the example below.

Number	Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
One	Wonderful	Wombat	Winked	Woefully
Two				
Three				
Four				
Five				
Six				
Seven				
Eight				

Nine				
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Return to the online lesson book.

Name: _____

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Noisy Onomatopoeia



Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound it describes. Ex.) The bees buzz.

Directions: Write the onomatopoeia word that describes the sound that each noun makes.

1. The cow _____

2. The race car _____

3. The telephone _____

4. The chickens _____

5. The watch _____

6. The horn _____

7. The kitten _____

8. The campfire _____

9. The frog _____

10. The bubble _____

11. The bomb went _____

12. The wolf _____

13. The ghost _____

14. The toilet _____

Return to the online lesson book.