	LIT 6.4 I can identify and respond to the use of literary devices and elements in						
	literary texts.						
	Literary Devices Techniques used by writers to add substance or effect to the text and help the reader create a more detailed image.	Literary Elements Essential characteristics of all works of written and spoken narrative fiction.					
-	alliteration (e.g. Rabbits running over red roses.)	- characters (main/protagonist, minor, antagonist)					
-	free verse – poem without rhyme or rhythm e.g. Fog by Carl Sandburg The fog comes, on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbour and city	 climax (where the characters face and solve the conflict) conflict (the problem the characters have to tackle) 					
	on silent haunches and then moves on.	- mood (the overall feeling the author wishes to evoke in the reader)					
-	hyperbole/exaggeration e.g. I can't wait <u>a million years.</u>	- narrator (the person telling the story)					
-	idioms e.g. <u>hit the sack</u>	- plot (events in a story)					
-	metaphor e.g. That singer is <u>a shining star.</u>	- point of view (the perspective from which the story is told)					
-	onomatopoeia e.g. pop, buzz, splash	- resolution (the part where main problem is resolved)					
-	personification e.g. The flowers <u>danced</u> in the breeze.	- setting (time and place when the story takes place)					
-	repetition e.g. Witch by Rose Fyleman Witch, witch where do you fly? Witch, witch, where do you fly? Under the clouds and over the sky.	- theme (the main subject or idea) - tone (the author's attitude or feelings)					
	Witch, witch, what do you eat? Little black apples from Hurricane Street.	(the author's attitude or feelings)					
	<u>Witch, witch, what do you</u> drink? Vinegar and good red ink.						
	Witch, witch, where do you sleep? Up in the clouds where the pillows are cheap.						
-	rhyme e.g. heather and leather						
-	rhythm e.g. de dum, de dum						
-	simile e.g. The sun blazed <u>like an angry fire</u> .						