

LITERARY DEVICES

interactive dictionary

Created by: The SuperHERO Teacher

LITERARY DEVICE
alliteration

Definition: The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

EXAMPLE: Gary's gruff grumbled grumpily, getting good at grabbing goodies!

Name of classmate: *Brittany*

Name of classmate: *Sierra*

Name of classmate: *Jessie*

Name of classmate: *Zachary*

Name of classmate: *Nick*

LITERARY DEVICE
allusion

Definition: An indirect or passing reference of another person or work in literature.

EXAMPLE: TOM (mocking) Hey! Look who the new Newton of our class is! JERRY (sarcastically) Good one, Einstein!

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

LITERARY DEVICE
conflict

Definition: A struggle between two or more characters, forces, or ideas.

EXAMPLE: Cheating on a test

EXAMPLE: Breaking up with someone

EXAMPLE: Lying on a form that is currently being

EXAMPLE: Meeting a friend for the first time

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

LITERARY DEVICE
connotation vs. denotation

Definition: The implied or associated meaning of a word or expression.

EXAMPLE: The Road Not Taken By Robert Frost

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

LITERARY DEVICE
analogy

Definition: A comparison between two things, one of which is familiar, to make the other more understandable.

EXAMPLE: AS (Apple) AS (Ant) AS (Astronaut) AS (Astronaut)

LITERARY DEVICE
characterization

Definition: The process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character.

EXAMPLE: 10 (Character) PATRIERS (Character)

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

LITERARY DEVICE
oxymoron

Definition: A figure of speech in which contradictory terms are joined together to create an effect.

EXAMPLE: SOMETHING FUNNY

EXAMPLE: SOMEONE BEAUTIFUL

EXAMPLE: SOMETHING DELICIOUS

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

LITERARY DEVICE
paradox

Definition: A statement or proposition that is seemingly self-contradictory or illogical, but may be true.

EXAMPLE: PARADOX (Popcorn)

EXAMPLE: "Man on Man" (reference to the character from "The Catcher in the Rye")

GRADES 5-8

Use this interactive notebook to provide a fun and engaging way to introduce new literary devices and figurative language concepts!

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Dear educator,

Thank you so much for purchasing "Literary Devices Interactive Dictionary: Exploring Figurative Language" for the new school year! I hope you are happy with your purchase! If you have any questions, please feel free to e-mail me at thesuperheroteacher@Hotmail.com.

A special thank you to [Tracee Orman](#) for her amazing clipart and [Kimberly Geswein](#) for her amazing fonts!

My
Literary
Devices
{INTERACTIVE}
Dictionary

CREATED BY: _____

What is a
literary device?

Cut and paste on the first page of your interactive notebook. {Part 1 of 4}

Directions: At the beginning of each lesson, write the appropriate definition for each literary device. Be sure to provide an example for each to prove you fully understand the meaning.

LITERARY DEVICES dictionary

Created by:

Alliteration	Flashback	Oxymoron
Allusion	Foreshadowing	Paradox
Analogy	Hyperbole	Personification
Characterization	Imagery	Plot Structure
Conflict	Irony	Puns
Connotation	Metaphor/Simile	Symbolism
Denotation	Mood/Tone	Theme
Euphemism	Onomatopoeia	Understatement

Cut and paste on the first page of your
interactive notebook. {Part 2 of 4}

Alliteration:

Allusion:

Analogy:

Characterization:

Conflict:

Connotation:

Denotation:

Euphemism:

Cut and paste on the first page of your
interactive notebook. {Part 3 of 4}

Flashback:

Foreshadowing:

Hyperbole:

Imagery:

Irony:

Metaphor/Simile:

Mood/Tone:

Onomatopoeia:

Cut and paste on the first page of your
interactive notebook. {Part 4 of 4}

Oxymoron:

Paradox:

Personification:

Plot Structure:

Puns:

Symbolism:

Theme:

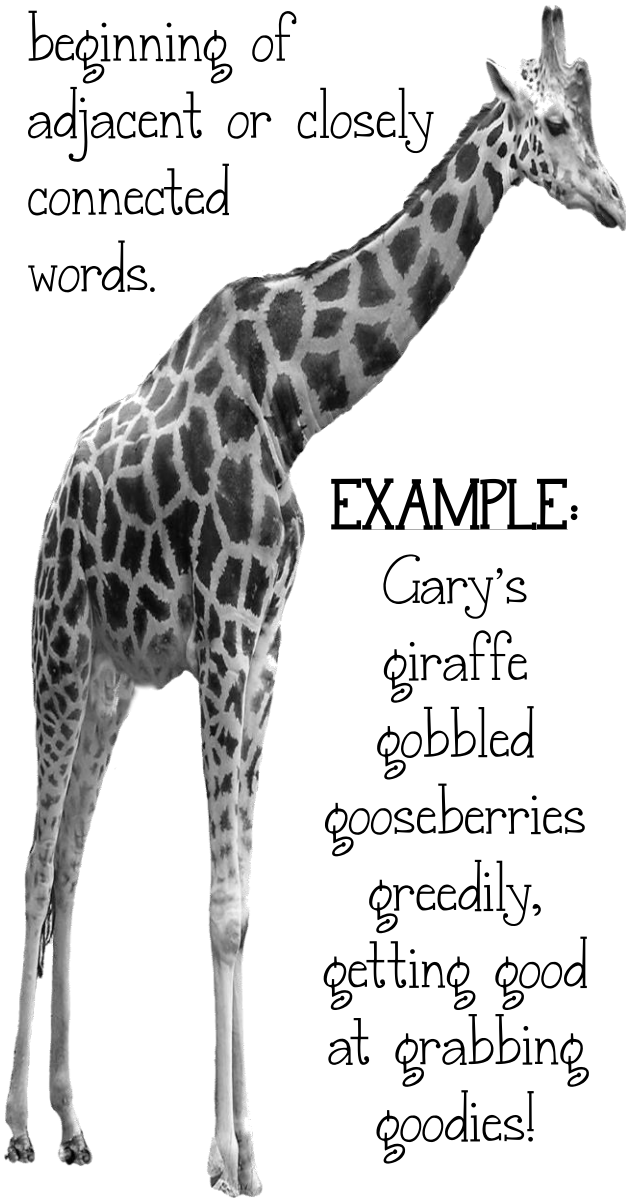
Understatement:

LITERARY DEVICE

Alliteration

Cut & paste
to page 2 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Alliteration: The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.



EXAMPLE:

Gary's
giraffe
gobbled
gooseberries
greedily,
getting good
at grabbing
goodies!

Write 5 examples of alliteration using the first letter of your classmates' names as the beginning sound.

Name of classmate:

Name of classmate:

Name of classmate:

Name of classmate:

Name of classmate:

LITERARY DEVICE

Allusion

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to page 3 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Allusion: An indirect or passing reference of another person or work in literature.



BONUS: Who is this a picture of and what were 3 of his discoveries?

Identify the allusions in the conversation on the beaker!

TOM:
(mocking)
Hey!
Look
who
the new
Newton of
our class is!

JERRY:
(sarcastically)
Good
one,
Einstein!

LITERARY DEVICE

analogy

Cut & paste
to page 4 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Develop **THREE** of your own analogies by walking around the classroom and finding similarities in numerous items. All three analogies must be identified in the classroom. Draw a picture of the item on the front flap and write the analogy under the flap. Then, partner with a peer to see if they can guess your analogy based on the picture you drew.

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Analogy: a similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based.

EXAMPLES:

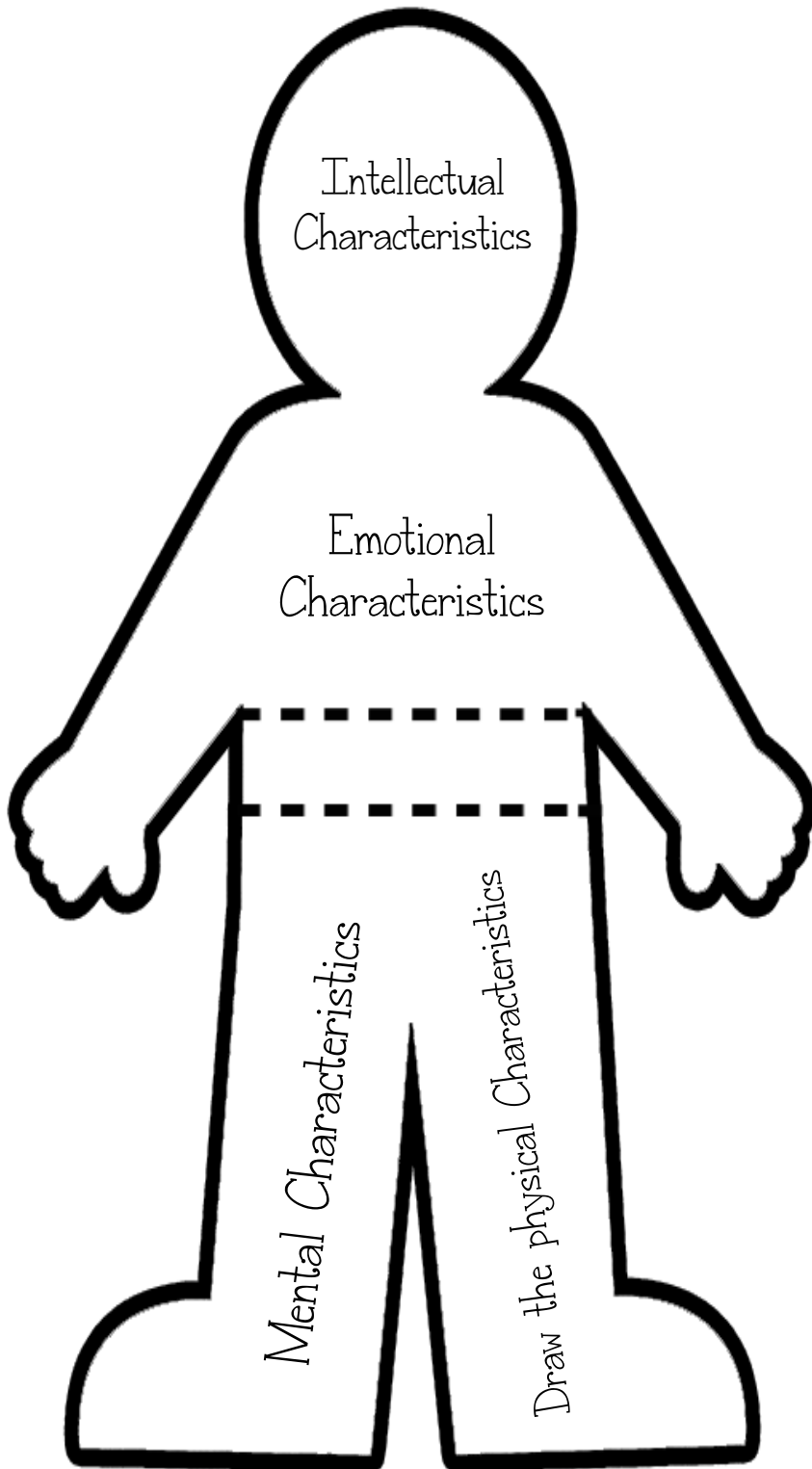
- ❖ Green is to go like red is to stop.
- ❖ Zebra is to stripes as giraffe is to spots.
- ❖ Wealthy is to rich as poor is to broke.



LITERARY DEVICE

Characterization

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to page 5 of
your
interactive
notebook.



Characterization: The process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character.

Read the following description of the character to the left. Develop the mental, physical, intellectual and emotional characteristics of the character.

DESCRIPTION:

Name: Brice

Hobbies: Soccer, chilling with friends, texting, and cooking

Friend group: eats lunch with the soccer team and also participates in the band.

Relationship Status: Single

Birthday: 8-19-1999

LITERARY DEVICE

Conflict

Cut & paste to page 6 of your interactive notebook.

Cheating on a test	What might the internal conflict be in each of these scenarios? Draw the scene	Man vs. Man
Breaking up with someone		Man vs. Nature
Playing on a team that is currently losing		Person vs. Society
Meeting a friend for the first time		Man vs. Machine

External Conflict:

Struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or another character, which drives the dramatic action of the plot

- Man vs. Man
- Person vs. Nature
- Person vs. Society
- Person vs. Machine

Internal Conflict:

Psychological struggle within the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates the plot's suspense

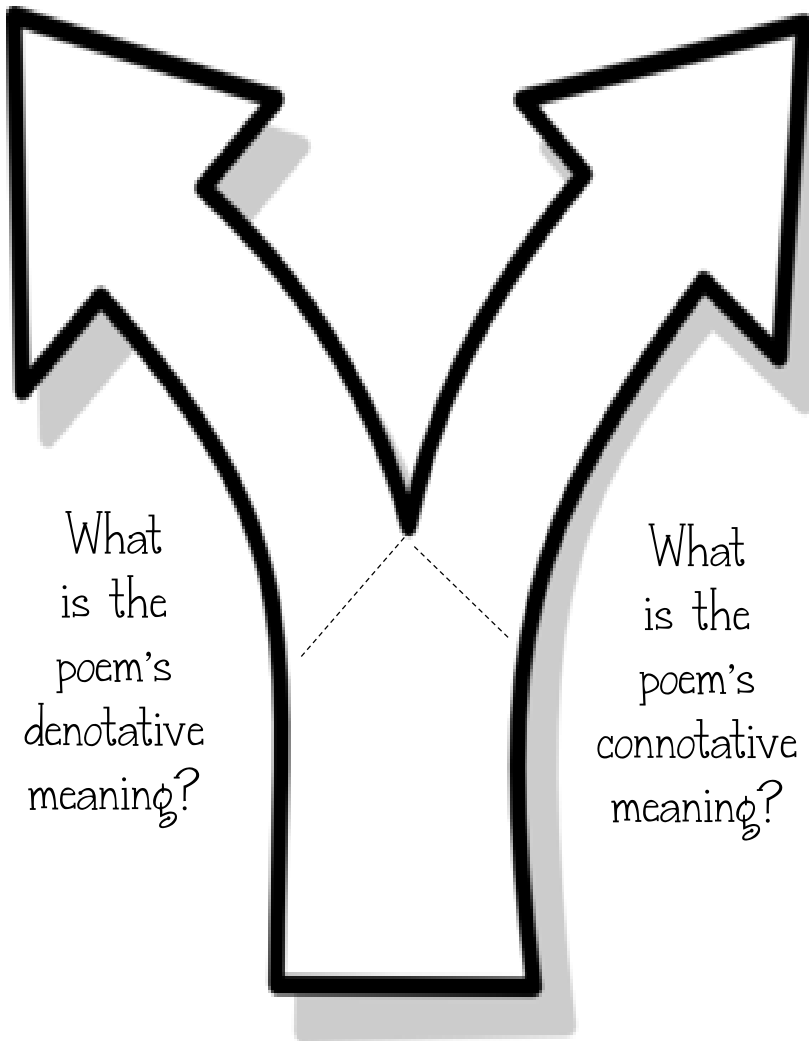
Find an example of each form of external conflict as well as explain what kind of internal conflict may occur due to the scenarios listed above.

LITERARY DEVICE

connotation v/a. denotation

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to page 7 of
your
interactive
notebook.

DRAW THE WOODS THAT YOU ENVISION WHILE READING THE POEM AROUND THE ARROW PATH.



What
is the
poem's
denotative
meaning?

What
is the
poem's
connotative
meaning?

The Road Not Taken By Robert Frost

TWO roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

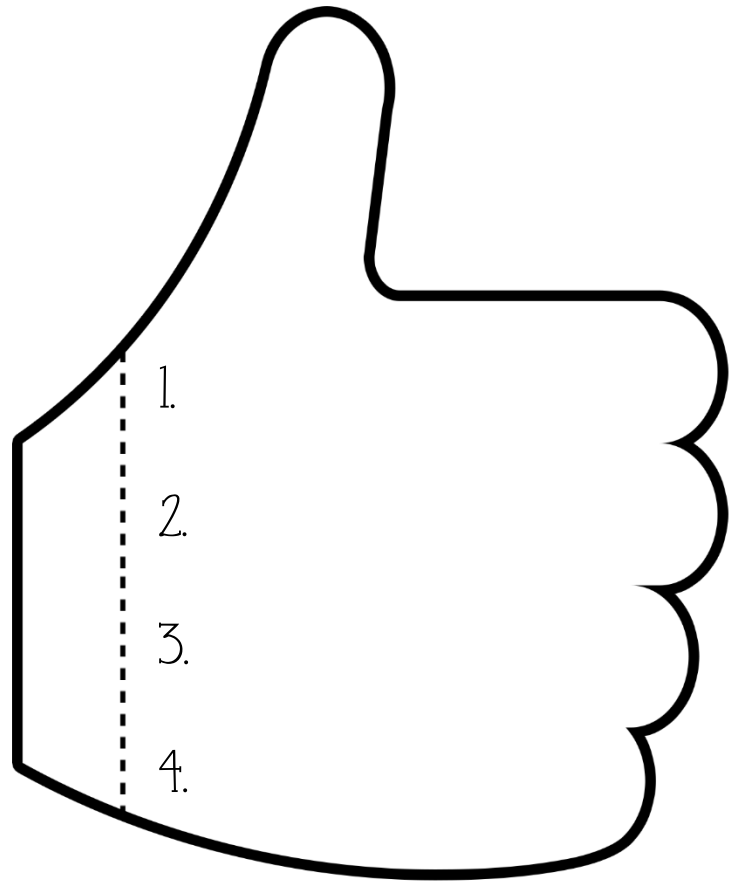
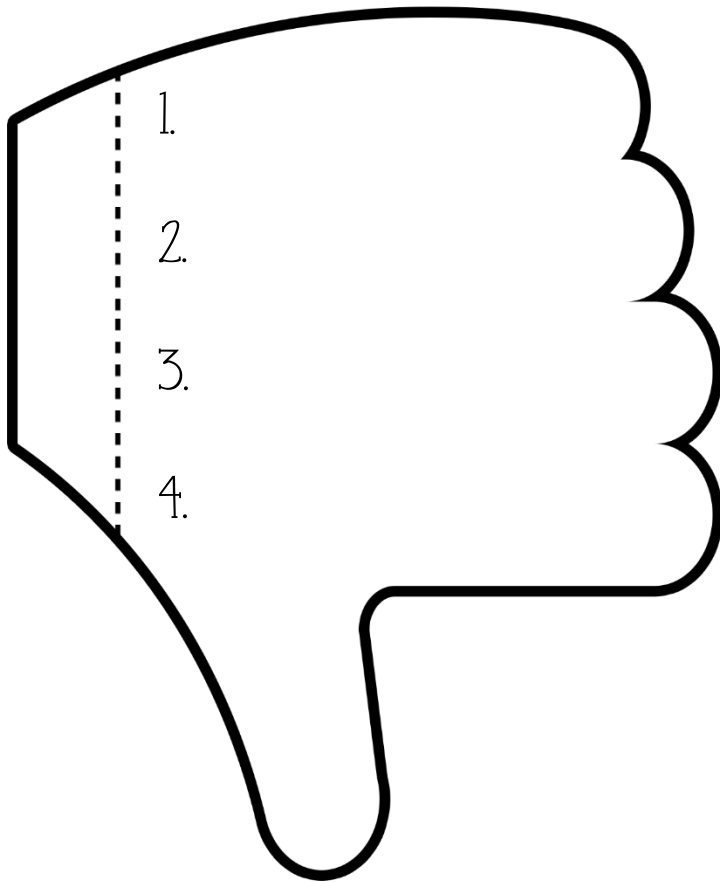
Denotation: The explicit or direct meaning or set
of meanings of a word or expression.

Connotation: The suggesting of additional
meanings by a word or expression, apart from its
literal meaning (the deeper meaning).

LITERARY DEVICE

Euphemism

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to page 8 of
your
interactive
notebook.



Euphemism: A saying that masks a rude or impolite expression but still conveys the concept clearly and politely.

Directions: Create 4 euphemisms. Write the polite expression in on the thumbs up and the impolite expression on the thumbs down. Then, lift the flap and explain the purpose of the euphemism.

EXAMPLE: "You're becoming a little thin on the top" **INSTEAD OF:** "You're balding."

LITERARY DEVICE

Flashback

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to page 9 of
your
interactive
notebook.

When was an exciting
time in your life?

Flashback:

A scene in a story set in a time
earlier than the main story.

Directions: Think about your own
life and what memories trigger
flashbacks for you. What scene
do you envision for each of the
prompts? Color them and write a
paragraph describing the flashback
beneath the thought bubble.

When was a difficult
time in your life?

When was a thrilling
or scary time in your life?

LITERARY DEVICE

foreshadowing

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your
interactive
notebook.

Foreshadowing: A warning or indication of a future event.

Directions: Read the scenarios on the binoculars. Then, beneath the flap, foreshadow what might happen next in the story.

STORY #1

It was a cool evening on the eve of Halloween. Sarah and Marie were prepping their costumes, designing their baskets for candy, and brainstorming pranks for tomorrow's antics. Suddenly, the phone rang, and an unknown voice on the other line said "Don't hang up."

What happens next?

STORY #2

It was a bright Monday morning, and Jose spent the entire weekend studying for his Geometry exam that will determine whether he will qualify for Honors Algebra 2 next year. As he sits in his chair anxiously awaiting the exam, his friend, Paul, asked if he would share his answers.

What happens next?

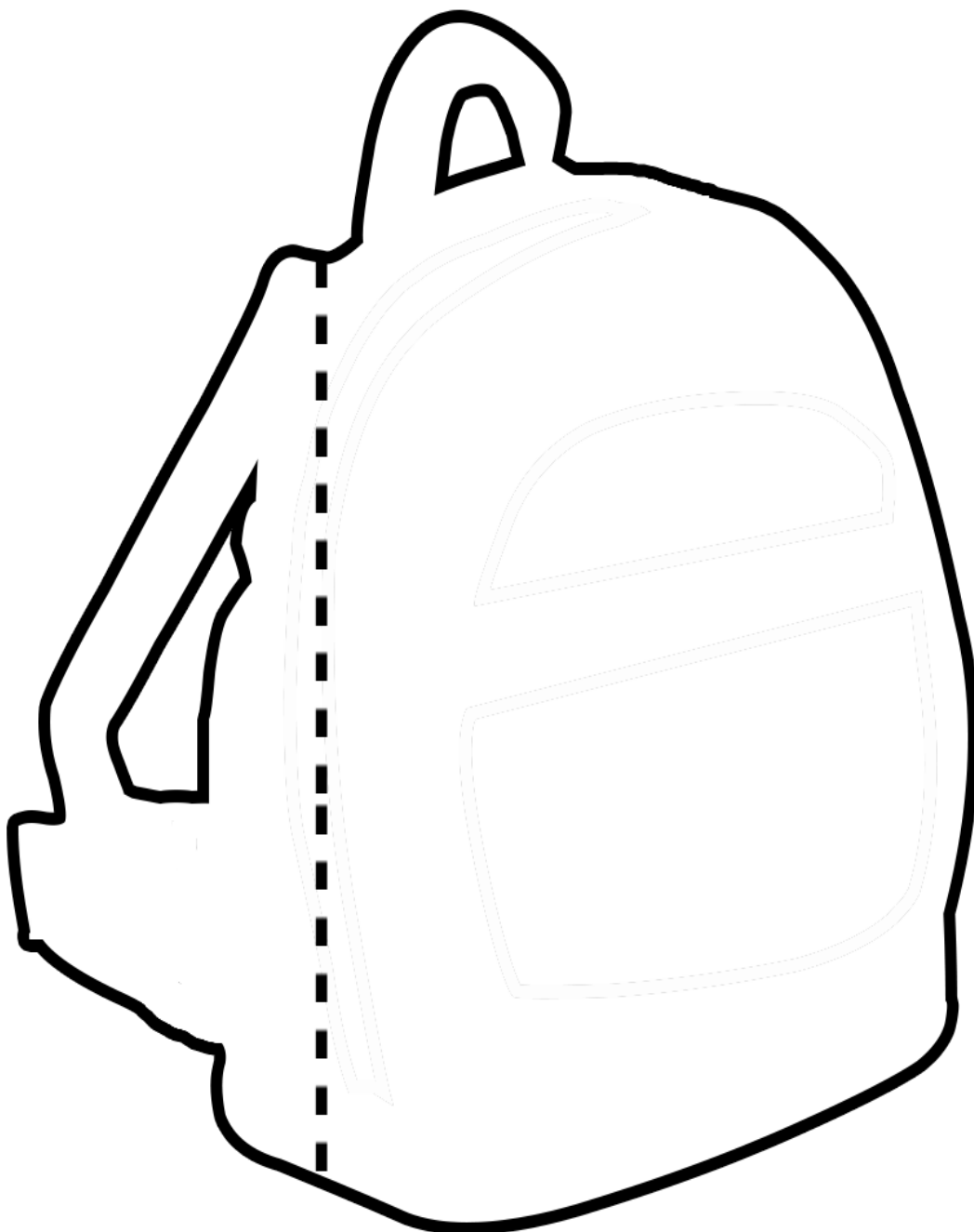
LITERARY DEVICE

hyperbole

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Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

Example: It's raining cats and dogs. What does this hyperbole really mean?



Directions:

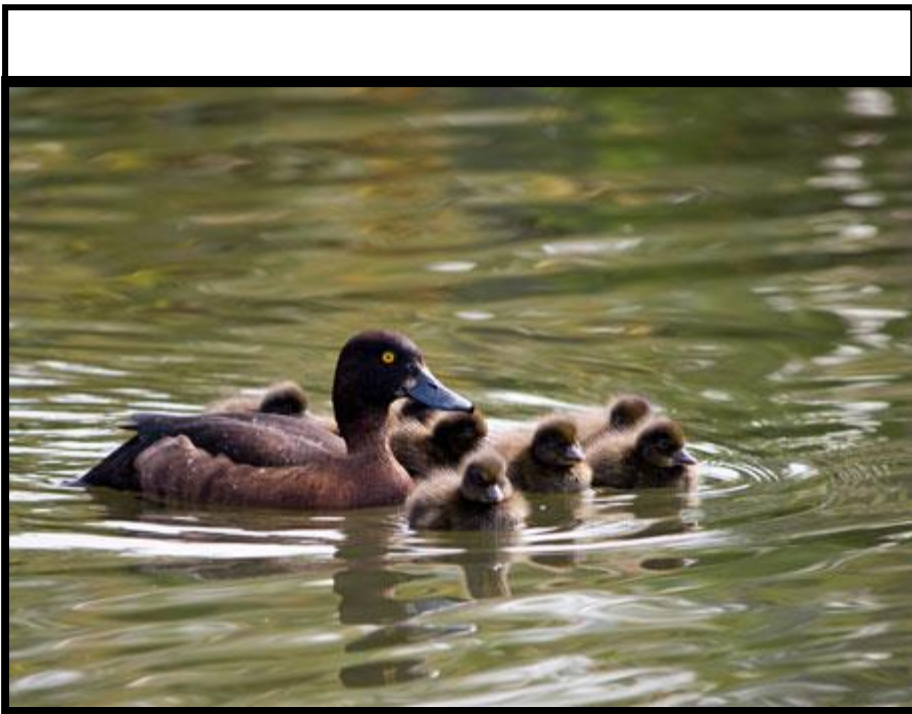
Create a hyperbole describing how much the backpack weighs. Write the hyperbole on the front of the bag. Then, draw the contents of the bag under the flap.

LITERARY DEVICE

Imagery

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your
interactive
notebook.

Imagery: visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work



Directions: In paragraph format, use vivid description words and phrases to describe the picture to the left. Create the imagery for the reader.

Write a descriptive scene in the box below. Then, switch with a partner and see what they draw based on your description. The more imagery you provide, the better the picture will be!

LITERARY DEVICE

Irony

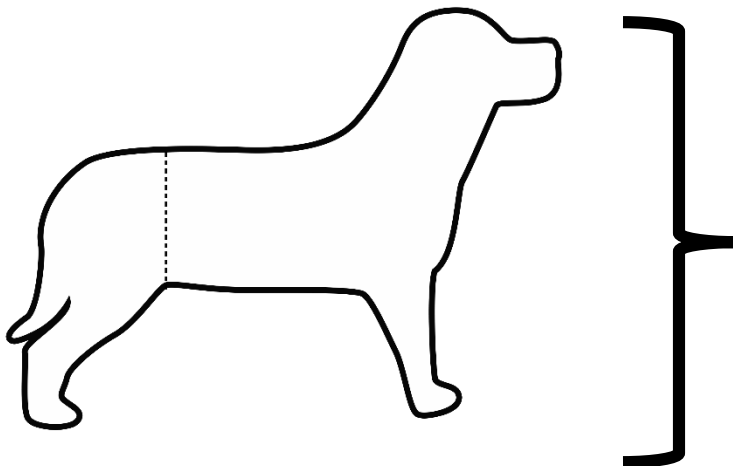
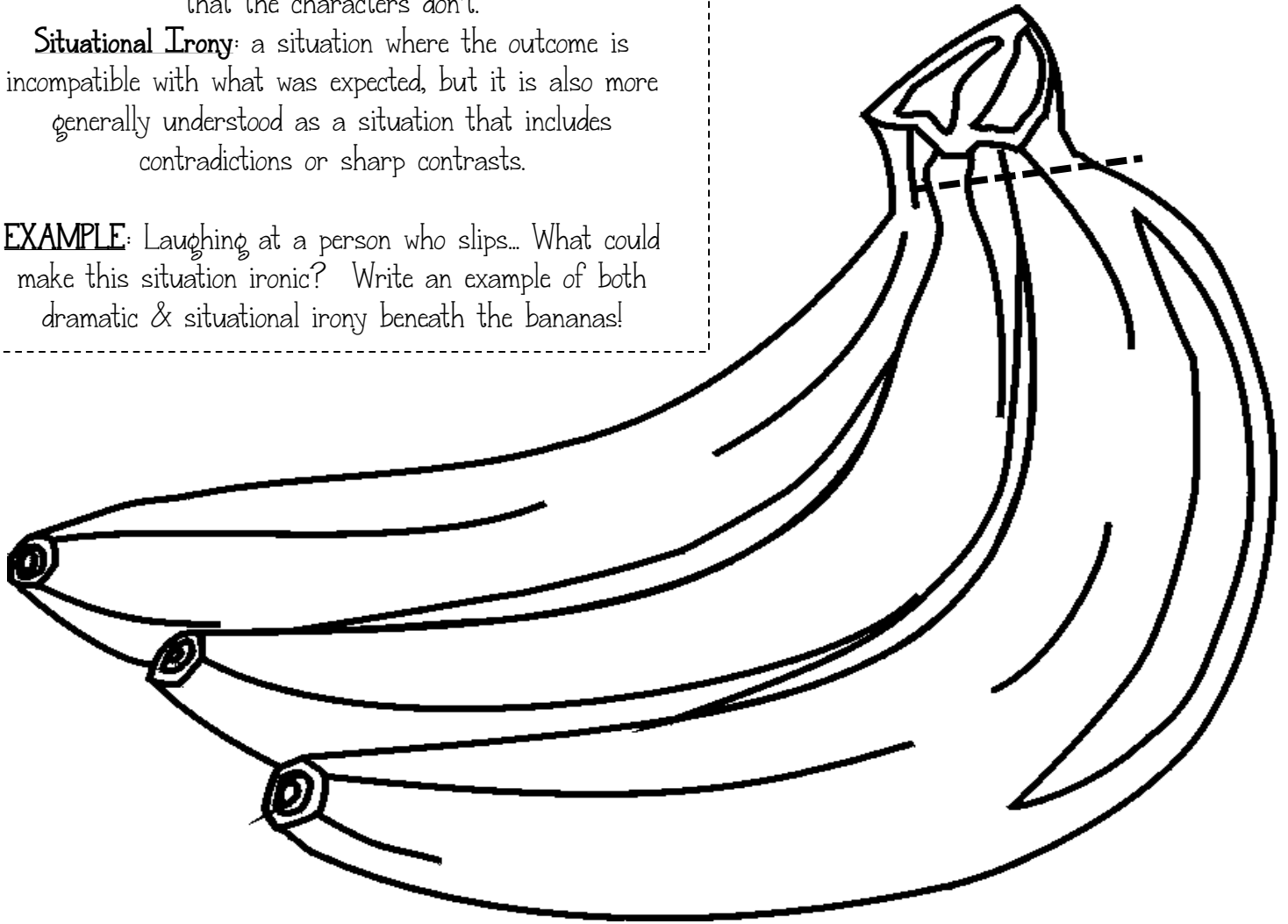
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There are 2 types of IRONY- Dramatic & Situational.

Dramatic Irony: occurs when the audience knows something that the characters don't.

Situational Irony: a situation where the outcome is incompatible with what was expected, but it is also more generally understood as a situation that includes contradictions or sharp contrasts.

EXAMPLE: Laughing at a person who slips... What could make this situation ironic? Write an example of both dramatic & situational irony beneath the bananas!



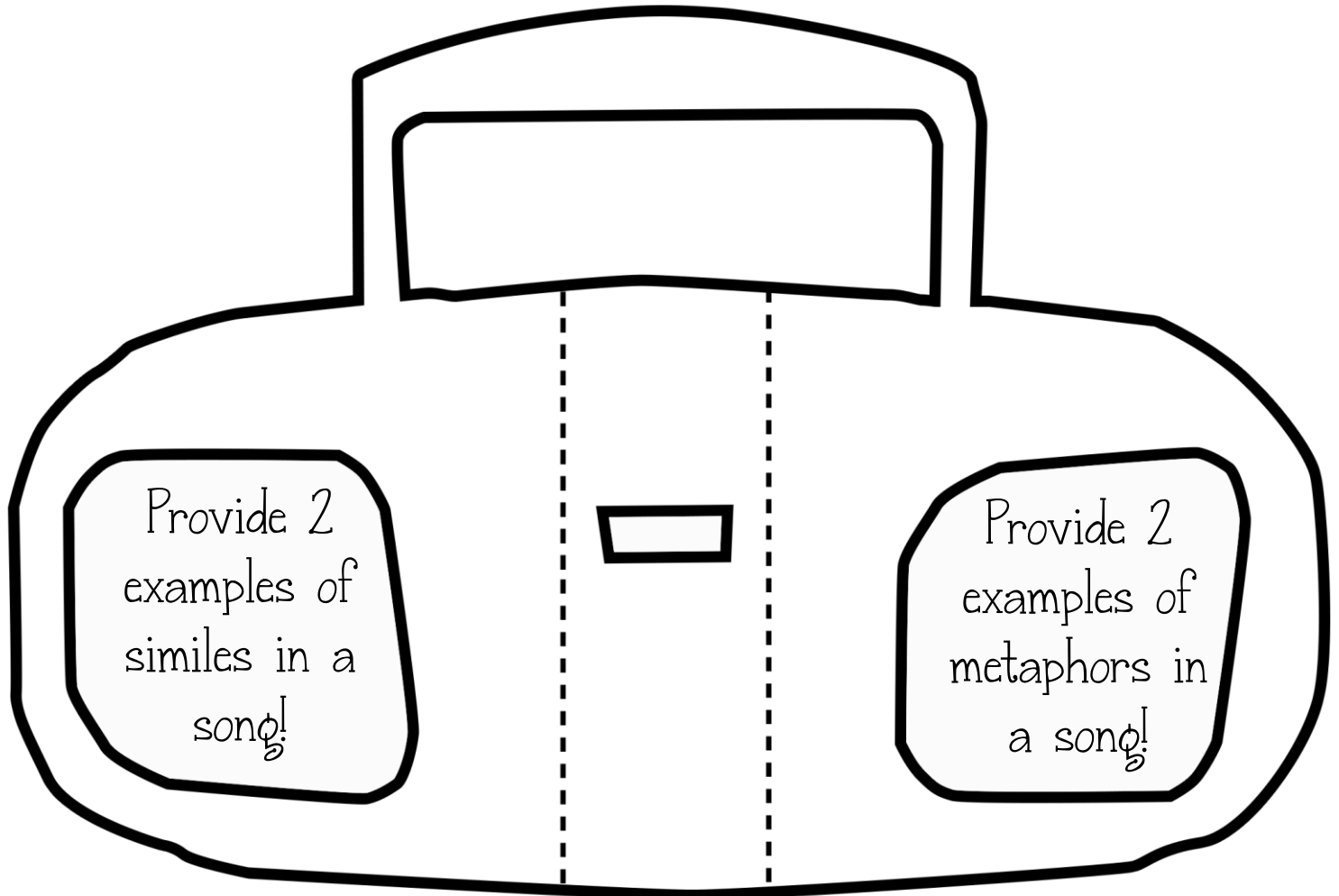
BONUS:

What would be an ironic name
for the largest dog at a dog
show?

LITERARY DEVICE

metaphor/simile

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to page 14 of
your
interactive
notebook.



METAPHOR: A comparison of two unlike things without using "like" or "as".

EXAMPLE: The assignment was a breeze!

SIMILE: A comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as".

EXAMPLE: She is as cute as a button!

LITERARY DEVICE

Mood/Tone

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to page 15 of
your
interactive
notebook.

I Hear America Singing By: Walt Whitman

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it should be blithe
and strong,
The carpenter singing his as he measures his plank or beam,
The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or leaves off
work,
The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat, the
deckhand singing on the steamboat deck,
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench, the hatter singing
as he stands,
The wood-cutter's song, the ploughboy's on his way in the
morning, or at noon intermission or at sundown,
The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young wife at
work, or of the girl sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else,
The day what belongs to the day-at night the party of young
fellows, robust, friendly,
Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs.

SUMMARIZE

.....
TONE

TONE: Tone is
synonymous
with "attitude"-
it describes
HOW the
author is
feeling.

.....
MOOD

MOOD: Mood
is synonymous
with
"atmosphere"-
it describes
HOW the
reader is
feeling.

LITERARY DEVICE

Onomatopoeia

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to page 16 of
your
interactive
notebook.

BOING!

CLICK!
CLACK

BUZZ!

SIZZLE!

Onomatopoeia: the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named.

Directions: Write a paragraph using each of the onomatopoeias.

LITERARY DEVICE

Oxymoron

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page 17 of your
interactive
notebook.

OXYMORON: Occurs when opposite ideas are joined together to create an effect.

Directions: Create an oxymoron for the each of the scenarios to the left.

EXAMPLE (below): The Living Dead.
Explain what makes this an oxymoron.



SOMETHING
FUNNY

SOMEONE
BEAUTIFUL

SOMETHING
DELICIOUS

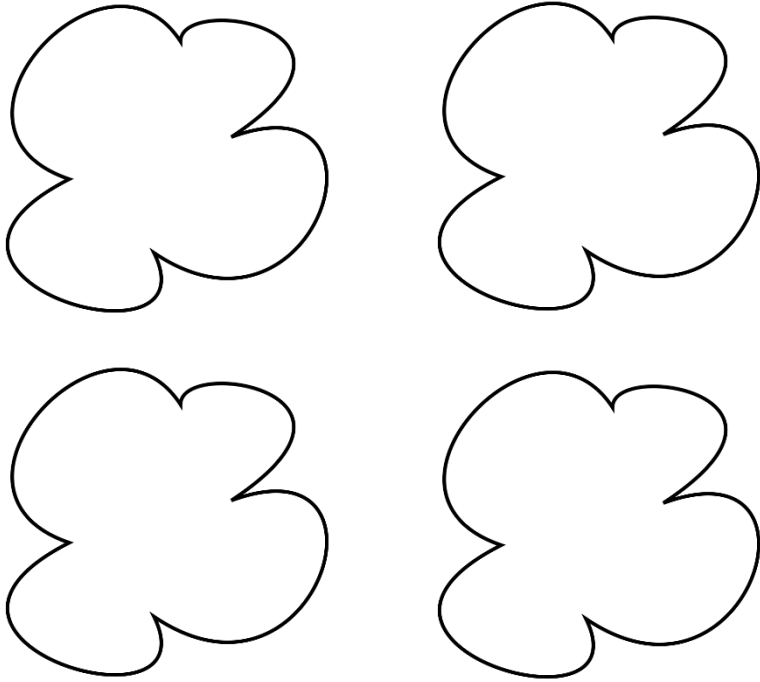
What's the deeper
meaning of "big baby"?

What's the deeper
meaning of "awfully
lucky"?

LITERARY DEVICE

paradox

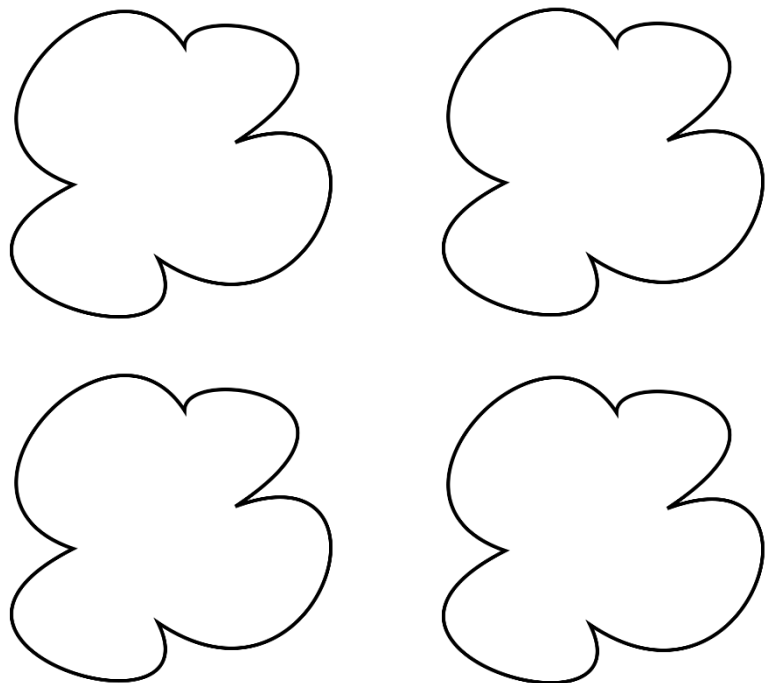
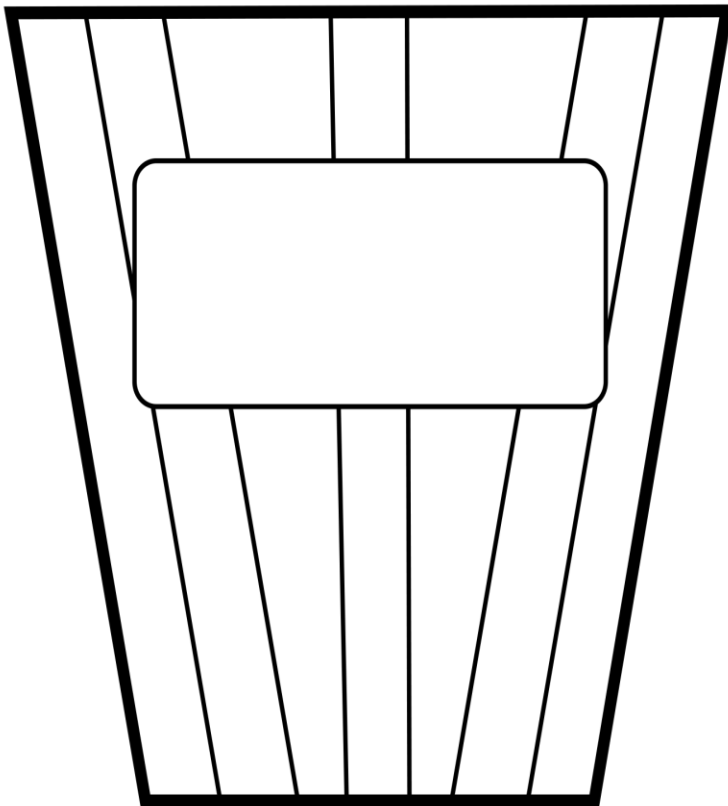
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Paradox: contrary to expectations, existing belief or perceived opinion.

Example: Love is blind

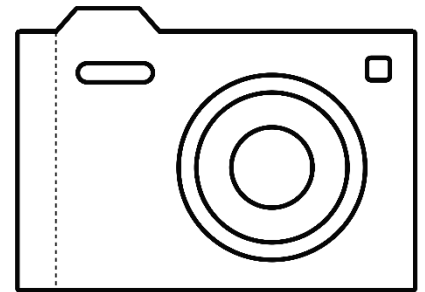
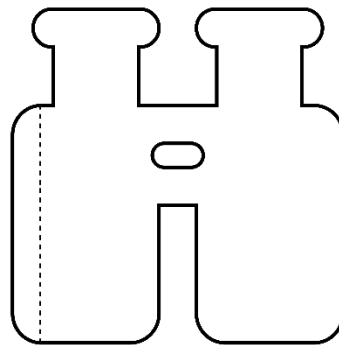
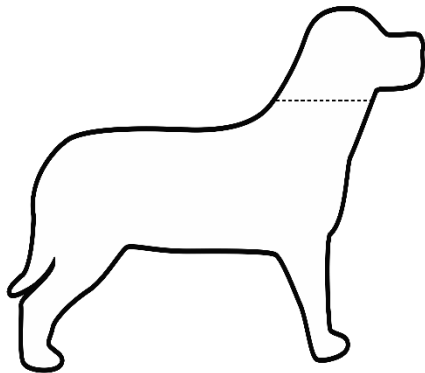
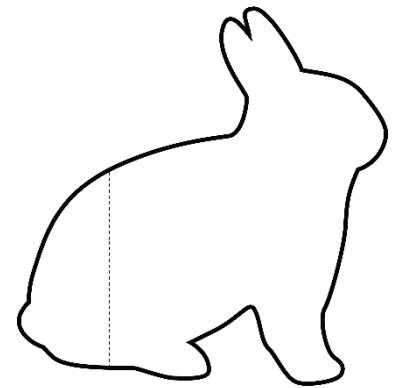
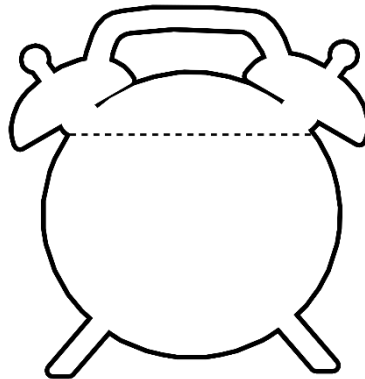
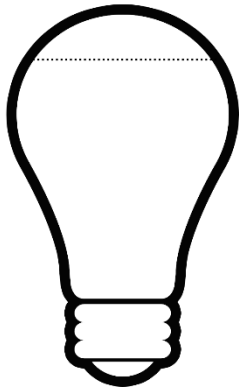
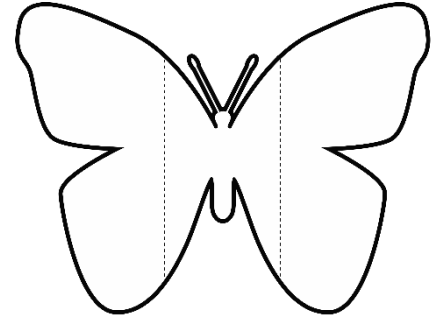
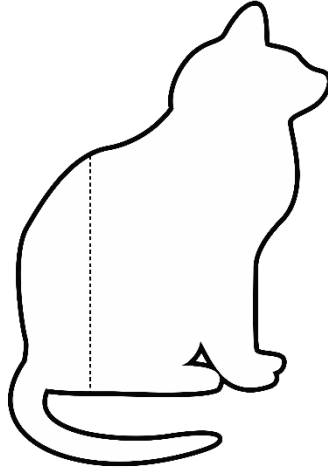
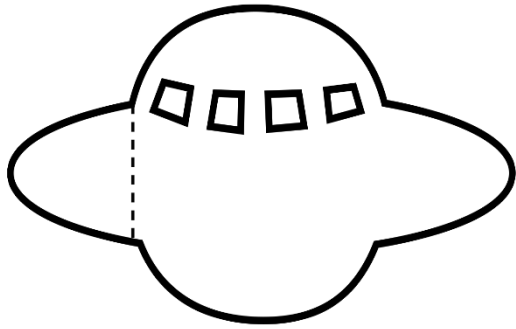
Directions: Collaborate with your group to develop 8 different paradoxes.



LITERARY DEVICE

personification

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to page 19 of
your
interactive
notebook.



Personification: the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. **EXAMPLE:** The stars danced playfully in the moonlight. **Directions:** personify the images above.

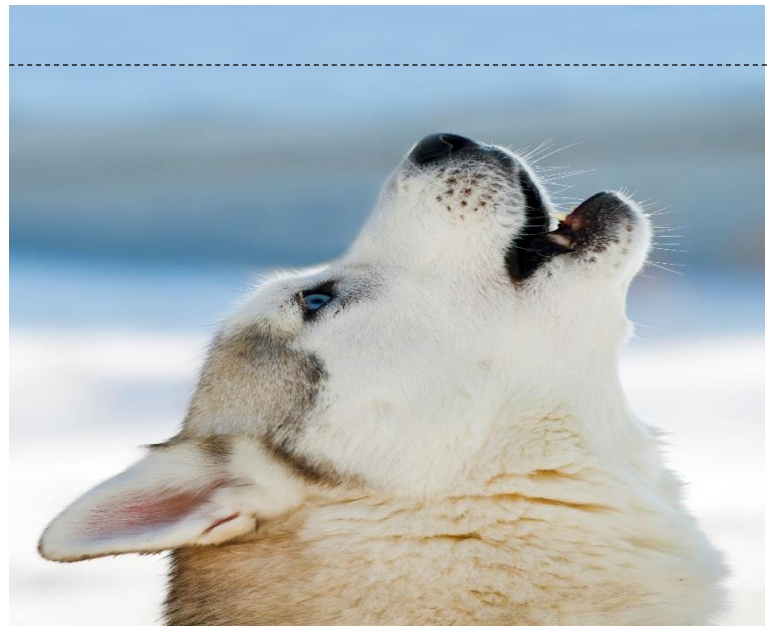
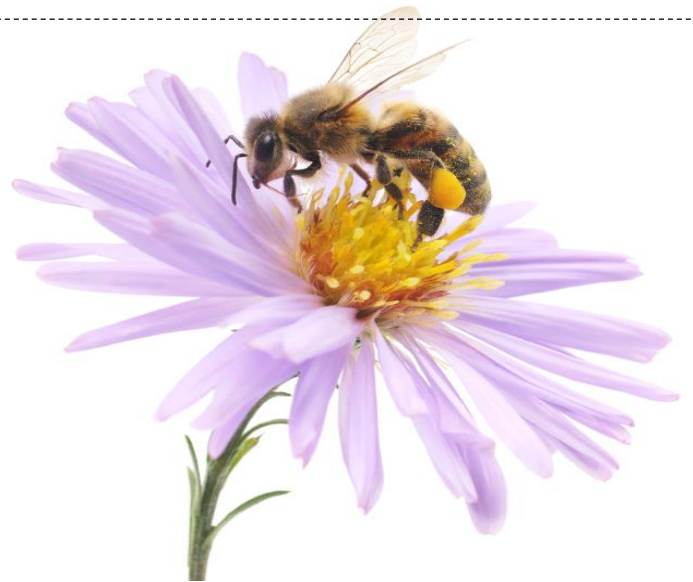
LITERARY DEVICE

Personification

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to page 20 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Personification: The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. EX: The fly danced around the room annoyingly.

Directions: Personify the images below by writing 2 or 3 sentences beneath the flap.



LITERARY DEVICE

plot structure

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to page 21 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Directions: Read a short story of your teacher's choice and fill in the different components of the story's plot structure.

PLOT STRUCTURE

Exposition: Introduction of main characters and setting.

Rising Action: One or more of the characters are in a crisis. The situation is explained.

Climax: The point of highest emotion takes place (the turning point).

Falling Action: Resolution of the character's crisis occurs.

Resolution: Loose ends are tied up. Some stories do not have a resolution.

LITERARY DEVICE

point of view

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page 22 of your
interactive
notebook.

First Person
Point of View

Second
Person POV

Third
Person POV

Create 3
sentences
using first
person
POV.

Create 3
sentences
using
second
person
POV.

Create 3
sentences
using third
person
POV.

First Person POV: Using "speaker voice"- I, me, my, mine, myself, we, ours

Second Person POV: You, yours, yourself, yourselves

Third Person Omniscient POV: he, she, it, her, him, his, hers, himself, herself, itself, they, them, theirs, etc.

LITERARY DEVICE

puns

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to page 23 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Puns: A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word. The use of play on words.

Directions: Identify the meaning of the following puns!

I'm reading a book about anti-gravity. It's impossible to put it down.

I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger. Then it hit me.

I couldn't quite remember how to throw a boomerang, but it eventually came back to me.

I tried talking about our future, but she kept bringing up my past. It was a tense conversation.

I did a theatrical performance about puns. Really, it was just a play on words.

LITERARY DEVICE

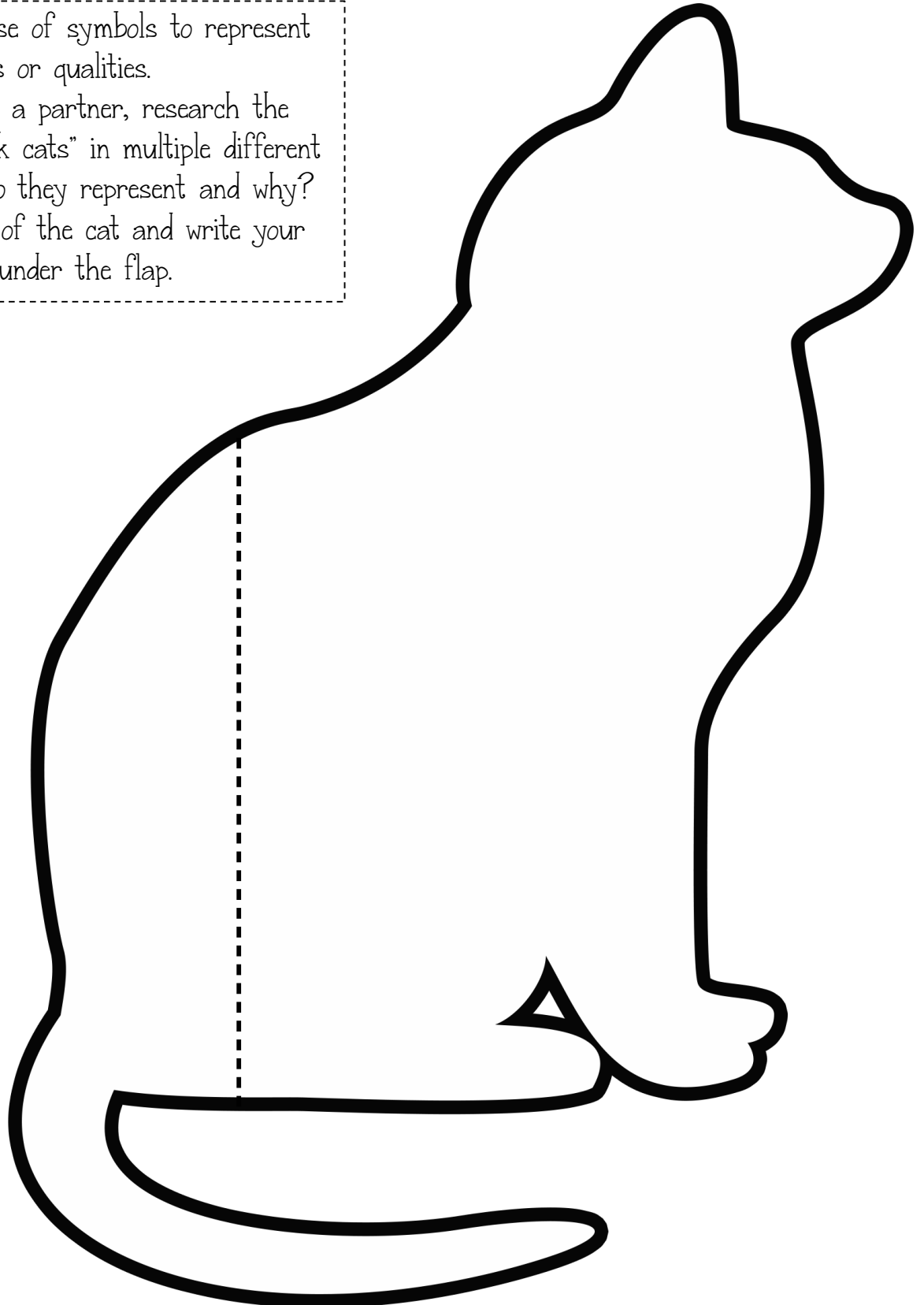
Symbolism

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page 24 of your
interactive
notebook.

Symbolism: The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.

Directions: With a partner, research the symbolism of "black cats" in multiple different cultures. What do they represent and why? Design the front of the cat and write your notes under the flap.

Food for thought: Do you believe in superstitions like the symbolism of a black cat? Why or why not? Discuss with your partner!



LITERARY DEVICE

Theme

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to page 25 of
your
interactive
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Teacher's choice: What's the theme in _____	Teacher's choice: What's the theme in _____	Teacher's choice: What's the theme in _____	Teacher's choice: What's the theme in _____	Teacher's choice: What's the theme in _____															
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Theme: a main idea or an underlying **meaning** of a **literary** work that may be stated directly or indirectly throughout a text.

Directions: Identify the themes in the movies your teacher selected. Then, choose 5 of your own favorite movies and identify their themes as well!

LITERARY DEVICE

Thesis

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to page 26 of
your
interactive
notebook.

Thesis Statement: A short statement that summarizes the main point(s) or claim(s) of an essay or research paper, and is supported, developed, and explained in the text with examples and evidence.

Ask a
Question

Make a
Declaration

Develop 3
reasons why

Combine all
3!

Directions: Pick a controversial topic for a potential persuasive essay you might write. Use these 4 steps to write the essay's thesis statement.

Example: Should schools require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis?

Example: Schools **should** require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis.

Example:

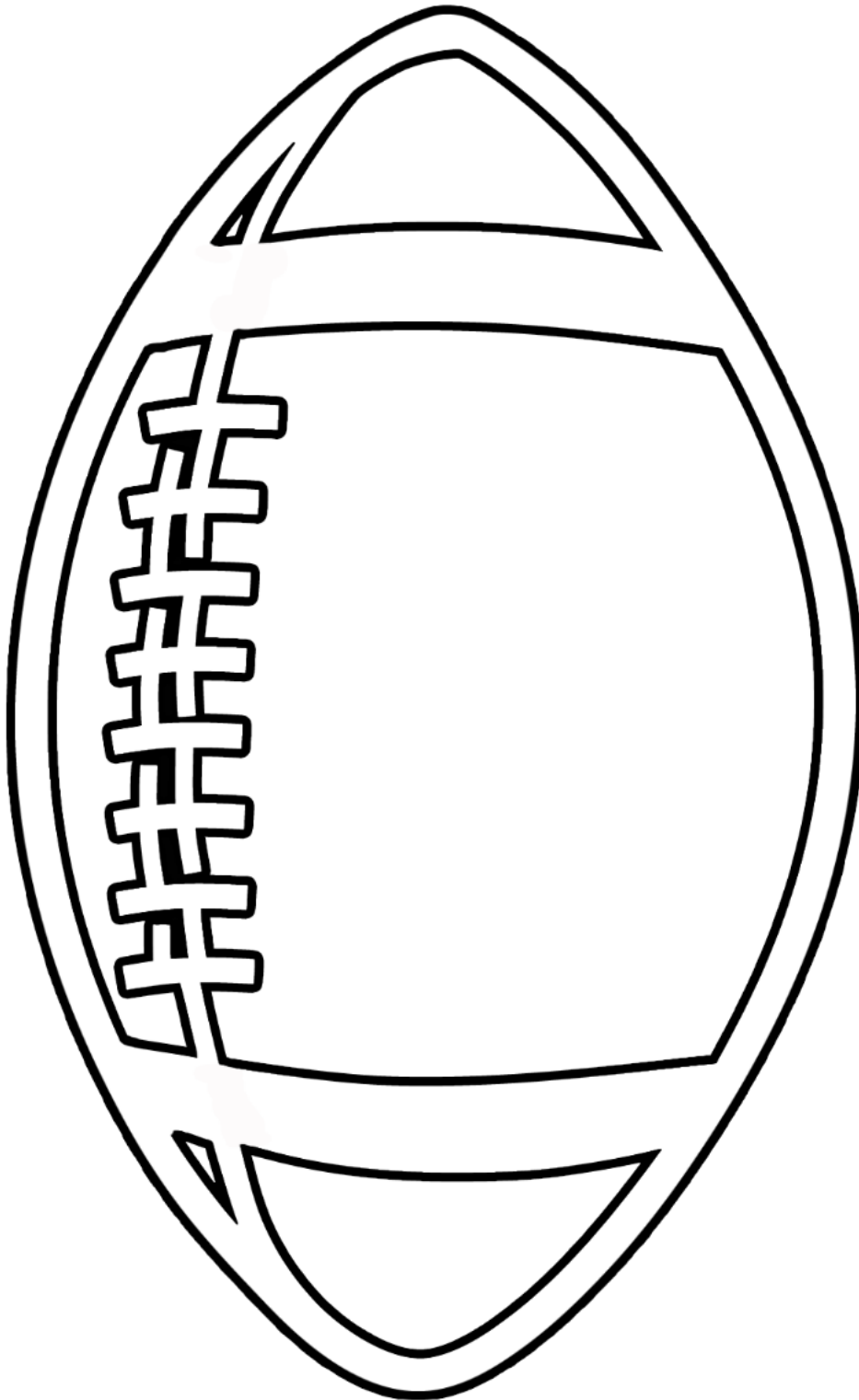
- Students experience less peer pressure
- Uniforms cost less overall
- Promotes reduction of violence in school

Example: Schools should require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis due to the fact that students will experience less peer pressure, parents will spend less money on clothing, and schools will see a reduction of violence between students.

LITERARY DEVICE

understatement

Cut & paste
to page 27 of
your
interactive
notebook.



Understatement:

The presentations of something being smaller, worse, or less important than it actually is.

Directions: Pretend as though your school's football team just lost a game 56-14.

Develop 5 different understatements that could describe the events of the game.

Thank you for your purchase!

If you have any questions, please e-mail me at
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