# Year 7 – Useful Terminology for English Language and Literature

**Figurative Language & Literary Devices:**

1. **Simile** – Comparing two things using "like" or "as" (e.g., “her smile was like the sun”).
2. **Metaphor** – A direct comparison that states one thing is another (e.g., “the world is a stage”).
3. **Personification** – Giving human qualities to non-human things (e.g., “the wind howled”).
4. **Onomatopoeia** – Words that imitate sounds (e.g., “buzz,” “crash”).
5. **Alliteration** – The repetition of the same beginning sound in nearby words (e.g., “silly snakes”).
6. **Hyperbole** – Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally (e.g., “I’ve waited forever”).
7. **Symbolism** – Using symbols to represent ideas or concepts (e.g., “a heart symbolizes love”).

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**Structural Techniques:**

1. **Foreshadowing** – Clues or hints about what will happen later in the story.
2. **Flashback** – A scene that takes the reader back to an earlier time.
3. **Dialogue** – The spoken words between characters in a story.
4. **Climax** – The most exciting or intense moment in a story.
5. **Narrative Perspective** – The viewpoint from which the story is told (e.g., first person, third person).

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**Language & Grammar Terms:**

1. **Adjective** – A word that describes a noun (e.g., “exciting,” “dark”).
2. **Verb** – A word that expresses action or a state of being (e.g., “run,” “is”).
3. **Noun** – A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., “city,” “freedom”).
4. **Pronoun** – A word that replaces a noun (e.g., “he,” “they,” “it”).
5. **Tone** – The writer’s attitude toward the subject or audience (e.g., sarcastic, serious).

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**Poetry-Specific Terms:**

1. **Stanza** – A grouped set of lines in a poem, similar to a paragraph.
2. **Rhyme Scheme** – The pattern of rhymes at the end of lines in a poem (e.g., ABAB).
3. **Meter** – The rhythmic structure of lines in poetry, based on stressed and unstressed syllables.
4. **Free Verse** – Poetry that does not follow a specific rhyme or meter.
5. **Couplet** – A pair of rhyming lines, often used to express a complete thought.

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**AFOREST Persuasive Techniques:**

1. **Alliteration** – The repetition of the same beginning sound in several words (e.g., “Fantastic fish fry”).
2. **Fact** – A statement that can be proven true (e.g., “Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius”).
3. **Opinion** – A personal belief or judgment (e.g., “Summer is the best season”).
4. **Repetition** – Repeating words or phrases to emphasize a point (e.g., “We can fight this fight together”).
5. **Rhetorical Question** – A question asked for effect, not meant to be answered (e.g., “Who wouldn’t want to be successful?”).
6. **Emotive Language** – Words used to create an emotional response (e.g., “The lonely puppy cried for help”).
7. **Statistics** – Numbers or data used to support an argument (e.g., “90% of students agree”).
8. **Triples** – A group of three words or phrases to create a memorable impact (e.g., “Friends, family, and fun”).