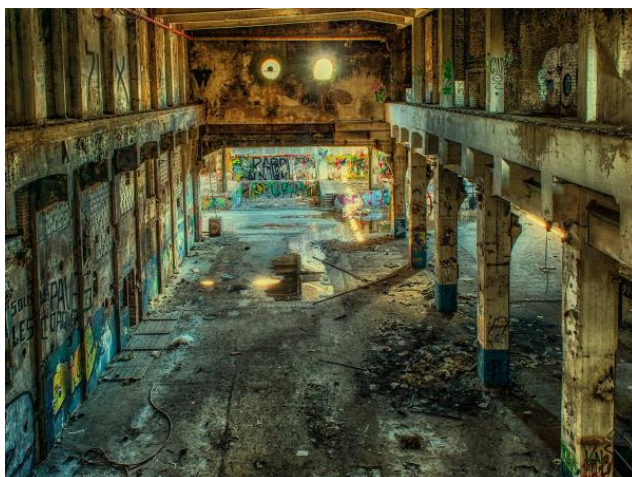


KS3 English work for website – Week 9



Look back at the planning you did last week – ‘Make your own Dystopia’. Choose one of the above pictures to be your setting. Write a powerful description of your setting. Try to include some adjectives, similes, metaphor, personification and hyperbole to build an atmosphere. (if you can’t remember what these things are – look at page 2!

Good luck! I look forward to reading your descriptions.

Simile

- Using **like/as** to compare one thing to another.
- **The man was as tall as a skyscraper.**
- **She moved like a snail!**

- Similes help readers to picture a particular object, person or place by **comparing something they don't know to something they do**. They can also be used for **exaggeration**.

Personification

- This is a type of metaphor, where something **non-human** is described in a **human way**.
- **The wind whistled past his face.**
- **The trees danced in the breeze.**

- Metaphors help readers to picture a particular object or place by **transforming them into something they understand better**. They can also be used for **exaggeration**.

Adjectives and Adverbs

- Adjectives are words that **describe nouns**. E.g. **tall, short, wide, skinny, ugly, beautiful, amazing, spectacular, boring, etc.**
- Adverbs are words that describe **verbs**. E.g. **quickly, amazingly, powerfully, slowly, shockingly**. They usually end in **ly**.
- These are both used to add to **descriptions** and help **build specific images or feelings in the readers' heads**.

- **The terrifying, disgusting, powerful monster quickly and sharply jumped off the building.**

Metaphor

- Transforming one thing into another.
- **He was a monster truck on the football field.**
- **She is over the moon about her exam results.**

- Metaphors help readers to picture a particular object, person or place by **transforming them into something they understand better**. They can also be used for **exaggeration**.

Alliteration

- This where a number of words begin with the same letter or sound.
- **The angry, aggressive ardvark ate all the apricots.**
- **Mr W wrote wildly on the whiteboard.**

- Alliteration creates a memorable sound in the readers' head that means they notice that particular line more or they can remember it quite well. **This means it can be used to emphasise a particular point, idea or feeling.**

Repetition

- Repetition is where you repeat a word, phrase or idea again and again.

- E.g. "Run! Run! Run!" she shouted at him.

- Repetition helps to stick an idea in the readers' heads or helps to **emphasise a particular idea or feeling**.

Onomatopoeia

- This is incredibly difficult to spell!
- It is when **words describe sounds**, e.g. **Spish! Splash! Splosh! Snap, crackle, pop. Bang!**

- They can be used for **emphasis** or to create particular imagery in the readers' heads.