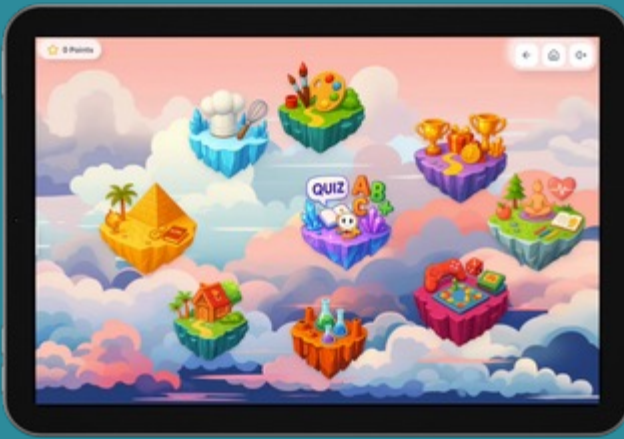


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Literary Devices Year 4

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Literary Devices Snapshot

1

Simile - compares using like or as.

Example: as bright as a torch.



2

Metaphor - says one thing is another.

Example: the classroom was a zoo.



3

Personification - gives human actions to non-human things.

Example: the wind whispered.



4

Onomatopoeia - words that sound like the noise.

Example: buzz, crash, pop.



5

Alliteration - repeated starting sounds.

Example: silver snakes slither.



6

Imagery - words that help readers see, hear, smell, taste or feel.



Authors choose devices to shape meaning and create feeling.

Literary Device Reference Cards

SIMILE -

compares
with like or as



METAPHOR -

says one thing
is another



PERSONIFICATION -

gives human
actions to things



ONOMATOPOEIA -

sound words



ALLITERATION -

repeated
starting sounds



RHyme -

words with
matching
end sounds



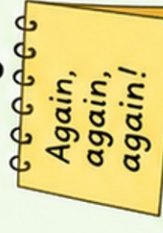
RHYTHM -

the beat
of a poem



REPETITION -

words or lines
used again



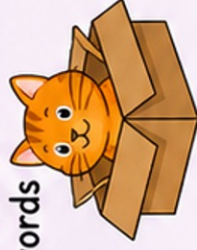
HYPERBOLE -

extreme
exaggeration



IDIOM -

means something
different from the
literal words



PUN -

word play
with double
meaning



IMAGERY -

words for
the senses





Poetic Device Match

SIMILE 	METAPHOR 	ALLITERATION 
ONOMATOPOEIA 	PERSONIFICATION 	RHyme 
RHYTHM 	HYPERBOLE 	IDIOM 



as quiet
as snow



the moon was
a silver coin



busy bees
buzzed



crash! splash!
pop!



the branches
waved



light /
bright



clap the
poem's beat



I waited a
million years



hold your
horses



the wind
whispered



red roses
rise



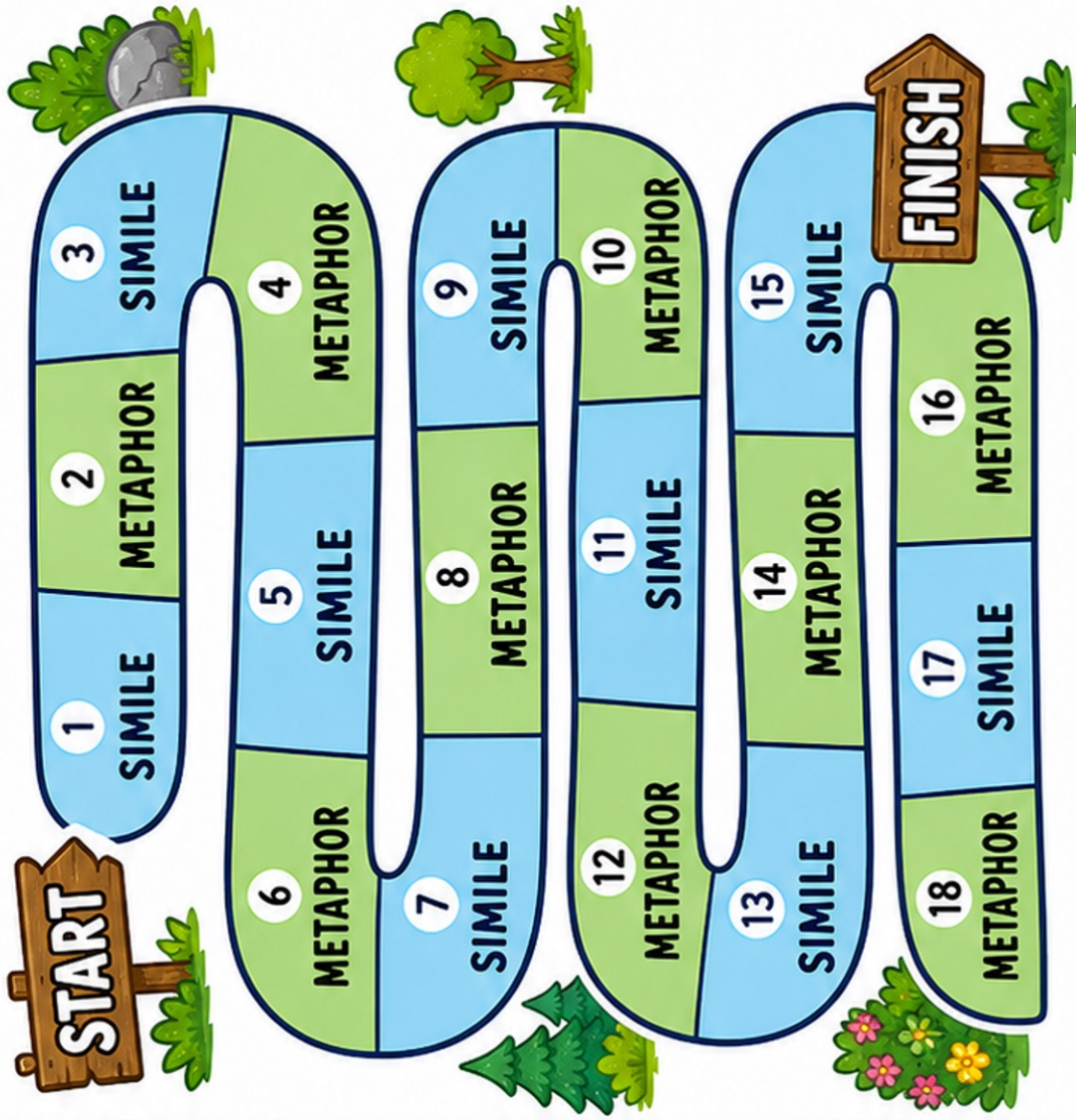
my backpack
weighs a tonne



Take turns reading a card. Match it to the device on the board and explain your thinking.



Simile or Metaphor? Take Your Turn



The clouds
were cotton
balls.

Her smile was
like sunshine.

The runner
was a rocket.

The lake was
as smooth as
glass.

His backpack
was a
mountain.

The baby
slept like
a log.

The classroom
was a hive.

The stars
shone like
diamonds.

My worry
was a storm.

The street
was as busy as
a market.

Time is
a thief.

The puppy was
as quick as
lightning.



Read a card. Decide whether it is a simile or metaphor.
Move forward if you can explain why.





Rhyme and Rhythm Detectives



Name: _____



Night Rain



Rain taps softly on my pane,
Silver drops sing down the lane.
Clouds roll low across the sky,
Sleepy stars are hiding high.

1. Circle the rhyming words in the poem.
2. Write two rhyme pairs: _____ / _____ _____ / _____
3. Clap the rhythm of line 1. Mark four strong beats with X above the words.

Rain taps softly on my pane,

4. How do rhyme and rhythm affect the mood of this poem?



Rhyme and Rhythm Detectives



Name: ANSWERS



Night Rain



Rain taps softly on my pane,

Silver drops sing down the lane.

Clouds roll low across the sky,

Sleepy stars are hiding high.

1. Circle the rhyming words in the poem.
2. Write two rhyme pairs: pane / lane sky / high
3. Clap the rhythm of line 1. Mark four strong beats with X above the words.

^X Rain ^X taps ^X softly on my ^X pane,

4. How do rhyme and rhythm affect the mood of this poem?

The rhyme and steady rhythm make the poem feel calm and musical.

Sound Play Search

Name: _____

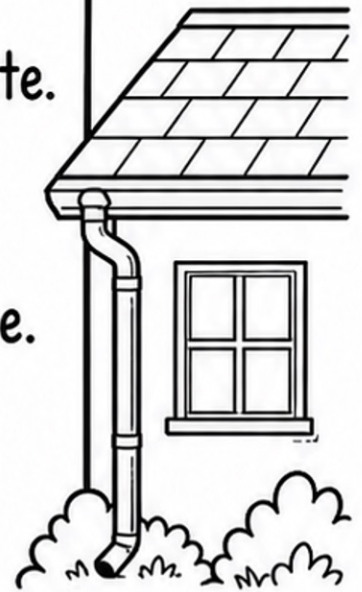
Backyard Storm

Boom! The bins banged by the gate.

Rain raced over the roof.

Splash, splash, puddles grew late.

Wind whispered wild proof.



1. Underline two examples of onomatopoeia.
2. Circle one example of alliteration.
3. Which line uses repetition? _____
4. Explain how the sound play helps the reader imagine the storm.

Sound Play Search

Name: ANSWERS

Backyard Storm

Boom! The bins banged by the gate.

Rain raced over the roof.

Splash, splash, puddles grew late.

Wind whispered wild proof.

1. Underline two examples of onomatopoeia.

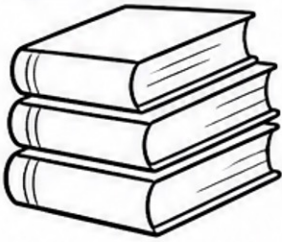
2. Circle one example of alliteration.

3. Which line uses repetition? Splash, splash, puddles grew late.

4. Explain how the sound play helps the reader imagine the storm.

The sound words and repeated sounds make the storm feel loud,
wet and active.

Figurative Language in Action



Name: _____



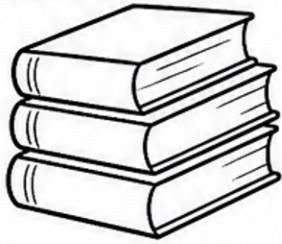
Choose from: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, idiom

Example	Device
1. The library was as quiet as a secret.	
2. My shoes were two tired boats.	
3. The old gate groaned in the wind.	
4. I have told you a thousand times.	
5. Hold your horses before you answer.	
6. Her idea was a bright spark.	

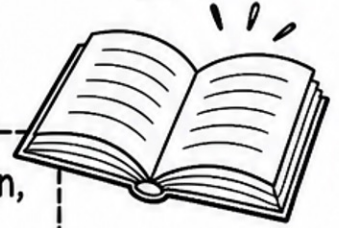
Write your own sentence using one figurative language device.
Name the device you used.



Figurative Language in Action



Name: **ANSWERS**



Choose from: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, idiom

Example	Device
1. The library was as quiet as a secret.	simile
2. My shoes were two tired boats.	metaphor
3. The old gate groaned in the wind.	personification
4. I have told you a thousand times.	hyperbole
5. Hold your horses before you answer.	idiom
6. Her idea was a bright spark.	metaphor

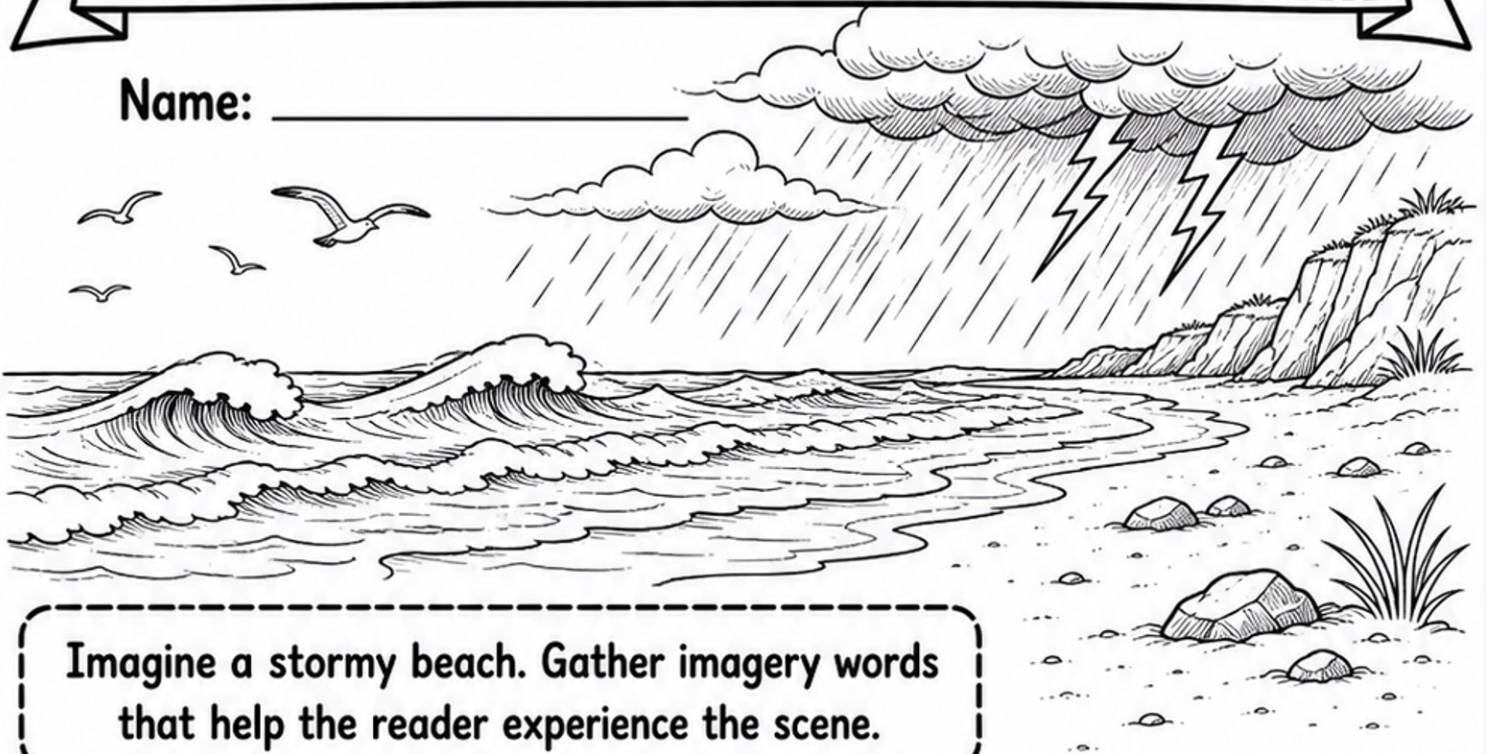
Write your own sentence using one figurative language device.

Name the device you used.

The moon was a silver button. Device: metaphor.

Imagery Using the Five Senses

Name: _____



Imagine a stormy beach. Gather imagery words that help the reader experience the scene.

See

Hear

Smell

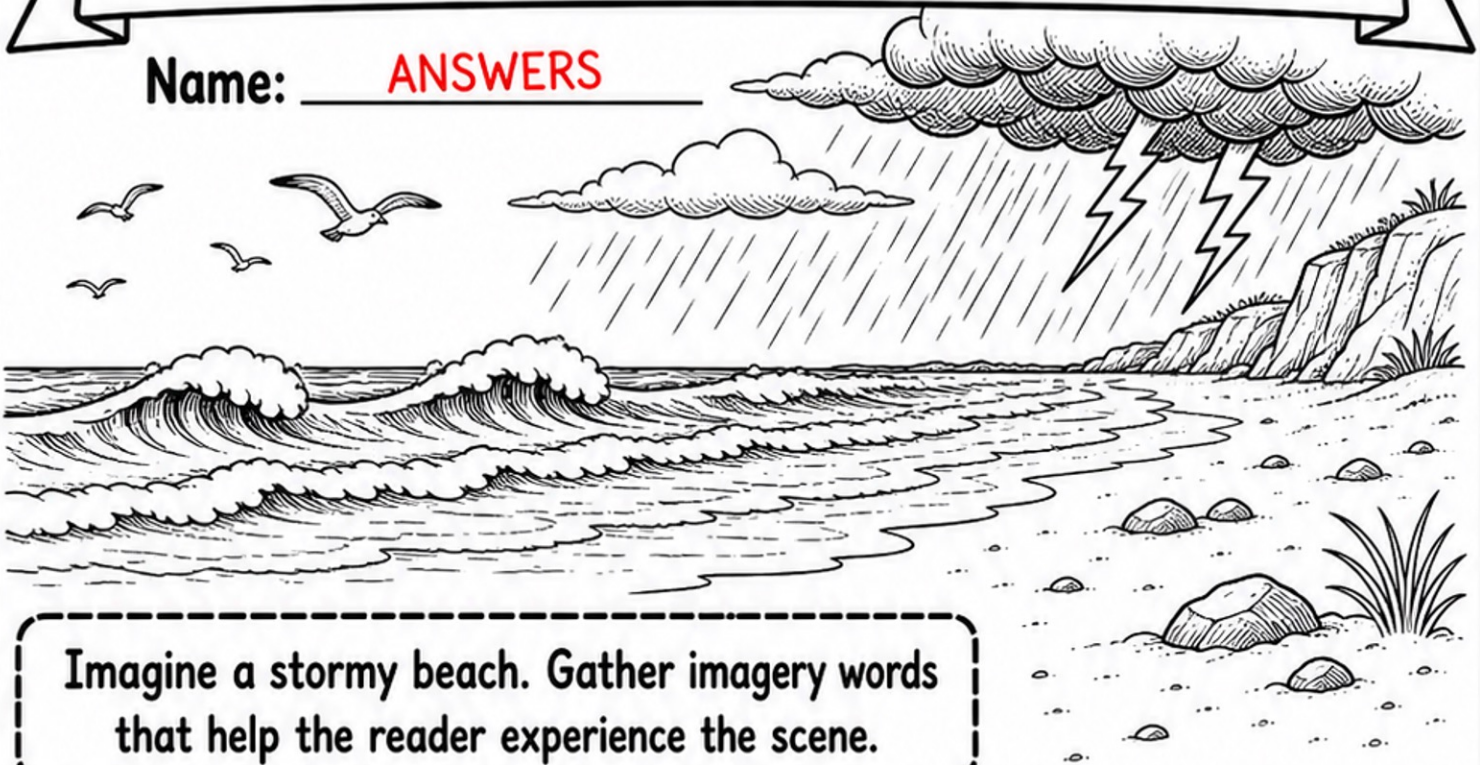
Taste

Feel

Use your strongest imagery words in a short descriptive paragraph.

Imagery Using the Five Senses

Name: ANSWERS



Imagine a stormy beach. Gather imagery words that help the reader experience the scene.

See

dark clouds,
white foam

Hear

crashing
waves,
thunder

Smell

salty air,
wet sand

Taste

sea spray,
salt

Feel

cold wind,
gritty sand

Use your strongest imagery words in a short descriptive paragraph.

Dark clouds rolled over the beach as crashing waves sprayed salty water. Cold wind pushed gritty sand against my skin.



Word Play Workshop

?!

Name: _____

HA
HA!

Match each example to the type of word play.

LOL

Example	Type
1. I once had a fear of hurdles, but I got over it.	
2. Hold your horses.	
3. We are going glamping.	
4. You have tasted the whole worm.	

Choices: pun, idiom, neologism, spoonerism

- ① Create a new neologism.

Word: _____

Meaning: _____



- ② Write one sentence that uses a pun or idiom.



Word Play Workshop

Name: ANSWERS

Match each example to the type of word play.

Example	Type
1. I once had a fear of hurdles, but I got over it.	pun
2. Hold your horses.	idiom
3. We are going glamping.	neologism
4. You have tasted the whole worm.	spoonerism

Choices: pun, idiom, neologism, spoonerism

- ① Create a new neologism.

Word: booknap

Meaning: a short nap while reading

- ② Write one sentence that uses a pun or idiom.

I told my brother to hold his horses before opening the present.

Poetic Text Review

Name: _____



Moonlit Garden

Silver moonlight paints the leaves,
Crickets click beneath the trees.
The garden whispers, soft and slow,
As sleepy flowers bow hello.



1. Who might enjoy this poem? Why?

2. Circle one example of personification.

3. Underline one example of onomatopoeia.

4. Write two imagery words or phrases from the poem.

5. How do the literary devices shape the feeling of the poem?

Poetic Text Review

Name: ANSWERS



Moonlit Garden

Silver moonlight paints the leaves,
Crickets click beneath the trees.

The garden whispers, soft and slow,
As sleepy flowers bow hello.



1. Who might enjoy this poem? Why?

Readers who enjoy calm nature poems may enjoy it because the language is gentle.

2. Circle one example of personification.

3. Underline one example of onomatopoeia.

4. Write two imagery words or phrases from the poem.

silver moonlight; soft and slow

5. How do the literary devices shape the feeling of the poem?

The personification, sound play and imagery create a peaceful, magical mood.

Assessment: Poetry Analysis

Page 1 - Read and Identify



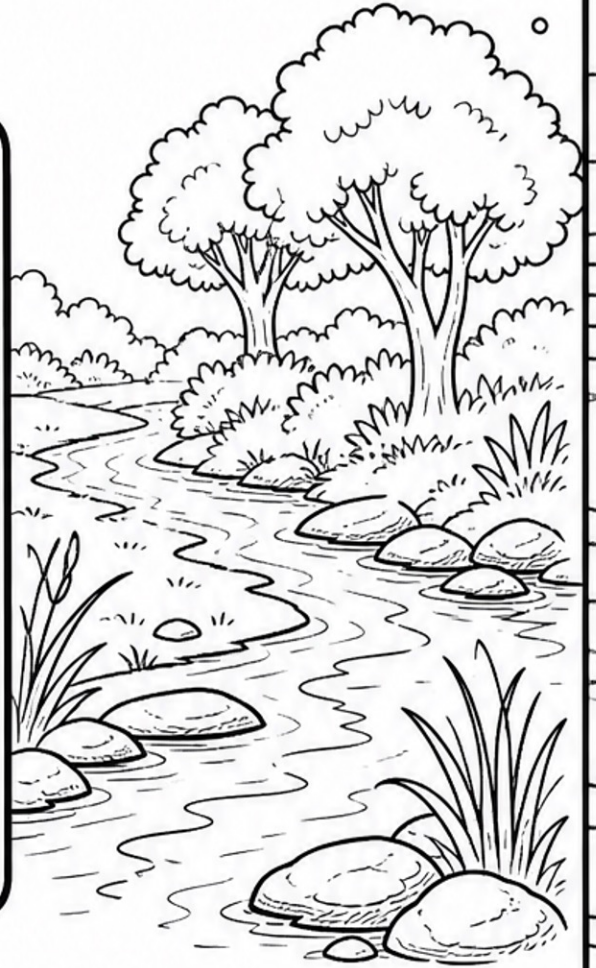
Name: _____



The Secret Creek

The creek curls softly past the stones,
It hums beneath the trees.
Silver beetles click and clatter,
Leaves dance in the breeze.

My worries are a heavy bag,
But here they drift away.
The water shines like broken glass,
And carries quiet day.



- ① Circle one example of personification.
- ② Underline one example of onomatopoeia.
- ③ Write one simile from the poem.

- ④ Tick the devices used in this poem:

☐

simile

☐

metaphor

☐

personification

☐

onomatopoeia

☐

imagery

Assessment: Poetry Analysis

Page 1 - Read and Identify



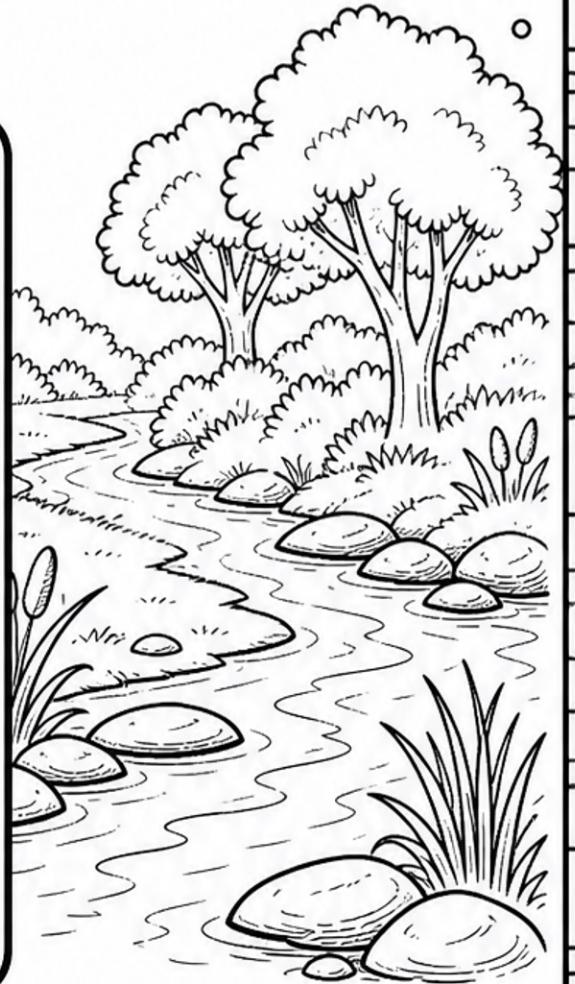
Name: ANSWERS



The Secret Creek

The creek curls softly past the stones,
It hums beneath the trees.
Silver beetles click and clatter,
Leaves dance in the breeze.

My worries are a heavy bag,
But here they drift away.
The water shines like broken glass,
And carries quiet day.



1. Circle one example of personification.
2. Underline one example of onomatopoeia.
3. Write one simile from the poem.

The water shines like broken glass.

4. Tick the devices used in this poem:



simile



metaphor



personification



onomatopoeia



imagery

Assessment: Poetry Analysis

Page 2 - Explain and Create



Name: _____



5. What is the mood of The Secret Creek? Use evidence from the poem.

6. Explain how one literary device shapes meaning in the poem.

7. Who is the intended audience for this poem? Explain your thinking.

8. Write a two-sentence summary of the poem.

9. Create two new lines that would fit the poem. Include one literary device.



My plan:

Assessment: Poetry Analysis

Page 2 - Explain and Create



Name: ANSWERS



5. What is the mood of The Secret Creek? Use evidence from the poem.

The mood is calm and peaceful. Evidence includes 'softly',
'quiet day' and worries drifting away.

6. Explain how one literary device shapes meaning in the poem.

Personification makes the creek seem alive, so the place
feels gentle and comforting.

7. Who is the intended audience for this poem? Explain your thinking.

The audience could be Year 4 readers who enjoy nature
poems, because the poem is clear and imaginative.

8. Write a two-sentence summary of the poem.

The poem describes a quiet creek where nature sounds and
movement create a peaceful place. The speaker feels calmer there.

9. Create two new lines that would fit the poem. Include one literary device.

The pebbles sparkle like tiny stars.

The shy reeds nod beside the creek.



My plan:

Literary Devices Year 4 Rubric



Criteria	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Identifies literary devices	Needs support	Some correct ideas	Meets Year 4 expectation	Clear and detailed	Insightful and precise
Explains how devices shape meaning	Needs support	Some correct ideas	Meets Year 4 expectation	Clear and detailed	Insightful and precise
Uses evidence from the text	Needs support	Some correct ideas	Meets Year 4 expectation	Clear and detailed	Insightful and precise
Creates imagery, sound play or word play	Needs support	Some correct ideas	Meets Year 4 expectation	Clear and detailed	Insightful and precise
Communicates clearly	Needs support	Some correct ideas	Meets Year 4 expectation	Clear and detailed	Insightful and precise

Use this rubric with the Poetry Analysis assessment and class literary-device tasks.

Literary Devices Year 4

PREVIEW



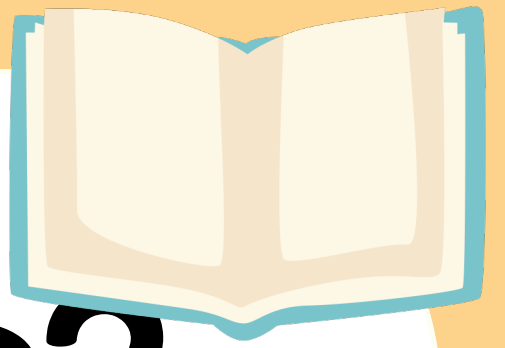


Learning Goal

We are learning to examine how literary devices and deliberate word play shape meaning in literary texts.

PREVIEW





What Are Literary Devices?

Literary devices are choices authors use to create sound, images, meaning and feeling. They help readers connect with a text.

PREVIEW





Poetry And Meaning

Poems often use carefully chosen words, line breaks, rhythm and imagery to express ideas and feelings in a controlled way.

PREVIEW





Rhyme

Rhyme is a pattern of words with matching end sounds. It can make a poem sound musical and memorable.

PREVIEW





Rhythm

Rhythm is the beat or movement of a poem. Readers can clap or tap the strong beats to hear how the poem flows.

PREVIEW





Sound Play

Onomatopoeia uses sound words such as crash, buzz and pop.

Alliteration repeats starting sounds. Repetition repeats words or lines.

PREVIEW





Imagery

Imagery uses sensory details to help readers see, hear, smell, taste
and feel the world of a text.

PREVIEW





Simile And Metaphor

A simile compares using like or as. A metaphor says one thing is another to create a strong image.

PREVIEW





Personification

Personification gives human actions or qualities to non-human things such as the wind whispered

PREVIEW





Hyperbole And Idiom

Hyperbole exaaagerates for effect. Idioms have meanings that are different from the literal words

PREVIEW





Word Play

Puns, spoonerisms, neologisms and nonsense words can make

literary texts playful, surprising and original





Emotive Language

Authors choose words that influence how readers feel. Positive and negative word choices can change the mood.

PREVIEW





Analysing A Poem

When analysing, identify devices, quote evidence and explain how
the device shapes meaning, mood or feeling

PREVIEW





This Week

You will practise identifying devices, playing with language,
reviewing poems and completing a poetry analysis assessment.

PREVIEW





PREVIEW



Literary Devices Year 4 Quiz

PREVIEW





Question 1

Which device compares two things using like or as?

PREVIEW

A. Simile

B. Metaphor

C. Idiom

D. Repetition





Answer 1

A simile compares using like or as.

PREVIEW





Question 2

True or false: Onomatopoeia uses words that imitate sounds.

PREVIEW





Answer 2

True. Words such as buzz, crash and pop imitate sounds.

PREVIEW





Question 3

Name one example of alliteration.

PREVIEW





Answer 3

Possible answer: silver snakes slither. Alliteration repeats starting sounds.

PREVIEW





Question 4

Which sentence is a metaphor?

PREVIEW

A. The sky was like silk.

B. The sky was a blanket.

C. The sky was as blue as glass.

D. The sky looked calm.





Answer 4

B The sku was a blanket says one thing is another.

PREVIEW





Question 5

True or false: Imagery only means pictures on a page.

PREVIEW





Answer 5

False. Imagery uses words to help readers experience a text through the senses.

PREVIEW





Question 6

Which device gives human actions to non-human things?

PREVIEW

A. Personification

B. Rhyme

C. Pun

D. Hyperbole





Answer 6

A. Personification gives human actions or qualities to non-human things.

PREVIEW





Question 7

Write one example of hyperbole.

PREVIEW





Answer 7

Possible answer: I waited a million years.

PREVIEW





Question 8

Which device is used in hold your horses?

PREVIEW

A. Neologism

B. Idiom

C. Rhythm

D. Onomatopoeia





Answer 8

B. Hold your horses is an idiom meaning wait or slow down.

PREVIEW





Question 9

True or false: Literary devices can shape the mood of a poem.

PREVIEW





Answer 9

True. Device choices can make a poem feel calm, exciting, funny, mysterious or sad.

PREVIEW





Question 10

What should you do when explaining a literary device in a poem?

PREVIEW





Answer 10

Identify the device, quote evidence, and explain how it shapes

meaning or feeling.

PREVIEW





PREVIEW

