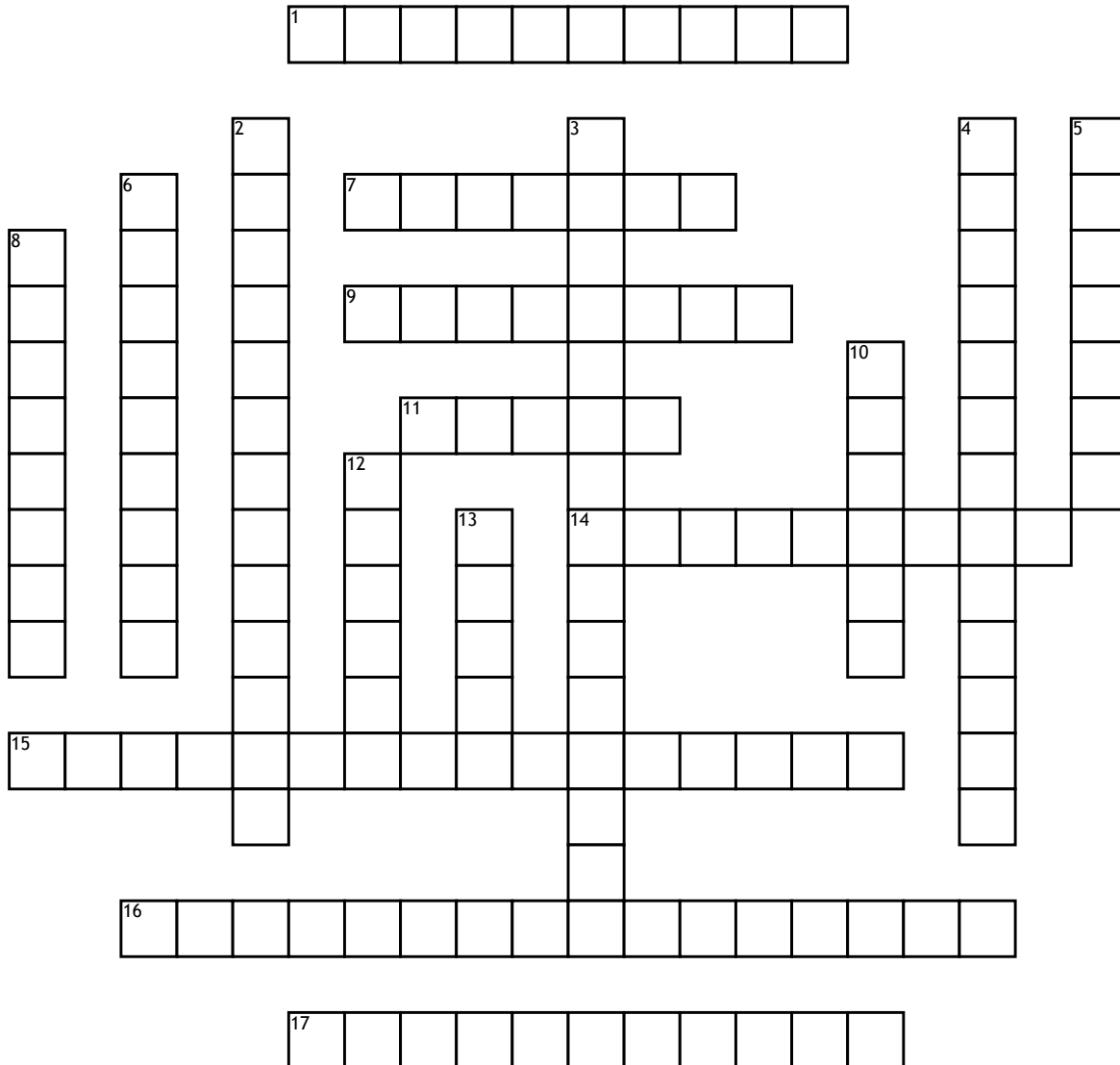


# Figurative Language



## Across

1. Written or spoken material designed to influence ideas or opinions through use of emotionally charged words, name-calling, misleading or false information, or other techniques
7. Descriptive language that appeals to one or more of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell
9. An indirect reference to a well-known person, character, place, event, concept, or literary work
11. A contrast between the way things seem and the way they really are, or between what is expected and what actually happens
14. An interruption in a narrative that tells about something that happened before that point in the narrative or before the narrative began

15. A metaphor that compares two unlike things in various ways throughout a paragraph, a stanza, or an entire work

16. Irony that occurs when the outcome of a situation is the opposite of what is expected
17. The use of a series of words, phrases, or sentences that have similar grammatical structure. Parallelism shows the relationship helps emphasize emotions

## Down

2. The author's use of clues to prepare readers for events that will happen later in a story
3. A figure of speech in which an animal, object, a force of nature, or an idea is given human characteristics
4. Irony that happens when the audience or reader knows important information that the characters do not

5. A comparison that shows similarities between two things that are otherwise dissimilar

6. A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor
8. A figure of speech that compares or equates two seemingly unlike things. (does not use like or as)
10. Any object, person, place, or experience that means more than what it is
12. A figure of speech that uses like or as to compare two seemingly unlike things
13. An expression that means something different from the literal meaning of the words that make it up