**Imagery**- when the author uses words or phrases that appeal to one or more of the five senses. Writers use images to describe how their subjects look, sound, taste, and smell. Poets often paint images or word pictures, that appeal to your senses. These pictures help you experience the poem fully.

**Mood**- the feeling created in the reader by a literary work or passage

**Figurative language**- writing or speech that is not meant to be taken literally. The many types of figurative language are known as figures of speech. Common figures or speech include metaphor, personification, and simile. Writers use figurative language to state ideas in vivid and imaginative ways.

**Onomatopoeia**- the use of words that imitate sounds. Crash, buzz, screech, neigh, jingle and click are examples.

**Narrative poetry-** a story told in verse. They often have elements of short stories including characters, plot, and conflict.

**Rhyme-** the repetition of sounds at the ends of words. Poets use rhyme and rhythm to lend a songlike quality to their verses and to emphasize certain words and ideas. Many traditional poems contain end rhymes, or rhyming words within lines. Internal rhyme also emphasizes the flowing nature of a poem.

**Metaphors**- a figure of speech in which something is describes as though it were something else. A metaphor, like a simile, works by pointing out a similarity between two unlike things.

**Lyric poetry**- a highly musical poem that expresses the observations and feelings of a single speaker. It creates a single, unified impression.

**Personification**- a type of figurative language where nonhuman subjects are given human characteristics

**Repetition**- the use, more than once, or any element of language, a sound, word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Repetition is used in both prose and poetry.

**Alliteration-** the repetition of initial consonant sounds. Writers use alliteration to draw attention to certain words or ideas, to imitate sounds, and to create musical effects.