|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technique | Definition | Example from the Text | Effect on the Reader |
|  | These are used in the place of nouns. In the first person, this allows the speakers or writers to refer to themselves, presenting their own point of view or experience. |  |  |
|  | These modify nouns (‘The terrible journey’). They can be factual (‘The blue sky’) or opinionative (‘The amazing view’). |  |  |
|  | This refers to something that has taken place. It can be a ‘perfect’, completed action or state e.g. ‘We climbed the mountain’, or a ‘progressive’ action or state e.g. ‘We were climbing the mountain’. |  |  |
|  | These words show the action taking place (I clambered up the cliff face). |  |  |
|  | This is the form of the adjective used to show the most extreme state e.g. the biggest, scariest, most terrifying adventure. The adjective usually ends with the suffix –est or follows the word ‘most’. |  |  |
|  | Numbers referring to dates, quantities or units of measurements |  |  |
|  | Reusing a word, phrase of structure |  |  |
|  | A series of nouns, adjectives, verbs or phrases and clauses |  |  |
|  | These modify verbs (‘slowly climbed’), adjectives (‘incredibly steep’), adverbs (‘surprisingly quickly’) or clauses (‘Unfortunately, the current was strong’) |  |  |
|  | These can be a single adverb or a phrase which acts like an adverb. They can be useful to indicate time: ‘After sunset, all noises were terrifying’; ‘Five minutes later, we set off again’ |  |  |
|  | This is a descriptive technique, using imagery, comparing one thing to another, using ‘like’ or ‘as’. |  |  |
|  | This is a persuasive technique asking the reader for a response or to consider something e.g. ‘Can this be allowed to go on?’ |  |  |