

1. **Onomatopoeia** - word or a group of words that imitates the sound it is describing, such as “meow” and “zoom.”
2. **Simile** - comparing two unlike things, often introduced with the word “like” or “as,” such as “blind as a bat.”
3. **Metaphor** - shows how two things that are not alike in most ways are similar in one important way. Examples include: “couch potato” and “Ralph is such a hog!”
4. **Personification** - giving human traits to non-living objects. For example, “The window winked at me.”
5. **Alliteration** - repeated consonant sound at the beginning of several words. For example: “Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.”

6. **Hyperbole** – an exaggeration, such as “I nearly died laughing” and “I’m so hungry, I could eat a horse!”

7. **Verb** – a word that shows action or a state of being, such as “run,” “think,” and “said.”

8. **Adverb** – modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs tell how, when, where, why and how much. Adverbs often end in -ly.

9. **Preposition** – describes relationships between words; prepositions tell when or where, such as: on, beside, beneath, off, over, without, toward and against.

10. **Pronoun** – takes the place of a noun, such as: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, them, us, him, and her.

11. **Noun** – person, place, or thing, such as: clown, city, and robot.
12. **Conjunction** – connects words, phrases, or clauses, such as: and, but, for, and or.
13. **Adjective** – describes a noun, such as: brown, ugly, beautiful, dark, and small.
14. **Doubling Rule** – if a word ends CVC, then double the final consonant before adding a suffix that starts with a vowel. For example, “swim,” becomes “swimming.”
15. **Y to I Rule** - if a word ends with a consonant before the ‘y,’ then change the ‘y’ to an ‘i’ and add the suffix. For example, worry becomes worried, but pray becomes prayed.
16. **their, they’re, there** – “Their” shows ownership; “they’re” is the contraction for they are; “there” is a place.

17. **Drop the 'e' Rule** – *Drop the silent 'e' at the end of a word when adding a suffix that starts with a vowel. For example, "shine" becomes "shining," and "love" becomes "lovable."*

18. **are, our** – *"Are" is a verb and "our" is a pronoun. For example: "They are my students" and "That is our classroom."*

19. **too** – *"too" means "very" or "also." For example: "You are too smart!" and "I want to go, too!"*

20. **Appositive** - *An appositive is a noun that renames another noun right beside it. For example, "The insect, a cockroach, is crawling across the kitchen table."*