



Poetic Form and Structure Techniques

Stanza	A 'paragraph' or section of a poem.
Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhyme at the end of each line of a poem.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of sound.
Caesura	A pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a full stop, comma, ellipsis, or dash.
Enjambment	A sentence or phrase that runs onto the next line without punctuation.
Juxtaposition	Two ideas or images placed together in a poem for contrasting effect.

Poetic Language Techniques

Alliteration	Repetition of the same sound at the beginning of two or more words.
Connotation	A word that is linked or associated with another word or idea.
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.
Repetition	When a word or phrase is noticeably repeated throughout a poem.
Imagery	Visually descriptive language, or language that appeals to the senses.
Simile	Comparing one thing with another, always including the words "as" or "like".

Features of a Persuasive Speech

Purpose: Writing to Argue	Writing to argue anticipates the reader's objections and then counters them to portray your opinion or thoughts.
Audience	The people or groups of people you are targeting when you are creating your writing. Your vocabulary must be appropriate for your target audience.
Form: A Speech	A speech is normally given by one person who is trying to persuade their audience to think or do something, or to argue an opinion to the audience, or to explain their ideas to an audience.
Tone	The feeling or mood created by the writer's language choices, for example: mocking, sad, informal or formal.
Speech Openers	One of the most important elements of a successful speech is starting well and engaging the audience straight away.
Punctuation	Punctuation contributes to the tone of your text, and therefore, affects the point of view which is conveyed to the reader. You must use a variety of punctuation in your writing.
Persuasive devices	A range of DAFORESTI techniques should be used to persuade your audience. Techniques such as humour and extended metaphors can also be used for effect.
Cyclical Structure	A cyclical structure in writing is when the conclusion ends where it began. In other words, you refer back to ideas in your conclusion from your introduction.
Counter Arguments	A counter argument is an argument or set of reasons put forward to oppose an idea or theory developed in another argument.