



Presented by *Fatima Fostok*

# English Skills

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## Session 1

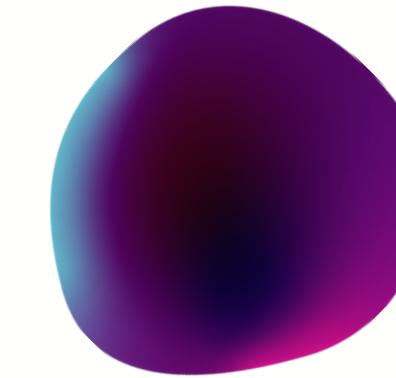
Figures of speech

# **Zoom Rules:**



- 1- Please have your camera on if possible**
- 2- Keep your self muted**
- 3- Raise your hand to ask or answer**

# 01 . SIMILE



is “direct” comparison between two persons or ideas or things which have one feature in common.

**By using: as ... As, as.... So, as... If, and like.**

For example:

1. She was as fast as a cheetah.
2. He was as quiet as a mouse.
3. The smell of freshly baked cookies filled the room, like a warm blanket on a cold winter day.
4. The baby's cry was like nails on a chalkboard.
5. The sun was setting, painting the sky with colors like a beautiful painting.
6. His voice was as smooth as silk.
7. She ran through the field like a gazelle.
8. The streets were as busy as a beehive during rush hour.
9. The coffee tasted like heaven in a cup.
10. The child was as excited as a kid in a candy store.

## *02 . METAPHOR*

is an “indirect” comparison between two persons or things or ideas which have one feature in common.

### **Without using: as or like.**

For example:

- 1. Life is a journey.
- 2. She has a heart of stone.
- 3. The world is your oyster.
- 4. He is a shining star.
- 5. Time is a thief.
- 6. Love is a rose.
- 7. She has a green thumb.
- 8. He is a tiger in the courtroom.
- 9. Words are bullets.
- 10. The sky is a canvas.



## *03 . PERSONIFICATION*

is a comparison between a non-living being or animal and a person.

For example: the roses were smiling in the garden.

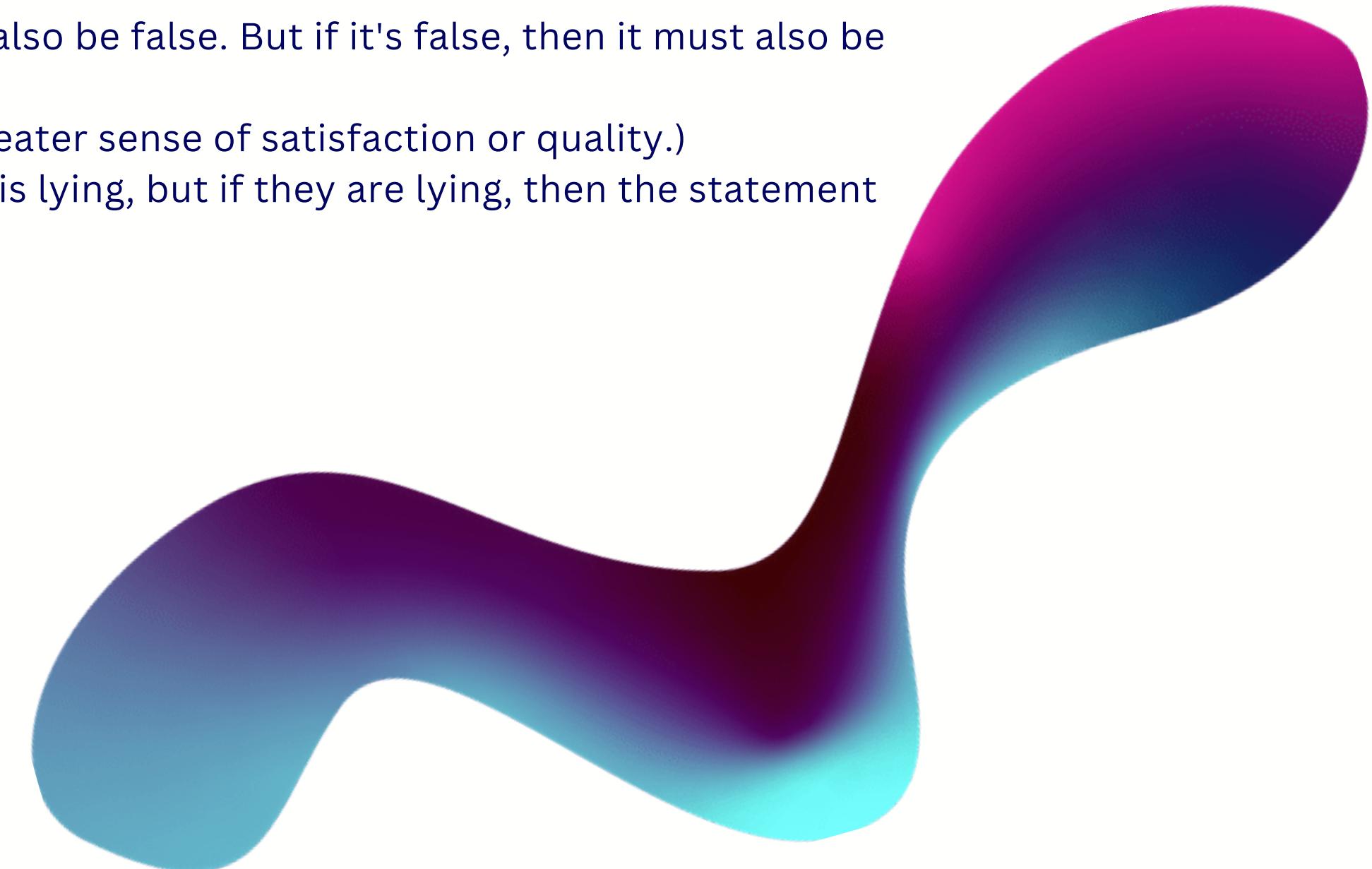


## *04 . PARADOX*

Is a statement which contains apparent contradiction, but is still true

For example:

1. This statement is false. (If the statement is true, then it must also be false. But if it's false, then it must also be true.)
2. Less is more. (The idea of having fewer things can lead to a greater sense of satisfaction or quality.)
3. I am lying. (If the statement is true, it means that the speaker is lying, but if they are lying, then the statement should be false.)

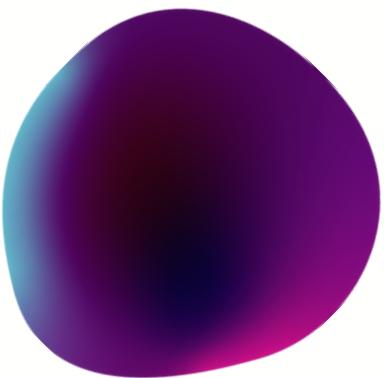


# *05 . IRONY*

where we use words to mean something different, or even opposite, to what we say. Irony is the contrast between what is expected.

## **Types of irony:**

- A) VERBAL IRONY
- B) SITUATIONAL IRONY
- C) DRAMATIC IRONY



# 05 . IRONY

## a) Verbal irony

is the contrast between what is said and what is actually meant.

For example:

1. A person who has been waiting for an hour says, "Oh great, just what I needed, to wait another hour!"
2. A student who failed a test says, "Wow, I'm so glad I spent all that time studying."
3. A person standing outside during a downpour says, "Oh wonderful, just the kind of weather I was hoping for."
4. Someone who puts on a shirt with a large stain says, "I look fantastic today!"
5. A person who burns dinner says, "Congratulations, everyone. You're all going to be enjoying some well-done chicken tonight."

These statements are all intended to mean the opposite of what should be expected, which is what makes them examples of verbal irony.



# 05 . IRONY

## b) Situational irony

it refers to a *happening* that is the *opposite* of what is expected. It occurs when a character's actions bring unexpected results.



For example:

1. A fire station burns down. This is situational irony because typically, people go to a fire station seeking help if their own house is on fire.
2. A pilot who is afraid of heights. This is ironic because pilots fly planes thousands of feet in the air, but this particular pilot is afraid of heights, which makes his profession incongruous.
3. A dentist with bad teeth. This is situational irony because dentists are usually experts in oral hygiene, yet this particular dentist has bad teeth, an irony that is sure to surprise patients.
4. A traffic jam on the way to a conference on traffic safety. This is situational irony because the event is focused on safety, yet people are stuck in traffic, which is a safety hazard in itself.
5. A dog trainer with an out of control dog. This is ironic because trainers are supposed to have well-behaved dogs, yet this trainer cannot control his own canine companion.

## *05 . IRONY*

### **c) Dramatic irony**

occurs when the audience knows more than characters do.

For example:

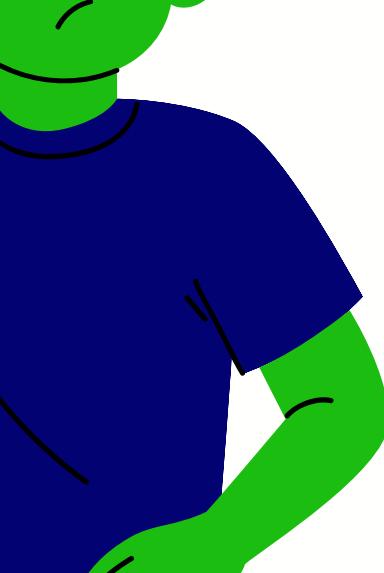
- 1) In Shakespeare's play Romeo and Juliet, the audience knows that Juliet is not really dead when Romeo receives news of her supposed death and takes his own life.
- 2) In the movie Titanic, the audience knows that the ship is going to sink, but the characters on board do not.
- 3) In the play Oedipus Rex, the audience knows that Oedipus has unknowingly killed his father and married his mother, but Oedipus himself is unaware of this fact.
- 4) In the TV show Breaking Bad, the audience knows that Walter White is a drug kingpin, but his family and friends are unaware of his criminal activities.
- 5) In the play Macbeth, the audience knows that Macbeth will eventually be defeated and killed, but Macbeth himself is unaware of his impending downfall.



# Any Questions?



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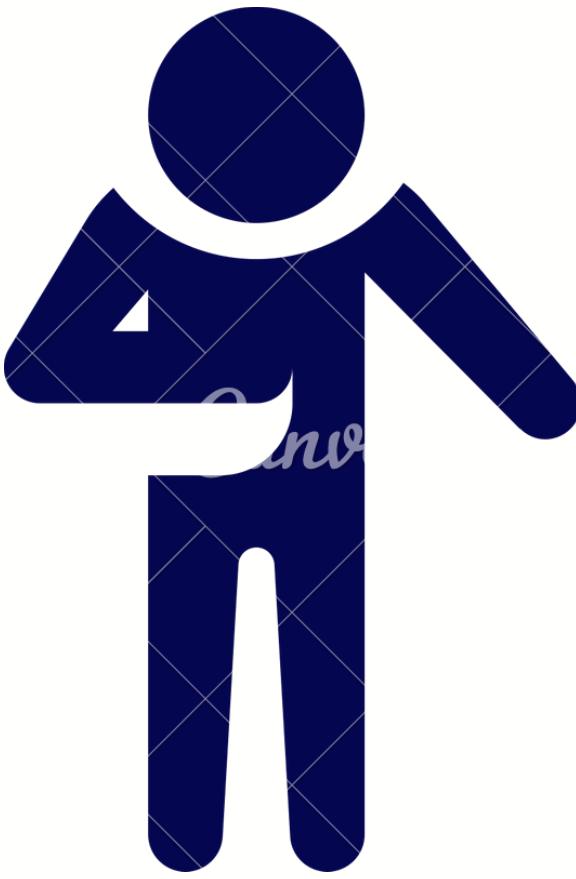
WHAT IS THE SHORTEST WORD IN THE ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE THAT CONTAINS THE LETTERS:  
ABCDEF?

ANSWER: FEEDBACK.

DON'T FORGET THAT FEEDBACK IS ONE OF THE  
ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF GOOD  
COMMUNICATION

-TOGETHER\_WE\_CAN

*Thank  
You*



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