



ELA Virtual Learning

6th Grade ELA

Figurative Language

April 22, 2020



Grade/Course

Lesson: April 22, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

- I can identify figurative language and which type of figurative language is used in a text.



Warm Up

We want to review figurative language today. Make a list of all the figurative language devices you can think of on a piece of paper.

Here's 2 to get you started:

- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia

Watch this video  [Figurative Language Song](#)

Add any devices you forgot to the list.

Look over this chart to review some different Figurative Language Devices.



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Posters

SIMILE

Comparison of two things, using the words "like" or "as"

This room is as hot as an oven.

HYPERBOLE

An exaggeration

I am so hungry, I could eat a horse.

PERSONIFICATION

Giving human characteristics to an object or animal

The tree danced in the wind.

ONOMATOPOEIA

The use of a word to make a sound

Pop. Boom! Fizz.

ALLITERATION

The repetition of the same beginning sound of words

Seven snakes slithered slyly.

METAPHOR

Comparison of two things, saying that one thing IS or WAS another thing.

This room is an oven.



Lesson

The text we will be using for this lesson is called The Veldt by Ray Bradbury.

You can read it [here](#).

You can listen and follow along with it [here](#).

Click on these words that you may not know for definitions.
[veldt](#), [efficiency](#), [jaunt](#), [preoccupied](#)



Lesson

Read or listen to the story from the previous slide.

As you read it, look for examples of figurative language from the poster on the first lesson slide. Mark or write down the figurative language devices you think you see. Label them with which device you think the phrase represents.

Example: page 3, "...the yellow of them was in your eyes like the yellow of an exquisite French tapestry..." - simile



Scaffolded Practice

Reread the story. It's linked below. See if you can find these two examples within the story of figurative language.

1. His wife paused in the middle of the kitchen and watched the stove busy humming to itself, making supper for four.
2. That sun. He could feel it on his neck, still, like a hot paw.

Story Link: [The Veldt](#)

What types of figurative language are these two examples?



Answer Key

1. The first example was personification. A stove can't really hum. It's taking on human-like traits.
2. The second example is a simile. It states he could feel the sun on his neck *like* a hot paw. So the sun was really warm on his neck. Similes compare two things using like or as.



Practice

“Who was it said, ‘Children are carpets, they should be stepped on occasionally’? We’ve never lifted a hand. They’re insufferable – let’s admit it. They come and go when they like; they treat us as if we were offspring. They’re spoiled and we’re spoiled.”

Answer: _____

Children prefer Santas. You’ve let this room and this house replace you and your wife in your children’s affections. This room is their mother and father, far more important in their lives than their real parents. And now you come along and want to shut it off.

Answer: _____

The nursery was silent. It was empty as a jungle glade at hot high noon. The walls were blank and two dimensional. Now, as George and Lydia Hadley stood in the

Answer: _____

Directions: Read each passage from the story and decide if it is a metaphor or simile.



Practice Answer Key

- 1) Metaphor:** “Children are carpets.” This is a metaphor because it is comparing two things not using “like” or “as” (children and carpets).
- 2) Metaphor/Personification:** “This room is their mother and father.” This is a metaphor because it compares a room to parents without using “like” or “as”. It is also personification because it is giving human traits to a room by saying the room could be a mother or father.
- 3) Simile:** “It was empty as a jungle glade at hot high noon.” This is a simile because it compares the room to a jungle using the word “as”.



Independent Practice

“Wendy, come back here!” said George Hadley, but she was gone. The house lights followed her like a flock of fireflies. Too late, he realized he had forgotten to lock the nursery door after his last inspection.

On a piece of paper, write down your answers. Use the word bank on the previous slide to help you.

1. Which sentence is an example of figurative language?
2. What kind of figurative language is that sentence?
3. What does that sentence mean?



Independent Practice Answer Key

1. Which sentence is an example of figurative language?

- The house lights followed her like a flock of fireflies.

2. What kind of figurative language is that sentence?

- Personification

3. What does that sentence mean?

- Making the lights sound like they were real and actually following her like fireflies when they fly in the night flickering on and off.



Independent Practice

“That’s just it. I feel like I don’t belong here. The house is wife and mother now, and nursemaid. Can I compete with an African veldt? Can I give a bath and scrub the children as efficiently or quickly as the automatic scrub bath can? I cannot. And it isn’t just me. It’s you. You’ve been awfully nervous lately.”

On a piece of paper, write down your answers. Use the word bank on the previous slide to help you.

1. Which sentence is an example of figurative language?
2. What kind of figurative language is that sentence?
3. What does that sentence mean?



Independent Practice Answer Key

- 1. Which sentence is an example of figurative language?**
The house is wife and mother now, and nursemaid.
- 2. What kind of figurative language is that sentence?**
Metaphor because it is comparing two things not using “like” or “as”
Personification because it makes the house sound like a person.
- 3. What does that sentence mean?**
it is comparing the house to a wife and a mother
the house is taking care of the children because for example, there is an automatic bath.



Extensions

More practice with figurative language

→ Figurative language [jeopardy](#)

→ Figurative language [cannonball cats game](#)