



ELA Virtual Learning

6th Grade

Figurative Language

April 30, 2020



Grade/Course
Lesson: April 30, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

- I can identify which type of figurative language is used in a text.
- I can explain how the use of figurative language in a text contributes to the meaning.



Warm Up

Figurative language is writing or speech not meant to be taken literally. Writers use figurative language to express ideas in vivid ways.

See if you can identify which type of figurative language the following sentences have. Write your answers down on a piece of notebook paper. If you need help, check the next two slides for definitions and examples of figurative language devices.

1. Her head was spinning from all the new information.
2. Alan's jokes were like flat soda to the children, surprisingly unpleasant.
3. Her eyes were fireflies.
4. Peggy heard the last piece of cheesecake in the refrigerator calling her name.
5. His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe



Warm up Answer Key

See if you can identify which type of figurative language the following sentences use! Write your answers down on a piece of notebook paper. If you need help, check the next two slides for definitions and examples of figurative language devices.

1. Her head was spinning from all the new information. **Hyperbole**
2. Alan's jokes were like flat soda to the children, surprisingly unpleasant. **Simile**
3. Her eyes were fireflies. **Metaphor**
4. Peggy heard the last piece of cheesecake in the refrigerator calling her name. **Personification**
5. His soul swooned slowly as he heard the snow falling faintly through the universe. **Alliteration**



Lesson

Simile: Compares two things. Similes use the words "like" or "as."

Example: They fought like cats and dogs.

Metaphor: Describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison.

Example: You are my sunshine.

Personification: Gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas.

Example: The sky was full of dancing stars.



Lesson

Hyperbole: An outrageous exaggeration that emphasizes a point. It tends toward the ridiculous or the funny.

Example: You snore louder than a freight train!

Alliteration: A sound device. It is the repetition of the first consonant sounds in several words.

Example: We're up, wide-eyed, and wondering while we wait for others to awaken.

Onomatopoeia: Also a sound device where the words sound like their meaning, or mimic sounds. They add a level of fun and reality to writing.

Example: The burning wood hissed and crackled.



Scaffold Practice

We will be using the story, Seventh Grade, today for our lesson.

You can read it here: [Seventh Grade](#)

You can listen to it here: [Seventh Grade audio](#)

Read page 1 or listen until you hear this line, “Picking grapes was like living in Siberia, except hot and more boring.”

What is the example of figurative language on this page? How do you know?



Scaffold Practice Answer Key

“Picking grapes was like living in Siberia, except hot and more boring.”

This is an example of a simile.

“Picking grapes was **like** living in Siberia, except hot and more boring.”

A simile is a comparison of 2 things using like or as. The author uses “like” to compare picking grapes to living in Siberia.



Scaffold Practice

Siberia is a large area in Russia where not very many people live and it has very long, cold, harsh winters.

Why do you think the narrator compared picking grapes in the summer to living in Siberia?

How does using the simile help you understand what the narrator is saying?



Scaffold Practice Answer Key

If Siberia is a place where not very many people live and it has harsh weather then the author is saying that picking grapes is lonely work that he has to do in harsh conditions. It's hot not cold but still very uncomfortable.

The narrator could just say it's hard work and uncomfortable, but comparing the work to Siberia helps you **feel** how very lonely and uncomfortable it is.



Practice

Read page 2 of the story, [Seventh Grade](#). Here is an example of a type of figurative language:

A tiny, three-beat bell propelled students to their homerooms.

What does the word propelled mean? It means drive or push to move forward.

So what does it mean if a bell *propelled* students to their homerooms?

What type of figurative language is this?

Answer the following questions:

Can you find another example on the second or third page?

What does your example mean?

What type of figurative language is this?



Practice Answer Key:

A tiny, three-beat bell propelled students to their homerooms.

This means that the bell prompted students to move on to their homerooms. This is an example of personification. Can the bell really propel and move students? No, it's a bell. So it's a non-human like object taking on traits of humans.

Answers may vary on this part. Examples can include:

- The bell rang for first period, and the students herded noisily through the door.
- It was confusing, like the inside of a watch.
- Everyone was in a sunny mood.



Independent Practice

Directions: Read pages 4 and 5 carefully from the story and write down each example of figurative language that you find. Then, identify which form of figurative language that you found.

Link to story: [Seventh Grade](#)

Example: Victor was as tall as a skyscraper. This is a simile.



Independent Practice Answer Key

- “Great rosebushes of red bloomed on Victor’s cheeks” This is a **metaphor** because it comparing rosebushes to Victor’s cheeks.
- “A river of nervous sweat ran down his palms.” This is a **metaphor** because it is comparing a river to Victor’s sweat.
- “The rosebuds of shame on his face became bouquets of love” This is a **metaphor** because it is comparing Victor’s cheeks to flowers..



Extensions

Play Figurative Language [Jeopardy](#)

Figurative Language [Trashketball](#)

Write a [Hyperbole Story](#)

[Cannonball Cats](#)