



# ELA Virtual Learning

# 7th-Grade ELA

April 22, 2020



Lesson: April 22, 2020

## Objective/Learning Target:

### Students will:

- Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text including figurative language, connotative meanings using context clues.
- Analyze how the setting, characters, and plot of a text affect each other and contribute to meaning.
- Write responses using complete sentences with standard spelling, punctuation, and grammar.

# Warm Up:

Listen to “Take Me Out to the Ballgame,” [HERE](#)

## Part 1

On a piece of notebook paper answer these questions:

What sport is this song referring to?  
How do you know?



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## Part 2

Write everything you know about baseball. You may know a little or you may know a lot. Just write for 2-3 minutes.

Today you will be reading a Narrative Poem about baseball!

# Learn: Narrative Poetry

A Narrative Poem is a poem that tells a story. It has all the parts of a story.

**CHARACTERISTICS**  
of  
**NARRATIVE POETRY**

- ★ tells a story, but is also a poem
- ★ includes story elements (characters, setting, plot with action, conflict and resolution, dialogue)
- ★ includes author's thoughts and feelings (external story & internal story)
- ★ uses figurative language and poetic techniques (rhyme, rhythm, stanzas, metaphors, similes, personification)
- ★ can be written from different points of view (first person/third person)
- ★ author's purpose is to entertain & to leave the reader with a story to remember


**Narrative Poetry**  
A story told in verse

Narrative poems often have:  
plot: beginning, middle, end  
characters  
setting  
problem and solution

Sample:

"Crocodile on the Loosel"  
By Mrs. Prejna

I went out walking with my crocodile,  
when he slipped out from his collar.  
I yelled, "Come back!"  
but he just ran and didn't hear me holler.  
I chased him down the sidewalk,  
and through the playground, too.  
I almost caught him at the slide,  
but he pulled a switch-a-roo!  
Just when I thought I could run no more,  
he came right back to me.  
For my crocodile can be a bit crazy,  
but in the end he loves me!



# Learn Continued: Narrative Poetry

A Narrative Poem will also have different types of figurative language. Today you will be identifying the following types of figurative language:

Simile - a comparison using “like” or “as” (Her eyes were as blue as the sky.)

Metaphor - a comparison that does not use “like” or “as” (The quarterback was a freight train roaring down the field.)

Personification - giving human qualities to nonhuman things (The sun smiled down on the children playing in the park.)

Alliteration - when the beginnings of words start with the same sound (Paula proudly paraded her blue ribbon around the house.)

Onomatopoeia - words that makes sounds (Crash! Bang! The mirror shattered on the floor.)

Hyperbole - an exaggeration (I’m so hungry I could eat a horse.)

# Practice: Identify Figurative Language

- Read the Narrative Poem “Casey at the Bat”. Click the link below for a copy of the poem. [Casey at the Bat](#)

\*If you would like to listen as you read, click here. [James Earl Jones Reading](#)

- On notebook paper, answer the following questions using what you learned about figurative language.

# Practice: Identify Figurative Language

1. Match the following examples of figurative language to the correct term:

Hyperbole \_\_\_\_\_

Metaphor \_\_\_\_\_

Personification \_\_\_\_\_

Simile \_\_\_\_\_

- A. And the former was a hoodoo, while the latter was a cake
- B. Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt
- C. And then when Cooney died at first, and Barrows did the same.
- D. there went up a muffled roar, Like the beating of the storm-waves on a stern and distant shore

## Practice: Identify Figurative Language

2. How does the figurative language in stanza 5 contribute to the mood of the poem?

- A. The similes used in the stanza which describe Casey's physical appearance create an excited mood.
- B. The metaphor of the mountain reveals Casey's immense size and creates a fearful mood.
- C. The personification of the crowd's intense reaction creates a terrifying mood.
- D. The hyperbole describing the crowd's excited reaction creates a mood of anticipation.



## Practice: Identify Figurative Language

**3. In line 14 the text states, “And Blake, the much despised tore the cover off the ball;” This is an example of figurative language. What kind of figurative language is being used here? Then state what is literally happening in this line. (Hint: He didn’t actually take the leather off the baseball).**



## Practice Answer Key:

1. C, A, B, D
2. D
3. Line 14, “And Blake, the much despisèd tore the cover off the ball;” contains an example of an hyperbole, or an exaggeration. This line is not literally Blake tearing the leather off the baseball. The author is using this hyperbole to show how hard Blake hit the baseball when it was his turn at bat.

# If you want to learn more...Additional Resources:

Here is a short video about Jackie Robinson:

[Jackie Robinson](#)

Here is a picture book of “Casey at the Bat”:

[Casey at the Bat](#)

