

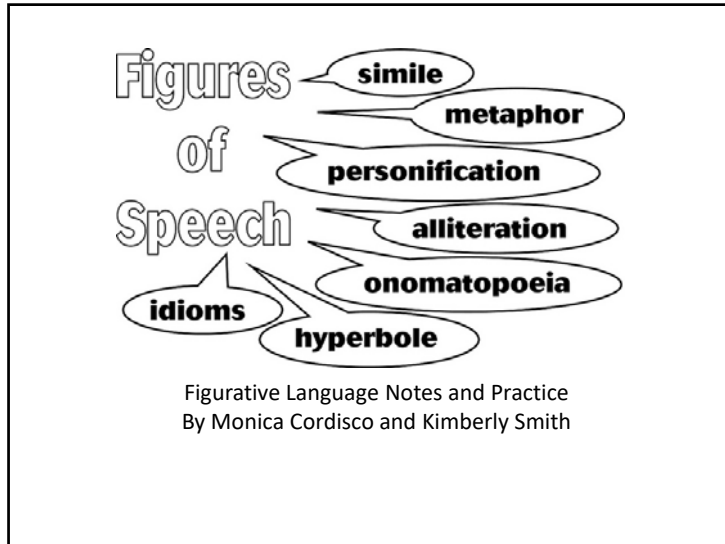
Grading in ELA during our Distance Learning portion of this school year will come from four sources each week as follows:

- Reading 15 min./day—Keep a log of the Title, Author, Number of pages read (ex. Pgs. 5-15), and a short summary of what was read on the attached reading log.
- Assigned Story for the week from Study Sync. You can answer the Think and Focus questions either on paper, in Word on your 365 account, or via email to me.
- Create an “English Language Survival Guide”. It can either be in a book form or as a PowerPoint that you can send to me. Follow the guidelines (attached) and on the Green Word Study Project sheet in your notebook.
- Skills Practice worksheet(s): These will help you complete the project..



Content Focus and Materials	Objectives	Tasks	Check-ins and support	Submission of work
<p><u>Word Study: Context Clues, Connotations, and Figurative Language.</u></p> <p>“January” Packet, Figurative Language Power Point, and Word Study Project</p> <p>Study Sync pages 151-152 “Perseus”</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Online: Study Sync: “All American Slurp” and “Perseus”</p>	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of figurative language and distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (meanings) • Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown words and phrases choosing flexibly from a variety of strategies (context clues) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Read 15 min./day of a book of your choice. Keep a reading log. 2) Weekly Study Sync Assignment: Finish “All American Slurp” and “Perseus” either online or in your book. 3) Skills practice: Review the Figurative Language Power Point take notes in your notebook. “January” Figurative Language Packet.* 4) Begin your Word Study Project. You may make a book OR a PowerPoint (this will be due 5/19) 	<p>Video/phone office hours: Monday – Thursday: 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM or 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM</p> <p>Fridays: 10:00-11:30 and Lunch with your teachers 12:12-30</p> <p>Other support can be found at www.my.mheducation.com</p>	<p>Hard copy work may be delivered to Freiler according to the established calendar.</p> <p>On-line work is due no later than 2:30 PM Friday.</p> <p>Paper work may also be submitted via email (cwhite@tusd.net) by either scanning, writing it in your Office 365 and sharing it or taking a clear picture of the work and attaching to an email.</p>

*If you are picking up your work you will find a Packet called “January”, and a PowerPoint presentation to help you complete the packet (attached). If you complete the packet via 365, number the questions for Part 1 and 2, then just write the Letter (A, B, C, D) of your answer



1

Notes: Figurative Language

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Figurative Language? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figurative language is used by writers to describe something in a non-literal way to create a picture in our minds. <p>Examples of figurative language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personification • Simile • Metaphor • Hyperbole • Idiom • Onomatopoeia
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2

<p>What is personification?</p>	<p>Personification gives human characteristics to animals or inanimate objects.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wind whispered her name. • The sun smiled down on us. • The donut was begging me to eat it.
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3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a simile? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simile compares two unlike things that have something in common using "like" or "as." <p>Examples of simile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John is as skinny as a pencil. • Bob is as strong as a horse. • Joe eats like a pig.
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4

	<p>Non examples of simile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bob is as tall as his brother. • I like ice cream. • Sue's shirt is as green as her shoes. • The dessert was as gross as the dinner. • Bill looks like his father.
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5

Is this a simile?

~~Carl is as tall as Ann.~~


Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not compare 2 unlike things. Carl and Ann are both people.

***How could you change it to be a simile?**

6

Is this a simile?


 **Andrew is as wise as an owl.**

How do you know??

This sentence compares 2 unlike things using "as". Andrew is not literally as wise as an owl. The writer uses this simile to tell us that Andrew is very smart.

7

Is this a simile?

 **Lupe is as light as a feather.**

How do you know??

This sentence compares 2 unlike things using "as". Lupe is not literally as light as a feather. The writer uses this figurative language to tell us that Lupe does not weigh very much.

8

Is this a simile?

She eats ~~like~~ **really** hungry.


Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not compare 2 unlike things. She is probably eating quickly because she is hungry.

***How could you change it to be a simile?**

9

Is this a simile?

 **The football was like a torpedo!**

How do you know??

This sentence compares 2 unlike things using “like”. The football is not literally a torpedo. The writer uses this figurative language to tell us that the football was thrown very hard and went very fast.

10


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a metaphor? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A metaphor is a direct comparison of two unlike things <u>without</u> using like, as or resembles. <p>Examples of metaphor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The toddler was a monster at bedtime. • The body builder was a rock. • Tony is a flash of lightning on the race track.
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11

	<p>Non-examples of metaphor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a nice man. • Tony is my brother. • Barbara runs like the wind! • Yesterday was a hard day.
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12

Is this a metaphor?

 **The pizza was a dried up brick.**

How do you know??

This sentence makes a direct comparison of 2 unlike things. The pizza is not literally a dried up brick. The writer uses this metaphor to tell us that the pizza is hard and dried out.

13

Is this a metaphor?

The moon was shining ~~like~~ a flashlight in the sky.


Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not **directly** compare 2 unlike things. This is a simile.

***How could you change it to be a metaphor?**

14

Is this a metaphor?


 **The jalapeno was fire on my tongue.**

How do you know??

This sentence makes a **direct** comparison of 2 unlike things. The jalapeno is not literally fire on your tongue. The writer uses this metaphor to tell us that the jalapeno is very hot and spicy.

15

Is this a metaphor?

 **The wind was a whisper across the canyon.**

How do you know??

This sentence makes a **direct** comparison of 2 unlike things. The wind is not literally whispering across the canyon. The writer uses this metaphor to tell us that the wind was blowing very slightly.

16

Is this a metaphor?

The homework ~~is~~ very challenging.

Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not **directly** compare 2 unlike things. The homework might have literally been very difficult.

***How could you change it to be a metaphor?**

17

What is hyperbole?

Hyperbole is an over exaggeration used to make a dramatic point.

Examples:

- I've told you a million times!
- My teacher gave me a ton of homework!
- That car costs a bazillion dollars!
- If I can't go to the dance, I will die!

18

Non-examples of hyperbole:

- I asked you to take out the trash 2 hours ago.
- I have math and reading homework tonight.
- I really like tacos!
- Going ice skating will be fun!

19

Is this hyperbole?

I ran so long ~~that~~ my legs are tired.

Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not **over exaggerate** something to make a point. It is likely that if the person ran a long distance that their legs would be tired.

***How could you change it to hyperbole?**

20

Is this hyperbole?



I am so hungry, I could eat a horse!

How do you know??

This sentence makes an **over exaggeration** to make a dramatic point. The person probably couldn't actually eat an entire horse. The writer uses hyperbole to tell us that the person is very, very hungry.

21

Is this hyperbole?

~~I was so cold, I put on my jacket.~~

Why not? How do you know?

This sentence does not **over exaggerate** something to make a point. It is likely that if the person was cold they would want to put on a jacket.

***How could you change it to hyperbole?**

22

Is this hyperbole?



He ran faster than the speed of light!

How do you know??

This sentence makes an **over exaggeration** to make a dramatic point. People can't run faster than the speed of light. The writer uses hyperbole to tell us that how quickly the person ran.

23

Is this hyperbole?



She was so skinny, you couldn't see her when she turned sideways!

How do you know??

This sentence makes an **over exaggeration** to make a dramatic point. You would still be able to see a skinny person even if they turned sideways. The writer uses hyperbole to tell us that the person is thin.

24

Let's practice!

25



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

The hug from my mom was a warm blanket that comforted me.

How do you know??

26



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

I'm so thirsty, I could drink a whole swimming pool!

How do you know??

27



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

Ben and his sister fought like cats and dogs.

How do you know??

28



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

Last night I slept like a log.

How do you know??

29



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

The flashlight was a beacon of hope in the darkness.

How do you know??

30



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

Her room was a disaster area.

How do you know??

31



Simile, Metaphor or Hyperbole?

I can smell those tacos a mile away!

How do you know??


32

- What is an idiom?
 - A group of words or a saying that means something totally different from the literal meaning. The meaning of the idiom is understood by those who use the saying.
 - Examples of idiom:
 - Time flies
 - Ice breaker
 - Hold your horses
 - Bury your head in the sand.


33

34


Examples:



Are you just going to avoid the issue and bury your head in the sand?
It doesn't mean to literally bury your head, but it means to avoid something bad or not to confront your problems.




Sophie and Grant found themselves in a pickle after they promised to be in two places at the same time.
It doesn't mean to literally they were in a jar of pickles, but it means in trouble or an unpleasant or sticky situation.




Before opening night, the cast of Shrek: The Musical had butterflies in their stomachs.
It doesn't mean to literally that there were butterflies in their stomachs, it means they were very nervous and their stomachs felt jittery.

35

- What is Onomatopoeia?
 - the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named
 - Examples:
 - sizzle
 - boom
 - splash
 - crunch



36

Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The broken door sounded an eerie creee...ak as we pushed it open that Halloween night. Whoooo, screamed the wind as it whooshed through the broken shudders. <p style="text-align: center;">Onomatopoeia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A word that imitates the sound it represents.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
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37

What is Alliteration?	<p>Alliteration is the figurative term for when a beginning consonant sound is repeated over and over in a poem or text.</p> <p>Alliteration is often used to provide a certain rhythmic sound to the poetry. The repetition of a specific sound can also affect the mood. For example, a repeated "w" sound often gives a lulling mood. The repetition of a harder sound-like "p" or "b"-sets a different mood.</p> <p>Alliteration is heavily used in "tongue twisters."</p> <p>Examples of Alliteration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. (repeated p sound) Sally sells seashells by the sea shore. (repeated s sound) How much wood could a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood. (repeated w and c/ch sounds) The sly, slithering snake snuck into the shed. (repeated s sound) The river rushed rapidly over the rocks. (repeated r sound)
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38

What is Alliteration?	<p>Example of Alliteration from Literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From Romeo and Juliet: "From forth the fatal loins of these two foes . . ." (repeated f sound) From "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe: "Once upon a midnight dreary while I pondered weak and weary" (repeated w sound) William Blake's "Tyger": "burning bright," "frame thy fearful symmetry" Shel Silverstein's "Where the Sidewalk Ends": "We shall walk with a walk that is measured and slow / and watch where the chalk-white arrows go" (repeated w sound)
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39

January

in Figurative Language

by Margaret Whisnant



"Mr. Jones is snowed under for the moment. May I take a message?"

Featured Figures of Speech

Simile: A simile compares two things using the words *like* or *as*.

Dad is as grouchy as a sleepy bear before he has his morning coffee.
My sister jumped around in the snow like a happy grasshopper.

Metaphor: A metaphor says that a person or thing is something other than what it really is. Metaphors make comparisons or suggest similarities between two unlike things without using the words *like* or *as*.

Dad is a bear before his morning coffee.
His bedroom floor is a sea of dirty laundry and abandoned toys.

Personification: Personification is a figure of speech in which nonhuman objects, organisms, or events are given human characteristics.

A bicycle tire peered at us from beneath the rubble.
Blades of tall grass waved to each other in the breeze.
A blizzard howled through the streets for hours.

Hyperbole: A hyperbole uses exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis.

There must be a million cars parked at the mall.
I answered the phone about a thousand times today.

Idiom: An idiom is a group of two or more words that mean something quite different from their individual, literal (real) definitions.

That noise is driving me up the wall. (The noise is irritating.)
You're skating on thin ice. (What you are doing could get you into trouble.)



JANUARY

in Figurative Language



January is a busy month. It ushers in the New Year along with some of the Northern Hemisphere's most eventful wintry weather. It brings parades, the Rose Bowl Game, and National Chocolate Covered Cherry Day (January 3).

On the third Monday, we celebrate the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Among the distinguished designations for January are National Soup Month, Bath Safety Month, National Get Organized Month, and National Skating Month.

Other notable days include:

- Drinking Straw Day (January 3)
- Elvis Presley's birthday (January 8)
- National Clean Off Your Desk Day (January 10)
- Rubber Duckie Day (January 13)
- Dress Up Your Pet Day (January 14)
- Inauguration Day (January 20)
- National Pie Day (January 23)
- National Puzzle Day (January 29)
- Bubble Wrap Appreciation Day (January 31)

With so many extraordinary attributes, it's only fitting that January also be celebrated in figurative language. All of the following *italicized* sentences and quotes are connected to January weather, celebrations, or events. Each item contains a figure of speech with an accompanying question. Write the **letter** of the correct answer in the blank to the left.

- _____ 1. *Colin's drinking straw bent like a tiny elbow, causing the last of the orange juice to gurgle as it slipped past.*
The comparison of Collin's drinking straw to an elbow is an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.
- _____ 2. *Arable's desk is covered with about a million old papers and magazines.*
The figure of speech in the above sentence is (A) a simile, (B) a hyperbole, (C) personification, (D) an idiom.
- _____ 3. *Falling snow slowly wrapped the whole neighborhood in a blanket of white.*
This sentence contains an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) an idiom, (C) personification.
- _____ 4. *It was so cold that if you spit, the slob would be an ice cube before it hit the ground. It was about a zillion degrees below zero. (**The Watsons Go to Birmingham—1963** by Christopher Paul Curtis)*
Which of the following phrases from the passage is a hyperbole? (A) a zillion degrees below zero, (B) if you spit, (C) hit the ground, (D) It was so cold.
- _____ 5. *The wind was as loud as a freight train roaring past the windows.*
Which phrase, if substituted for the underlined simile in the sentence, would change it to a metaphor? (A) quickly, (B) a loud freight train, (C) blowing like a freight train, (D) like a monster.
- _____ 6. *Hazardous driving conditions threw cold water on our week-end plans.*
Threw cold water on is (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.

- _____ 7. *A pot of soup sat on the stovetop bubbling and steaming*_____.
Which of the following phrases can be placed in the blank above so that the sentence illustrates the use of a *simile*? (A) loudly, (B) like a small volcano, (C) out of the pot and down the sides, (D) for several hours.
- _____ 8. *Uncle Otis is a Scrooge about sharing his stash of chocolate covered cherries.*
According to the *metaphor* above, Uncle Otis (A) doesn't like candy, (B) gives most of his candy away, (C) will share with a few chosen people, (D) is stingy about sharing his supply of candy.
- _____ 9. *Smiling politely and introducing yourself is a good way to break the ice in a room full of strangers.*
Which phrase could be substituted for the idiom *break the ice* in the above sentence without changing its meaning? (A) get attention, (B) get over being shy, (C) make a lot of new friends, (D) fool people.
- _____ 10. *Five hundred jigsaw puzzle pieces fell to the floor like a swirling blizzard.*
The figure of speech in the above sentence is (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) personification.
- _____ 11. *All bundled up in his ski gear, Mason was*_____.
Choose the *metaphor* that will correctly complete the sentence. (A) uncomfortable and hot, (B) a big, round walking parade balloon, (C) barely able to move, (D) as big as a gorilla.
- _____ 12. *Tyler always puts his desk in apple pie order after he finishes his homework.*
The *idiom* in this sentence means that Tyler (A) eats apple pie after he finishes his homework, (B) stacks things up on his desk like the layers of a pie, (C) organizes his desk rather than leaving it messy, (D) leaves his homework on top of anything that might be on his desk.
- _____ 13. *Icy twigs sparkled like diamonds in the morning sun.*
The *simile* in this sentence compares (A) the morning sun to diamonds, (B) diamonds to sparkle, (C) ice to the morning sun, (D) icy twigs to diamonds.
- _____ 14. *Mom's New Year's resolution to read more and watch TV less lasted about two seconds.*
Which phrase is the *hyperbole*? (A) New Year's resolution, (B) about two seconds, (C) to read more, (D) watch TV less.
- _____ 15. *War is a poor chisel for carving out peaceful tomorrows.* (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
Dr. King's statement about war is an example of (A) a hyperbole, (B) an idiom, (C) a simile, (D) a metaphor.
- _____ 16. *The sheet of bubble wrap went off like a string of firecrackers when I tried to stuff it in the trashcan.*
The *simile* in this sentence indicates that the bubble wrap (A) made popping and cracking noises, (B) did not fit into the trashcan, (C) was not safe to handle, (D) caught fire.
- _____ 17. *Tops of half-buried cars*_____ *out from under the snow.*
Which of the following words can be placed in the blank to create *personification*? (A) protruded, (B) stuck, (C) popped, (D) peeped.
- _____ 18. *Bradley was a bouncing football traveling down the hill beside his sled.*
Bradley's unusual trip down a snowy hill is presented in the sentence as (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) personification, (D) a hyperbole.
- _____ 19. *Sleet whispered in the air before it fell to the rooftops and streets below.*
Which of the following word groups from the sentence is *personification*? (A) fell to the rooftops, (B) in the air, (C) Sleet whispered, (D) in the air before it fell.



20.

Well bless my soul
What's wrong with me?
I'm itching like a man on a fuzzy tree.
My friends say I'm actin' wild as a bug.
I'm in love.
I'm all shook up.

from **All Shook Up**

Words and Music by Otis Blackwell.
Recorded by Elvis Presley 1956.

In the partial lyrics above, Otis Blackwell included two (A) similes, (B) hyperboles, (C) idioms, (D) metaphors.



21. *A rubber duckie sat on the edge of the tub eagerly awaiting its next bubble bath adventure.*

What object is *personified* in the sentence? (A) a bathtub, (B) a bubble bath, (C) an adventure, (D) a rubber duckie.

22. *If a cluttered desk is a sign of a cluttered mind, of what then, is an empty desk?* (Albert Einstein)

What figure of speech did Albert Einstein use in this statement? (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) personification.

23. *Bosco's tail stuck up like an antenna from beneath his doggie snow suit.*

Which of the following phrases can be substituted for the underlined *simile* so that it is changed to a *metaphor*?

- (A) is like a periscope emerging
- (B) is as straight as an antenna poking out
- (C) is an antenna poking out
- (D) works like an antenna

24. *The team's star player was running a hundred miles an hour when he crossed the goal line.*

The description of the star player's speedy touchdown is an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.

25. *Facts are stubborn things.* (Ronald Reagan)

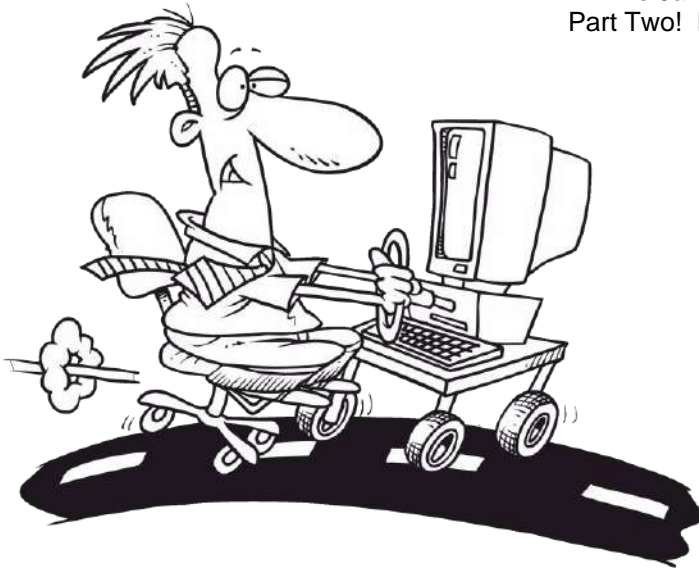
President Reagan's example of *personification* means that facts, like stubborn people, (A) don't always state the truth, (B) are fixed and difficult to deal with, (C) will change without warning, (D) have to be forced to change.

JANUARY

in Figurative Language

Part Two

The January Figurative Language celebration continues with Part Two! Here is a reminder list of January events:



Wintry weather
New Year's Day
Parades
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (third Monday)
National Soup Month
Bath Safety Month
National Get Organized Month
National Skating Month.
Chocolate Covered Cherry Day (January 3)
Drinking Straw Day (January 3)
Elvis Presley's birthday (January 8)
National Clean Off Your Desk Day (January 10)
Rubber Duckie Day (January 13)
Dress Up Your Pet Day (January 14)
Inauguration Day (January 20)
National Pie Day (January 23)
National Puzzle Day (January 29)
Bubble Wrap Appreciation Day (January 31)

All of the following *italicized* sentences and quotes, based on the January events listed above, contain figures of speech. Study the question after each one and write the **letter** of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 1. *Can we soup up this computer so it will run a little faster?*
The figure of speech illustrated in this sentence is (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.
- _____ 2. *The browns and whites and reds in Jaden's new room look like the inside of a chocolate covered cherry.*
What figure of speech creates an image of Jaden's new room? (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) personification.
- _____ 3. *I am _____ with homework this afternoon.*
Which of the following is an *idiom* that correctly completes the sentence? (A) having to deal, (B) snowed under, (C) not helping, (D) completely finished.
- _____ 4. *Two scoops of ice cream were stacked on top of the pie like a little snowman.*
Which phrase from the sentence is a *simile*? (A) two scoops, (B) stacked on top, (C) top of the pie, (D) like a little snowman.
- _____ 5. *Soapy foam puffed up in the tub like mounds of bubble wrap.*
The two things being compared are (A) soapy foam and bubble wrap, (B) the tub and bubble wrap, (C) bubble wrap and the mounds, (D) soapy foam and the tub.
- _____ 6. *Fluffy was a little princess for a few seconds before she hissed and shook the tiara off her head.*
The sentence about Fluffy's experience with a tiara is an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) personification.

- _____ 7. *There must be about a million chewed-up, flattened drinking straws sticking to the floor under my brother's bed.*
The *hyperbole* in the sentence is (A) chewed-up, flattened drinking straws, (B) sticking to the floor, (C) about a million, (D) under my brother's bed.
- _____ 8. *The skater's performance was_____.*
Which of the following is a *metaphor* that will correctly complete the sentence? (A) a symphony of graceful moves, (B) as smooth as ice, (C) as beautiful as a ballet, (D) about a million twirls.
- _____ 9. *My clothes are crawling out of my closet, so I suppose I need to do some organizing.*
Which figure of speech is used to describe the state of the messy closet? (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) personification, (D) a hyperbole.
- _____ 10. *Ambition is a dream with a V8 engine.* (Elvis Presley)
Elvis Presley's definition of ambition is an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.
- _____ 11. *Many investors took a bath when the stock market plunged.*
The idiom *took a bath* in the above sentence means that the investors (A) were in a comfortable place, (B) organized all their accounts, (C) suffered bad financial losses, (D) temporarily stepped aside and waited for change.
- _____ 12. *Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.* (George Washington)
What figure of speech did George Washington use to make a statement about liberty? (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) an idiom.
- _____ 13. *Like an unchecked cancer, hate corrodes the personality. . .* (Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1963)
Dr. King's comparison of hate to cancer is an example of (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) personification, (D) a hyperbole.
- _____ 14. *The last sliver of pie disappeared from the plate as quick as a wink.*
The idiom in this sentence suggests that the pie disappeared (A) while nobody was watching, (B) in plain sight, (C) within a few minutes, (D) in a matter of seconds,
- _____ 15. *Two large icicles hung_____over the front door.*
Which of the following phrases is a *simile* that can be placed in the blank and correctly complete the sentence? (A) side by side, (B) from the gutter, (C) dangerously low, (D) like fangs.
- _____ 16. *It was so cold that if you were stupid enough to go outside your eyes would automatically blink a thousand times. . . so the juice inside of them wouldn't freeze up.*
(The Watsons Go to Birmingham—1963
by Christopher Paul Curtis)
The figure of speech in this passage is (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) personification, (D) a hyperbole.
- _____ 17. *Our neighbor is a warrior with a shovel ready to do battle against the snow.*
Which of the following phrases can be substituted for the underlined *metaphor* to change it into a *simile*? (A) like a warrior, (B) an angry warrior, (C) a human shovel, (D) a weather soldier.
- _____ 18. *My fingers stuck to the frosty window pane like flies on flypaper.*
In this sentence, the two things being compared are (A) the window pane and flypaper, (B) fingers and flies (C) fingers and flypaper, (D) windows and flies.



- _____ 19. *The bathroom's tile floor was a slippery skating rink when I stepped out of the tub.* Which of the following word groups from the sentence is a *metaphor*? (A) out of the tub, (B) bathroom's tile floor, (C) I stepped out, (D) a slippery skating rink.
- _____ 20. *What Washington needs is adult supervision.* (Barack Obama)
In this example of *personification*, President Obama is suggesting that the government (A) needs a bigger police force, (B) is behaving like an unruly child, (C) should do more for its older residents, (C) is not following all the rules.
- _____ 21. *Trying to finish my homework with my little brother around is like eating soup with a fork.* The underlined words in the sentence form (A) a simile, (B) a metaphor, (C) a hyperbole, (D) personification.



- _____ 22. *Strings of clouds reached out and embraced the moon.* In this example of *personification*, clouds are given the human ability to (A) love, (B) form friendships, (C) hug, (D) conceal something from view.
- _____ 23. *The parade dragged on for _____ before Dad finally allowed me to change channels.*
Which of the following phrases is a *hyperbole* that can be written in the blank to correctly complete the sentence? (A) quite a while, (B) about two hundred miles (C) almost an hour, (D) several miles.
- _____ 24. *A tall stack of papers tipped over and slid off the desk like an avalanche down a mountainside.*
The two things being compared in this sentence are (A) falling papers and an avalanche, (B) a desk and a mountainside, (C) falling papers and a desk, (D) sliding and falling.
- _____ 25. *Tyler is as nutty as a fruitcake if he thinks I'm going to loan him my cell phone.* Which of the following is the *best* substitution for the underlined *idiom*? (A) mistaken, (B) unrealistic, (C) crazy, (D) reasonable.

JANUARY

in Figurative Language

Answer Keys

Part One

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B

Part Two

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. A
25. C

Thanks for downloading my *January in Figurative Language*. I really enjoyed putting this one together, especially when I realized that *All Shook Up* has similes.

Guess that kinda' gives away my age group. We like to think of ourselves as Silver Rockers!

More January and Seasonal Resources from My Store

Here's a direct link to another **FREE** January activity. This one is vocabulary oriented:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/January-Vocabulary-Builders-and-Brain-Teasers-with-Writing>

For \$3.00, you can get *In First Place*, a nine-page, three part file of researchable trivia about people, places, and things that are the first in their categories:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/January-New-Years-Activities-In-First-Place>

For a whole book of seasonal activities, check out

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Seasonal-Brain-Teasers-and-Vocabulary-Builders-for-Young-Scholars>

February Literature Resources from My Store

The Watsons Go to Birmingham—1963: A Novel Teaching Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/The-Watson-Go-to-Birmingham-1963-A-Novel-Teaching-Pack>

Bud, Not Buddy: A Novel Teaching Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Bud-Not-Buddy-A-Novel-Teaching-Pack>

Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry: A Novel Teaching Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Roll-of-Thunder-Hear-My-Cry-A-Novel-Teaching-Pack>

Souder: A Novel Teaching Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Souder-A-Novel-Teaching-Pack>

The Hundred Penny Box: A Teaching Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/The-Hundred-Penny-Box-A-Teaching-Pack>

Philip Hall Likes Me. I Reckon Maybe: Objective Tests Pack

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Philip-Hall-Likes-Me-I-Reckon-Maybe-Objective-Tests-Pack>

Seasonal Items

February Brain Teasers and Vocabulary Builders (Free)

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/February-Brain-Teasers-and-Vocabulary-Builders>

February Presidents Day/Valentines Day Activity

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/February-Presidents-Day-Valentines-Day-Activities>