

  RW1.5 Understand and explain the figurative and metaphorical use of words in context. (4 questions on CST)

You use **figurative language** whenever you stray from the literal meanings of words in order to create a more vivid effect. For example, if your backpack is very heavy, you might declare that it "weighs a ton." Of course it doesn't really weigh a ton; which is 2,000 lbs. It's essential that fifth graders understand when an author is being figurative instead of literal.

<p><b>SIMILE</b> Uses the words "like" or "as" to compare objects or ideas that are similar in some way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sally was as <b>busy as a bee</b> the day before the Super Bowl party.</li> <li>2. The blue car raced down the track <b>as quick as lightning</b>.</li> <li>3. Fred walked to the principal's office <b>as slow as a snail</b>.</li> <li>4. The reflecting sunlight made the ocean water <b>shine like diamonds</b>.</li> <li>5. Javier's face turned <b>as white as snow</b> when he saw his poor test score.</li> </ol>
<p><b>METAPHOR</b> Compares objects by declaring that one object is actually something else.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sally <b>was a busy bee</b> as she prepared for the Super Bowl party.</li> <li>2. The blue car <b>was lightning</b> as it raced down the track.</li> <li>3. Fred <b>was a slow snail</b> as he walked to the principal's office.</li> <li>4. The reflecting sunlight showed how the ocean <b>water was shiny diamonds</b>.</li> <li>5. Javier's <b>face turned to white snow</b> when he saw his poor test score.</li> </ol>
<p><b>IDIOM</b> A phrase whose meaning cannot be determined by the literal meaning of the words, but refers instead to a figurative meaning.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Because I studied, the science test was <b>a piece of cake</b>. (easy)</li> <li>2. He <b>bent over backwards</b> to please his teacher. (tried very hard)</li> <li>3. I have to borrow money because I'm <b>broke</b>. (have no money)</li> <li>4. It's after midnight, so it's time to <b>hit the hay</b>. (go to bed)</li> <li>5. That's a good idea, but I'll need to <b>sleep on it</b> before I give my final decision. (think about it for a while)</li> </ol>
<p><b>PERSONIFICATION</b> Gives human like qualities to an animal or object. <u>Personification</u> is to make something that isn't a <u>person</u>, be like a <u>person</u> in some way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>angry</b> tornado destroyed the house. (Tornadoes can't be "angry" because they aren't living beings. The author uses the word angry to show that the winds were violent and destructive.)</li> <li>2. Trees were <b>dancing</b> with the wind.</li> <li>3. The sun was <b>playing hide and seek</b> with the clouds.</li> <li>4. The flowers were <b>crying for my attention</b>.</li> <li>5. The snow <b>wrapped a white blanket over the mountains</b>.</li> </ol>

1. Gerardo's face turned (as red as a \_\_\_\_\_) from the sunburn.

*simile*

2. Jeff (was a silent \_\_\_\_\_) during the game of hide and seek.

*metaphor*

3. Mark thought he wanted tacos, but he \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw the tamales.

*idiom to make a different decision*

4. The flames \_\_\_\_\_ through the trees.

*personification*