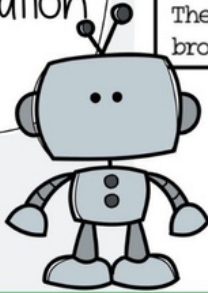


Figurative Language NOTES



Personification



Personification: Giving human qualities or characteristics to an animal, object, or idea.

Example:
The words walked off the page and brought the characters into my life

Adding Figurative Language

Use this sheet as a reference when adding figurative language to your writing.

Metaphor:

Example:

Hyperbole:

Simile:

Example:

Imagery:

Adding Figurative Language

Change the sentences below by adding figurative language to create deeper meaning.

The sun was shining, and summer was calling. The afternoon could not come soon enough.

Revised:

The auditorium filled with people waiting for the concert to start. The anticipation was palpable as the band stepped onto the stage.

Revised:

They waited patiently to ride the new roller coaster.

Revised:

PRE-FILLED
NOTES
BLANK NOTES
PRESENTATION
PRACTICE

PRESENTATION SLIDES

Metaphor

Metaphor: Comparison of two items that are unlike; does not use *like* or *as*.

Example:

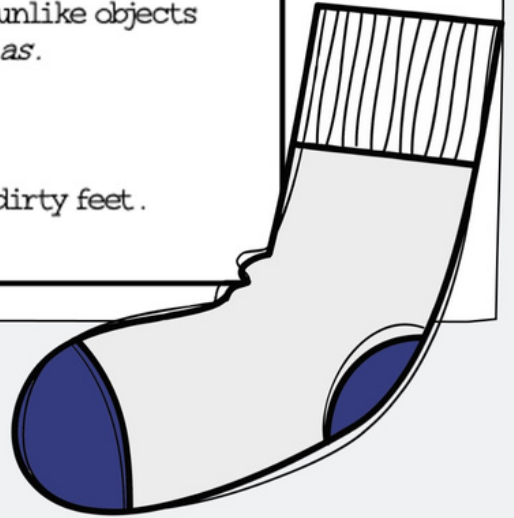
My dog is my alarm clock, she wakes me up every day at 5 AM.



Simile: A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike objects using the words, *like* or *as*.

Example:

The cheese smelled like dirty feet.



Simile

Hyperbole: An exaggeration not meant to be taken literally.

Example:

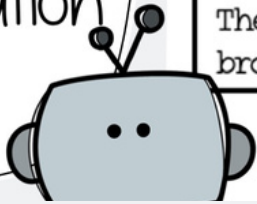
I'm so hungry I could eat a ton of food.



Hyperbole

PRESENTATION SLIDES

Personification



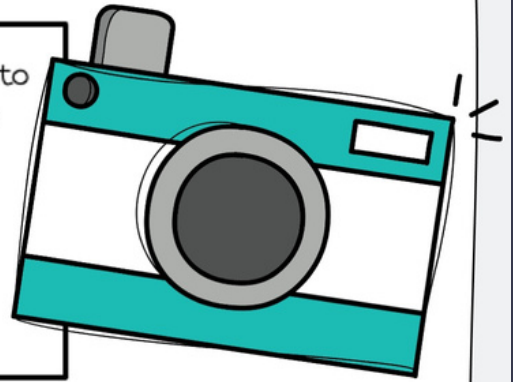
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Imagery: Words and phrases that appeal to the five senses (look, feel, smell, sound, and taste).

Example:
My room smelled like dirty clothes and looked like a tornado came through.

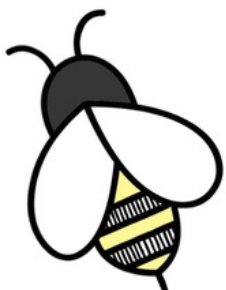


Imagery

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Alliteration: Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

Example: Pierre peeked through the peephole of the door to see a person



Alliteration

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PRESENTATION SLIDES

Idiom: An expression that has a meaning different from the meaning of the individual words.

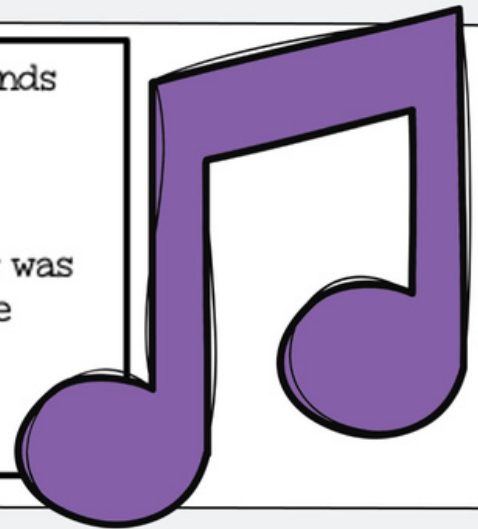
Example: My parental units are going to flip when they see my grades.

Idiom



Onomatopoeia: Use of words whose sounds echo or sound like the meaning.

Example: Boom! Bang! I knew the car was crashing, but I could only process the sounds. My eyes refused to see.



Onomatopoeia

NOTES:

PRE-FILLED

&

FILLED

Name _____

Date _____

Adding Figurative Language

Use this sheet as a reference when adding figurative language to your writing.

Metaphor:

Example:

Simile:

Example:

Hyperbole:

Example:

Imagery:

Example:

Personification:

Example:

Idiom:

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ELA



Name_____

Date_____

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Revised:

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Revised:

PRACTICE

Using Adverb-Verb Phrases

Verbs are stronger than Adverbs

Adverb-Verb Phrases

- slowly walked
- angrily looked
- softly spoke
- happily sang
- loudly yelled
- quietly spoke

Replacing Adverb-Verb Phrases

- stroll, saunter, trudge
- glare, frown, glower

Revision Work

1. Locate and circle the adverbs in your narrative.
2. Locate and underline the verbs each adverb modifies (describes) in your narrative.
3. Replace as many adverb-verb phrases with strong verbs that provide the same description.



MORE NOTES AND PRACTICE