

Figurative Language

CCSS

3rd Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.1
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.3
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.3.4.
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.3.4.b
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.3.5

4th Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.1
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.3
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4.a
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.4.4.b
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.4.5

5th Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.5.1
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RF.5.4.b
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.5.4
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.5.1
 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.5.5

Objective

I can read to identify an author's use of figurative language.

Lesson Plan

Materials

Limerick Comics, chart paper, sticky notes

Engage

Say: *Think about one of the best books or poems you have ever read. What did the author do to make the book or poem so entertaining? As students share responses, help them pay special attention to answers that reference word choice.*

Explore

Say: *Today we are going to be talking about a special type of word choice called "figurative language." Figurative language is a word or a phrase that does not have an everyday, literal meaning. Authors use figurative language to make their writing more interesting or entertaining for the reader.*

Explain

Work with students to create an anchor chart for 4 types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and alliteration,. At the top of the chart paper, list each type of figurative language, the definition, and an example listed below.

*Simile: a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as" (EX: I slept like a rock.)

*Metaphor: a comparison of two unlike things that does not use "like" or "as." (EX: Harper is the shining star of her dance team.)

*Alliteration: using several words with the same beginning sound in a phrase or sentence. (EX: An amazing alligator ascended.)

*Hyperbole: language to exaggerate what your mean (EX: He runs faster than the wind)

Elaborate

Ask students for additional examples of similes, metaphors, hyperboles, and alliteration . Add their responses to the chart.

Evaluate

Tell students that they are now going to go on a figurative language scavenger hunt.

*Put the students into groups of 3-4 give one pad of sticky notes to each group. Around the room post a piece of chart paper with the name of each type of figurative. Read through the limericks in Limerick Comics. **Say:** As we read, listen for examples of figurative language. As your group hears examples of figurative language write each phrase on a sticky note and place it onto the appropriate piece of chart paper. Review the sticky note charts. **Ask:** What makes this phrase a _____ (simile, metaphor, idiom, etc.)? What does this figurative language mean?*

Often times we forget that some of our favorite musicians are actually great writers too and often use figurative language. Tell students to choose one of their favorite songs and to write or print the songs lyrics. (A good site for finding lyrics is <http://www.lyrics.com>). Identify examples of figurative language used in the song.

