

Figurative language uses words in a **non-literal** way.

- ▶ **Non-literal** words do not mean exactly what they say.
- ▶ The **non-literal** meaning can sometimes be determined with **context clues**.

Non-Literal Examples	Meaning
My mother's voice is <u>soft as silk</u> when she <u>sings to the baby</u> .	When she sings to the baby, her voice is soft and smooth like silk.
Joseph is a <u>shining star</u> on the <u>soccer team</u> .	Joseph is such a great player on the team that he <u>shines like a star in the night sky</u> .
Please <u>lend me your ear</u> . I have <u>something important to tell you</u> .	I want you to <u>use your ears to listen carefully</u> because I have something important to tell you.

CFU

Which of the following sentences uses figurative language? Explain.

- A** Bret was on pins and needles before giving his speech in class.
- B** Bret was nervous before giving his speech in class.

What is the context clue that helps you determine the meaning of the non-literal phrase in the sentence below? Explain.

Ben got soaked quickly when it started raining cats and dogs.

- A** got soaked quickly
- B** when it started

In your own words, what is figurative language?

1. Identify the figurative language in the sentence. (underline)
2. Identify context clues that help the explain the meaning. (circle)
3. Determine the meaning of the figurative language. (circle/write)

The little mermaid set out toward the witch's dwelling. Her house lay in the middle of an ocean forest. The trees looked half-animal and half-plant. They looked like hundred-headed snakes growing out of the ground. Their branches were long, slimy fingers like wriggling worms. The little mermaid was terrified. Before she could have a change of heart, she remembered the Prince, and swam forward with courage.

1. Determine the meaning of the 1st example of figurative language above.

2. Determine the meaning of the second example.

3. Determine the meaning of the third example.

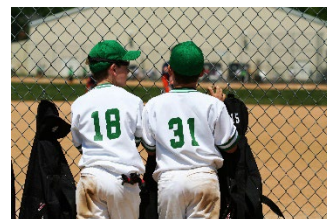


Skill Closure

1. Identify the figurative language in the sentence. (underline)
2. Identify context clues that help the explain the meaning. (circle)
3. Determine the meaning of the figurative language. (circle/write)

Sam and Richie rode their bikes to the baseball field. It was game day. They were decked out in their green and white uniforms like soldiers going into battle. Sam pitched; Richie was the catcher for the team. After warm-ups, Sam glared at the batter, focused on Richie's big mitt, and fired a strike right down the middle.

1. Determine the meaning of the figurative language:



Concept Closure

Write an explanation.

Maria says "like a pretzel" means the batter was sweating like salt on a pretzel. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.

Next pitch was a curve. The batter thought he would get hit, so he twisted his body like a pretzel to get out of the way.



Summary Closure

What did you learn today about determining the meaning of figurative language?

Word Bank

figurative
non-literal
meaning
context clues

Underline the figurative language. Circle context clues.
Write or circle the meaning of the figurative language.

There was not a moment to be lost: away went Alice like the wind, and was just in time to hear the Rabbit say, as it turned a corner, "Oh my ears and whiskers, how late it's getting!" ...

Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage, not much larger than a rat-hole: ..., but she could not even get her head through the doorway; "and even if my head would go through," thought poor Alice, "it would be of very little use without my shoulders. Oh, how I wish I could shut up like a telescope! I think I could, if I only knew how to begin."

From ***Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*** by Lewis Carroll

1. Determine the meaning of the 1st example of figurative language.



2. Determine the meaning of the 2nd example of figurative language.





Listening

Listen carefully to each part. Determine who is the person you agree with. (orally)

Part 1

Part 2

**Underline the figurative language. Circle context clues.
Write or circle the meaning of the figurative language.**

Then a strange thing happened.

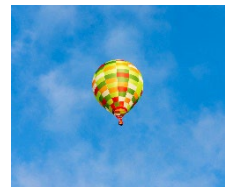
The house whirled around two or three times and rose slowly through the air. Dorothy felt as if she were going up in a balloon.

In the middle of a cyclone the air is generally still, but the great pressure of the wind on every side of the house raised it up higher and higher, until it was at the very top of the cyclone; and there it remained and was carried miles and miles away as easily as you could carry a feather.

It was very dark, and the wind howled horribly around her, but Dorothy found she was riding quite easily. After the first few whirls around, and one other time when the house tipped badly, she felt as if she were being rocked gently, like a baby in a cradle.

From *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by Frank L. Baum

1. Determine the meaning of the 1st example of figurative language.



2. Determine the meaning of the 2nd example of figurative language.



3. Determine the meaning of the 3rd example of figurative language.





Reading

Read the passage. Underline examples of figurative language.

The little log house was buried in snow. Pa shoveled it away, and then he shoveled a path to the barn, where the horses and the cows were snug as bugs in their stalls. Laura looked out across the glittering snow at the glittering trees. Great icicles hung from the house as large as Laura's arm. They were like glass and full of sharp lights. Pa's breath hung in the air like smoke, when he came along the path from the barn. He breathed it out in clouds and it froze in white frost on his beard. When he came in the cabin, he caught Laura up in a huge bear's hug.

excerpt from Little House in the Big Woods by Laura Ingalls Wilder

Determine the meaning of **two** examples in the passage.

1.

2.



**Underline the figurative language. Circle context clues.
Write or circle the meaning of the figurative language.**

There were other trees in the garden, and one of the things which made the place look strangest and loveliest was that climbing roses had run all over them and swung down long tendrils₄ which made light swaying curtains...and here and there they had caught at each other or at a far-reaching branch and had crept from one tree to another and made lovely bridges of themselves.

adapted from The Secret Garden by F.H. Burnett

1. Determine the meaning of the first example of figurative language in the passage.

2. Determine the meaning of the second example of figurative language in the passage.



**Writing****Write a sentence.**

Read the meaning of the figurative language.
Then, write a sentence using the figurative language correctly.
Read the sentences.

Meaning: Sitting on top of the world means feeling great.

Meaning: In the nick of time means just before time is up.

Underline the figurative language. Circle context clues.
Write or circle the meaning of the figurative language.

Mrs. Darling first heard of Peter when she was tidying up her children's minds. It is the nightly custom of every good mother after her children are asleep to rummage in their minds and put things straight for next morning. It is quite like tidying up drawers. You would see her, wondering where on earth you had picked this thing up, making discoveries sweet and not so sweet, pressing this to her cheek as if it were as nice as a kitten, and hurriedly stowing that out of sight.

adapted from Peter Pan by J.M. Barrie

1. Determine the meaning of the first example of figurative language in the passage.



2. Determine the meaning of the first example of figurative language in the passage.



**Underline the figurative language. Circle context clues.
Write or circle the meaning of the figurative language.**

There were other trees in the garden, and one of the things which made the place look strangest and loveliest was that climbing roses had run all over them and swung down long tendrils₅ which made light swaying curtains... and here and there they had caught at each other or at a far-reaching branch and had crept from one tree to another and made lovely bridges of themselves. *adapted from The Secret Garden by F.H. Burnett*

5. Determine the meaning of the first example of figurative language in the passage.

6. Determine the meaning of the second example of figurative language in the passage.