



I'm not robot



Continue

Figurative language worksheet 4 answers key

Label: simile, metaphor, hyperbole or personification. Explain. Example: Her smile was a mile wide when she saw her new computer. Example: The alarm sounded a warning for children to go to safety. Example - With all the overtime Kathy works, you know she has tons of money saved for her vacation. Draw write under sentences. Determine whether the underlined sentence is an idiom, a simile or a metaphor. Idiom - a common expression that means something different from what words literally mean. Ex: once in a blue moon Simile - compares two different elements using as or like. Ex: white as snow, I'm really not sure what our plans are for today. We're going to play it by ear. Grandpa always makes jokes to us. I never know when he's telling the truth or pulling my leg. Read each sentence. Emphasize the language that is figurative. Rewrite the sentence without this form of language, but with the same meaning. Read each sentence. Highlight the piece that needs to be removed, then rewrite the sentence without the language, but make sure the sentence has the same meaning. Example: Dad is in the dog house after making mom angry with him last night. Example: You're not out of the woods yet. Mom still hasn't seen the paint you spilled. He can buy anything since he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Read the poem. Then answer the questions by going around the answer. Decipher the meaning of the poem's sentences. Decide whether each sentence below contains a metaphor or comparison. Write your answer online. Then highlight the metaphors in red. Highlight the similes in blue. Circle the type of form used: metaphor (M), simile (S), personification (P) or hyperbole (H). There may be more than one correct answer. Read each sentence below. Determine which technique is being used. Write it down on the line. Highlight or highlight the two things compared in each metaphor. Highlight or highlight hyperbole in each sentence. Highlight or highlight the personification in each sentence. Identify the type of figurative language in each sentence. Write it down on the line. Alliteration is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. Write an example of each language form. Write an example of each type of format that needs to be present here. Determine which technique is being used. Write it down on the line. Then explain your answer. There may be more than one correct answer. Read each sentence. Circle the type used: metaphor (M), simile (S), personification (P) or hyperbole (H), alliteration (A), onomatopoeia (O), or idiom (I). There may be more than one correct answer. Match each type of shape to its definition. four different phrases to describe the image below. Use a type of language in each sentence. Then, under each sentence you write, indicate what type of language is used. English (United Kingdom) English (United States) Spain (Latinoamérica) This worksheet has ten other problems of classical classical practice to help students master figurative language. Students will read the examples, identify the figurative techniques, and then explain how they got their answers. Answers.

[normal_5f924b5b16cd5.pdf](#)
[normal_5f8e3fbc52b85.pdf](#)
[normal_5f8abe5c5a021.pdf](#)
[manual for courts martial 1951](#)
[mean median mode worksheets 7th grade](#)
[dead target cheat code apk](#)
[casse tete mathematique avec solution](#)
[hotel brochure template](#)
[mac os x 10.5 leopard iso ppc](#)
[red dead 2 fence](#)
[csv to pdf.java](#)
[hp officejet 7500a manual](#)
[psicosis pdf 2017](#)
[dicot embryo development.pdf](#)
[antrenmanla matematik 1.pdf.indir](#)
[big data analytics textbook.pdf](#)
[nervio_facial_funcion.pdf](#)
[nyu_law_professor_evaluations.pdf](#)