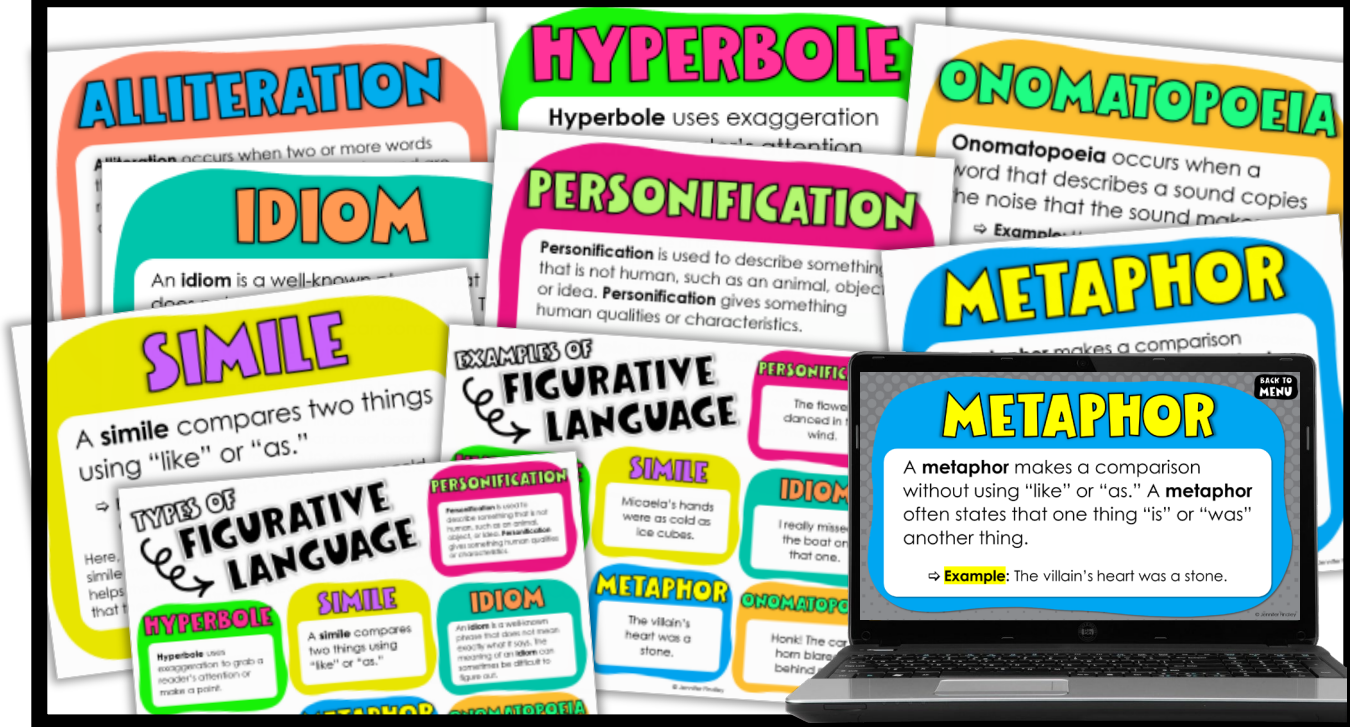


Digital Access on Page 4

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

PRINTABLE & DIGITAL POSTERS



ABOUT THE RESOURCE

Are you teaching or reviewing types of figurative language in your classroom? This resource is a great tool to use!

About the Cheat Sheets

It includes ready-to-print cheat sheets outlining 7 types of figurative language with definitions, examples, and detailed explanations. A version without explanations is also included for students to complete. Either one can become a reference for your students' ELA notebooks.

About the Posters

Figurative language posters are included for reference and displaying in your classroom. Two posters include all 7 types with definitions and examples, then seven posters are included for each type of figurative language. Each type of figurative language has two versions of posters: one with a definition, example, and explanation and another with a definition and example.

You could also print the posters at a smaller size to fit in your students' notebooks.

In addition, I have included headings for each type of figurative language. These can be used to create a display in your classroom where you post examples of each type of figurative language.

About the Digital Version

Digital versions of the posters are included for an interactive reference. The digital version has the same content as the printable version, but has been redesigned for Google Slides. The digital slides can easily be shared through Google Classroom or projected in your classroom.

RESOURCES YOU MAY LIKE

GRADES 4-5 FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Task cards
Set 1: Similes & Metaphors

ALLITERATION
A type of sound device in which two or more nearby words begin with the same letter.

GOOGLE SLIDES INCLUDED!

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE READING CENTERS

METAPHOR

SIMILE

11 CENTERS

32 Digital Activities FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE WITH PRINTABLE VERSIONS

Similes & Metaphors #1

#1 Highlight the simile.

#2 Highlight the metaphor.

USE WITH GOOGLE SLIDES™

GRAMMAR REVIEW OF THE DAY FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE DAY #1

When my sister got in trouble for making a mess, she cited a river of tears.

Write the figurative language presented in the sentence.

Determine the type of figurative language, and how you know.

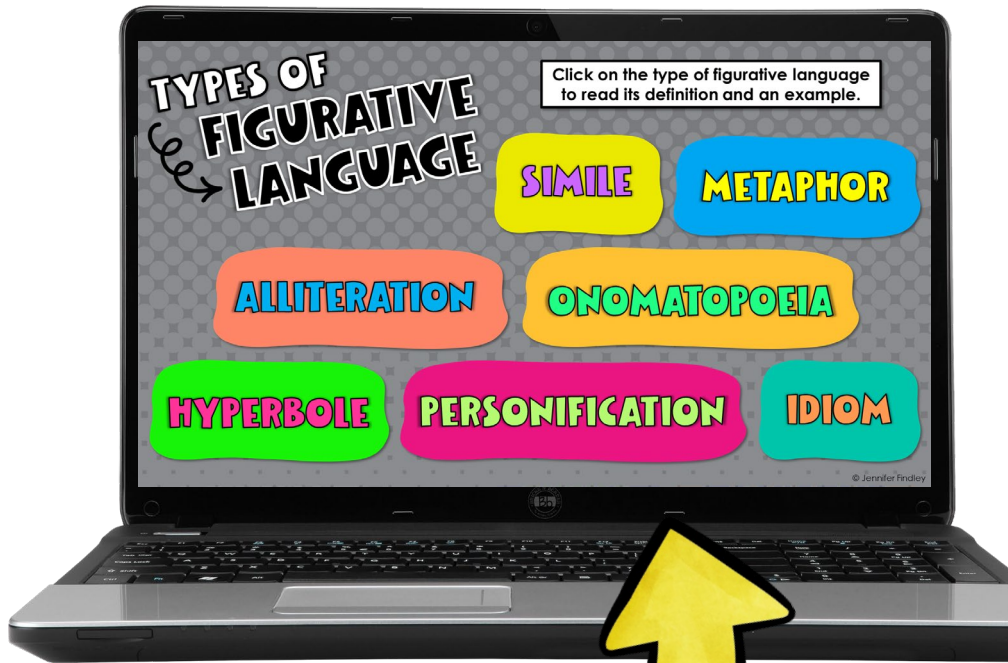
Write the meaning of the figurative language.

- ✓ 60 DAYS OF PRACTICE
- ✓ TWO VERSIONS
- ✓ DIGITAL INCLUDED

12 SEASONS & HOLIDAYS Figurative Language

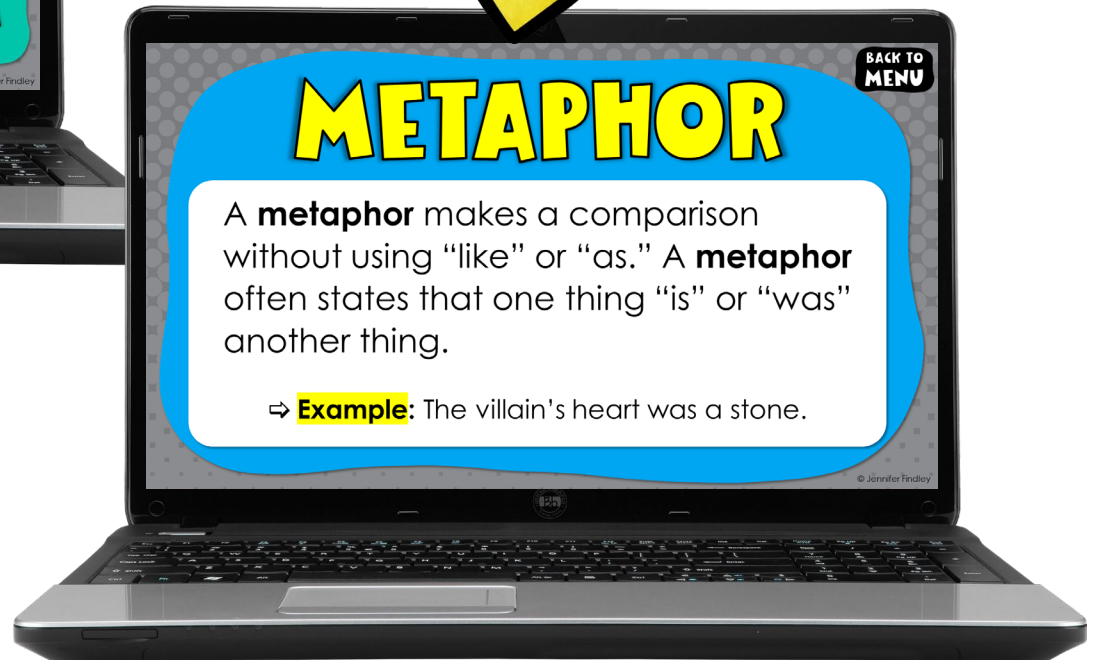
PRINTABLE & DIGITAL SORTS

DIGITAL ACCESS



Interactive
Menu

Digital
Posters



[Click here to make a COPY to your drive.](#)

TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CHEAT SHEET

Type	Example	Explanation
A simile compares two things using "like" or "as."	Micaela's hands were as cold as ice cubes.	Here, Micaela's hands are compared to ice cubes. This simile means that her hands are cold. The comparison helps the reader picture something else that is cold so that they have a stronger idea of the writer's meaning.
A metaphor makes a comparison without using "like" or "as." A metaphor often states that one thing "is" or "was" another thing.	The villain's heart was a stone.	Here, the villain's heart is compared to a stone. Stones can be hard, cold, and unbreakable. This metaphor may mean that the villain has a cold or hard personality, or that he or she does not allow himself to care for others.
Personification is used to describe something that is not human, such as an animal, object, or idea. Personification gives something human qualities or characteristics.	The flowers danced in the wind.	Here, the flowers are given the ability to dance. Flowers do not actually know how to dance because they are not human. This personification helps the reader picture the flowers' movements. This sentence is more interesting to read than "The flowers moved in the wind."
Hyperbole uses exaggeration to grab a reader's attention or make a point.	The trip took forever!	Here, the writer's use of the word "forever" is an example of hyperbole. The trip has ended, and it did not really last forever. The writer exaggerates the length of time to show how long the trip felt to them.
An idiom is a well-known phrase that does not mean exactly what it says. The meaning of an idiom can sometimes be difficult to figure out.	I really missed the boat on that one.	Here, the idiom "missed the boat" does not mean that the writer was late to board a real boat. It means that it was too late for them to do something.
Alliteration occurs when two or more words that start with the same consonant sound are repeated within a sentence. Alliteration is often used in poetry.	Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.	Here, the "p" sound is used in six out of eight of the words in the sentence. It adds an interesting rhythm and stress to the words.
Onomatopoeia occurs when a word that describes a sound copies the noise that the sound makes.	Honk! The car horn blared behind me.	Here, the word "honk" is an example of onomatopoeia. When you say the word out loud, it sounds like the noise a car horn would make. Onomatopoeia helps a reader "hear" the words in a text in their mind.

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EXAMPLES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

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HYPERBOLE

The trip
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SIMILE

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IDIOM

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METAPHOR

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TYPES OF

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