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Similarities are fun to write, especially in this Christmas-themed worksheet! Along with similarities, students will also write a sentence using metaphors. Similarities and metaphors are related figurative linguistic techniques. Both similarities and metaphors make comparisons between two or more things; however, there are some key differences between them. Similarities always use the word like or word to make the comparison. Metaphors don't use the word like or as. As a result, metaphors can be more implicit and harder to identify. Here's an example to help you understand my point: I got lost in the blue, cloudless sky of his eyes. This is an example of a metaphor. The speaker is comparing his eyes with the sky, but this is not done explicitly. The comparison is implicit. Here's the same example but turned into a similarity: his eyes are like the blue sky, cloudless. In this example, the comparison is more explicit. It is easier to identify that the speaker is making a comparison. The worksheets and activities on this page will give students a laser-focused practice (BTW implicit metaphor) to help them become experts in similarities and metaphors. These worksheets come in a variety of formats: PDF files for printing exactly as I formatted these worksheets, rich text files to make changes before using them in your own class, and read worksheets for online completion on any internet-connected device. Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 1 – This worksheet contains 20 examples of similarity and metaphor. Students read each example, determine whether it's a similarity or a metaphor, and then explain what two things are compared. Do you want to differentiate education and make it harder for some students? Ask your high-performance students to translate each example into literal language as well. Ask them to explain what the speaker is saying without the poetic devices. With two double-sided/double sheets, this worksheet is as busy as it is useful. Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 1 Rtf Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 1 PDF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 1 Similar Preview and Metaphor Worksheet 1 Similar Responses and Metaphor Worksheet 1 Ereading Worksheet – Online Activity Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 2 – Here are 20 other similar examples and metaphors to help students master this figurative language prowess. Again, students read every example, look for whether it's a similarity or a metaphor, and then explain what two things are compared. Also, I recommend that you have your high-success students translate each example into literal language as well, particularly if you're assigning this as a class job. I find that some students work through these very and they need an additional cognitive task to keep them challenged. Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 2 RTF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 2 PDF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 2 Preview of Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 2 Similar Responses and Metaphor Worksheet 2 Worksheet for Reading – Similar Online Tasks and Metaphor Worksheet 3 – Yet another Similar and metaphorical examples to give students the practice they need with the distinction between similarities and metaphors. As with the others, this worksheet uses two front/back sheets, but you can save a lot of paper by not printing them at all. Just give students the reading worksheet at the bottom of this paragraph. It contains the same questions and the same field of answer to explain what two things are compared. Of course, online questions are automatically classified, offering immediate feedback to students and reduced workload for teachers, and results can be printed, saved, emailed, or even shared with FaceBook. You should really give it a try if your students have access to the Internet. Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 3 RTF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 3 PDF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 3 Preview of Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 3 Similar Responses and Metaphor Worksheet 3 Ereading Worksheet – Online Activity Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 4 – Here's another worksheet on similarities and metaphors to help students master these techniques. This is a little harder than the other three, but still quite easy if you know what you're doing. Again, students will read 20 examples of similarities and metaphors. It will identify each technique and explain what two things are compared. If your students can successfully complete this task, they may be ready for a more challenging figurative language activity. Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 4 RTF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 4 PDF Similar and Metaphor Worksheet 4 Preview of Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 4 Similar Responses and Metaphor Worksheet 4 Worksheet for Reading – Online Tasks I hope these worksheets give students an adequate amount of practice by identifying similarities and metaphors. I think they will. If your students need more practice with figurative language and poetic devices, I have a lot more activity on this site. Check out some of the links below to find your next activity. Thank you for visiting! CCSS anchoring standard. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.4 – Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.L.5 – Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, relationship between words, and nuances in word meanings. Expand to view all common base state standards related to Similarities and Metaphors CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.3.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal language from non-literal language. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.4.4 – Determine the words and phrases that are used in text, including those that allude to significant characters in mythology (e.g., Hercules). CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.5.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similarities. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.4 ELA-Literacy.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific choice of word on meaning and tone. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or room of a poem or section of a story or drama. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.8.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (for example, how language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone). CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.) CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.3.5 – Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, relationship between words, and nuances in word meanings. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.4.5a – Explain the meaning of simple similarities and metaphors (for example, beautiful as an image) in context. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.4.5b – Recognize and explain the meaning of common, adjacent, and proverb idioms. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.5.5a – Interpreting figurative language, including similarities and metaphors, in context. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.5.5b – Recognize and explain the meaning of common, adjacent, and proverb idioms. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a – Interpreting speech figures (e.g., personification) in context. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.5a – Interpret the figures of speech (e.g. literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.8.5a – Interpreting speech figures (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.9-10.5a – Interpret the figures of speech (for example, euphemism, umoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5a – Interpret the figures of speech (for example, hyperbolas, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. View the common basic source lesson and unit plans that are looking for the most? Figurative language work Figurative language activities Linguistic poems with similar questions Examples Disinfected Examples of Worksheets Idiom Hyperbole and Understatement Worksheets Orpheus the Lyric: Figurative Language Review Game Poetry Cat: Poetic Devices Review Game Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I I not travel both And be a traveller, along I got up and looked down at one as far as I could where he leaned into the undergrowth. The metaphors in each image below are very similar. Study the image and read the sentence. Using what is happening in the image as a clue, it explains every metaphor. A metaphor is a kind of figurative language that is a direct comparison between two different things. You can tell the difference because a similarity uses the words like or as. Metaphors are often constructed using the verb to be. Emphasize the metaphor in every sentence below. Then identify the two things that are compared. A similarity is a figure of discourse that compares two things that are not normally the same. A similarity always uses the words like or as to make the comparison. Examples: My mother is as flexible as a marshmallow. The dog was as fierce as a wolf. Circle the similarity in each sentence. On the lines, fill out what two things are compared. Practice writing similarities thinking of new comparisons for each adjective. It also completes each sentence with similarities for verbs in thought. You can use similarities to make writing more interesting. In this exercise, replace the simple adjective in each sentence with a similarity. Rewrite each sentence and create your own impressive meaning. Emphasize the metaphor in every sentence. Create your own way of expressing each of the thoughts below it. Read the passage. Emphasize all the metaphors you find. Read the poem. So answer the questions below. This will open the eye to the similarity between the two. See how far you've go with this ability. Identify the two things that are compared, and then explain how it relates. Fill out a word to complete each similarity. Using the models shown above, say that someone some physical or mental quality. How are you feeling? What do you look like? How are you doing? Read poetry aloud. Answer the questions. A quick example is a bit like that old saying: an image is worth a thousand words. See how many different ways you can express the concept of love? Fill in the blanks. Then exchange documents with a classmate. Piece all this together: cotton candy, army, trophy, music, worm, cloud, chain, garden, fruit, map Write a similarity on every topic. Remember to use words like or how. What.

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