# **Title: Figurative Language - Part 1 (police)**

| Objectives:                         |   |           |                 |        |           |             | Time frame to Complete: |              |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----|-----|------|---------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| figurative                          | The student will recognize, understand, and utilize basic figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, |           |                 |        |           |             |                         | 30 minutes   |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |
| oxymoroi                            | oxymoron, hyperbole, and allusion.  |           |                 |        |           |             | 1                       | NRS EFL:     |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |   |           |                 |        |           |             |                         | 4            |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |   |           |                 |        |           |             |                         |              |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Stackable Certificate Documentation | recrinology<br>Study / Life skills  | EL-Civics | Career Pathways | Police | Paramedic | Fire Rescue | Medical Asst.           | EKG / Cardio | Phlebotomy | Practical Nursing | Healthcare Admin | Pharmacy Tech | IMT | AMT | HVAC | Welding | Other: Vet tech |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | ×   |           |                 | X      |           |             |                         |              |            |                   |                  |               |     |     |      |         |                 |  |  |  |  |

### Standard(s) Addressed in Lesson:

Reading for Understanding, Writing to Convey Ideas

### Benchmark(s) Addressed in Lesson:

R.4.9. Identify and explain the use of figurative language (for example, hyperboles, personification, mixed metaphor) in text.

W4.2. Write for varying purposes (for example, to persuade, to explain, to entertain).

W.4.13. Use precise language, active voice and descriptive detail to effectively convey a message.

#### Materials:

Reference sheet listing figurative language techniques and their meanings.

Worksheet utilizing sentences exhibiting various figurative language.

## Learner Prior Knowledge:

Basic knowledge of writing conventions.

<u>Step 1</u>: Distribute *Figurative Language Terms* to students. Read the terms aloud and discuss them. Encourage students to provide examples using the techniques. Discuss with the class why this figurative language might be appropriate (purpose) and who would enjoy or benefit from such language (audience). Ask the class to offer reasons for including such techniques in writing and what effect their usage has upon the reader (credibility). Note that people can convey information better if they utilize various techniques, such as comparisons or exaggerations.

<u>Step 2:</u> Each student will complete the exercise, utilizing each technique. Students should strive for colorful and creative diction that provides an accurate description that can be readily understood by the reader/listener.

#### Assessment/Evidence:

Students will share their sentences with classmates and discuss which are more effective and strive to determine why some are more effective than others.

### **Adaptations for Beginning Students:**

Beginning students may be prompted with ideas offered by peers or the instructor. Such students may also be given extended time.

### **Adaptations for Advanced Students:**

Advanced students may be asked to write more than the exercise requires. They may also be challenged to write a poem instead of prose. In addition, they may be given a challenging time limit for completing the assignment.

### **Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation:**

Students should easily perceive the importance of figurative language for creating vivid and accurate communication.

This lesson was created by Middletown ABLE.

Literary Terms
Figurative Language
Definitions and Examples

simile - comparison using *like* or *as*His drunken voice sounded like a machine in need of oil.

metaphor - comparison without using *like* or *as*The highways were tunnels of silence.

personification - giving human characteristics to the non-living

The curtains drowsily hugged the window of the suspect's home.

oxymoron - two words which contradict one another

The jumbo shrimp were featured on the menu in the seafood restaurant that was robbed.

allusion - a reference to a person, place, or event of which most people are aware

The tall, lanky youth in the domestic case thought himself a Romeo.

hyperbole - an exaggeration or overstatement

I have a thousand accident reports to write this evening.

| Literary Terms  |                                |                           |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Figurative Language                                   |                                |                           |
| Exercises   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| Use a simile to finish these statements               |                                |                           |
| 1. The interiorated many was as in solvent as         |                                |                           |
| 1. The intoxicated man was as incoherent as           |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| 2. The 911 caller was as upset as                     |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| 3. The two neighbors argued like                      |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| 4. The traffic jam was like                           |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| E. The witness was as                                 | 26                             |                           |
| 5. The witness was as                                 | dS                             |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| 6. The domestic squabble was as                       | as                             |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| 7. The vehicular damage was as                        | as                             |                           |
|   |                                |                           |
| Han a makenhanka finish there etakansa da k           | think of a different source to |                           |
| Use a metaphor to finish these statements, but above. | unink of a different compariso | on than the one you wrote |
| above.  |                                |                           |
|   |                                |                           |

8. The intoxicated man was

| 9. The upset 911 caller was  |    |
|--|----|
| 10. The two neighbors were   | _  |
| We often like to think of objects around us as having human characteristics. For example, we like to personify our vehicles. Write a sentence with a personification of the following.  11. The wreckage |    |
|  |    |
| Write another:  12. The accident site was  |    |
| We frequently exaggerate to gain sympathy, to make people laugh, or to simply tell a lively story. Writwo sentences that contain a hyperbole, or exaggeration, describing a medical concern.             | :e |
| 13. The K9 training seemed   |    |
| 14. The police report paperwork seemed   |    |
| Sometimes humor is achieved with the use of an oxymoron.   |    |
| 15. What would it mean if someone said that a "a quiet night on the streets" is an oxymoron?   |    |

| 16. | What would it mean if someone said that a "boring beat" is an oxymoron?           |
|-----|---|
| 17. | What would it mean if someone said that "uncomplicated paperwork" is an oxymoron? |
| 18. | What is a simile?   |
| 19. | What is a metaphor?   |
| 20. | What is figurative language?  |
|     |   |