

HELLO There!

I am so excited to be bringing you this set of figurative language passages, where everything you and your students need to practice a specific type of figurative language skill is on ONE page!

What Is Included:

1. 4 passages focused on understanding and identifying similes.
2. 4 complete answer keys.
3. Google Drive digital version

Ideas to Use the Passages:

1. As a mentor text during a whole group lesson on similes.
2. In a small guided reading group.
3. In a comprehension center.
4. As independent practice after a lesson on similes.
5. As a homework review.
6. Practice for taking standardized texts.

CLICK THE IMAGE BELOW to see the Mini Units for Mastery!



Thank you so much to these amazing artists, whose work is found in this resource!



Figurative Language Passages NOW Available:

Below is a list of titles included in this **GROWING** Bundle

Passage Title	Genre	Figurative Language Skill
Memory Book	Fiction	Simile
Tug of War	Fiction	Simile
Autumn	Poem	Simile
A Hungry Fox	Poem	Simile
A Family Tradition	Fiction	Metaphor
A Big Dream	Fiction	Metaphor
Never Too Big	Poem	Metaphor
Holidays	Poem	Metaphor
New Year's Noise	Fiction	onomatopoeia
A Voice	Fiction	onomatopoeia
Breakfast Time	Poem	onomatopoeia
Noises on the Farm	Poem	onomatopoeia
Super Stu Summers	Fiction	alliteration
Z is for Zoo	Fiction	alliteration
Fanciful Feline	Poem	alliteration
Farm Market	Poem	alliteration

Figurative Language Passages NOW Available:

Below is a list of titles included in this **GROWING** Bundle

Passage Title	Genre	Figurative Language Skill
First Flight	Fiction	Oxymoron
Active Slumber	Fiction	Oxymoron
Grandma's Treats	Poem	Oxymoron
To the Moon	Poem	Oxymoron
Nutcracker	Fiction	hyperbole
Kids and Candy	Fiction	hyperbole
Cat Lady	Poem	hyperbole
Gone Fishin'	Poem	hyperbole
Wilson's Glow	Fiction	allusion
The Hen and the Hound	Fiction	allusion
Kitten's Folly	Poem	allusion
Monday's Mystery	Poem	allusion

Figurative Language Passages

Coming Soon!

Below is the list of figurative language skills that will soon be added to this **GROWING** bundle

1. Idiom
2. Irony
3. Sarcasm
4. Personification

Similes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Authors use lots of different types of language in the texts they write. Some language is literal. The words mean exactly what they say. Other language is called figurative language. The words can mean something different. Read the passage and look for similes. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

Tug of War

Jonas couldn't wait for tonight's football game! He felt like a kid in a candy store because of his excitement. Jonas made sure to wear his lucky jersey and freshly washed blue jeans.

Jonas and his classmates were getting ready to begin a new chapter in math when a shriek startled them.

"Look everyone, it's snowing!" Julie screamed.

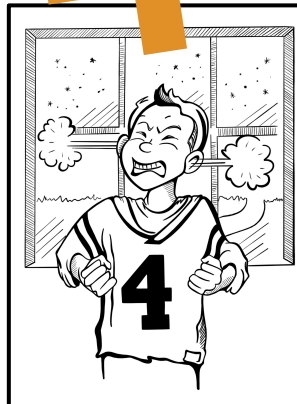
Her scream alarmed them like the siren on an ambulance. Jonas thought his night would be ruined. The students squealed like little pigs at the top of their lungs. The snow was falling, but Jonas could feel it melting on his skin. He felt like he was going to explode with excitement like a little child in a candy store.

"Why do you have so much trouble controlling your emotions?" Julie said. Jonas only wished he could control his emotions and stay calm during a tug of war.

Just then the school bell buzzed. The students grabbed their backpacks and ran for the door. When Jonas stepped outside he felt his mood change. His anger and disappointment melted away like snowflakes on his cheeks.

"How could I be so upset about snow?" He asked.

It was magical, and he was filled with excitement.



Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. What is the job of a simile?

- (a.) to describe a noun
- (b.) to compare 2 things to each other
- (c.) to describe a verb
- (d.) to add sarcasm to a text

Which evidence from the text supports the definition of a simile you chose in 1a?

- (a.) "He felt like a kid in a candy store"
- (b.) "The snow was magical"
- (c.) "Could feel the anger building inside him"
- (d.) "A shriek startled them"

2a. What 2 words are often used with a simile?

- (a.) 'now' and 'then'
- (b.) 'first' and 'second'
- (c.) 'like' and 'as'
- (d.) 'here' and 'there'

2b. What evidence from the text supports the words you chose in 2a?

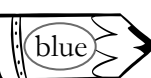


- (a.) "Thought his night would be ruined"
- (b.) "The students squealed like little pigs"
- (c.) "The school bell buzzed"
- (d.) "Jonas stepped outside he felt his mood change"

3. Which of the following is an example of a simile?

- (a.) Like a kettle on a stove
- (b.) Wear his lucky jersey
- (c.) Going to explode
- (d.) Grabbed their backpacks

Write About It: Which simile in the story was your favorite? Why did you like that one the best?

Challenge: Use the codes to identify evidence of similes in the story.

 1st simile in the story
  2nd simile in the story
  3rd simile in the story

Similes

Name: Answer Key Date: _____

Directions: Authors use lots of different types of language in the poems they write. Some language is literal. The words mean exactly what they say. Other language is called figurative language. The words can mean something different. Read the poem and look for similes. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

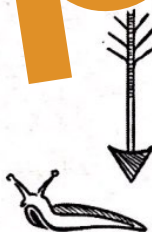
A Hungry Fox

There once was a fox named Jake
His body as thin as a rake
He wanted some grub
So he found a fat slug
And pretended it tasted like steak

~~Like a bump on a log.~~

Jake pondered in a fog
For hours devising a plan
When along came a man
In a rusted old truck
To get some tasty pork
To eat with his fork
As swift as an arrow
And kept himself small and narrow
And popped open the gate like a cork

The hog squealed in fear
And ran off like a deer
Jake's chance was now
To capture and eat that sow
But the hog was smart and new to disappear



Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

- 1a. What is the job of a simile?
- a. to describe a noun
 - b. to compare 2 things to each other
 - c. to describe a verb
 - d. to add to a text
- 1b. What is the definition of a simile? Choose 1a?
- a. "So he kept a fat slug"
 - b. "Body as thin as a rake"
 - c. "He kept himself small and narrow"
 - d. "Hog squealed in fear"
- 2a. What 2 words are often used with a simile?
- a. 'now' and 'then'
 - b. 'first' and 'second'
 - c. 'like' and 'as'
 - d. 'here' and 'there'

Write About It: Which simile in the poem was your favorite? Why did you like that one the best?

Answer should include:

1. A simile from the poem.

2. An explanation as to why this simile is the student's favorite.

2b. What evidence from the text supports the words you chose in 2a?

- a. "Like a bump on a log"
- b. "He quickly devoured it with a cheer"
- c. "Jake pondered in a fog"
- d. "There once was a fox named Jake"

3. Which of the following is an example of a simile?

- a. As swift as an arrow
- b. Eat that sow
- c. Rusted old truck
- d. With his fork

Challenge: Use the codes to identify evidence of similes in the poem.



1st simile in the poem



2nd simile in the poem



3rd simile in the poem



GOOGLE™ DRIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions for accessing this resource digitally

All student activities are available in digital format compatible with Google classroom. They are available in the Google Slides format.

Google Slides™:

All student and teacher pages are available through Google Slides. Students can simply add text boxes to any area they wish to type in. To access the Google Slides for this resource, copy and paste the link below into your browser.

***NOTE:** You'll need to make a copy of the files inside the folder before you can use them and make edits.

Directions:

1. Create a FREE Google Account if you do not already have one.
 - [Click Here](#) to create an account.
2. [CLICK THIS LINK to download the resource to your Google drive.](#)
3. Open the file in your Google drive and click **File > make copy**.
* It's VERY important that you do this so that students are not changing your original copy.
4. Open the copy version and click **share link**. Make sure to choose **can view** from the drop down. Share the link with your students.
5. Once they receive the link, students need to click **File > Make a copy** in order to complete the work.
6. After completing the work, students click **share link** and share the work back with you.

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