

# *Seeing Beyond the Obvious*

**A MODULE ON THE THREE COMMON FIGURES OF SPEECH:  
SIMILE, METAPHOR, AND PERSONIFICATION  
FOR GRADE 8 STUDENTS**

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M.Ed. TESL I



*Welcome* to the world of figures worth a thousand words.

In the 21st century, it is impossible to delight people with compositions containing simple words and phrases. People become uninterested with written works that show plain transparency. Thus, you will unleash your artistic and imaginative self as you put pictures and images into words.

Brace yourself for a fanciful journey as you

*see beyond the obvious.*



## OBJECTIVES

After working on this module, you should be able to:

1. identify the meaning of figurative sentences;
2. differentiate simile, metaphor, and personification;
3. write figurative sentences;
4. convert figurative sentences into literal sentences; and
5. express simile, metaphor, and personification in a poem.



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# NOTICE ME!



*Let's start with these sentences:*

Column A

Marc runs fast.

He is tall as well.

When he runs, his shoes make noise.

Column B

Marc runs like the wind.

He is a giant as well.

When he runs, his shoes scream at me.

*What do you notice?*

Compare the sentences under Column A with those in Column B.

*Column A* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Column B* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In reading stories, which statements do you prefer? Those under Column A or B?

\_\_\_\_\_

*Why?*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# A COLORFUL DISCOVERY



Now let's examine the sentences from **NOTICE ME**.

The sentences in Column A mean exactly what they say. They are *literal*.

*Marc runs fast. He is tall as well. When he runs, his shoes make noise.*

The sentences in Column B mean something different and usually more than

what they say on the surface. They are *figurative*.

*Marc runs like the wind. He is a giant as well. When he runs, his shoes scream at me.*

~~~~~

The sentences in Column B use figurative language to add color and interest to a composition or speech.

*Figurative language* makes readers or listeners use their imagination and understand much more than the plain words.

There are different figures of speech that can tap the imagination.

In this module, you will learn the three common figures of speech -

*Simile, Metaphor, and Personification.*





# SWEET SIMILE



Beauty Queen!

*"She floats down the aisle  
Like a pageant queen."  
~Speak Now, Taylor Swift*

A **simile** is a figure of speech that says that one thing is *like* another different thing.

You can use similes to make descriptions more emphatic or vivid.

In similes, the words **as...as** and **like** are used.

Study the common patterns and examples with their meanings below and be ready for an activity later:

1) something [is\*] **as** adjective **as** something

Miss Villosa is **as** wise **as** an owl.

Miss Villosa is very wise.

She is also **as** gentle **as** a lamb.

She is also very gentle.

Above all, she observes **as** sharp **as** a knife.

Above all, she observes very keenly.

2) something [is\*] **like** something

Melody is **like** a red, red rose.

Melody is very beautiful.

Her eyes are **like** stars.

Her eyes are bright and lovely.

Her skin is **like** the whitest snow.

Her skin is very white.





3) something [does\*\*] *like* something

For breakfast, Jerry eats *like* a horse.

For breakfast, Jerry eats a lot.

In the afternoon, he works *like* a dog.

In the afternoon, he works very hard.

Finally at night, he sleeps *like* a log.

Finally at night, he sleeps soundly.



**NOTICE** the symbols beside [is] and [does].

+ *One star* [\*] indicates the use of a *linking verb* or a verb that shows a state rather than an action, such as *be, feel, smell, taste, etc.*

+ *Two stars* [\*\*] indicate the use of an *action verb*.

Here are more examples of simile with their meanings.



Study them before you proceed to the activity.

as blind as a bat

completely blind

like dewdrops

sweet and pure

as cold as ice

very cold

like gold dust

precious

like a dream

wonderful, incredible

as flat as a pancake

completely flat

to drink like a fish

to drink a lot

as light as a feather

very light

to eat like a horse

to eat a lot

as strong as a bull

very strong

to fight like cats and dogs

to fight fiercely

like a volcano

explosive

to sing like an angel

to sing beautifully

like spaghetti

entangled

to soar like an eagle

to fly high and free





# THE SIMILE BASKET

**Instructions:** Based on the literal statements under Column A, provide the best image from the *simile basket* to complete the figurative statements under Column B. Make sure both literal and figurative statements have similar meanings. To answer, write the name of the image on the blanks provided.

## Column A

## Column B

1) She is a professional swimmer.

She swims like a \_\_\_\_\_.



2) He dances elegantly.

He dances as graceful as a \_\_\_\_\_.



3) Your explanation is poorly stated.

Your explanation is as clear as \_\_\_\_\_.



4) She has a slender physique.

She is as thin as a \_\_\_\_\_.



heaven

5) Your thoughts are unorganized.

Your thoughts are like a \_\_\_\_\_.



6) I like listening to the noise.

The noise is like \_\_\_\_\_ to my ears.



ocean

7) You are extremely joyful.

You are as happy as a \_\_\_\_\_.



8) The dress is perfect because it fits me well.

The dress is perfect because it fits like a \_\_\_\_\_.



swan

9) I love you very much.

My love for you is as deep as the \_\_\_\_\_.



10) Chocolate cake always tastes amazingly.

Chocolate cake is like \_\_\_\_\_.



For answers, go to page 9.




## DID YOU KNOW?

Simile comes from the Latin word *similis* which means *likeness, similarity, or comparison*.



# MIGHTY METAPHOR



*"Baby, you're a firework*

*Come on, show them what you're worth."*

*~Firework, Katy Perry*

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that says that one thing is *another different thing*.

This allows the use fewer words and forces the reader or listener to find the similarities.

The simplest form of metaphor is: "The [first thing] is a [second thing]."

Look at this example:

*Her home was a prison.*

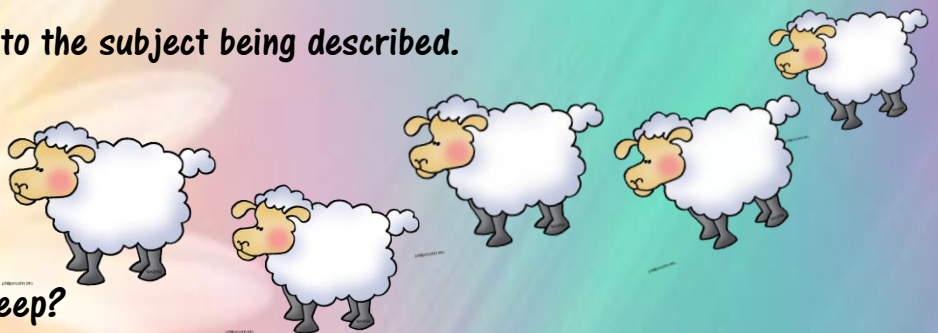
In the above sentence, it is understood immediately that her home had some of the characteristics of a prison. Mainly, you can imagine that she could not leave her home. She was trapped inside. In the sentence, "prison" is a *metaphor*, and "her home" is the *subject* being described.



To understand metaphoric sentences, you need to know the characteristic of the metaphor and relate it to the subject being described.

Let's have this example:

*George is a sheep.*



What is one characteristic of sheep?

They follow each other. So you can imagine that George is a follower, not a leader.





**NOTICE** the difference between similes and metaphors.

- Both similes and metaphors *link* one thing to another.
- A simile usually uses "as" or "like".
- A metaphor is a condensed simile, a shortcut to meaning, which omits "as" or "like."

| SIMILE                                            | METAPHOR                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Your eyes are <i>as</i> bright <i>as</i> the sun. | Your eyes are my sunshine. |
| He eats <i>like</i> a pig.                        | He is a pig.               |

- Notice that a metaphor creates a relationship directly.
- With simile A *is like* B. With metaphor A *is* B.



Here are more examples of metaphor with their meanings.

You are the *light* of my life.

He is the *apple* of my eye.

Time is a *thief*.

My father is a *rock*.

Her eyes are *jewels* sparkling in the sun.

You make me happy.

He is my favorite friend.

Time passes quickly.

My father is very strong.

Her eyes are beautiful.





## FRUITS OF THE SIMILE BASKET

It's time to harvest the fruits of the simile basket by checking your answers.

- 1) *fish* - Fishes live in the sea and are therefore considered good swimmers.
- 2) *swan* - Swans boast of their curves and gentleness; beauty and elegance.
- 3) *mud* - Literally, mud is messy, dirty, and unclear, unlike water.
- 4) *toothpick* - Apparently, toothpicks are very thin.
- 5) *storm* - Storms bring disaster to a certain place, resulting in unorganizedness.
- 6) *music* - Most people listen to music because it is pleasing to the ears.
- 7) *clown* - Clowns are well-known for being funny.
- 8) *glove* - Gloves don't fall off when worn because they fit perfectly.
- 9) *ocean* - Whether you try it or not, oceans are really deep.
- 10) *heaven* - Heaven depicts a wonderful and truly amazing experience.

*How well did you answer?*

- 🚦 If you got 8-10, GREAT JOB, the simile basket is yours. 😊
- 🚦 If you got 6-7, CONGRATS for passing, yet there's always room for improvement. 😊
- 🚦 If you got 5 below, REVIEW **SWEET SIMILE** and look back at your lapses.  
No worries, you can always do better next time. 😊



## MYSTERIOUS METAPHOR

**Instructions:** Uncover the mystery of the metaphoric sentences by rewriting them in literal sentences. Make sure both metaphoric and literal sentences have similar meanings.

1) The ice cream was a rock when I took it out of the freezer.

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2) The clouds are marshmallows in the sky.

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3) The teenage boy's stomach was a bottomless pit.

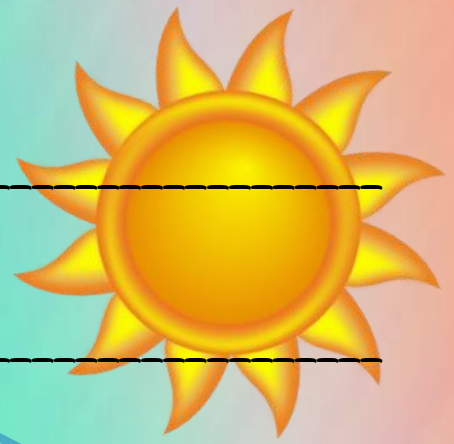
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4) Yesterday the sun was a killer.

\_\_\_\_\_

5) The inside of the car was a refrigerator.

\_\_\_\_\_



For answers, go to page 12.



### DID YOU KNOW?

The word metaphor comes from the Greek word *metapherein* meaning *to transfer*.



## SIMILE OR METAPHOR?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The baby was like an octopus, grabbing all his toys.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. No one invites Harold to parties because he's a wet blanket.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The giant's steps were thunder as he ran toward Jack.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The pillow was a cloud when I put my head on it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I feel like a weak dishcloth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Those girls are like two peas in a pod.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The fluorescent light was the sun during the test.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The teacher thinks that her class is like a three-ring circus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The bar of soap was a slippery eel during the dog's bath.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Ted was as nervous as a cat during his interview.

For answers, go to page 13.



# PRANCING PERSONIFICATION

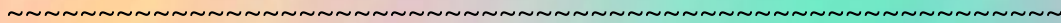
*"My loneliness is killing me.*

*I must confess I still believe."*

*~One More Time, Britney Spears*



**Personification** is a figure of speech in which an *inanimate* object is given human qualities or abilities.



Take a look at this example:

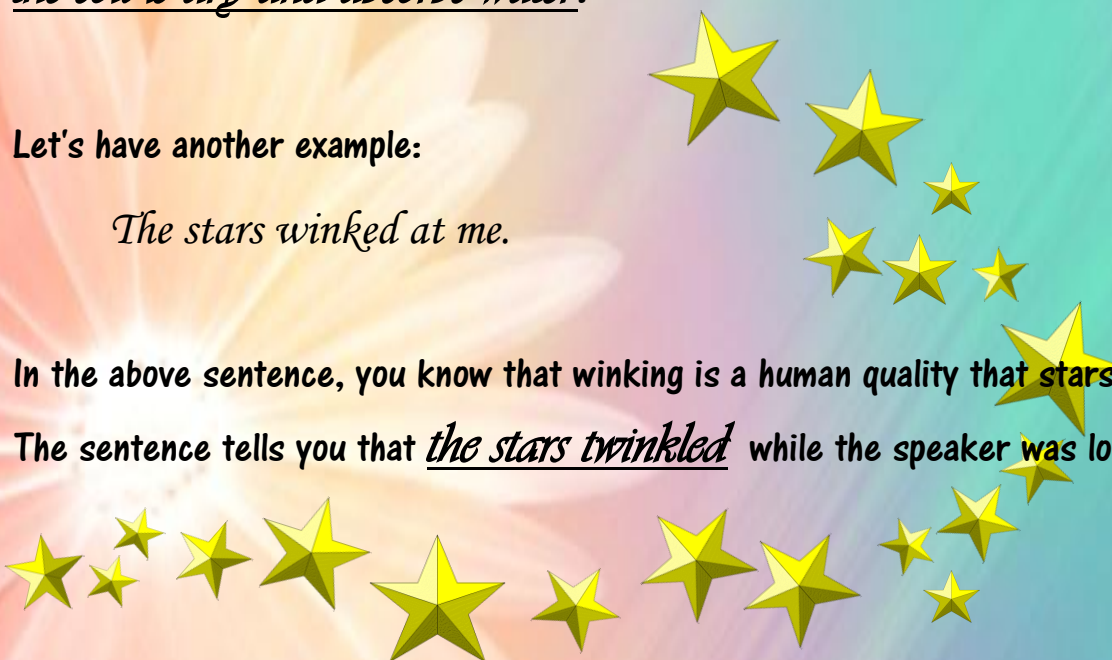
*The thirsty soil drank in the rain.*

The soil is the inanimate object. It is NOT capable of being thirsty nor drinking. The writer *personifies* or *gives human qualities* to the soil to emphasize that *the soil is dry and absorbs water.*

Let's have another example:

*The stars winked at me.*

In the above sentence, you know that winking is a human quality that stars cannot do. The sentence tells you that *the stars twinkled* while the speaker was looking at them.



Here are more examples of personification with possible meanings.

Try covering the meanings with your right hand first and guess the meaning yourself.

Afterwards, check if you answered correctly.

| STATEMENT                                      | POSSIBLE MEANINGS                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The waffle jumped up out of the toaster.       | The waffle fell from the toaster.<br>The waffle is cooked.             |
| The thunder clapped angrily in the distance.   | I heard a loud thunder.<br>The thunder sounded very loudly.            |
| The avalanche devoured everything in its path. | The avalanche destroyed everything in its path.                        |
| I could hear Hawaii calling my name.           | I want to go to Hawaii.<br>I want to spend my vacation in Hawaii.      |
| The storm attacked the town with great rage.   | There was a strong storm in town.<br>The town was struck with a storm. |
| The popcorn leapt out of the bowl.             | The popcorn dropped on the floor.<br>The popcorn fell from the bowl.   |
| The phone awakened with a mighty ring.         | The phone rang loudly.                                                 |



## MYSTERY SOLVED!

It's time to solve the mysterious metaphors by checking your answers.

(There are many possible answers; as long as the meaning is similar, your answer is correct.  
If you're doubtful, you may ask your teacher.)

- 1) The ice cream was very hard when I took it out of the freezer.  
The ice cream was frozen when I took it out of the freezer.
- 2) The clouds look very soft.
- 3) The teenage boy has a big appetite.
- 4) Yesterday the sun was scorching.  
Yesterday the sun was burning hot.
- 5) The inside of the car was very cold.  
The inside of the car was freezing.

*How well did you answer?*

- ✚ If you got 5, GREAT JOB, you'll get a mysterious metaphoric gift. 😊
- ✚ If you got 3-4, CONGRATS for passing, yet there's always room for improvement. 😊
- ✚ If you got 2 below, REVIEW **mighty metaphor** and look back at your lapses.  
No worries, you can always do better next time. 😊



## DID YOU KNOW?

Inanimate means *not alive*. The word animate derives from the Latin word *animas* which means *spirits, soul, or life*.



## I'M SIMILE!

## I'M METAPHOR!

Remember, simile compares two things using like or as; metaphor is a direct comparison.

1. *simile* - like an octopus
2. *metaphor* - he's a wet blanket
3. *metaphor* - the giant's steps were thunder
4. *metaphor* - the pillow was a cloud
5. *simile* - like a weak dishcloth
6. *simile* - like two peas in a pod
7. *metaphor* - the fluorescent light was the sun
8. *simile* - like a three-ring circus
9. *metaphor* - the bar of soap was a slippery eel
10. *simile* - as nervous as a cat



## Pinning PERSONIFICATION

**Instructions:** Choose a noun from List A and a verb from List B. Pin them together and provide additional words to complete a sentence of personification.

Examples:

Night wonders what happens during the day.  
Dawn listens intently.

### LIST A

Sun  
Moon  
Stars  
Sky  
Sea  
Stone  
Night  
Mountain  
Dawn  
Morning  
Lake  
Flower

### LIST B

Tells  
Shows  
Teaches  
Listens  
Remembers  
Brings  
Looks  
Dances  
Dreams  
Guides  
Takes  
Wonders

For answers, ask assistance from your teacher.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_



# FIGURE THAT SPEECH

**Instructions:** Simile, metaphor, or personification? Figure out the given statements.

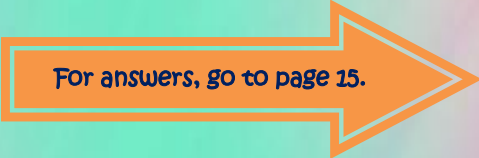
\_\_\_\_\_ 1) The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2) My parents are my guardian angels.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3) She was so scared that she became as white as a ghost.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4) Opportunity was knocking at her door.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5) My classmates are all brains.



# PRETTY POEM

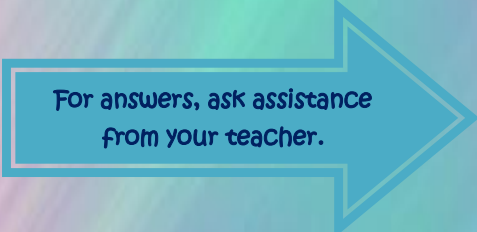
**Instructions:** Make a pretty creative poem using the figures of speech discussed.  
Follow the format below. No need to make a title.

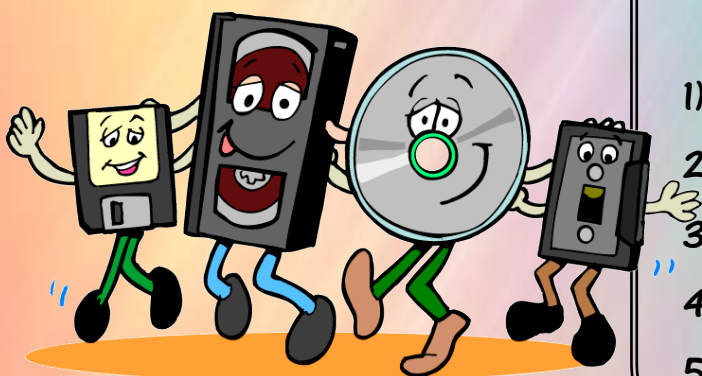
- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Personification
- Simile
- Metaphor

**Example:** Hungry as a bear (Simile)  
 My tummy is a bottomless pit (Metaphor)  
 Rice gave a glare (Personification)  
 Veggies ready to strike a hit (Personification)  
 Yum! Happy as a blossom (Simile)  
 Food is heaven, come! (Metaphor)



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----





## FIGURED OUT!

- 1) *personification* - the stars danced
- 2) *metaphor* - my parents are my guardian angels
- 3) *simile* - as white as a ghost.
- 4) *personification* - opportunity was knocking
- 5) *metaphor* - my classmates are all brains



## LET'S REVIEW!



### REMEMBER:

- ✚ Simile compares two things using *like* or *as...as*.
- ✚ Metaphor is a *direct comparison*; it omits *like* or *as..as*.
- ✚ Personification gives *human qualities* to inanimate objects.

**Good job** for seeing beyond the obvious. Now you know about the common figures of speech - simile, metaphor, and personification - and how you can use them to grab the attention of your readers and listeners. Surely, with practice you will have your own way of including figurative language to your written works and speeches. *Have a colorful day!* 😊





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# APPENDICES

Still want to practice at home?

Here are more worksheets on simile, metaphor, and personification for you to be better.

## APPENDIX A SIMILE WORKSHEET 1

### Circle the Simile

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **simile** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".

Circle the simile in each sentence. On the line, explain what is being compared to what.

- Andrew is as sly as a fox.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was as nervous as a cat around a room full of rocking chairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Annastasia had a smile as sweet as sugar.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- After he finished playing the basketball game, his hair was oily like fried chicken.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sylvia's new lotion made her face as smooth as a baby's skin.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My two-year-old cousin was as bouncy as a bunny when she got outside.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new science book is as heavy as an elephant!  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The extra glue was as sticky as syrup on their fingers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mr. Hanson, the P.E. teacher, is as strong as an Olympic athlete.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mom's tea is as hot as the sun!  
\_\_\_\_\_ is being compared to \_\_\_\_\_.

## APPENDIX B

### SIMILE WORKSHEET 1 (Answer Key)

#### Circle the Simile

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Key** \_\_\_\_\_



Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **simile** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".

Circle the simile in each sentence. On the line, explain what is being compared to what.

12. Andrew is as sly as a fox.

Andrew is being compared to a fox.

13. He was as nervous as a cat around a room full of rocking chairs.

He is being compared to a cat.

14. Anastasia had a smile as sweet as sugar.

Anastasia is being compared to sugar.

15. After he finished playing the basketball game, his hair was oily like fried chicken.

His hair is being compared to fried chicken.

16. Sylvia's new lotion made her face as smooth as a baby's skin.

Her face is being compared to a baby's skin.

17. My two-year-old cousin was as bouncy as a bunny when she got outside.

My cousin is being compared to a bunny.

18. The new science book is as heavy as an elephant!

The book is being compared to an elephant.

19. The extra glue was as sticky as syrup on their fingers.

The glue is being compared to syrup.

20. Mr. Hanson, the P.E. teacher, is as strong as an Olympic athlete.

Mr. Hanson is being compared to an Olympic athlete.

21. My mom's tea is as hot as the sun!

The tea is being compared to the sun.

# APPENDIX C

## SIMILE WORKSHEET 2

### Improve Your Writing With Similes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **simile** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".

Similes can make your writing more interesting. Read the sentences below. Replace the simple adjective in each sentence with a simile to make a stronger impression.



1. The man was sad.  
    The man was as sad as a little boy who had just dropped his ice cream cone.
2. Veronica was sleepy.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
3. The homework was difficult.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
4. Our kitchen was messy.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
5. Raul's burrito was spicy.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
6. Eva's Internet connection was fast.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
7. The baby giraffe's neck was long.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
8. The movie was exciting!  
    \_\_\_\_\_
9. The umbrella is wet.  
    \_\_\_\_\_
10. Jeremy and Mike are brave.  
    \_\_\_\_\_

# APPENDIX D

## SIMILE WORKSHEET 2 (Answer Key)

### Improve Your Writing With Similes

Name: Key

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **simile** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as".

**Similes can make your writing more interesting. Read the sentences below. Replace the simple adjective in each sentence with a simile to make a stronger impression.**

*Student answers will vary. Sample answers given.*



11. The man was sad.  
The man was as sad as a little boy who had just dropped his ice cream cone.
12. Veronica was sleepy.  
Veronica was as sleepy as a sloth.
13. The homework was difficult.  
The homework was as difficult as brain surgery.
14. Our kitchen was messy.  
Our kitchen was as messy as a toddler's playroom.
15. Raul's burrito was spicy.  
Raul's burrito was spicy like a jalapeño pepper.
16. Eva's Internet connection was fast.  
Eva's Internet connection was as fast as a roadrunner.
17. The baby giraffe's neck was long.  
The baby giraffe's neck was as long as a boa constrictor.
18. The movie was exciting!  
The movie was as exciting as an earthquake!
19. The umbrella is wet.  
The umbrella was as wet as a sponge.
20. Jeremy and Mike are brave.  
Jeremy and Mike are as brave as soldiers going into battle.

## APPENDIX E

### METAPHOR WORKSHEET 1

#### Metaphor Hunt

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **metaphor** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a direct comparison of two unlike things. You can tell the difference between a metaphor and a simile because a simile uses the words "like" or "as", and a metaphor does not. Metaphors often use a form of the verb "to be". The verb can be in the past tense (*was, were*), the present tense (*am, is, are*), or future tense (*will be*).

Read the story below. Underline all the metaphors you find.

#### The Haircut

When I woke up on Saturday, mom said I was a sheepdog with my long, shaggy hair, and it was time for me to get my hair cut. When I looked at her, she was a zebra, half hidden behind the drapes of my overgrown bangs. I couldn't help it. I laughed. She was right, my hair had to be cut.



The barber's chair was a tower, and he pumped it higher and higher. I didn't really mind. I was an explorer, looking at the world in a whole new way. The pieces of hair on the floor were an exotic carpet of strange brown fibers that criss-crossed in a crazy pattern. The floor was an odd new planet, and I was an astronaut looking down from above. The barber pumped the chair again, and I was a rocket coming in for a landing. I couldn't believe the adventure was over so soon.

On the way home, we stopped at the store to buy some milk. Unfortunately, there was some amazing sale going on at the time. We were tiny fish swimming in a sea of people. I couldn't wait to get out of there and go home. The drive home was a frustrating experience, because the holiday traffic had turned the street into a parking lot. I hope it's a long time before I'm a sheepdog again!

# APPENDIX F

## METAPHOR WORKSHEET 1 (Answer Key)

### Metaphor Hunt

Name: Key

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **metaphor** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a direct comparison of two unlike things. You can tell the difference between a metaphor and a simile because a simile uses the words "like" or "as", and a metaphor does not. Metaphors often use a form of the verb "to be". The verb can be in the past tense (was, were), the present tense (am, is, are), or future tense (will be).

Read the story below. Underline all the metaphors you find.

#### The Haircut

When I woke up on Saturday, mom said I was a sheepdog with my long, shaggy hair, and it was time for me to get my hair cut. When I looked at her, she was a zebra, half hidden behind the drapes of my overgrown bangs.



I couldn't help it. I laughed. She was right, my hair had to be cut.

The barber's chair was a tower, and he pumped it higher and higher. I didn't really mind. I was an explorer, looking at the world in a whole new way. The pieces of hair on the floor were an exotic carpet of strange brown fibers that criss-crossed in a crazy pattern. The floor was an odd new planet, and I was an astronaut looking down from above. The barber pumped the chair again, and I was a rocket coming in for a landing. I couldn't believe the adventure was over so soon.

On the way home, we stopped at the store to buy some milk. Unfortunately, there was some amazing sale going on at the time. We were tiny fish swimming in a sea of people. I couldn't wait to get out of there and go home. The drive home was a frustrating experience, because the holiday traffic had turned the street into a parking lot. I hope it's a long time before I'm a sheepdog again!

# APPENDIX G

## METAPHOR WORKSHEET 2

### Metaphor Meanings

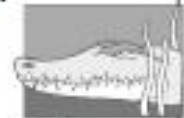
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **metaphor** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a direct comparison of two unlike things. You can tell the difference between a metaphor and a simile because a simile uses the words "like" or "as", and a metaphor does not. Metaphors often use a form of the verb "to be". The verb can be in the past tense (was, were), the present tense (am, is, are), or future tense (will be).



All of the sentences below use metaphors. Explain what each one means.

1. The teeth of the crocodile are little white knives.



\_\_\_\_\_The crocodile's teeth are very sharp.\_\_\_\_\_

2. My life is a dream come true!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The bird fired a white missile, which exploded on my windshield.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The crab was a dancing pair of scissors, clicking across the sand.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Her long hair is an ocean of waves.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The music of her laughter filled the room.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. A book is a key that unlocks imagination in your mind.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Her diary was her best friend, guarding her secrets quietly.

\_\_\_\_\_



# APPENDIX H

## METAPHOR WORKSHEET 2 (Answer Key)

### Metaphor Meanings

Name: Key

Figurative language includes special forms that writers use to help readers make a strong connection to their words. A **metaphor** is one kind of figurative language. It makes a direct comparison of two unlike things. You can tell the difference between a metaphor and a simile because a simile uses the words "like" or "as", and a metaphor does not. Metaphors often use a form of the verb "to be". The verb can be in the past tense (was, were), the present tense (am, is, are), or future tense (will be).

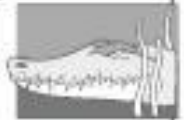


**All of the sentences below use metaphors. Explain what each one means.**

*Student answers will vary. Sample answers are given.*

1. The teeth of the crocodile are little white knives.

The crocodile's teeth are very sharp.



2. My life is a dream come true!

My life is going very well. I'm getting everything I've always wanted.

3. The bird fired a white missile, which exploded on my windshield.

The bird pooped on my windshield and it spread all over.

4. The crab was a dancing pair of scissors, clicking across the sand.

The crab was opening and closing its claws as it walked over the sand.

5. Her long hair is an ocean of waves.

She had lots of waves, or curls, in her hair.

6. The music of her laughter filled the room.

Her laughter was a pleasant sound in the room.

7. A book is a key that unlocks imagination in your mind.

Reading books improves your ability to imagine things and be creative.

8. Her diary was her best friend, guarding her secrets quietly.

Her secrets were safe because they were written in her diary, which could not talk.

## APPENDIX I

### PERSONIFICATION WORKSHEET 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Underline the idea, object, or animal being personified and circle what they're doing that makes it an example of personification.*

1. The sun danced across the sky on the hot summer day.
2. The big full moon guided me through the forest.
3. The mountain listened to the rumbles beneath its surface.
4. As the rain pounded to the ground, everyone ran for cover.
5. The old man sat at the edge of the sea as the waves crashed on the shore.
6. The old car groaned as it made its way down the long open road.
7. The wind whispered lonely sounds as it blew through the old creaky windows.
8. The leaves raced to the ground as the children ran across the playground.
9. The pencil moaned as the boy turned the handle on the pencil sharpener.
10. The tornado pranced across the field and wiped away everything in its path.

**APPENDIX J**  
**PERSONIFICATION WORKSHEET 1 (Answer Key)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Key \_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Underline the idea, object, or animal being personified and circle what they're doing that makes it an example of personification.*

1. The sun danced across the sky on the hot summer day.
2. The big full moon guided me through the forest.
3. The mountain listened to the rumbles beneath its surface.
4. As the rain pounded to the ground, everyone ran for cover.
5. The old man sat at the edge of the sea as the waves crashed on the shore.
6. The old car groaned as it made its way down the long open road.
7. The wind whispered lonely sounds as it blew through the old creaky windows.
8. The leaves raced to the ground as the children ran across the playground.
9. The pencil moaned as the boy turned the handle on the pencil sharpener.
10. The tornado pranced across the field and wiped away everything in its path.

## APPENDIX K

### PERSONIFICATION WORKSHEET 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Figurative Language: Personification

Instructions: Read the questions carefully. Underline the best answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of personification?  
The star I wished on winked at me.  
The trout danced on the water's surface.  
The angry mirror showed every wrinkle on his face.  
The sun was warm on the child's face.
2. Which of the following is an example of personification?  
The cookies smelled like a delicious cake.  
The cookies smell delicious.  
The delicious smell of cookies walked me to the kitchen.  
The delicious cookies are a dream.
3. Which of the following sentences is an example of personification?  
The slimy eel slithered through the seaweed.  
The stand of trees was a festival of color that fall.  
The dandelions stood tall, proudly surveying the rest of the yard.  
The snails crept along the sidewalk, moving as slowly as a glacier.
4. Which of the following is(are)an example(s) of PERSONIFICATION?  
The wind whistled silently through the night.  
The dog took the empty bowl and threw it over the fence.  
The cat ran fast.  
Bob jumped over the gate like Bill did before.
5. Which is an example of personification?  
The wind grabbed onto my arms.  
The wind is like a thundering sea.  
The wind is the sea.  
The wind winds wonderously without a witness
6. Personification  
giving inanimate objects human like characteristics  
a person, place, thing, or idea  
a state of being  
a regional variety of language
7. Which of the following is an example of personification?  
The moon is a bright yellowish orange tonight.  
The desk chair broke when the books were set on top.  
The acorn seed will one day grow into a tree.  
The moon shows us more about beauty than any thing on earth.

# APPENDIX L

## PERSONIFICATION WORKSHEET 2 (Answer Key)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Key \_\_\_\_\_

### Figurative Language: Personification

Instructions: Read the questions carefully. Underline the best answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of personification?  
The star I wished on winked at me.  
The trout danced on the water's surface.  
The angry mirror showed every wrinkle on his face.  
The sun was warm on the child's face.
2. Which of the following is an example of personification?  
The cookies smelled like a delicious cake.  
The cookies smell delicious.  
The delicious smell of cookies walked me to the kitchen.  
The delicious cookies are a dream.
3. Which of the following sentences is an example of personification?  
The slimy eel slithered through the seaweed.  
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The dandelions stood tall, proudly surveying the rest of the yard.  
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6. Personification  
giving inanimate objects human like characteristics  
a person, place, thing, or idea  
a state of being  
a regional variety of language
7. Which of the following is an example of personification?  
The moon is a bright yellowish orange tonight.  
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