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.

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.
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?**
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**.
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 Villosio is *as* wise *as* an owl.  
   She is also *as* gentle *as* a lamb.  
   Above all, she observes *as* sharp *as* a knife.

   Miss Villosio is very wise.  
   She is also very gentle.  
   Above all, she observes very keenly.

2) something [is*] *like* something

   Melody is *like* a red, red rose.  
   Her eyes are *like* stars.  
   Her skin is *like* the whitest snow.

   Melody is very beautiful.  
   Her eyes are bright and lovely.  
   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.

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
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) She is a professional swimmer.</td>
<td>She swims like a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) He dances elegantly.</td>
<td>He dances as graceful as a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Your explanation is poorly stated.</td>
<td>Your explanation is as clear as __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) She has a slender physique.</td>
<td>She is as thin as a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Your thoughts are unorganized.</td>
<td>Your thoughts are like a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) I like listening to the noise.</td>
<td>The noise is like __________ to my ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) You are extremely joyful.</td>
<td>You are as happy as a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) The dress is perfect because it fits me well.</td>
<td>The dress is perfect because it fits like a __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) I love you very much.</td>
<td>My love for you is as deep as the __________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Chocolate cake always tastes amazingly.</td>
<td>Chocolate cake is like __________.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DID YOU KNOW?**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simile</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your eyes are as bright as the sun.</td>
<td>Your eyes are my sunshine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He eats like a pig.</td>
<td>He is a pig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.       You make me happy.
He is the apple of my eye.         He is my favorite friend.
Time is a thief.                   Time passes quickly.
My father is a rock.               My father is very strong.
Her eyes are jewels sparkling in the sun. Her eyes are beautiful.
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.
   ________________________________________________________________

2) The clouds are marshmallows in the sky.
   ________________________________________________________________

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

DID YOU KNOW?
The word metaphor comes from the Greek word metaphorin meaning to transfer.
“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.

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

**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 your mistakes 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.

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**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

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**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A</th>
<th>List B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Tells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>Shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stars</td>
<td>Teaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky</td>
<td>Listens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>Remembers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Brings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>Looks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>Dances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawn</td>
<td>Dreams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Guides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Takes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Wonders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) ___________________________________________  2) ___________________________________________
3) ___________________________________________  4) ___________________________________________
5) ___________________________________________  6) ___________________________________________
**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.

For answers, go to page 15.

**Pretty Poem**

**Instructions:** Make a pretty creative poem using the figures of speech discussed.

Follow the format below. No need to make a title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simile</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Personification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

For answers, ask assistance from your teacher.
The stars danced

my parents are my guardian angels

as white as a ghost.

opportunity was knocking

my classmates are all brains

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!
References


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.

1. Andrew is as sly as a fox.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

2. He was as nervous as a cat around a room full of rocking chairs.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

3. Annastasia had a smile as sweet as sugar.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

4. After he finished playing the basketball game, his hair was oily like fried chicken.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

5. Sylvia’s new lotion made her face as smooth as a baby’s skin.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

6. My two-year-old cousin was as bouncy as a bunny when she got outside.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

7. The new science book is as heavy as an elephant!
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

8. The extra glue was as sticky as syrup on their fingers.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

9. Mr. Hanson, the P.E. teacher, is as strong as an Olympic athlete.
   ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.

10. My mom’s tea is as hot as the sun!
    ______________________ is being compared to ______________________.
Circle the Simile

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. Annastasia had a smile as sweet as sugar.
   Annastasia __________________ 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 _________.

Name: ___________ Key
APPENDIX C
SIMILE WORKSHEET 2

Improve Your Writing With Similes

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.
Metaphor Hunt

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

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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**

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

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

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)

Name: ____________________________  Key

**Metaphor Meanings**

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.
   
   ____________.

2. My life is a dream come true!
   
   ____________.

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.
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 _______________ danced across the sky on the hot summer day.

2. The big _______________ guided me through the forest.

3. The _______________ listened to the rumbles beneath its surface.

4. As the _______________ pounded to the ground, everyone ran for cover.

5. The old man sat at the edge of the sea as the _______________ crashed on the shore.

6. The old _______________ groaned as it made its way down the long open road.

7. The _______________ whispered lonely sounds as it blew through the old creaky windows.

8. The _______________ raced to the ground as the children ran across the playground.

9. The _______________ moaned as the boy turned the handle on the pencil sharpener.

10. The _______________ 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 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.
   - 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 an example(s) of PERSONIFICATION?
   - The wind whistled silently through the night.
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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.