

Florida B.E.S.T. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative & poetic elements

Name: Julie Pacheco Date: 4/9

Picture Day

I got a new one today,
 As big as can be,
 I think it's the size of the Mediterranean Sea.


It's so tall I am thinking of charging for tickets up to the top,
 Although then am I liable if it does pop?
 With a bottom that's as red as a freshly picked rose,
 And a top that is whiter than the North Pole when it snows.

Besides being tall, it's luscious and plump,
 It just sits there like a giant speed bump,
 For my tears as they roll down my face and I say,
 "Why did I get this massive zit on PICTURE DAY?!"

My mom hears my cries and runs to my side,
 She tells me, "You can always get a brown bag to help you hide."
 I roll my eyes to the back of my head,
 She says, "Don't be so dramatic. Let's try this instead."

She scribbles all over my face like a toddler with crayons,
 Meanwhile this zit is getting bigger than Hulk's hands.
 I can't believe that it arrived today,
 It's like this zit just doesn't care, very much to my dismay.

I swear my mom is turning me into a clown,
 insists that I "turn my frown upside down."
 It's loud as a hive full of bees,
 "You can always retouch these!"



Questions: Underline the text evidence in the color shown referring to when he or she says, "I think it's the size of the Mediterranean Sea."
 a hyperbole in the poem?
 "freshly picked rose,"
 "toddler with crayons,"
 "Hulk's hands."
 the author comparing?
 freshly picked
 a pimple to a
 the author
 her mother
 od of the poem
 to support your
 green



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: POETRY & PROSE

5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes poems in the 4th-5th Florida B.E.S.T. Text Complexity Band. Poetry is not Lexile leveled.

1. Figurative Language Anchor Chart/Journal Page
2. Poetic Elements Anchor Chart/Journal Page
3. Pen
4. Many Hats
5. Stage Fright
6. Warning
7. The Bells by Edgar Allen Poe
8. Meal Landforms
9. Old Sewer Pipe
10. Rise and Shine
11. Picture Day
12. Have You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart
13. Test



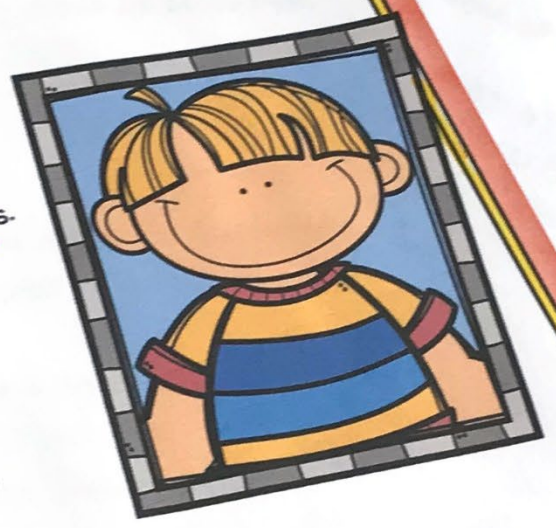
Name: Julie Bochese

Date: 4/9

Picture Day

a new one today,
big as can be,
think it's the size of the Mediterranean Sea.

It's so tall I am thinking of charging for tickets up to the top.
Although then am I liable if it does pop?
With a bottom that's as red as a freshly picked rose,
And a top that is whiter than the North Pole when it snows.



Besides being tall, it's luscious and plump,
It just sits there like a giant speed bump,
For my tears as they roll down my face and I say,
"Why did I get this massive zit on PICTURE DAY?!"

My mom hears my cries and runs to my side,
She tells me, "You can always get a brown bag to help you hide."
I roll my eyes to the back of my head,
She says, "Don't be so dramatic. Let's try this instead."

She scribbles all over my face like a toddler with crayons,
Meanwhile this zit is getting bigger than Hulk's hands.
I can't believe that it arrived today,
It's like this zit just doesn't care, very much to my dismay.

I swear my mom is turning me into a clown,
insists that I "turn my frown upside down."
as loud as a hive full of bees,
"You can always retake these!"



Name: _____

Date: _____

Have You Got a Brook in Your Little Heart

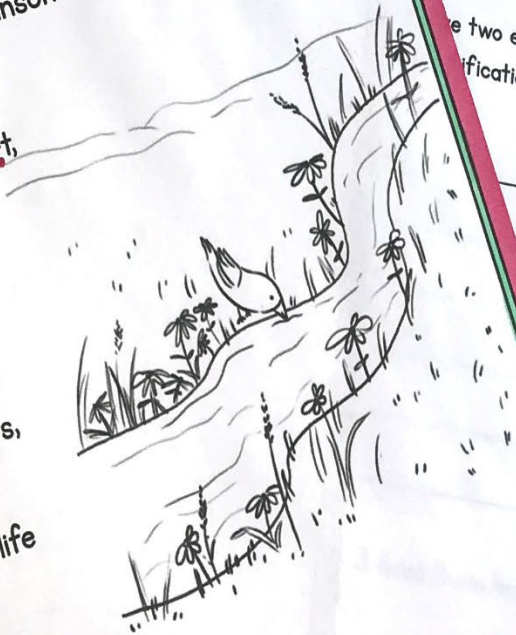
By Emily Dickinson

Have you got a brook in your little heart,
Where bashful flowers blow,
And blushing birds go down to drink,
And shadows tremble so?

And nobody knows, so still it flows,
That any brook is there;
And yet your little draught of life
Is daily drunken there.

Then look out for the little brook in March,
When the rivers overflow,
And the snows come hurrying from the hills,
And the bridges often go.

And later, in August it may be,
When the meadows parching lie,
Beware, lest this little brook of life
Some burning noon go dry!



Figurative Language

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color s
1. What is the author referring to when he or she says, "Have you got
heart"?

- a. Love
- b. peace
- c. hope
- d. nature

Give two examples of personification the author uses. What is the p
sonification, and how do they contribute to the mood?

poem.

life


© 2008 by Elizabeth



Figurative Language


SIMILE

Compares two things using the words *like* or *as*


This pizza is as cold
as ice.

METAPHOR

Compares two things by saying that one thing is another thing


Danny was a bear
when he woke up.

ONOMATOPOEIA

Word that makes a sound



Splash

HYPERBOLE

An exaggeration


I'm so
could

PERSONIFICATION

Giving human qualities to nonliving things

Literal Language

Means exactly what

Nonliteral Language

Example: My class went
The author uses language
often compares one thing
help readers use their in



ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



MagiCore is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Florida B.E.S.T. State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L-1185L

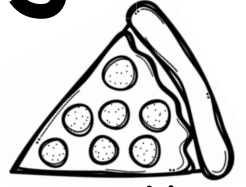
Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Florida B.E.S.T. Standards, “It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards’ grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards.”



Figurative Language

Simile

Compares two things using the words *like* or *as*



This pizza is as cold as ice.

Metaphor

Compares two things by saying that one thing is another thing



Danny was a bear when he woke up.

Onomatopoeia

Word that makes a sound



Splash!

Hyperbole

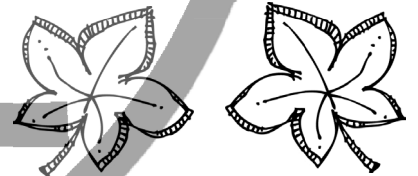
An exaggeration

I'm so hungry that I could eat a horse!



Personification

Giving human qualities to nonliving things



The leaves danced in the wind.

Alliteration

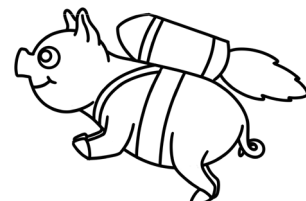
The same letter is repeated at the beginning of closely connected words.



She sells seashells.

Idiom

A phrase that has a figurative meaning.



When pigs fly!

Poetic Elements

Poems are pieces of writing that have rhythm and evoke emotions. Poets use poetic elements along with figurative language to create meaning.

RHYME

Two or more words have the same final sounds.

The rhythmic pattern of a poetic line.

METER

FORM

The structure of the poem. This includes line and stanza lengths, rhyme schemes, and repetition.

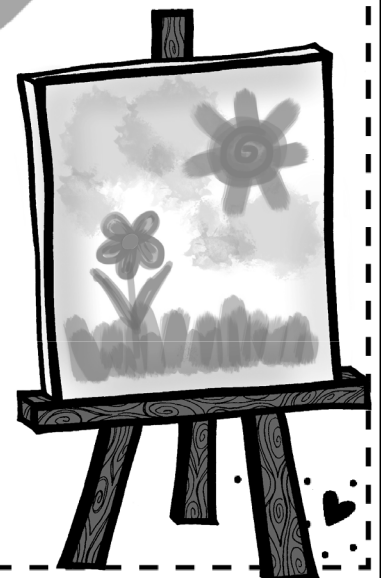
LINE BREAKS

The end of one line and beginning of a new line.

IMAGERY

Poetic elements that invoke any of the five senses to create a mental image.

All of these elements come together like colors to form a piece of art with meaning.





Name: _____ Date: _____

Pen

pen

an inked spear

a writer's arrow

a hand's dance partner
around
the ballroom
of a blank page

a magic wand
producing
people
places
plots

a walking stick
through fictional
lands

a fountain
of possibility...

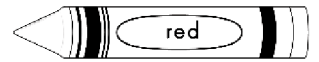


Figurative Language

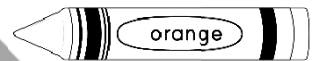
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

1. The poem "Pen" has many examples of which kind of figurative language?

- a. hyperbole
- b. idiom
- c. simile
- d. metaphor



2. What words does the poet use to show she thinks a pen is a powerful tool? Explain your choices.



3. Read these lines:

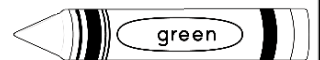
"producing
people
places
plots"

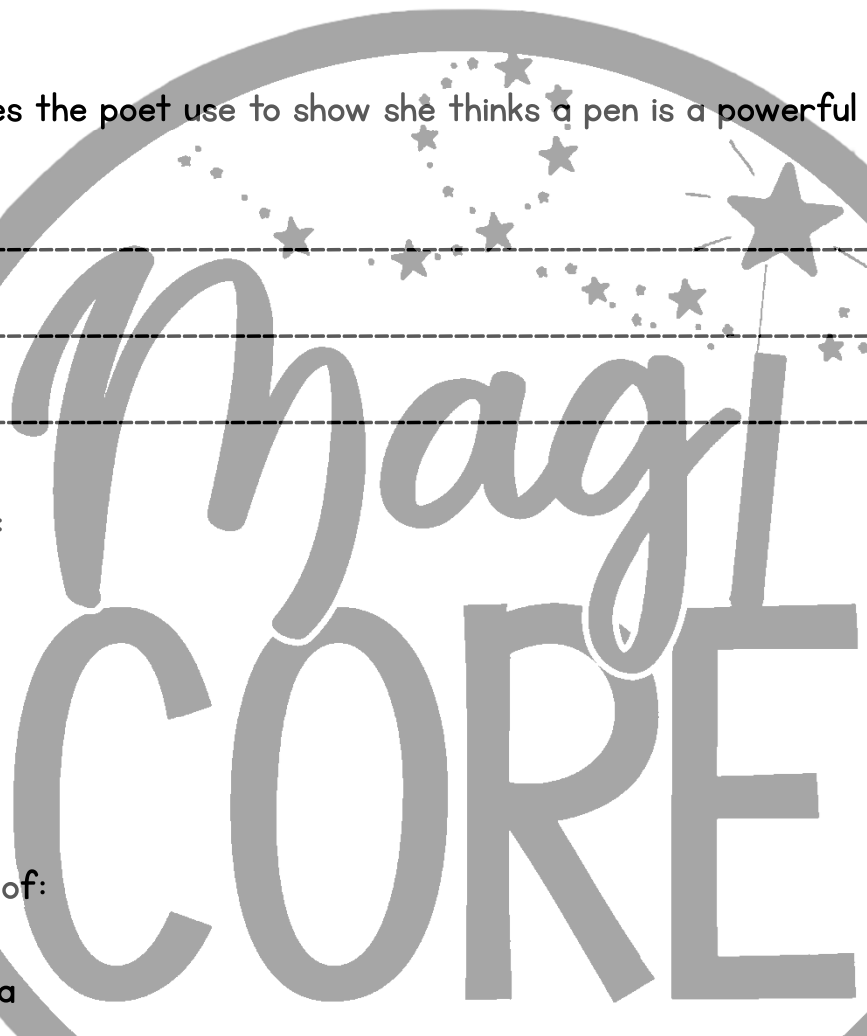


This is an example of:

- a. metaphor
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. alliteration
- d. personification

4. What do you notice about the poet's use of punctuation in this poem? Why may she have used such a strategy?





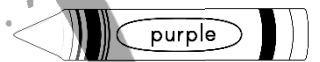
Figurative Language

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

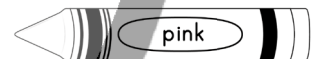
5. Is this poem structured or free-verse? How do you know? Use information about the line lengths, stanza lengths, rhyme scheme, repetition, and meter to support your answer.

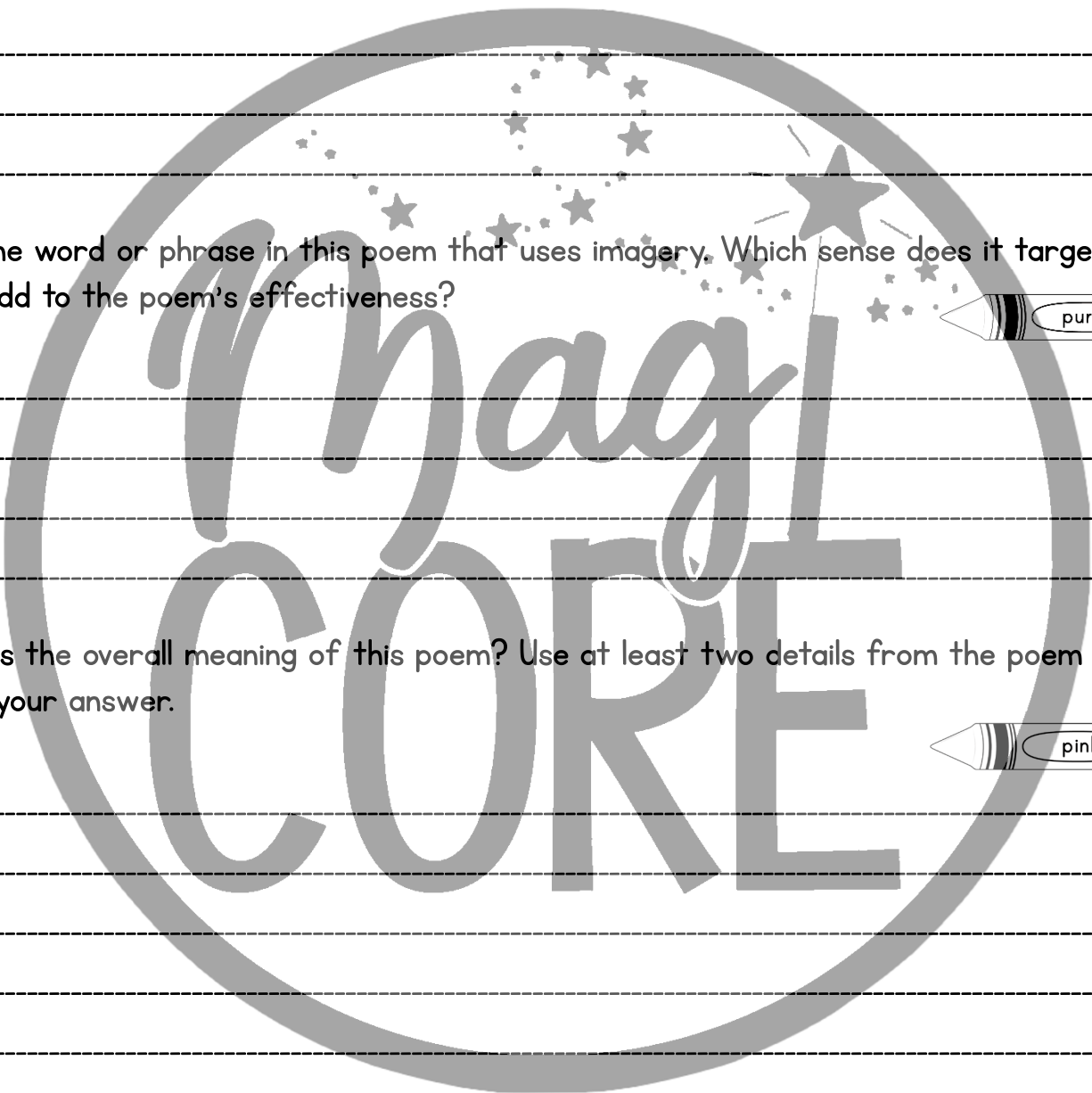


6. Cite one word or phrase in this poem that uses imagery. Which sense does it target? How does it add to the poem's effectiveness?



7. What is the overall meaning of this poem? Use at least two details from the poem to support your answer.







Name: _____ Date: _____

Many Hats

I wear one hat when I am at home.
 I clean my room,
 play my games,
 bug my sister,
 feed my dog,
 eat my vegetables,
 and help my mom.
 This is my home hat.

I wear one hat when I am at school.
 I read my books,
 add my fractions,
 do my science experiments,
 write my stories
 play with my friends,
 and learn from my teacher.
 This is my school hat.

I wear one hat when I am on the
 field.
 I tie my cleats,
 stretch my muscles,
 kick my soccer ball,
 score my goals,

high-five my teammates,
 and listen to my coach.
 This is my field hat.

I wear one hat when I am dreaming.
 I slay dragons,
 run from thieves,
 get lost in busy cities,
 grow wings and fly,
 produce powerful potions,
 and scare myself.
 This is my dream hat.

I wear many hats when I am me.
 I shift and change,
 fit the situation,
 use different skills,
 discover all the sides,
 become what I need,
 and decide who I want to be.
 These are my many hats.



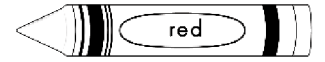
Magical CORE

Figurative Language

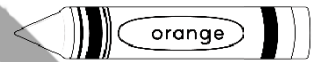
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

1. The narrator in this poem says he “wears many hats.” This phrase is an example of:

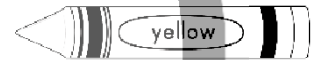
- a. onomatopoeia
- b. simile
- c. personification
- d. idiom



2. What does it mean to “wear many hats?” Use at least two details from the poem to support your answer.

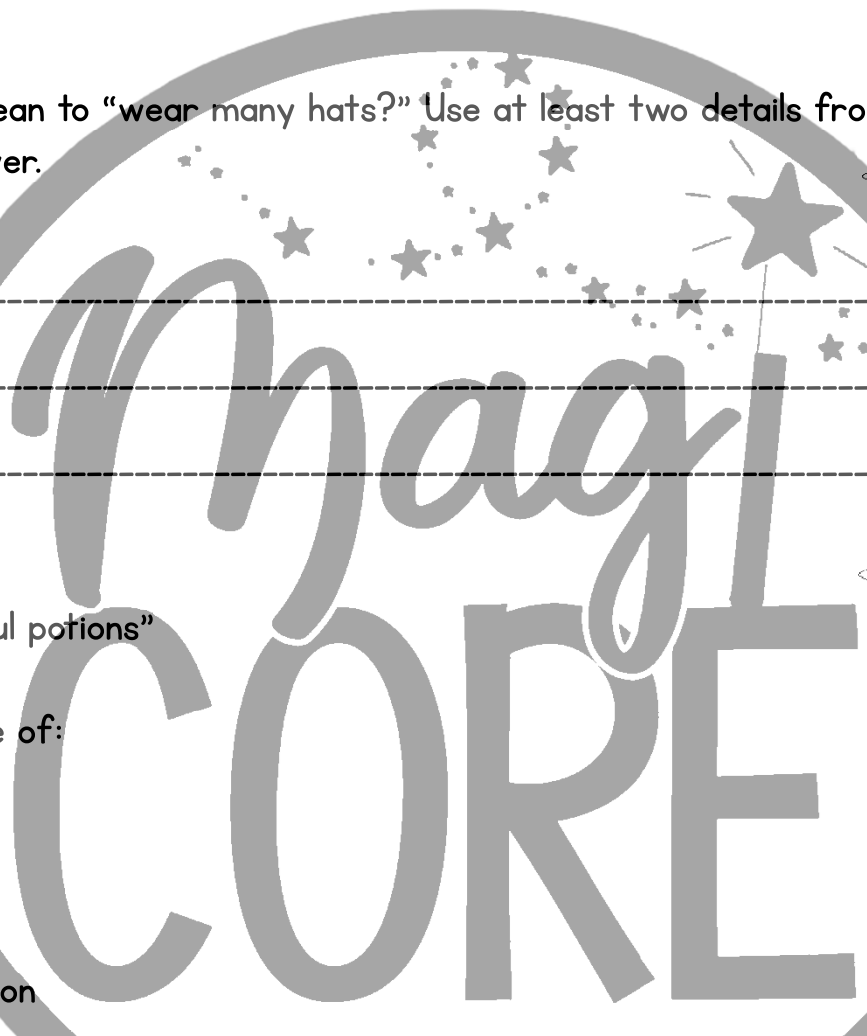


3. Read this line:
“produce powerful potions”

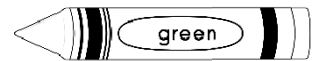


This is an example of:

- a. metaphor
- b. alliteration
- c. simile
- d. personification



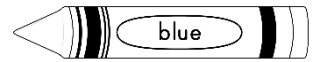
4. Pick one stanza and describe what the poet makes you visualize with the language she uses.



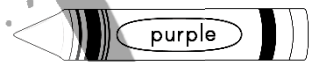
Figurative Language

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

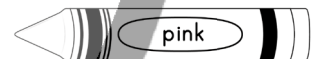
5. Is this poem structured or free-verse? How do you know? Use information about the line lengths, stanza lengths, rhyme scheme, repetition, and meter to support your answer.

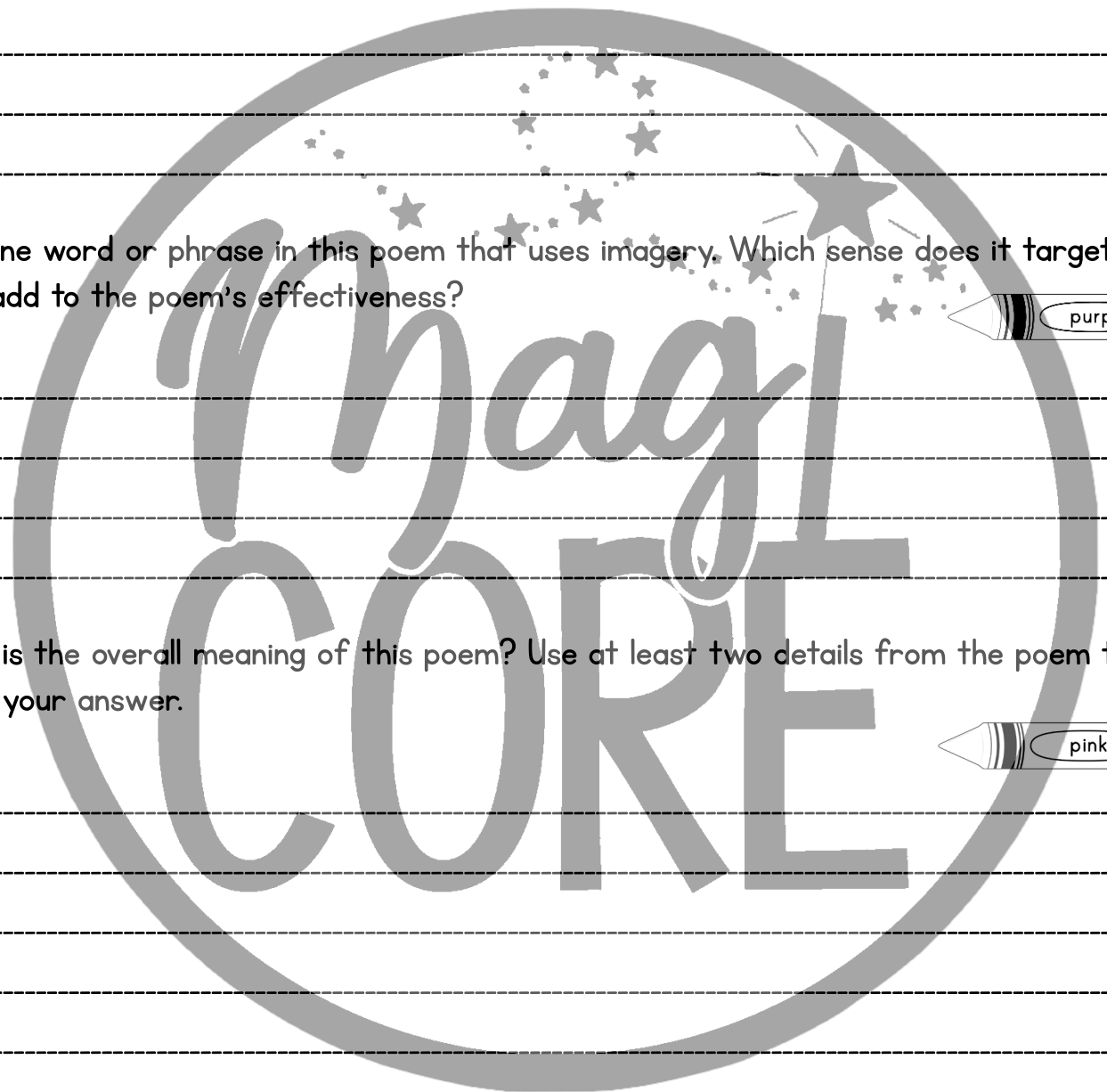


6. Cite one word or phrase in this poem that uses imagery. Which sense does it target? How does it add to the poem's effectiveness?



7. What is the overall meaning of this poem? Use at least two details from the poem to support your answer.







Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: Poetry

Fog by Carl Sandburg

The fog comes
on little cat feet.

It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

1. How does Carl Sandburg use personification in this poem? Give two examples from the text. What is the purpose of the personification, and how does it contribute to the meaning?

2. Read the following lines from "Roses".

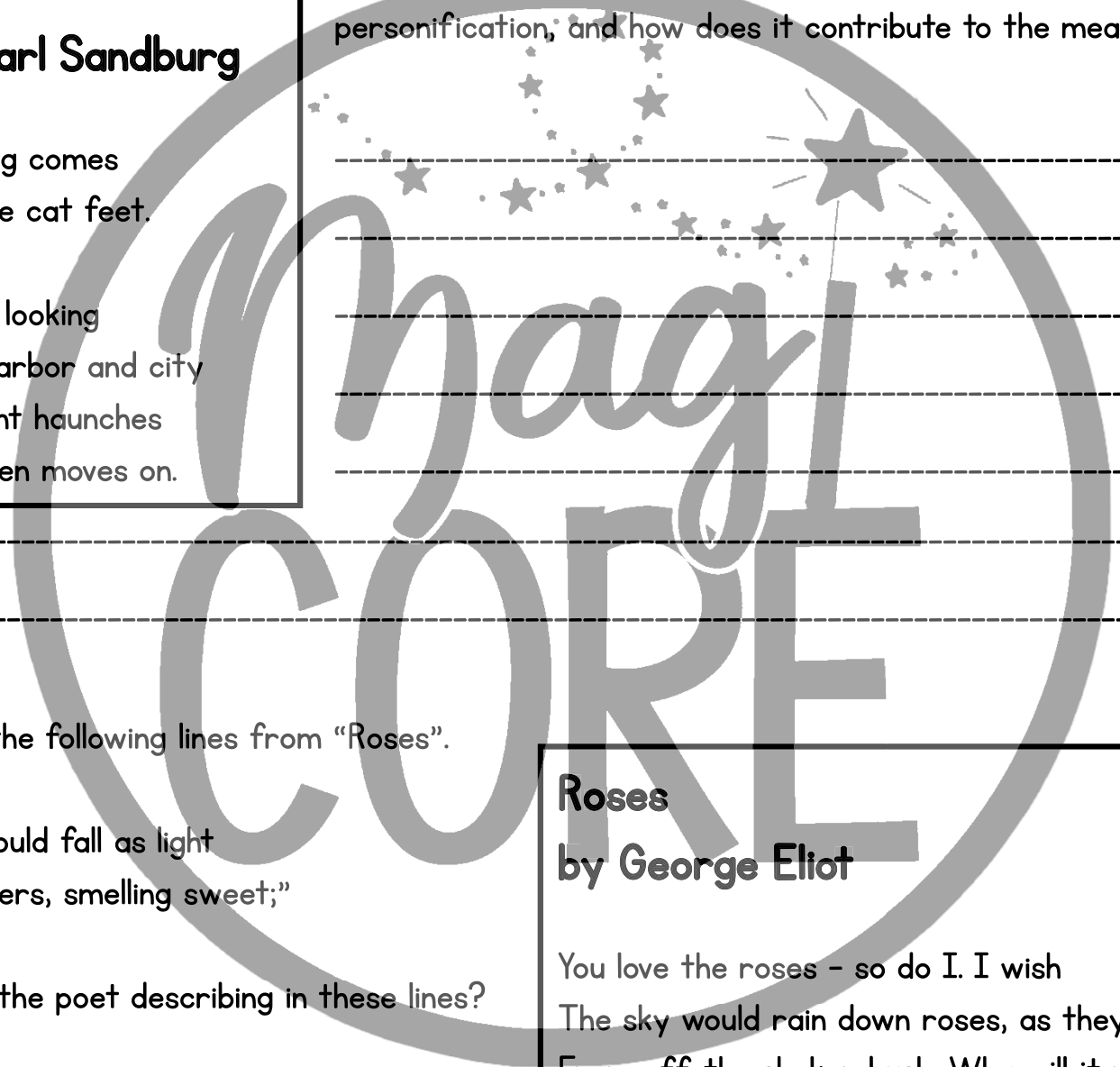
"They would fall as light
As feathers, smelling sweet;"

What is the poet describing in these lines?

- a. a rose garden
- b. feathers blowing in the wind
- c. rain falling gently from the sky
- d. roses falling from the sky like feathers

Roses by George Eliot

You love the roses - so do I. I wish
The sky would rain down roses, as they rain
From off the shaken bush. Why will it not?
Then all the valley would be pink and white
And soft to tread on. They would fall as light
As feathers, smelling sweet; and it would be
Like sleeping and like waking, all at once!



by William Shakespeare

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.

3. How does William Shakespeare use metaphors in this poem? Give two examples from the text. What is the purpose of the metaphors, and how do they contribute to the mood?

November Night
by Adelaide Crapsey

Listen. .
With faint dry sound,
Like steps of passing ghosts,
The leaves, frost-crisp'd, break from the trees
And fall.

4. Which of the following is an example of a simile in "November Night"?

- a. "Listen. ."
- b. "With faint dry sound,"
- c. "Like steps of passing ghosts,"
- d. "The leaves, frost-crisp'd,"

Explain what this simile is comparing.

Terms of Use



How Can I Use This Resource?

Thank you for trusting MagiCore. Our mission is to create resources that support teachers and promote student success. Please note that this resource is licensed for use by a single teacher in a classroom setting. If you need to use this resource with more than one teacher and/or across multiple classrooms, additional licenses are available at a discount. You can purchase additional licenses by visiting your TPT "Purchases" page and then selecting "Download Additional Licenses" or by contacting me at julie@magicorelearning.com.



Good to Go



Not O.K.

- Use this resource personally or with your own children.
 - Use this resource in your own classroom with your students.
 - Provide this resource to your students to use at your instruction.
 - Print and/or copy for use in your own classroom.
 - Provide printed pages to a substitute teacher with the sole purpose of instructing your students.
 - Share with your students via a secure document portal or electronic learning platform that requires individual user verification and limits access to only the students in your own classroom (e.g. Google Classroom).
 - Review this resource with others with the sole purpose of recommending it to others for purchase, provided you share one of the links below:
- Share with others to use personally.
 - Share with others to use in another classroom.
 - Print or copy any page(s) and distribute them to other teachers or other classrooms.
 - Publish or host online in a manner where any of the material is accessible to anyone who is not a student in your own classroom, including but not limited to personal, classroom, or district websites that are accessible to the general public.
 - Use this resource commercially (e.g. Outschool).
 - Publish, sell, or otherwise distribute this product to anyone in manner inconsistent with these terms of use.

<https://magicorelearning.com/>

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore>

© Copyright 2021. All rights reserved. The unlicensed reproduction or distribution of this product is strictly prohibited. Permission is granted to the original purchaser or licensee to make copies to use with students and/or to assign to students digitally providing it is only available to students assigned directly to the purchaser. Placing this product in any manner that makes it accessible to the general public is strictly forbidden. Commercial use, including but not limited to online or in person classes, is prohibited. Contact julie@magicorelearning.com for commercial licensing information. Sharing without permission or hosting online in a public manner is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These terms may be updated at any time. You can see the most up to date Terms of Use at

<https://magicorelearning.com/terms-of-use>.

Let's Connect!

www.magicorelearning.com



<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/magicore>



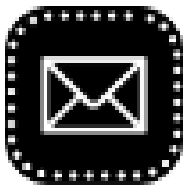
<https://www.facebook.com/MagiCoreLearning/>



<https://www.instagram.com/commoncorekingdom>

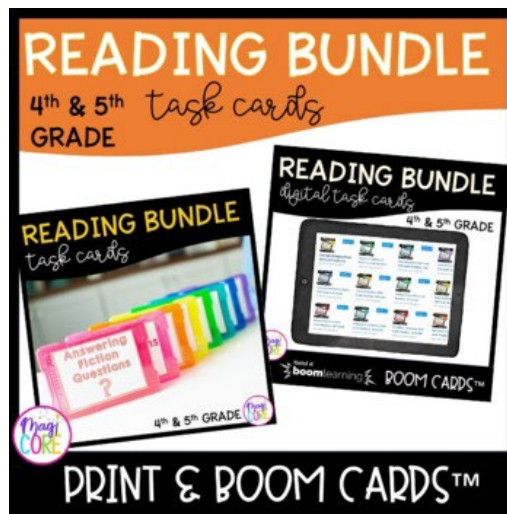


https://www.pinterest.com/magicorelearning/_shop/



Julie@magicorelearning.com

Looking for more?



CREDITS

