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 metaphors.
2. 4 complete answer keys.
3. 2 Google Drive digital versions (horizontal and vertical)
4. 2 Printable Versions.

Ideas to Use the Passages:

1. As a mentor text during a whole group lesson on metaphors.
2. In a small guided reading group.
3. In a comprehension center.
4. As independent practice after a lesson on metaphors.
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!

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three birds art studio

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VOLUME 17 – FOR PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL USE

Figurative Language

Out of this World LITERACY

Metaphors

2 DIGITAL FORMATS!

METAPHORS #1 Name: Date:

READ: A metaphor is used when an author compares one person, thing or idea to another to show they are similar. Metaphors are not literal. They are figurative language. *Ian is a firework* is an example of a metaphor. Read the passage and look for metaphors. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

A Family Tradition

Every year when the air turns chilly and snowflakes become dancing ice fairies, we take our family trip to the tree farm. Once we are cocooned by scarves and fluffy jackets we jump into the car and drive to the farm.

As we approach the glistening trees, our eyes become binoculars. We begin our quest to find the perfect tree. Through rows of icy covered branches we search. As the sparkling trees compete for best of show, I spot it!

A perfect winter vision is right in front of me. The tree is a tower of branches that reach to the sky. It has a full skirt of sturdy branches that will support my favorite ornaments. It also has a perfectly pointed tip for our twinkling star topper.

"This is it, I found it!" My voice echoed through the trees.

"It's a real showstopper! Great job Ellie" My Mother responded.

My Dad carefully cut and tied our winning tree to the car as we sipped our hot chocolate.

When we returned home we placed our beloved tree in its place. It filled the room with holiday magic as we dressed it with lights. When it was finished, it was a glowing lighthouse! We cuddled up together to enjoy our holiday tradition.



RESPOND: Answer the following questions after reading. *drag the apples to the correct answers*

1a. What is the job of a metaphor?
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

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of a metaphor you chose in 1a?
a. "Snowflakes become dancing ice fairies"
b. "We cuddled up together"
c. "We begin our quest to find the perfect tree"
d. "When the air turns chilly"

2a. Which statement below best describes metaphors?
a. They appear only at the beginning of a sentence.
b. They use literal language.
c. They appear only at the end of a sentence
d. They use figurative language

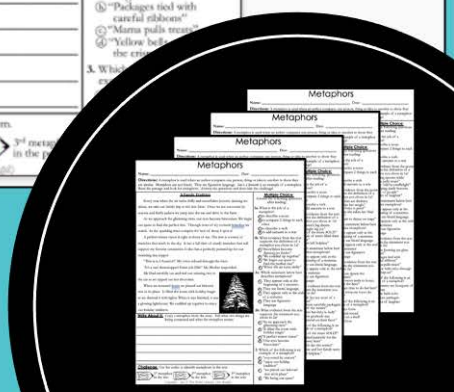
2b. What evidence from the text supports the statement you chose in 2a?
a. "As we approach the glistening trees"
b. "It filled the room with holiday magic"
c. "A perfect winter vision"
d. "Our eyes become binoculars"

3. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
a. "cocooned by scarves"
b. "enjoy our holiday tradition"
c. "we placed our beloved tree in its place"
d. "We being our quest"

WRITE: Copy a metaphor from the story. Tell what two things are being compared and what the metaphor means. *Type here:*

CHALLENGE: Use the codes to identify metaphors in the text.
**** drag the colors to words that match in the text.*

blue — 1st metaphor in the story
red — 2nd metaphor in the story
green — 3rd metaphor in the story



GOOGLE™ LINKS FOR STUDENTS

Click each link to assign work to students each day!

A Family Tradition

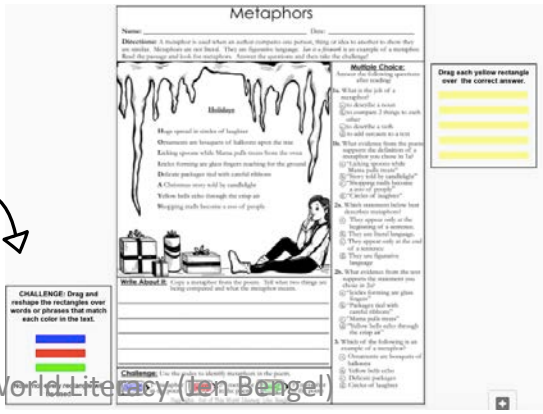
A Big Dream

Never Too Big

Holidays

DIGITAL VERSION #1

VERTICAL PAGES



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GOOGLE™ LINKS FOR STUDENTS

Click each link to assign work to students each day!

[A Family Tradition]

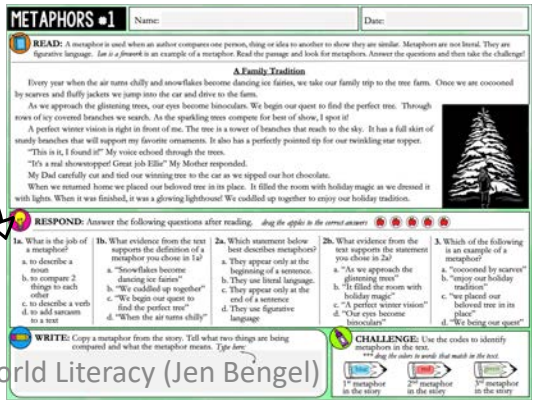
[A Big Dream]

[Never Too Big]

[Holidays]

DIGITAL VERSION #2

VERTICAL PAGES



METAPHORS #1

Name: Date:

READ: A metaphor is used when an author compares one person, thing or idea to another to show they are similar. Metaphors are not literal. They are figurative language. *Sam is a firework* is an example of a metaphor. Read the passage and look for metaphors. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

A Family Tradition

Every year when the air turns chilly and snowflakes become dancing ice fairies, we take our family trip to the tree farm. Once we are cocooned by scarves and fluffy jackets we jump into the car and drive to the farm.

As we approach the glistening trees, our eyes become binoculars. We begin our quest to find the perfect tree. Through rows of icy covered branches we search. As the sparkling trees compete for best of show, I spot it!

A perfect winter vision is right in front of me. The tree is a tower of branches that reach to the sky. It has a full skirt of sturdy branches that will support my favorite ornaments. It also has a perfectly pointed tip for our twinkling star topper.

"This is it, I found it!" My voice echoed through the trees.

"It's a real showstopper! Great job Ellie" My Mother responded.

My Dad carefully cut and tied our winning tree to the car as we sipped our hot chocolate.

When we returned home we placed our beloved tree in its place. It filled the room with holiday magic as we dressed it with lights. When it was finished, it was a glowing lighthouse! We cuddled up together to enjoy our holiday tradition.

RESPOND: Answer the following questions after reading. *drag the apples to the correct answers*

1a. What is the job of a metaphor?
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

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of a metaphor you chose in 1a?
a. "Snowflakes become dancing ice fairies"
b. "We cuddled up together"
c. "We begin our quest to find the perfect tree"
d. "When the air turns chilly"

2a. Which statement below best describes metaphors?
a. They appear only at the beginning of a sentence.
b. They use literal language.
c. They appear only at the end of a sentence
d. They use figurative language

2b. What evidence from the text supports the statement you chose in 2a?
a. "As we approach the glistening trees"
b. "It filled the room with holiday magic"
c. "A perfect winter vision"
d. "Our eyes become binoculars"

3. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
a. "cocooned by scarves"
b. "enjoy our holiday tradition"
c. "we placed our beloved tree in its place"
d. "We being our quest"

WRITE: Copy a metaphor from the story. Tell what two things are being compared and what the metaphor means. *Type here:*

CHALLENGE: Use the codes to identify metaphors in the text.
*** *drag the colors to words that match in the text.*

1st metaphor in the story | 2nd metaphor in the story | 3rd metaphor in the story

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Metaphors

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: A metaphor is used when an author compares one person, thing or idea to another to show they are similar. Metaphors are not literal. They are figurative language. *Ian is a firework* is an example of a metaphor. Read the passage and look for metaphors. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

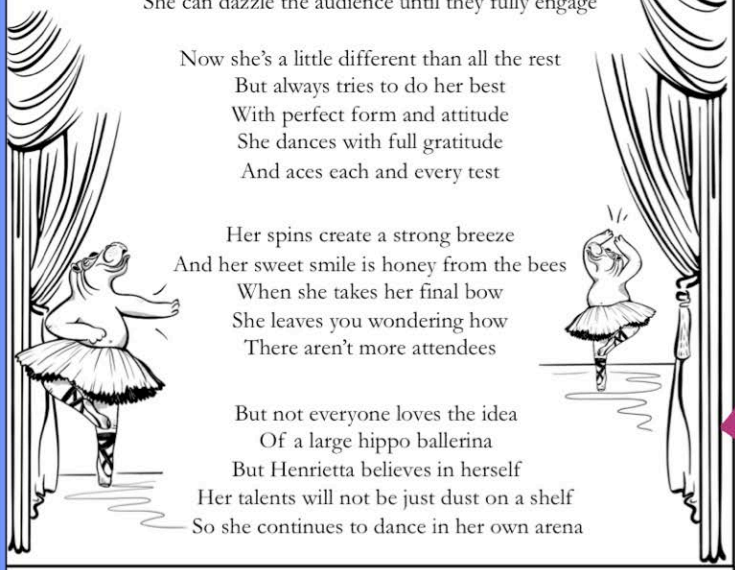
Never Too Big

Henrietta hippo has a dream to dance on stage
Though big and round and heavy her pirouette is all the rage
Because of her size her force is great
But her feet are feathers despite her weight
She can dazzle the audience until they fully engage

Now she's a little different than all the rest
But always tries to do her best
With perfect form and attitude
She dances with full gratitude
And aces each and every test

Her spins create a strong breeze
And her sweet smile is honey from the bees
When she takes her final bow
She leaves you wondering how
There aren't more attendees

But not everyone loves the idea
Of a large hippo ballerina
But Henrietta believes in herself
Her talents will not be just dust on a shelf
So she continues to dance in her own arena



Write About It: Copy a metaphor from the poem. Tell what two things are being compared and what the metaphor means.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify metaphors in the poem.

blue → 1st metaphor in the poem
red → 2nd metaphor in the poem
green → 3rd metaphor in the poem

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. What is the job of a metaphor?
- (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

1b. What evidence from the poem supports the definition of a metaphor you chose in 1a?
- (a.) "Her feet are feathers despite her weight"
- (b.) "Her force is great"
- (c.) "When she takes her final bow"
- (d.) "Dream to dance on stage"

2a. Which statement below best describes metaphors?
- (a.) They appear only at the beginning of a sentence.
- (b.) They use literal language.
- (c.) They appear only at the end of a sentence
- (d.) They use figurative language

2b. What evidence from the text supports the statement you chose in 2a?
- (a.) "She can dazzle the audience"
- (b.) "Her sweet smile is honey from the bees"
- (c.) "Always tries to do her best"
- (d.) "Not everyone loves the idea"

3. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
- (a.) Perfect form
- (b.) Big and round
- (c.) Dust on a shelf
- (d.) Final bow

PASSAGE FOR SPECIFIC SKILL

A/B QUESTIONS

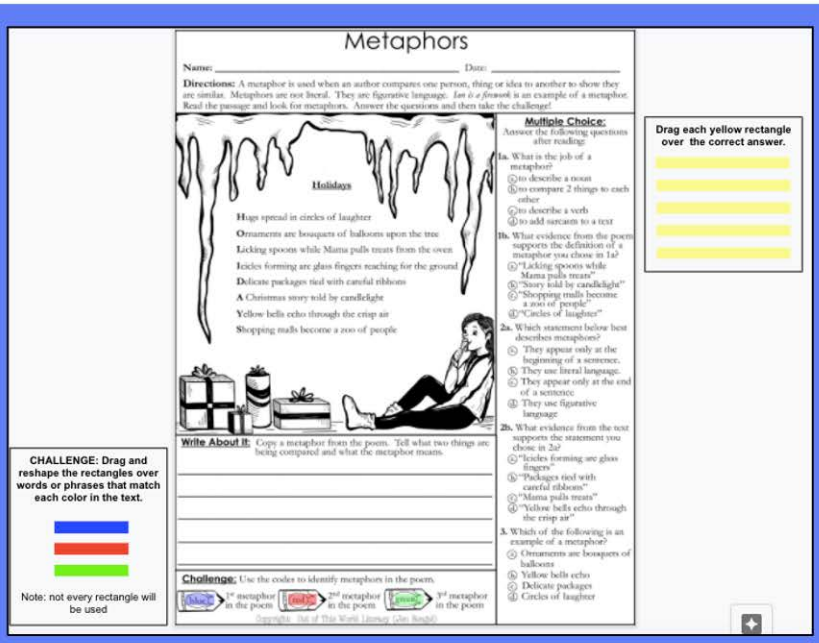
CUSTOM ILLUSTRATION

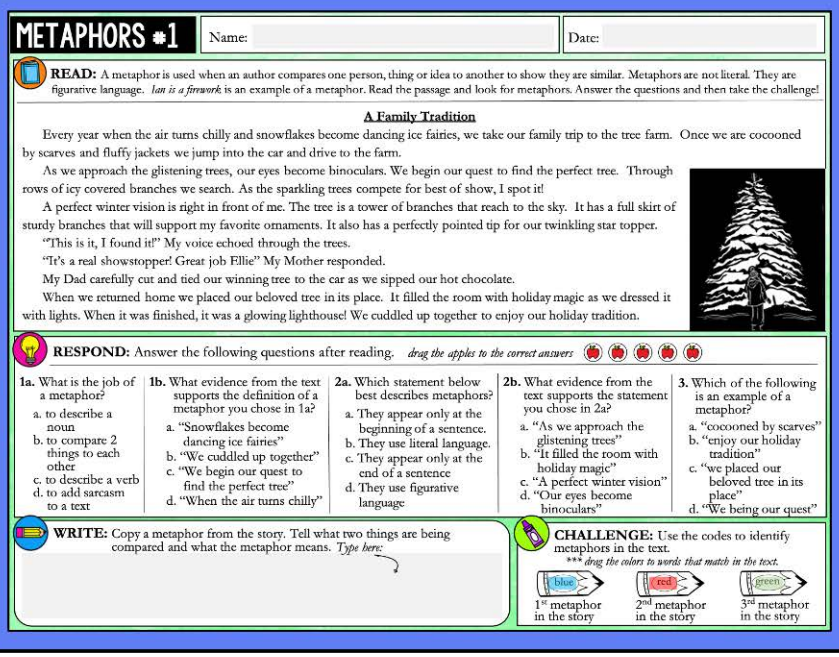
WRITTEN RESPONSE

IDENTIFY EVIDENCE IN THE TEXT

CHOOSE FROM 2 DIGITAL FORMATS!

VERTICAL VERSION





HORIZONTAL VERSION





GOOGLE DRIVE READY!

4 ORIGINAL PASSAGES

PROFESSIONALLY LEVELED!

CUSTOM ILLUSTRATIONS

Figurative Language Texts Included:

Below is a list of titles included in this set of figurative language texts

Passage Title	Genre	Figurative Language Skill
A Family Tradition	Fiction	Metaphor
A Big Dream	Fiction	Metaphor
Never Too Big	Poem	Metaphor
Holidays	Poem	Metaphor

Figurative Language Texts Included:

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A Family Tradition	Fiction	Metaphor
A Big Dream	Fiction	Metaphor
Never Too Big	Poem	Metaphor
Holidays	Poem	Metaphor

The Standards: Grade 2

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: A Family Tradition	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	2.10D Discuss the use of descriptive, literal, and figurative language.
Passage 2: A Big Dream	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	2.10D Discuss the use of descriptive, literal, and figurative language.
Passage 3: Never Too Big	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	2.10D Discuss the use of descriptive, literal, and figurative language.
Passage 4: Holidays	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	2.10D Discuss the use of descriptive, literal, and figurative language.

The Standards: Grade 3

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: A Family Tradition	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.	3.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile, and sound devices such as onomatopoeia achieves specific purposes.
Passage 2: A Big Dream	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.	3.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile, and sound devices such as onomatopoeia achieves specific purposes.
Passage 3: Never Too Big	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.	3.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile, and sound devices such as onomatopoeia achieves specific purposes.
Passage 4: Holidays	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.3.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.	3.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile, and sound devices such as onomatopoeia achieves specific purposes.

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The Standards: Grade 4

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: A Family Tradition	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.5.A Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.	4.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices such as alliteration and assonance achieves specific purposes.
Passage 2: A Big Dream	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.5.A Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.	4.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices such as alliteration and assonance achieves specific purposes.
Passage 3: Never Too Big	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.5.A Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.	4.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices such as alliteration and assonance achieves specific purposes.
Passage 4: Holidays	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.5.A Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.	4.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices such as alliteration and assonance achieves specific purposes.

The Standards: Grade 5

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: A Family Tradition	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.5.5.A Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.	5.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices achieves specific purposes.
Passage 2: A Big Dream	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.5.5.A Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.	5.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices achieves specific purposes.
Passage 3: Never Too Big	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.5.5.A Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.	5.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices achieves specific purposes.
Passage 4: Holidays	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.5.5.A Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.	5.10D Describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices achieves specific purposes.

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The Standards: Grade 6

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: A Family Tradition	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	6.9D Describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor and personification achieves specific purposes.
Passage 2: A Big Dream	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	6.9D Describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor and personification achieves specific purposes.
Passage 3: Never Too Big	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	6.9D Describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor and personification achieves specific purposes.
Passage 4: Holidays	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	6.9D Describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor and personification achieves specific purposes.

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Metaphors

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: A metaphor is used when an author compares one person, thing or idea to another to show they are similar. Metaphors are not literal. They are figurative language. *Ian is a firework* is an example of a metaphor. Read the passage and look for metaphors. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

A Big Dream

Kristen is a girl with a heart of gold. She has dreams so big that they rival the Empire State Building. She has always known that it was her duty to help others; and she knew exactly who would be the lucky ducks to receive it.

Kristen's classmate Susie recently lost her home and everything in it. The forest fires of California were hungry monsters that devoured all she had. Susie and her family were left helpless. But, Kristen had been brewing up something special. Something that would change their lives.

For two weeks straight Kristen rummaged through her toy store of a closet to find valuables which she no other use for, help, she carefully washed priced, photographed and posted her belongings for sale online. She waited patiently for the money to arrive, and each day it did. One item, two items, three and four. All of the items SOLD!

With excitement, Kristen carefully packaged all of the money she had collected. She set off, with the smile of an emoji, to deliver the gift to Susie and her family. Pools of water filled their eyes as they embraced each other. Their gratitude was plastered on their faces. Kristen's big dream brought big joy to this family.



sample

Write About It: Copy a metaphor from the story. Tell what two things are being compared and what the metaphor means.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify metaphors in the text.

blue — 1st metaphor in the text

red — 2nd metaphor in the text

green — 3rd metaphor in the text

Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. What is the job of a metaphor?
- (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

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of a metaphor you chose in 1a?
- (a.) "Kristen's big dream brought joy"
- (b.) "All of the items SOLD"
- (c.) "Pools of water filled their eyes"
- (d.) "Were left helpless"

2a. Which statement below best describes metaphors?
- (a.) They appear only at the beginning of a sentence.
- (b.) They use literal language.
- (c.) They appear only at the end of a sentence
- (d.) They use figurative language

2b. What evidence from the text supports the statement you chose in 2a?
- (a.) "With her toy store of a closet"
- (b.) "Kristen carefully packaged all of the money"
- (c.) "It was her duty to help"
- (d.) "Their gratitude was plastered on their faces"

3. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
- (a.) "All of the items SOLD!"
- (b.) "waited patiently for the money train"
- (c.) "each day she waited"
- (d.) "Susie and her family were left helpless."

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Metaphors

Name: Answer Key Date: _____

Directions: A metaphor is used when an author compares one person, thing or idea to another to show they are similar. Metaphors are not literal. They are figurative language. *Ian is a firework* is an example of a metaphor. Read the passage and look for metaphors. Answer the questions and then take the challenge!

Never Too Big

Henrietta hippo has a dream to dance on stage
Though big and round and heavy her pirouette is all the rage
Because of her size her force is great
But her feet are feathers despite her weight
She can dazzle the audience until they fully engage

Now she's a little different than all the rest
But always tries to do her best
With perfect form and attitu[illegible]
She dances [illegible]
[illegible] ea[illegible] ev[illegible]est

Her sp[illegible]reat [illegible]strong [illegible]eze
An[illegible]ile [illegible]oney from the bees
When she takes her final bow
She leaves you wondering how
There aren't more attendees

But not everyone loves the idea
Of a large hippo ballerina
But Henrietta believes in herself
Her talents will not be just dust on a shelf
So she continues to dance in her own arena

Sample

Write About It: Copy a metaphor from the poem. Tell what two things are being compared and what the metaphor means.

Answer Should include:

1. A metaphor from the poem.
2. What the metaphor means.
3. What 2 things are being compared.

Challenge: Use the codes to identify metaphors in the poem.

blue → 1st metaphor in the poem
red → 2nd metaphor in the poem
green → 3rd metaphor in the poem

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. What is the job of a metaphor?
- (a) to describe a noun
- (b) to compare 2 things to each other
- (c) to describe a verb
- (d) to add [illegible] to a text

1b. What evidence [illegible] the poem [illegible] of a metaphor you chose in 1a?
- (a) "Her [illegible]thers despite her weight"
- (b) "Her force is great"
- (c) "When she takes her final bow"
- (d) "Dream to dance on stage"

2a. Which statement below best describes metaphors?
- (a) They appear only at the beginning of a sentence.
- (b) They use literal language.
- (c) They appear only at the end of a sentence
- (d) They use figurative language

2b. What evidence from the text supports the statement you chose in 2a?
- (a) "She can dazzle the audience"
- (b) "Her sweet smile is honey from the bees"
- (c) "Always tries to do her best"
- (d) "Not everyone loves the idea"

3. Which of the following is an example of a metaphor?
- (a) Perfect form
- (b) Big and round
- (c) Dust on a shelf
- (d) Final bow