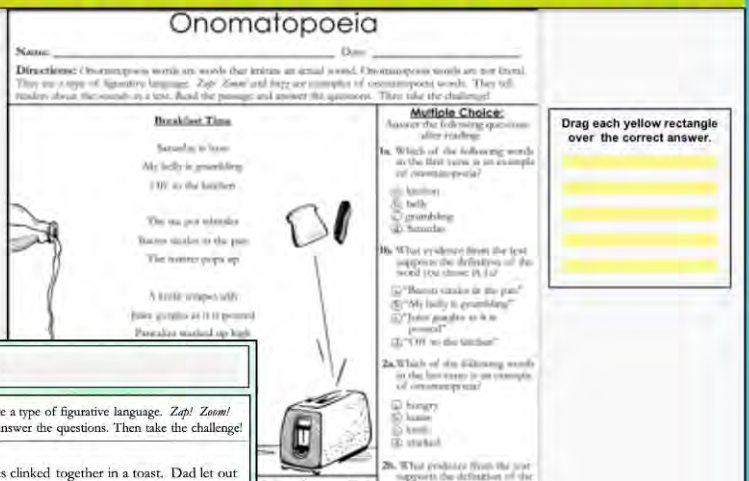
Figurative Language

Out of this World LITERACY

onomatopoeia

2 DIGITAL FORMATS!



ONOMATOPOEIA #1 Name: Date:

READ: Onomatopoeia words are words that imitate an actual sound. Onomatopoeia words are not literal. They are a type of figurative language. *Zap! Zoom!* and *buzz* are examples of onomatopoeia words. They tell readers about the sounds in a text. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

New Year's Noise

The clock chimed and the crowd roared, "Happy New Year!" The room was filled with excitement as glasses clinked together in a toast. Dad let out a powerful whistle to get everyone's attention.

"To a new year of health and happiness for all!" he shouted.

The noisemakers and party poppers buzzed and whizzed as paper exploded into the air. While standing next to me, my brother let out a deep, loud belch that could be heard over the crowd.

"Oops…Haha!" he responded.

"He must have had too much soda again," I mumbled to myself. Everyone stopped, giggled, and cheered with laughter at the event.

"Brrring…" The alarm blared on the oven.

It was finally time for Mom's yearly midnight treat! My stomach gurgled as she walked past me with the steaming goodies. I took in a deep sniff of sweetness as she prepared the plates. With a plop, she added the ice cream on the side and the chocolate lava cake was ready.

We sat around the table as the room grew quiet. The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips as we enjoyed our New Year tradition.



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

1a. Which of the following words in the first paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?
a. excitement
b. chimed
c. powerful
d. clock

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 1a?
a. "The clock chimed and the crowd roared"
b. "Happy New Year"
c. "Dad let out a powerful whistle"
d. "The room was filled"

2a. Which of the following words in the last paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?
a. sat
b. steaming
c. chocolate
d. smacking

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 2a?
a. "The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips"
b. "We sat around the table as the room grew quiet"
c. "I took in a deep sniff"
d. "My stomach gurgled as she walked past me"

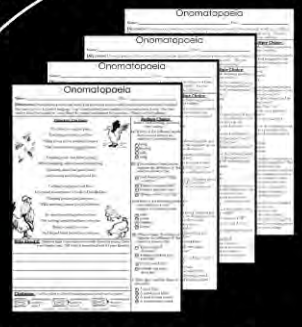
3. What does the word 'gurgled' mean in the text?
a. The boy was full
b. The boy was snoring
c. The boy was so hungry his stomach was making noises
d. The boy was yelling

WRITE: Name at least 4 onomatopoeia words from the text. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite. *Type here:*

CHALLENGE: Use the codes to identify onomatopoeia words in the text.

**** drag the colors to words that match in the text.*

blue — onomatopoeia words in paragraph 2
red — onomatopoeia words in paragraph 3
green — onomatopoeia words in paragraph 4



PRINTABLE VERSION

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 onomatopoeia.
2. 4 complete answer keys.
3. 2 Google Drive digital versions
4. 2 Printable Versions

Ideas to Use the Passages:

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

pb FONTS
PERFECT BLEND FONTS
VOLUME 17 – FOR PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL USE

GOOGLE™ LINKS FOR STUDENTS

Click each link to assign work to students each day!

[New Year's Noise]

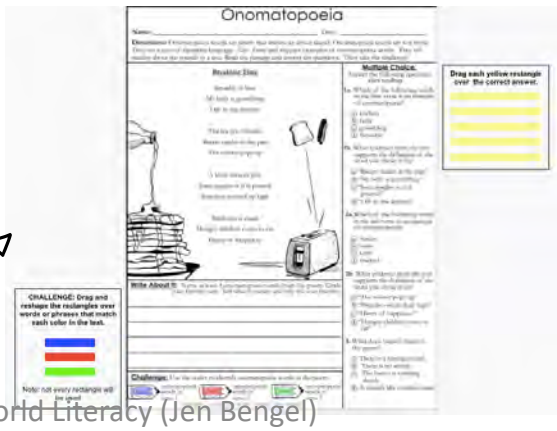
[A Voice]

[Breakfast Time]

[Noises on the Farm]

DIGITAL VERSION #1

VERTICAL PAGES



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Click each link to assign work to students each day!

New Year's Noise

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DIGITAL VERSION #1

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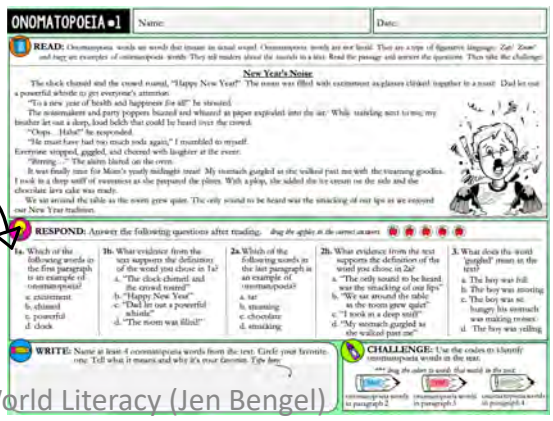
ONOMATOPOEIA •1

Name: Date:

READ: Onomatopoeia words are words that imitate an actual sound. Onomatopoeia words are not literal. They are a type of figurative language. Zap! Zoom! and buzz are examples of onomatopoeia words. They tell readers about the sounds in a text. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

New Year's Noise

The clock chimed and the crowd roared, "Happy New Year!" The room was filled with excitement as glasses clinked together in a toast. Dad let out a powerful whistle to get everyone's attention.

"To a new year of health and happiness for all!" he shouted.

The noisemakers and party poppers blasted and whizzed as paper exploded into the air. While standing next to me, my brother let out a deep, loud belch that could be heard over the crowd.

"Oops…Haha!" he responded.

"He must have had too much soda again," I mumbled to myself.

Everyone stopped, giggled, and cheered with laughter at the event.

"Brrrr

Figurative Language Texts Included:

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

Passage Title	**Genre**	**Figurative Language Skill**
New Year's Noise	Fiction	onomatopoeia
A Voice	Fiction	onomatopoeia
Breakfast Time	Poem	onomatopoeia
Noises on the Farm	Poem	onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Onomatopoeia words are words that imitate an actual sound. Onomatopoeia words are not literal. They are a type of figurative language. *Zap! Zoom!* and *buzz* are examples of onomatopoeia words. They tell readers about the sounds in a text. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

A Voice

There once was a man with a dream, a voice and much determination. He witnessed a broken world and had a mission to use his voice to fix it. This man's name is Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his dream was for you and me.

Dr. King dreamed for the good of *all* people. He dreamed for fairness, equality, and peace among people of all shades of skin color and backgrounds. He used his voice as an instrument to bring change.

Dr. King whispered prayers for his people who were howling in pain. He sighed in disbelief when the innocent were stomped, smacked and whacked to their feet. He hummed songs to uplift those in sadness. Dr. King cheered with joy when steps to equality were made. He shouted speeches of truth to all that would listen. He sang songs of change and forward movement. He laughed and smiled when people came together in peace.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. never gave up on his dream. He never allowed his instrument to be silenced. He used the rumble of his voice to fight for the people who needed him most. Dr. King wants YOU to use your voice to make powerful sounds that will make the world a better place for all. Believe in your dreams and never be silenced!



Write About It: Name at least 4 onomatopoeia words from the text. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify onomatopoeia words in the text.

- blue → onomatopoeia words in paragraph 1
- red → onomatopoeia words in paragraph 2
- green → onomatopoeia words in paragraph 3

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which of the following words in the third paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?

(a) disbelief
(b) howling
(c) truth
(d) smiled

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 1a?

(a) "He shouted speeches of truth"
(b) "He laughed and smiled"
(c) "For his people who were howling in pain"
(d) "Dr. King cheered with joy"

2a. Which of the following word in the last paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?

(a) instrument
(b) voice
(c) rumble
(d) dreams

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 2a?

(a) "He never allowed his instrument to be silenced"
(b) "He used the rumble of his voice to fight"
(c) "Dr. King wants YOU"
d. "Believe in your dreams"

3. What does 'hummed' mean in the text?

(a) To sing loudly
(b) To give a speech
c. To sing in a low voice
(d) under one's breath
d. To talk in a loud voice

PASSAGE FOR SPECIFIC SKILL

A/B QUESTIONS

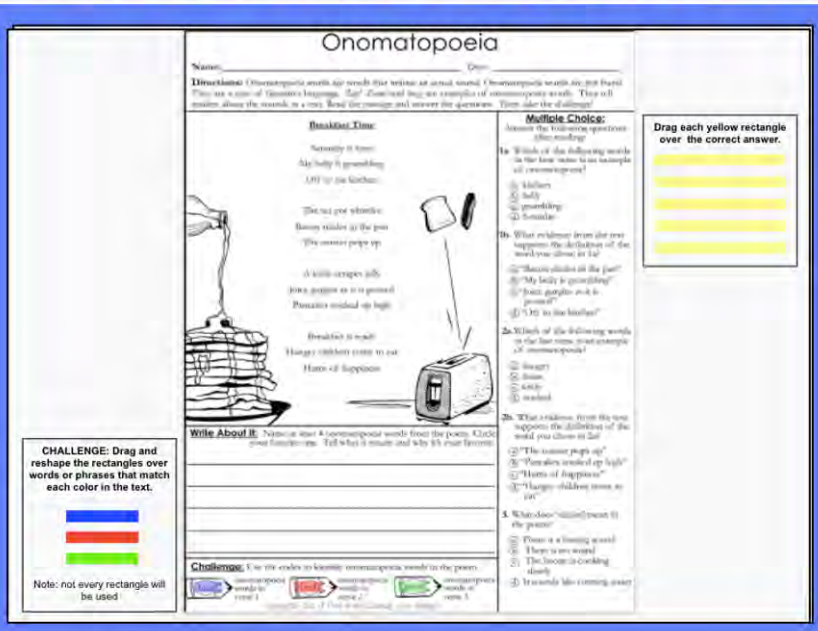
CUSTOM ILLUSTRATION

WRITTEN RESPONSE

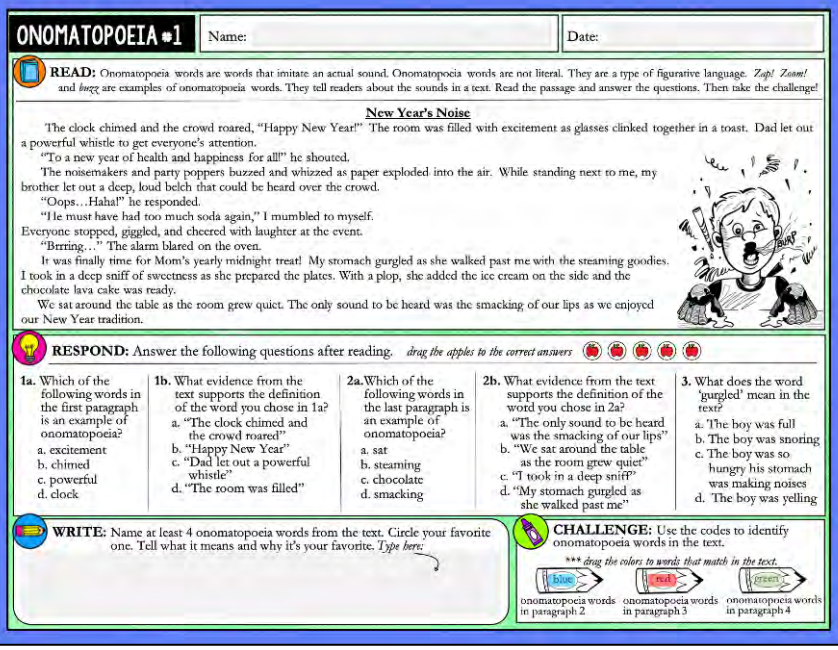
IDENTIFY EVIDENCE IN THE TEXT

CHOOSE FROM 2 DIGITAL FORMATS!

VERTICAL VERSION



HORIZONTAL VERSION



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"To a new year of health and happiness for all!" he shouted.

The noisemakers and party poppers buzzed and whizzed as paper exploded into the air. While standing next to me, my brother let out a deep, loud belch that could be heard over the crowd.

"Oops…Haha!" he responded.

"He must have had too much soda again," I mumbled to myself.

Everyone stopped, giggled, and cheered with laughter at the event.

"Brrring…" The alarm blared on the oven.

It was finally time for Mom's yearly midnight treat! My stomach gurgled as she walked past me with the steaming goodies. I took in a deep sniff of sweetness as she prepared the plates. With a plop, she added the ice cream on the side and the chocolate lava cake was ready.

We sat around the table as the room grew quiet. The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips as we enjoyed our New Year tradition.

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2a. Which of the following words in the last paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?
a. sat
b. steaming
c. chocolate
d. smacking

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 2a?
a. "The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips"
b. "We sat around the table as the room grew quiet"
c. "I took in a deep sniff"
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3. What does the word 'gurgled' mean in the text?
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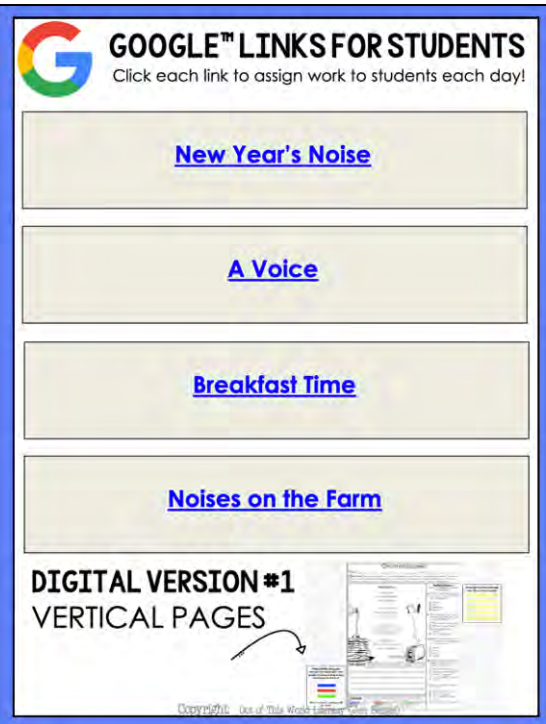



GOOGLE DRIVE READY!

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
New Year's Noise	Fiction	onomatopoeia
A Voice	Fiction	onomatopoeia
Breakfast Time	Poem	onomatopoeia
Noises on the Farm	Poem	onomatopoeia

The Standards: Grade 2

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: New Year's Noise	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 Voice	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: Breakfast Time	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: Noises on the Farm	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: New Year's Noise	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 Voice	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: Breakfast Time	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: Noises on the Farm	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: New Year's Noise	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 Voice	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: Breakfast Time	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: Noises on the Farm	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: New Year's Noise	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 Voice	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: New Year's Noise	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 Voice	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: Breakfast Time	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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Onomatopoeia

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Onomatopoeia words are words that imitate an actual sound. Onomatopoeia words are not literal. They are a type of figurative language. *Zap! Zoom!* and *buzz* are examples of onomatopoeia words. They tell readers about the sounds in a text. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

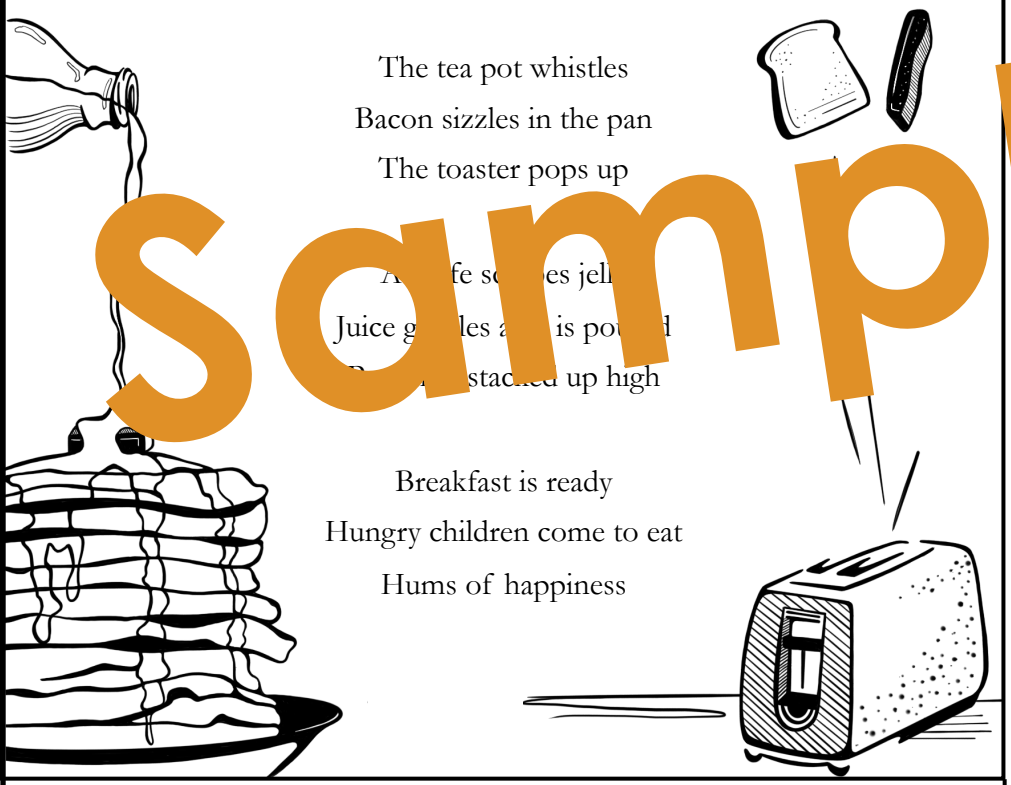
Breakfast Time

Saturday is here
My belly is grumbling
Off to the kitchen

The tea pot whistles
Bacon sizzles in the pan
The toaster pops up

A knife scrapes jelly
Juice gurgles as it is poured
Pancakes stacked up high

Breakfast is ready
Hungry children come to eat
Hums of happiness



Sample

Write About It: Name at least 4 onomatopoeia words from the poem. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify onomatopoeia words in the poem.

- blue: onomatopoeia words in verse 1
- red: onomatopoeia words in verse 2
- green: onomatopoeia words in verse 3

Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which of the following words in the first verse is an example of onomatopoeia?

ⓐ kitchen
ⓑ belly
ⓒ grumbling
ⓓ Saturday

1b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 1a?

ⓐ "Bacon sizzles in the pan"
ⓑ "My belly is grumbling"
ⓒ "Juice gurgles as it is poured"
ⓓ "Off to the kitchen"

2a. Which of the following words in the last verse is an example of onomatopoeia?

ⓐ hungry
ⓑ hums
ⓒ knife
ⓓ stacked

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 2a?

ⓐ "The toaster pops up"
ⓑ "Pancakes stacked up high"
ⓒ "Hums of happiness"
ⓓ "Hungry children come to eat"

3. What does 'sizzles' mean in the poem?

ⓐ There is a hissing sound
ⓑ There is no sound
ⓒ The bacon is cooking slowly
ⓓ It sounds like running water

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Onomatopoeia

Name: Answer Key Date: _____

Directions: Onomatopoeia words are words that imitate an actual sound. Onomatopoeia words are not literal. They are a type of figurative language. *Zap! Zoom!* and *buzz* are examples of onomatopoeia words. They tell readers about the sounds in a text. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

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The clock chimed and the crowd roared, "Happy New Year!" The room was filled with excitement as glasses clinked together in a toast. Dad let out a powerful whistle to get everyone's attention.

"To a new year of health and happiness for all!" he shouted.

The noisemakers and party poppers buzzed and whizzed as paper exploded into the air. While standing next to me, my brother let out a deep, loud belch that could be heard over the crowd.

"Oops…Haha!" he responded.

"[illegible] have had [illegible] sod[illegible], [illegible]nbled [illegible]mys[illegible] Eve[illegible] stopped, [illegible]ed, an[illegible]eere[illegible]ith lau[illegible]er at th[illegible]ent

"Brr[illegible]" Th[illegible]arm bla[illegible]on t[illegible]ven.

It was fin[illegible] time [illegible]arly midnight treat! My stomach [illegible]rgled as she [illegible] past me with the steaming goodies. I took in a deep sniff of sweetness as she prepared the plates. With a plop, she added the ice cream on the side and the chocolate lava cake was ready.



We sat around the table as the room grew quiet. The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips as we enjoyed our New Year tradition.

Write About It: Name at least 4 onomatopoeia words from the text. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

Answer Should Include:

1. List of 4 onomatopoeia words
2. One word circled
3. What the word means
4. Why it's the reader's favorite

Challenge: Use the codes to identify onomatopoeia words in the text.

blue → onomatopoeia words in paragraph 1

red → onomatopoeia words in paragraph 3

green → onomatopoeia words in Paragraph 7

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which of the following words in the first paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?

(a.) excitement
(b.) chimed
(c.) powerful
(d.) clock

1b. [illegible]hat ev[illegible]ce [illegible] the text [illegible]ppo[illegible] the def[illegible]n of the [illegible]rd y[illegible] in 1a?

(a.) The [illegible]ck chim[illegible] and the [illegible]rowd
(b.) "Happy New Year"
(c.) "Dad let out a powerful whistle"
(d.) "The room was filled"

2a. Which of the following words in the last paragraph is an example of onomatopoeia?

(a.) sat
(b.) steaming
(c.) chocolate
(d.) smacking

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition of the word you chose in 2a?

(a.) "The only sound to be heard was the smacking of our lips"
(b.) "We sat around the table as the room grew quiet"
(c.) "I took in a deep sniff"
(d.) "My stomach gurgled as she walked past me"

3. What does the word 'gurgled' mean in the text?

(a.) The boy was full
(b.) The boy was snoring
(c.) The boy was so hungry his stomach was making noises
(d.) The boy was yelling

Sample