Figurative Language

Out of this World LITERACY

HYPERBOLE

2 DIGITAL FORMATS!

HYPERBOLE #1 Name: Date:

READ: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is *"The king's nose is 3 feet long!"* Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

Nutcracker

Today is the day for our yearly trip to the Nutcracker Ballet. I look forward to this day like it's my birthday. I couldn't sleep a wink for four whole days. We get to see dancers and fancy costumes and magic happen right before our eyes!

As we walk into the theater my eyes pop out of my head! The stage is lit up like a Christmas tree. Surrounding me is an ocean of seats. The red velvet curtain opens to a tree standing as tall as the ceiling. The dancers fill the stage with twinkling sparkles that fall from the sky.

Soon the terrible Mouse King arrives on stage. He is as big as my house! He towers above the magical Nutcracker as they prepare to dual. The Nutcracker has the strength of ten lions, and strikes the Mouse King down quickly. The Mouse King lets out a loud screech and scurries off the stage faster than a cheetah chasing it's prey. Everyone cheers at the sight! The dancers swirl back onto the stage for the final dance.

Magic dust fills the theater as the crowd stands for a final applause. This was the BEST show yet! It's time again to begin the countdown for next year's Nutcracker Ballet.



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

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first paragraph?
a. sleep
b. walk
c. ceiling
d. yearly

1b. What evidence from the text supports the word you chose in 1a?
a. "Today is the day for our yearly trip to the"
b. "The stage is lit up"
c. "I couldn't sleep a wink for four whole days"
d. "Soon the Mouse King"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the third paragraph?
a. cheers
b. house
c. scurries
d. applause

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition you chose in 2a?
a. "Dancers fill the stage with twinkling"
b. "Everyone cheers at the sight"
c. "He is as big as my house"
d. "We get to see dancers and fancy costumes"

3. Which of the following phrases is an example of a hyperbole?
a. The dancers swirl
b. This was the best show
c. The Nutcracker has the strength of ten lions
d. I look forward to this day

WRITE: List 4 hyperbole phrases 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 hyperbole phrases in the text.
**** drag the colors to words that match in the text.*

blue — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 1
red — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 2
green — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 3

Hyperbole

Name: Date:

Directions: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is *"The king's nose is 3 feet long!"* Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

Kids and Candy

Silly grown ups, when will they learn? No good can come from feeding candy to kids. You might offer them one piece, which will turn into two. Before you know it, you'll be counting to 100 and the bag will be empty. They will devour their candy smaller like they haven't eaten in years.

Next, you will ask them to throw away their wrappers. But instead, they will turn them into little wrapper balls. Soon, a contest will begin to see who can toss the most wrapper balls into the garbage can. By the time they finish, your garbage will be overflowing like a landfill once the floor.

Next, the sugar rush will kick in. Their eyes will grow wide and their voices loud. You will tell them to go outside to play off that energy. Soon, you will see lines of kids running a circle around the building. Before you

Multiple Choice:
Answer the following questions after reading.

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first paragraph?
eaten
good
throw
silly

1b. What evidence from the text supports the word you chose in 1a?
"No good can come from feeding"
"Offer them one piece"
"like they haven't eaten in years"
"Counting to 100"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the third paragraph?
wide
contest
sight
monkeys

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition you chose in 2a?
"Those kids will be hanging from the tree limbs like"
"Then you will ask them to come in and rest"
"A contest will"
"Next, [illegible] kids"

Drag each yellow rectangle over the correct answer.

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 hyperbole.
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 hyperbole.
2. In a small guided reading group.
3. In a comprehension center.
4. As independent practice after a lesson on hyperbole.
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
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VOLUME 17 – FOR PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL USE

GOOGLE™ LINKS FOR STUDENTS

Click each link to assign work to students each day!

[Nutcracker]

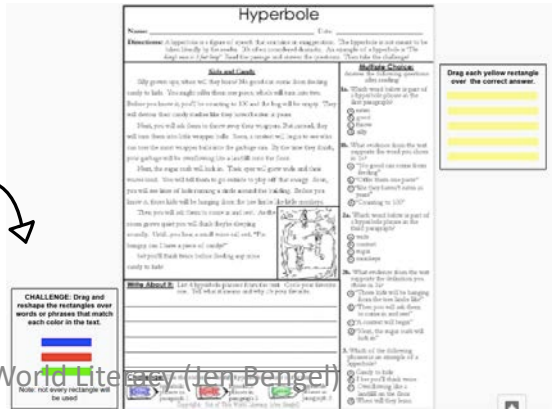
[Kids and Candy]

[Cat Lady]

[Gone Fishin']

DIGITAL VERSION #1

VERTICAL PAGES



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Click each link to assign work to students each day!

Nutcracker

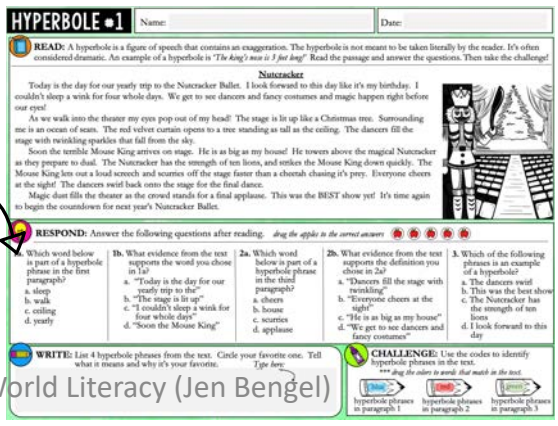
Kids and Candy

Cat Lady

Gone Fishin'

DIGITAL VERSION #2

VERTICAL PAGES


HYPERBOLE #1

Name: Date:

READ: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is *"The king's mess is 3 feet long!"* Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

Nutcracker

Today is the day for our yearly trip to the Nutcracker Ballet. I look forward to this day like it's my birthday. I couldn't sleep a wink for four whole days. We get to see dancers and fancy costumes and magic happen right before our eyes!

As we walk into the theater my eyes pop out of my head! The stage is lit up like a Christmas tree. Surrounding me is an ocean of seats. The red velvet curtain opens to a tree standing as tall as the ceiling. The dancers fill the stage with twinkling sparkles that fall from the sky.

Soon the terrible Mouse King arrives on stage. He is as big as my house! He towers above the magical Nutcracker as they prepare to duel. The Nutcracker has the strength of ten lions, and strikes the Mouse King down quickly. The Mouse King lets out a loud screech and scurries off the stage faster than a cheetah chasing it's prey. Everyone cheers at the sight! The dancers swirl back onto the stage for the final dance.

Magic dust fills the theater as the crowd stands for a final applause. This was the BEST show yet! It's time again to begin the countdown for next year's Nutcracker Ballet.

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

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first paragraph?
a. sleep
b. walk
c. ceiling
d. yearly

1b. What evidence from the text supports the word you chose in 1a?
a. "Today is the day for our yearly trip to the"
b. "The stage is lit up"
c. "I couldn't sleep a wink for four whole days"
d. "Soon the Mouse King"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the third paragraph?
a. cheers
b. house
c. scurries
d. applause

2b. What evidence from the text supports the definition you chose in 2a?
a. "Dancers fill the stage with twinkling"
b. "Everyone cheers at the sight"
c. "He is as big as my house"
d. "We get to see dancers and fancy costumes"

3. Which of the following phrases is an example of a hyperbole?
a. The dancers swirl
b. This was the best show
c. The Nutcracker has the strength of ten lions
d. I look forward to this day

WRITE: List 4 hyperbole phrases 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 hyperbole phrases in the text. **** drag the colors to words that match in the text.*

hyperbole phrases in paragraph 1 | hyperbole phrases in paragraph 2 | hyperbole phrases in paragraph 3

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Hyperbole

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is '*The king's nose is 3 feet long!*' Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

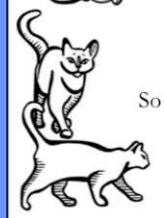


Cat Lady

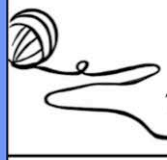
The crazy cat lady had millions of cats
Stuffed into her house the size of a hat
They napped all day long and stayed up late at night
In the morning they woke up for quick little pats



Cat lady was as old as a dino
And her skin was like a wrinkly rhino
Her love for cats was SO big
That her heart grew the size of the cosmo



The cat lady couldn't resist fuzzy faces
So she adopted some more despite confined spaces
Soon a cat blanket formed upon her lap
While she gathered them in her embraces



With bellies as full as the moon
And fur that was perfectly groomed
The crazy cat lady sat and watched with pride
As her cat friends filled up the room



Write About It: List 3 hyperbole phrases from the poem. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify hyperbole phrases in the poem.

- blue → hyperbole phrases in verse 1
- red → hyperbole phrases in verse 2
- green → hyperbole phrases in verse 4

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first verse?

(a.) morning
(b.) millions
(c.) napped
(d.) love

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

(a.) "The crazy cat lady had millions of cats"
(b.) "Napped all day long"
(c.) "The cat lady couldn't resist"
(d.) "She gathered them"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the last verse?

(a.) fur
(b.) full
(c.) embraces
(d.) gathered

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

(a.) "Fur that was perfectly groomed"
(b.) "With bellies as full as the moon"
(c.) "Was as old as a dino"
(d.) "Her love for cats was SO big"

3. Which of the following phrases is an example of a hyperbole?

(a.) House the size of a hat
(b.) Watched with pride
(c.) Wake up for quick little pats
(d.) Couldn't resist fuzzy faces

PASSAGE FOR SPECIFIC SKILL

A/B QUESTIONS

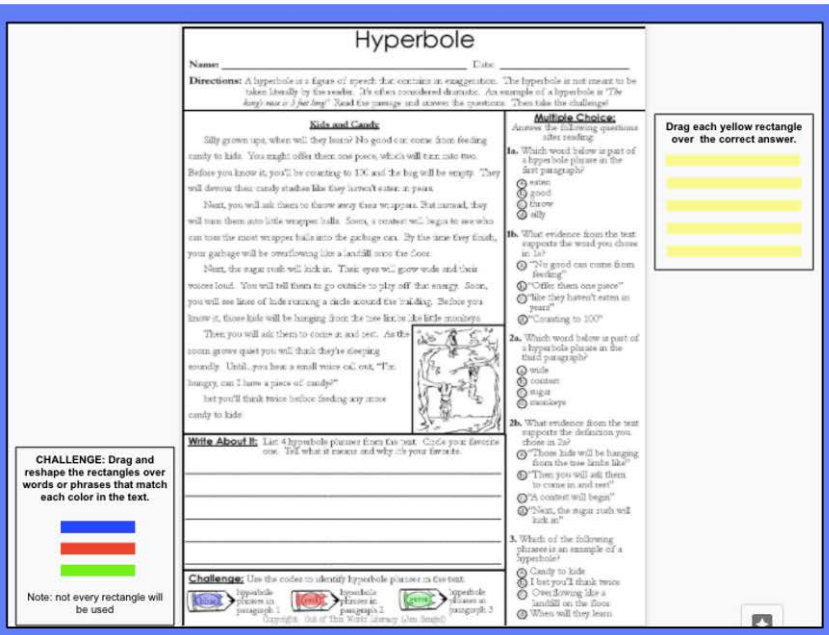
CUSTOM ILLUSTRATION

WRITTEN RESPONSE

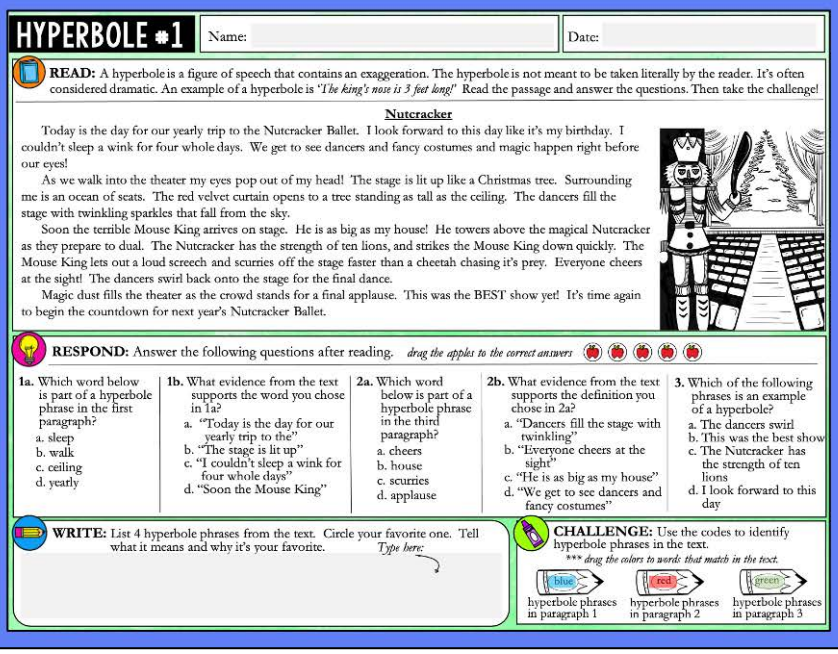
IDENTIFY EVIDENCE IN THE TEXT

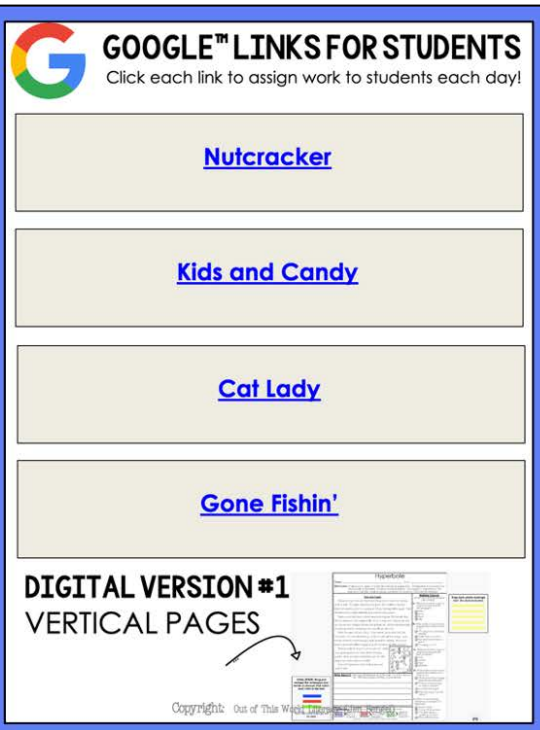
CHOOSE FROM 2 DIGITAL FORMATS!

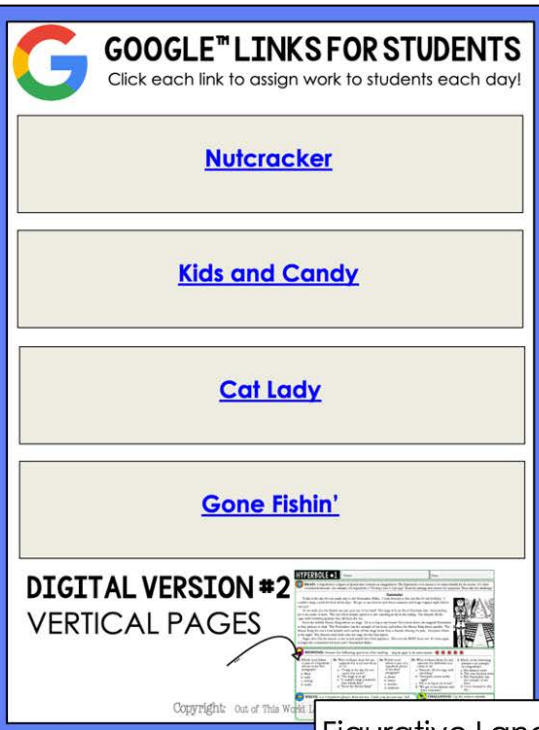
VERTICAL VERSION



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
Nutcracker	Fiction	hyperbole
Kids and Candy	Fiction	hyperbole
Cat Lady	Poem	hyperbole
Gone Fishin'	Poem	hyperbole

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Gone Fishin'	Poem	hyperbole

The Standards: Grade 2

	Common Core State Standard	TEK Standard
Passage 1: Nutcracker	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: Kids and Candy	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: Cat Lady	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: Gone Fishin'	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: Nutcracker	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: Kids and Candy	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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Passage 4: Gone Fishin'	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: Nutcracker	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: Kids and Candy	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: Cat Lady	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: Gone Fishin'	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: Nutcracker	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: Kids and Candy	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: Cat Lady	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: Gone Fishin'	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: Nutcracker	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: Kids and Candy	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: Cat Lady	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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Hyperbole

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is *'The king's nose is 3 feet long!'* Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

Cat Lady

The crazy cat lady had millions of cats
Stuffed into her house the size of a hat
They napped all day long and stayed up late at night
In the morning they woke up for quick little pats

Cat lady was as old as a dino
And her skin was like a wrinkly rhino
Her love for cats was SO bi
That h rew ze e cos

T cat lady uldn sist fu faces
S e ado more despite confined spaces
Soon a cat blanket formed upon her lap
While she gathered them in her embraces

With bellies as full as the moon
And fur that was perfectly groomed
The crazy cat lady sat and watched with pride
As her cat friends filled up the room

Sample

Write About It: List 3 hyperbole phrases from the poem. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Challenge: Use the codes to identify hyperbole phrases in the poem.

- blue — hyperbole phrases in verse 1
- red — hyperbole phrases in verse 2
- green — hyperbole phrases in verse 4

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first verse?

(a.) morning
(b.) millions
(c.) napped
(d.) love

Wha om the text sup rts the d you chose in
(a.) " crazy lady had mi cats"
(b.) "Napped all day long"
(c.) "The cat lady couldn't resist"
(d.) "She gathered them"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the last verse?

(a.) fur
(b.) full
(c.) embraces
(d.) gathered

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

(a.) "Fur that was perfectly groomed"
(b.) "With bellies as full as the moon"
(c.) "Was as old as a dino"
(d.) "Her love for cats was SO big"

3. Which of the following phrases is an example of a hyperbole?

(a.) House the size of a hat
(b.) Watched with pride
(c.) Woke up for quick little pats
(d.) Couldn't resist fuzzy faces

Hyperbole

Name: Answer Key Date: _____

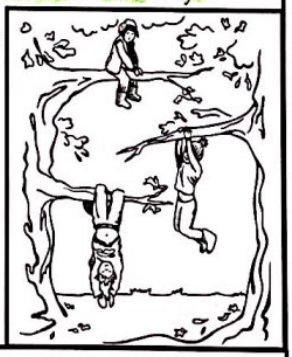
Directions: A hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggeration. The hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It's often considered dramatic. An example of a hyperbole is '*The king's nose is 3 feet long!*' Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

Kids and Candy

Silly grown ups, when will they learn? No good can come from feeding candy to kids. You might offer them one piece, which will turn into two. Before you know it, you'll be counting to 100 and the bag will be empty. They will devour their candy stashes like they haven't eaten in years.

Next, you will ask them to throw away their wrappers. But instead, they will turn them into little wrapper balls. Soon, a contest will begin to see who can toss the most wrapper balls into the garbage can. By the time the[re] [fi]nish, your garbage will be overflowing like a landfill on the floor.

N[ext], the sugar rush will kick in. T[hen] eyes grow wide a[nd] their voices [ri]se. You will find them [ab]le to p[ull] off th[eir] ener[gy] you will see [a] lot of [th]em running circl[es] around [the] building. Bef[ore] you know it, [the]se kids will be hanging from the tree limbs like little monkeys.



Then you will ask them to come in and rest. As the room grows quiet you will think they're sleeping soundly. Until...you hear a small voice call out, "I'm hungry, can I have a piece of candy?"

I bet you'll think twice before feeding any more candy to kids!

Sample

Write About It: List 4 hyperbole phrases from the text. Circle your favorite one. Tell what it means and why it's your favorite.

Answer should include:

1. A list of 4 hyperboles (one circled)
2. Description of what the circled hyperbole means.

Challenge: Use the codes to identify hyperbole phrases in the text.

- blue — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 1
- red — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 2
- green — hyperbole phrases in paragraph 3

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Multiple Choice:

Answer the following questions after reading:

1a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the first paragraph?

- (a) eaten
- (b) good
- (c) throw
- (d) silly

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

- (a) "No[body] could come from feeding"
- (b) "Offer them one piece"
- (c) "like they haven't eaten in years"
- (d) "Counting to 100"

2a. Which word below is part of a hyperbole phrase in the third paragraph?

- (a) wide
- (b) contest
- (c) sugar
- (d) monkeys

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

- (a) "Those kids will be hanging from the tree limbs like"
- (b) "Then you will ask them to come in and rest"
- (c) "A contest will begin"
- (d) "Next, the sugar rush will kick in"

3. Which of the following phrases is an example of a hyperbole?

- (a) Candy to kids
- (b) I bet you'll think twice
- (c) Overflowing like a landfill on the floor
- (d) When will they learn