



blizzard. Now: Fold a white sheet of paper into four sections. Divide each section into two columns: label one column "literal meaning" and second column "figurative meaning." Choose four of the examples from the above activity to illustrate the literal meaning and the figurative meaning. For example, if I were doing number nine, I would draw the dishes dancing in the literal column and dishes shaking on the shelves in the figurative meaning column. Label each illustration with the personification example sentence, color them, and keep it to pass in with your journal. 2. Click on the link below and play the game.

Day 3: Alliteration Alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words in order to increase memory. Several tongue twisters use alliteration. Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. She sells sea shells by the sea shore! Open your figurative language journal: Date it, and title the page ALLITERATION. Write down the definition and three examples you make up or find on your own. Choose one of them to illustrate. Assignments: 1. Go to the site below for further information about alliteration. 2. Alliteration Collage: Create a collage of brand names, store names, or TV shows that use alliteration. Find pictures on the web! Be creative! You need at least 10 examples in your collage! Print and keep it to pass in with your journal. 3. Click on the Alliteration PowerPoint presentation. View the presentation and write down additional information that you learn about alliteration in your Journal. 4. Watch the Alliteration Game video and be ready to play the game as a class tomorrow!

The first thing we are going to do today is play the Alliteration Game. Day 4- Assonance You remember alliteration, right? Well, assonance is very similar to alliteration. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds in the middle of words. Examples: It beats... as it sweeps... as it cleans! (Hoover vacuum slogan) The "ee" sound is repeated. The silken sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain... Edgar Allen Poe Open your figurative language journal: Date it, and title the page ASSONANCE. Write down the definition and three examples you make up or find on your own. Choose one of them to illustrate. Assignment: 1. Click on the link below and look and listen (with headphones) at the assonance examples. 2. Click on the PowerPoint link and view the presentation. Write down new information you learn about assonance in your Journal. 3. Take the Assonance or Alliteration Quiz and write your score in your journal.

Onomatopoeia is simply a word that imitates a sound. Example: Boom! Pow! Meow! Ughh! Beep! Open your figurative language journal: Date it, and title the page ONOMATOPOEIA. Write down the definition and three examples you make up or find on your own. Choose one of them to illustrate. Activities: 1. Click on the Onomatopoeia sample poems and read them to your self. 2. Next, do the Creative Writing assignment. Complete it in your Journal. Creative Writing Prompt Using Onomatopoeia: Rewrite the following in your Figurative Language Journal, make sure you fill in the blank with as many ONOMATOPOEIA words as possible. Have you ever thought about the number of sounds a refrigerator makes? When it's new, it \_\_\_\_\_. When it gets a little older, it \_\_\_\_\_. Whenever the freezer is opened or closed, it \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. I've even heard a refrigerator \_\_\_\_\_. Chairs are also noisy. When a large person slumps into one, they go \_\_\_\_\_. When a child jumps onto a chair, they go \_\_\_\_\_. Dogs love to hurtle onto soft, comfy chairs with a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_, depending on their personality. A rocking chair is a noisy chair. It \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ whenever \_\_\_\_\_. The noisiest object in my house is \_\_\_\_\_ which \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. Whenever I \_\_\_\_\_ I hear \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes I think I hear \_\_\_\_\_ when I am in bed at night. Most of the noises I hear are \_\_\_\_\_ but some of them are \_\_\_\_\_ and I can't always explain why \_\_\_\_\_. The world is a \_\_\_\_\_ place with lots of \_\_\_\_\_ noises that I \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Click on the link and play the Onomatopoeia game.

A hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration. These statements are not literally true, but people make them to sound impressive or to emphasize something. Examples: I nearly died laughing. I tried a thousand times. Open your figurative language journal: Date it, and title the page HYPERBOLE. Write down the definition and three examples you make up or find on your own. Choose one of them to illustrate. Assignment: 1. Click on the link below and watch the video. 2. Design three slides in your journal that could be added to the video. Make sure to design them as they were in the video.

An idiom is a statement where the meaning differs from the actual words in the phrase. Many times, people who do not speak English well are very confused by our idioms. Examples: It's raining cats and dogs. (We know what that means, but think about what a foreigner may be picturing!) Break a leg! (It means good luck, but how does one figure that out from words?) Open your figurative language journal: Date it, and title the page IDIOM. Write down the definition and three examples you make up or find on your own. Choose one of them to illustrate. Assignments: 1. Click on the link below and read the idiom story and take the idiom quiz. Be sure to keep track of how many you got correct and put your score in your journal. 2. Picture Idiom Activity: Click on the link below. Play the game and then write the Idioms in your journal. 3. Paint the Idiom Game: Click on the link below and play the game. If you get a right answer a portion of the picture will be painted for you.

Take the three tests below. You will keep track of your score for each test. Test 1 = 30 Possible Test 2 = 14 Possible Test 3 = 14 Possible Total Possible = 58 Points. (These are the points that I want for the grade book) When you are finished, you will finish your picture story and prepare to present it tomorrow.

## Evaluation

At the end of this web quest, you need to: Make sure your journal is updated and complete. Turn it in to me. Make sure you have taken the three quizzes. I need the total number you got correct. Your picture story and presentation need to be complete. They will be graded according to this rubric:

Category and Score	Beginning 1	Developing 2	Very Good 3	Exemplary 4	Score
Pictures	Photos don't match the example and are not presented well.	Photos do not match the examples but are presented well.	Photos somewhat represent the example and are presented well.	Photos accurately match the example and are presented well.	%40
Informational Sections/Definitions	Missing many informational sections. Missing definitions.	Most informational sections are present. Some definitions make sense.	All eight informational sections are present. The definitions are detailed and make sense.	All eight informational sections are present. Definitions are paraphrased, detailed and make sense.	%20
Examples	Missing many example sections..	Most example sections are present. Some examples do not match the type of figurative language exemplified.	All eight example sections are present. Examples match the type of figurative language exemplified.	All eight example sections are present. Examples are creative and match the type of figurative language exemplified	%20
Transitions	Transitions are missing.	Transitions are not creative or appropriate.	Transitions exist but may not be creative or appropriate	Creative, appropriate transitions exist within the photo story.	%20
				Total Score	%100

## Conclusion

This is the end to a wonderful journey in figurative language. I hope you are able to remember the types of figurative language and carry it with you in your writing. Remember how much better of a writer you will be if you remember to use figurative language!!

## Teacher Page

Books that may be helpful in questing through figurative language: (from READ-WRITE-THINK) EXAMPLE BOOKS WITH SIMILES Chanticleer and the Fox Geoffrey Chaucer The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses Paul Gobel Little Island Golden MacDonald Hide and Seek Frog Alvin Tresselt White Snow, Bright Snow Alvin Tresselt Nettie's Trip South Ann Turner Everyone Knows What a Dragon Looks Like Jay William Umbrella Taro Yashima Owl Moon Jane Yolen EXAMPLE BOOKS WITH METAPHORS Through the Mickle Woods Valiska Gregory Kinda Blue Ann Grifalconi Little Island Golden MacDonald The Tale of Peter Rabbit Beatrix Potter Tar Beach Faith Ringgold Hide and Seek Frog Alvin Tresselt White Snow, Bright Snow Alvin Tresselt Owl Moon Jane Yolen EXAMPLE BOOKS WITH PERSONIFICATION The Little House Virginia Lee Burton Gilberto and the Wind Marie Hall Ets Flossie and the Fox Patricia McKissack The Giving Tree Shel Silverstein Sylvester and the Magic Pebble William Steig Book titles taken from Using Picture Storybooks to Teach Literary Devices, Hall, Susan 1994 Westport, CT: Oryx Press.

### Standards

### Credits

### Other