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| SIMILES AND METAPHORS | 8.20.2019 |

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| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | English | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 5 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Similes and Metaphors  * Use of Comparison (similes and metaphors are best taught together, as one helps to make the meaning of the other clearer) * Using Similes and Metaphors in Sentences. * Turning Similes to metaphors and vice versa, e.g. She is as red as a a rose/She is a red rose. |

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| Materials Required  * Flashcards * Course Book * Sentence Strips * Charts |
| Additional Resources  * <https://www.commonsense.org/education/lesson-plans/similes-and-metaphors> * <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/turn-similes-into-metaphors-11273365> * <https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/simile-vs-metaphor/> * <http://www.greenup.kyschools.us/Downloads/Simile%20and%20Metaphor%20Worksheet.pdf><https://educators.brainpop.com/lesson-plan/dr-king-similies-and-metaphors-lesson-plan-identifying-literary-conventions-in-a-historical-speech/?bp-topic=similes-and-metaphors> * <http://teacherblog.evan-moor.com/2018/10/15/how-to-teach-figurative-language-similes-and-metaphors-for-grades-3-6/> |
| Additional Notes |

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| **Objectives** Students should be able to;   * Compare two things in relation to what they share in common. * Use Similes and Metaphors in sentences * Turn Similes to Metaphors and Vice Versa.   Assessment Activity   1. Write a composition about yourself using Similes. 2. Rewrite the composition you wrote using metaphors.  **Summary**.  1. Teaching similes and metaphors is the first step in moving your students beyond literal meaning and teaching them to mature as writers. 2. Students need to see and hear figurative language many times before they will use it in their own writing. 3. Transferring these skills into writing is a long process, and your students will need frequent exposure throughout the school year to learn to identify and label this type of writing. |  | **Activity Starter/Instruction**  1. Have students each create a T-chart on lined paper to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between similes and metaphors. 2. Create a T-chart on the board. 3. Have students volunteer to share their thoughts and create a class version of their T-charts. 4. Advice students to add to their charts as needed. 5. Remind students that similes are analogies that compare two things using “like” or “as.” Also remind them that metaphors are analogies that compare two unlike things without using “like” or “as” 6. Explain to students that in this lesson, they will identify and explain the meanings of similes and metaphors and create a writing of their own that uses both. 7. Figurative language describes something in a creative way. 8. Similes and metaphors are a type of figurative language. 9. Writers use similes and metaphors to compare things and create more interesting images for readers.   **Guided Practice**  **Day 2/ Lesson 2: 30 Mins**   1. Ask the students, can you tell the difference between a simile and a metaphor? 2. Explain that an easy way to remember how to tell the difference is to think of the word “similar” when you think of similes. 3. Similes use the word like or as to describe things because they are saying that the subject is like or as something. In other words, the subject is similar to something else. Metaphors say the subject is something else. 4. For example: Jill is like a diamond in the rough. (Simile) Jill is a jewel. (Metaphor). 5. Have the students complete this exercise in their notebook while you check their work for corrections. 6. In the sentences below, write the word “simile” or “metaphor” after the sentence. Circle the word that lets you know if it is a simile or a metaphor.  * That dot is as big as a horse! * Jenny is as quiet as a mouse. * That man is over the hill. * Steve turned as white as a ghost when his father caught him! * That car is a boat! Her singing sounds like a cat dying. * His shoes are skis! * It’s as hot as an oven in here. * My room is a hazardous zone! * She is as sharp as a tack.  1. Ask the students to create a Simile and Metaphor of their own. |  | **Teacher Guide** **Day 1/ Lesson 1: 35 Mins**   1. Write the title "Family Comparisons" below the topic ‘Similes and Metaphors’. 2. Explain to the students that they must each compare a member of their family to a type of food and explain why their family member is like that food in one sentence. 3. Provide the children with examples to scaffold instruction. 4. Provide the students with five minutes to compose their sentence and share it with class 5. Discuss the students' responses. 6. Draw the students' attention to ways in which different comparisons are similar, eg. the use of "like" or "as".  **Teacher Guide** **Day 3/ Lesson 3: 15mins**   1. To teach the students how to change similes to metaphors, explain to the students the difference between Similes and Metaphors. 2. A simile is a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared using the words like or as while a metaphor is a figure of speech in which two unlike things are compared without the use of like or as. 3. Metaphors are often defined by their use of the word is, as compared to similes which use the words like or as. 4. Show the students how to change similes to metaphors. 5. For Example: The pen is like a Sword (Simile); the pen is a sword (Metaphor). 6. She is as red as a rose (Simile); she is a rose (Metaphor) 7. Draw a T-chart with incomplete sentences and ask the students to complete the Similes and Metaphors;  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | Similes | Metaphors | | He is as busy |  |  | | It is as light |  |  | | Her heart is like |  |  | | It was as cold |  |  | | She is as sweet |  |  | |