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Similes and metaphors are related figurative language techniques. Both similes and metaphors draw comparisons between two or more things; however, there are some key differences between them. Similes always use the word like or the word as to make the comparison. Metaphors do not use the word like or as. Consequently, metaphors can be more implicit and harder to identify. I was lost in the blue, unclouded heaven of her eyes. This is an example of a metaphor. The speaker is comparing her eyes to heaven, but this is not done explicitly. The comparison is implied. Here is the same example but turned into a simile. Her eyes are like blue, unclouded heaven. This is an example of a simile. In this one the comparison is more explicit. It is easier to identify that the speaker is making a comparison. The worksheets and activities on this page will give students laser focused practice (implicit metaphor BTW) to help them become simile and metaphor experts. These worksheets are available in a variety of formats: PDF files for printing exactly as I formatted these worksheets, RTF files for making changes before using them in your own classroom, and Ereading Worksheets for completing online on any Internet connected device. I hope that these worksheets give students an adequate amount of practice with identifying similes and metaphors. I believe that they will. If your students need more practice with figurative language and poetic devices, I have many more activities on this website. Check some of the links below to find your next activity. Thanks for visiting! Figurative Language Anchor StandardsR.4 - Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.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.RL.3.4 - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.RL.4.4 - 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.RL.7.4 - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.RL.8.4 - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.RL.9-10.4 - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).RL.11-12.4 - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)Click to VIEW Grade Level Standards for R.4L.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.3.5a - Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).L.4.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.4.5a - Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.L.5.5a - Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.L.6.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.6.5a - Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.L.7.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.7.5a - Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.L.8.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.8.5a - Interpret figures of speech (e.g., verbal irony, puns) in context.L.9-10.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.11-12.5 - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.L.11-12.5a - Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.Click to VIEW Grade Level Standards for L.5 Still looking for something? Search here. Switch to our new teaching resources now - designed by teachers and leading subject experts, and tested in classrooms.These resources were created for remote use during the pandemic and are not designed for classroom teaching.View new resourcesKey learning pointsIn this lesson, we will introduce simile and metaphor and practise using these techniques in our own writing.This content is made available by Oak National Academy Limited and its partners and licensed under Oaks terms & conditions (Collection 1), except where otherwise stated.Q1.Which of these is the correct definition of personification? Correct answer: A figure of speech giving human qualities to inanimate objects or animals.A figure of speech where one thing is compared to another using like or as.A figure of speech where something is described as being something else or as something that it cant be.Words that sound like the noise they describe.Q2.Which of these is an example of personification?Jane watched Jim like a hawkCorrect answer: The plant reached for the sun.The plant reached for the sun.We both lurched forward quickly like hungry dogs.Q3.Which of these is an example of why poets use personification?Personification helps a poem to flow more smoothly.Correct answer: Personification helps to create more powerful pictures in our minds.Personification helps to create more powerful pictures in our minds.Personification helps to create sound in a poem.Q4.Which of these statements is true about personification?Correct answer: Personification is a type of figurative language.Personification is a type of figurative language.Personification is a type of simile.Personification is another name for the stanzas in poetry.Personification is not used to help create more powerful pictures in our minds.Q5.Where are we most likely to see personification?In fact-based texts e.g. information leaflets.Correct answer: In stories and poems.In stories and poems.Q1.Which of these sentences uses personification?She kept her heart chained up.The graceful ballerina flew through the air like a bird.Correct answer: The old trainers tugged and squirmed as they were lead towards the bin.The old trainers tugged and squirmed as they were lead towards the bin.The whole day had been a dream and I never wanted to wake up.Q2.Which of these is the definition of metaphor?A figure of speech giving human qualities to inanimate objects or animals.A figure of speech where one thing is compared to another using like or as.Correct answer: A figure of speech where something is described as being something else or as something that it cant be.A figure of speech where something is described as being something else or as something that it cant be.Words that sound like the noise they describe.Q3.Which of these is the definition of simile?A figure of speech giving human qualities to inanimate objects or animals.Correct answer: A figure of speech where one thing is compared to another using like or as.A figure of speech where one thing is compared to another using like or as.A figure of speech where something is described as being something else or as something that it cant be.Words that sound like the noise they describe.Q4.Which of these is an example of a simile?Correct answer: 'An emerald is as green as grass'. 'An opal holds a fiery spark'. 'James was feeling blue'. 'The glass fell to the floor with an almighty smash'.Q5.Which of these is an example of a metaphor?'A sapphire shines as blue as heaven'. 'An emerald is as green as grass'.Correct answer: 'An opal holds a fiery spark'. 'An opal holds a fiery spark'. 'An emerald is as green as grass'. 'An emerald is as green as grass'. 'An opal holds a fiery spark'. 'An opal holds a fiery spark'. 'The glass fell to the floor with an almighty smash'.Q6.Why do writers use simile and metaphor?So that their writing is factually correct.Correct answer: To help create more powerful pictures in our minds.To help create more powerful pictures in our minds.To help us hear the rhythm of their writing.Last updated7 February 2015A similes worksheet, comprising of a number of 'as' and 'like' sentences that must be completed.Creative Commons "ShareAlike"Select overall rating(no rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.Thank you for taking the time to leave a rating.I would be interested to know how you think I could improve this resource to make it worthy of a higher rating.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourcelet us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch.Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. This resource contains two worksheets on similes and metaphors. Tasks include identifying similes and metaphors and composing similes and metaphors.You may also be interested inSimiles and Metaphors - Set of 16 WorksheetsThis resource contains 16 worksheets. Tasks and activities include:identifying similes and metaphors in sentences and poetry and literature from 'The Ancient Mariner' by Coleridge, 'Sea Fever' by John Masefield, 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' by William Wordsworth, 'The Highwayman' by Alfred Noyes, 'A Red, Red Rose' by Robert Burns, several Bible verses and Shakespeare quotes.Composing sentences and short paragraphs containing similes and metaphors on themes including foggy day, the haunted house, the snow, the combine harvester, candle flame, trees, hate, love, happiness.This is also a poster on the difference between similes and metaphors and an explanation sheet with examples of metaphors and similes and the difference between them.Similes and Metaphors PowerPoint LessonThis resource contains a 39 slide PowerPoint lesson on similes and metaphors.The PowerPoint includes:An explanation and definition of similes and metaphors and the differences between them.Why they are used.Examples of similes and metaphors from poetry and literature - 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' (William Wordsworth), 'The Ancient Mariner' (Samuel Taylor Coleridge), 'The Highwayman' (Alfred Noyes), 'My Luv is Like a Red, Red Rose' (Robert Burns) and the Bible.Opportunities for students to identify similes and meathors.Images to stimulate students to compose their own similes and metaphors.Opportunities to identify, and distinguish between, similes and metaphors.Save money and buy both resources in a bundle at a discounted rate:Similes and Metaphors - PowerPoint Lesson and WorksheetsMore English ResourcesThinking of publishing your own resources or already an author and want to improve your resources and sales? Check out this step-by-step guide:How to Become a Successful TES Author: Step-by-Step GuideCreative Commons "NoDerivatives"Select overall rating(no rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.Thank you for taking the time to leave a rating. I would be interested to know how you think I could improve this resource to make it worthy of a higher rating.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourcelet us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch.Figure of speech marked by explicit comparisonNot to be confused with Smile.A simile (/sɪmɪl/) is a type of figure of speech that directly compares two things.[1][2] Similes are often contrasted with metaphors, where similes necessarily compare two things using words such as "like", "as", while metaphors often create an implicit comparison (i.e. saying something "is" something else). However, there are two schools of thought regarding the relationship between similes and metaphors. The first defines them as opposites, such that a statement cannot be both a simile and a metaphor if it uses a comparison word such as "like" then it is a simile; if not, it is a metaphor.[1][3][2][4] The second school considers metaphor to be the broader category, in which similes are a subcategory according to which every simile is also a metaphor (but not vice-versa).[5][6][7][8] These two schools reflect differing definitions and usages of the word "metaphor" and regardless of whether it encompasses similes, but both agree that similes always involve a direct comparison word such as "like" or "as".The word simile derives from the Latin word similis ("similar, like"), while metaphor derives from the Greek word metapherein ("to transfer").[3] As in the case of metaphors, the thing that is being compared is called the tenor, and the thing it is being compared to is called the vehicle.[9]Author and lexicographer Frank J. Wilstach compiled a dictionary of similes in 1916, with a second edition in 1924."O My Luv'e's like a red, red rose." "A Red, Red Rose." [1][10]John Milton, Paradise Lost, a Homeric simile: [11]As when a prowling Wolf,Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,Watching where Shepherds pen their Flocks at eveln hurld'd Cotes amid the field secure,Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the Fold:So clomb this first grand Thief into God's Fold[12]William Shakespeare, 'The Merchant of Venice:How far that little candle throws his beams!So shines a good deed in a naughty world.[13]Stopping her from going was like trying to catch a bullet with a pair of tweezers, impossible.[13]Learning to drive was like a deer learning how to walk for the first time. Stumbling until you get it right.[13]Similes are used extensively in British comedy, notably in the slapstick era of the 1960s and 1970s. In comedy, the simile is often used in negative style: "he was as daft as a brush." They are also used in a comedic context where a sensitive subject is broached, and the comedian will test the audience with a response to a subtle implicit simile before going deeper.[14] The sitcom Blackadder featured the use of extended similes, normally said by the title character. For example:Baldrick: I have a plan, sir.Blackadder: Really, Baldrick? A cunning and subtle one?Baldrick: Yes, sir.Blackadder: As cunning as a fox who's just been appointed Professor of Cunning at Oxford University?[15]Given that similes emphasize affinities between different objects, they occur in many cultures and languages.Sayf al-Din al-Amidi discussed Arabic similes in 1805: "On Substantiation Through Transitive Relations".Thuy Nga Nguyen and Ghil'ad Zuckermann (2012) classify Vietnamese similes into two types: Meaning Similes and Rhyming Similes.The following is an example:Ngho/unhcnknommu/Ngho nh cn mo/u kn mu/"Poor as a cat"Whereas the above Vietnamese example is of a rhyming simile, the English simile "(as) poor as a church mouse" is only a semantic simile.[16]For a list of words relating to similes, see the English similes category of words in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.AlliterationAnalogyDescriptionFigure of speechHomeric simileHyperboleHypocatastasisLike (as a preposition used in comparisons)MetaphorMetonymyPersonificationPhono-semantic matchingTautology(Simile aria ^ a b c The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms (2nded.). Bedford/St. Martins. 2003. pp.447448. ISBN978-0312259105.^ a b "Simile". Literary Terms. 22 June 2015. Retrieved 6 April 2016.^ a b "Metaphor Definition & Meaning: Simile vs. Metaphor". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 4 July 2019.^ "LitCharts". ^ McArthur, Tom, ed. (1992). The Oxford companion to the English language. Oxford: New York: Oxford University Press. p.653. ISBN978-0-19-214183-5.^ "Simile vs. Metaphor: What's the Difference?". Simile vs. Metaphor: Whats the Difference? | Grammarly. 2022-09-21. Retrieved 2024-07-05.^ "What's the Difference Between Metaphor, Simile, and Analogy?". MasterClass. Aug 24, 2021. Retrieved Jul 5, 2024.^ "What is a Metaphor Definition and Examples". StudioBinder. YouTube. Apr 2, 2023. 4:00 mark in the video. Retrieved Jul 5, 2024.^ "What Is A Simile?". English Like A Native. Retrieved 2021-02-21.^ Burns, Robert, "A Red Red Rose". Glen Collection of Printed Music, Vol. 5. National Library of Scotland. p.415. 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Retrieved 2024-01-21.^ See p. 98 in Thuy Nga Nguyen and Ghil'ad Zuckermann (2012), "Stupid as a Coin: Meaning and Rhyming Similes in Vietnamese", International Journal of Language Studies 6 (4), pp. 97-118.Beck, Deborah (2023). The stories of similes in Greek and Roman epic. Cambridge: New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN9781108481793.Examples of Simile in LiteratureRetrieved from " worksheet ks2. Similes worksheet year 3.