

Allegory

Onomatopoeia

Hyperbole

Personification

Palindrome

Metaphor

Simile

FIGURATIVE  
LANGUAGE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling/Vocabulary

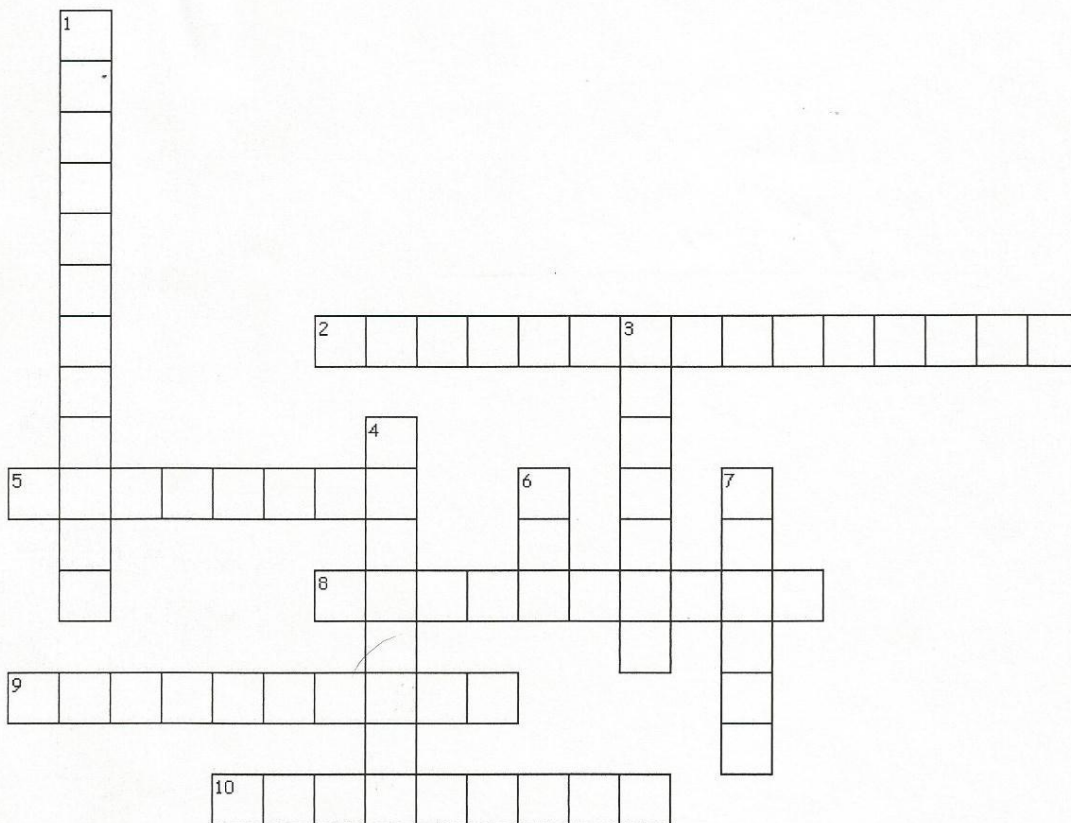
1. personification: giving human qualities to nonhuman things
2. onomatopoeia: a word that suggests or imitates a sound
3. hyperbole: a great exaggeration
4. simile: compares two different things using *like* or *as*
5. metaphor: compares two different things by saying that one *is* the other
6. pun: a word or phrase used in a way that gives it unexpectedly funny meaning
7. palindrome: words, phrases, sentences, or numbers that read the same forward and backward
8. imagery: words that create a picture in one's mind
9. figurative: a way of speaking or writing that makes the communication more interesting
10. creative: original; unusual

**Find each word spelled correctly in the puzzle and circle it. Be careful to find it spelled CORRECTLY – there are misspellings in the puzzle to confuse you!**

P A L E N D R O M E C Y X O N A M A T A P O E I A E E  
P E R S O N S I F I C A T I O N C R E T I V E R M L L  
O K S M H O R D N I L A P J A I E O P A T A M O N O W  
N O I T A C I F I N O S R E P R O F A T E M R H I B O  
F I G U R A T I V E V I T I R U G I F G P D S P M R B  
S I M I E L H Y P U R B O L E L I M I S N U B A A E R  
Y R E G I M I E V I T R U G I F X E L I M S N T G P E  
P E R S O N F I C A T I O N P U U N L I M A G E R Y P  
M E T E P H O R B L N Q S E V I T A E R C Z K M Y H Y  
A I E O P O T A M O N O R W D S P C R E A T U V E C H



**Correctly spell each word in the puzzle being defined.**



**Across**

2. giving human qualities to nonhuman things
5. compares two different things by saying that one is the other
8. words, phrases, sentences, or numbers that read the same forward and backward
9. a way of speaking or writing that makes the communication more interesting
10. a great exaggeration

**Down**

1. a word that suggests or imitates a sound
3. words that create a picture in one's mind
4. original; unusual
6. a word or phrase used in a way that gives it unexpectedly funny meaning
7. compares two different things using like or as

**Identify the word being defined. Unscramble it and spell it correctly.**

Unscramble each of the clue words.

Take the letters that appear in ☐ boxes and unscramble them for the final message.

FIUGAIVTRE

NINTOCPEIRISIOFA

PAETORHM

UNP

PEOOINOOTAMA

CARVIEET

SILMIE

GIRMEAY

HEBRYOELP

NRMIOPEDAL

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

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a way of speaking or writing that makes the communication more interesting

giving human qualities to nonhuman things

compares two different things by saying that one is the other

a word or phrase used in a funny way

a word that suggests or imitates a sound

original; unusual

compares two different things using *like* or *as*

words that create a picture in one's mind

a great exaggeration

words, phrases, sentences, or numbers that are the same forward and backward

**Personification** is a type of figurative language in which human qualities are given to places, objects, animals, or ideas. It is used to put a special picture in the reader's mind or to create a mood.

Examples: The brook laughed merrily on its way down the mountain.  
Silence wrapped its soft arms around me.

**In each selection below:**

- 1. Identify the object that is being given human qualities.**
- 2. Write the word or phrase that indicates the personification.**

The night is white.  
The moon is high.  
The birch trees lean  
Against the sky.

-John Richard Moreland, "Birch Trees"

Object: \_\_\_\_\_  
Personification: \_\_\_\_\_

The night was creeping on the ground!  
She crept, and did not make a sound.  
-James Stephens, "Check"

Object: \_\_\_\_\_  
Personification: \_\_\_\_\_

The foghorns moaned  
in the bay last night  
so sad  
so deep  
-Lilian Moore, "Foghorns"

Object: \_\_\_\_\_  
Personification: \_\_\_\_\_

Let the rain kiss you  
Let the rain beat upon your head with  
silver liquid drops.  
Let the rain sing you a lullaby.

-Langston Hughes, "April Rain Song"

Object: \_\_\_\_\_  
Personification: \_\_\_\_\_

**Write two complete, correctly capitalized and punctuated sentences using personification.**  
**In each sentence, circle the object being personified, and underline the personification.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Remember, **personification** means giving human qualities to nonhuman things. Look at the example:

Instead of:

The cabin was at the side of the mountain.

Personify the cabin and write: The cabin clung for dear life to the side of the mountain. See how much more interesting the personification makes the sentence? The sentence using personification helps put a creative picture in the reader's mind.

**Read the statements and questions. Answer the questions with complete, correctly capitalized and punctuated sentences using personification. Use human actions, emotions, etc. to make the objects come alive.**

1. The happy family moved out of the house. What did the house feel?  

---
2. His breakfast oatmeal was in a bowl. What did the oatmeal feel or do?  

---
3. The diseased tree was cut down. What did the tree think or feel?  

---
4. The musician started to play on the tight new drums. What did the drums feel?  

---
5. He popped the gumball into his mouth and started chewing. What did the gum do?  

---
6. The robot was left behind by its master. How did it feel?  

---
7. The strings on the guitar broke one by one. How or what did the guitar feel?  

---
8. The boy took off his shoes and his toes poked out through the holes in socks. What did his toes think?  

---
9. Broken and tossed aside, the toys were piled in a box. What went through their minds?  

---
10. The volume on the IPOD was turned high. How did the earbuds feel?  

---

**Onomatopoeia** is a type of figurative language in which the writer uses words that suggest or imitate sounds.

Examples:            buzz            hum            clang            swish

**Circle the examples of onomatopoeia in each of the following selections.**

1. I could hear the rumbling of the mountain beneath me mixed with the hissing noise of hydrogen being released from the balloons.

-William Pene du Bois, *The Twenty-One Balloons*

2. I felt my ears pop and there was a soft sighing in the ship.

-Robert A. Heinlein, *Farmer in the Sky*

3. Keep me from going to sleep too soon  
Or if I go to sleep too soon  
Come wake me up. Come any hour  
Of night. Come whistling up the road.  
Stomp on the porch. Bang on the door.

-Robert Francis, "Summons"

4. Silver wings are shining  
As it goes gliding by  
First it zooms  
And it booms  
Then it buzzes in the sky  
Then its song is just a drumming  
A soft little humming  
Strumming  
Strumming

-Mary McBeth Green, "Aeroplane"

**Write a complete, correctly capitalized and punctuated sentence using onomatopoeia to describe each of the following:**

A thunderstorm: \_\_\_\_\_

An old car: \_\_\_\_\_



Remember, **onomatopoeia** is a type of figurative language in which the writer uses words that suggest or imitate sounds.

**Find the examples of onomatopoeia in each of the following selections. Write ten of them on the lines below.**

1. He swung his great head, growling ominously, the sound like the rumble of distant thunder.  
-Walt Morey, *Gentle Ben*

2. Some words clink  
As ice in drink  
Some dance as lace  
Some sound thin  
Wail, scream, and pin.  
-Mary O'Neill, "Feeling About Words"

3. They growled and they yowled,  
They deedled and they dummed,  
They warbled and they whistled,  
They howled and they hummed.  
-Gail Kredenser, "Brontosaurus"

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**Choose three of the words you listed above, and write your own onomatopoeic sentence. Be sure it is complete, correctly capitalized and punctuated.**

<hr/>
<hr/>

**Hyperbole** is a type of figurative language in which the writer uses wild exaggeration. Tall tales often use hyperbole. Usually, the use of hyperbole creates a funny picture in the reader's mind.

Instead of: The pancakes were light and fluffy.

Use hyperbole and write:      The pancakes were so light they floated right off my plate!

**Match the hyperbole to the ordinary way of saying the following statements.**

\_\_\_\_\_ A man I knew is so tall that when it rains,  
he gets wet ten minutes before anyone  
else.

A. A fisherman caught a big fish.

\_\_\_\_\_ One man has feet so big that he has to put his pants on by pulling them over his head.

B. Sometimes the weather is frigid.

\_\_\_\_\_ Once there was a farmer who fed his chickens  
sawdust. His chickens laid knotholes.

C. Getting dressed can be a problem.

\_\_\_\_\_ There is a violin so huge that it takes two horses to draw the bow across the strings.

D. In the swamp, insects can grow to enormous sizes.

\_\_\_\_\_ He caught a fish that was so big that just a picture of it weighed ten pounds.

E. Some musical instruments are  
are large.

\_\_\_\_\_ Some swamp mosquitoes are so big that they  
can pick up small dogs and fly away  
with them.

F. Giving farm animals the wrong food can have strange results.

\_\_\_\_\_ It was so cold one winter that people's words  
froze as they left their mouths.

G. Some people grow to a great heights.

**Use hyperbole to complete the sentences below.**

Once I was so hungry that \_\_\_\_\_

I was so happy on the last day of school that \_\_\_\_\_



Remember, **hyperbole** is a type of figurative language in which the writer uses wild exaggeration, often creating a funny picture in the reader's mind.

Hyperbole often follows the formula of:

I was so \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.

**Complete the sentences below using hyperbole. Remember, the bigger the exaggeration, and the funnier, the better!**

1. The pizza was so big that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The truck driver was so powerful that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The movie was so bad that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The roller coaster made the kids so sick that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The car was so fast that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. His father was so mad that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I can eat so much that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The class was so boring that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The rock group was so loud that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I am working so hard that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Similes** are a type of figurative language in which the writer compares two things that are not alike using the words *like* or *as*.

In the examples below, the two nouns being compared are boxed.

Example 1: Her face was as red as a beet.

Example 2: The dog ate like a machine.

**Circle the two things being compared in each simile below.**

1. The baby was as happy as a clam.
2. The lightning streaked like a highlighter across the sky.
3. The waves skipped along the beach like happy children.
4. The coffee was as thick as mud.
5. She was as white as a sheet.

**Fill in the following chart to create your own similes. Be sure they are complete sentences, correctly capitalized and punctuated, and use the words *like* or *as* to make the comparisons.**

<b><u>Noun 1</u></b>	<b><u>Verb</u></b>	<b><u>Noun 2</u></b>	<b><u>Simile</u></b>
dog	ate	machine	The dog ate like a machine.
face	was	beet	Her face was as red as a beet.
snow			
gum			
sweater			
shark			
hamburger			



**Metaphors**, like similes are a type of figurative language in which the writer compares two things that are not alike. However, metaphors actually state that one thing *is* the other thing, instead of saying that they are *like* each other.

Simile:	The grass is as green as a carpet.	The man is as grumpy as an old dog.
Metaphor:	The grass is a carpet.	The man is a grumpy old dog.

**Rewrite each simile below as a metaphor.**

The cowboy’s face looked like worn leather.

---

The teacher yelled like a madwoman.

---

My boss is as mean as a bear.

---

Her eyes sparkled like diamonds.

---

The giant was as tall as a mountain.

---

**Fill in the following chart to create your own metaphors. Be sure they are complete sentences, correctly capitalized and punctuated, and say that the first thing is the second thing.**

<u>Noun 1</u>	<u>Noun 2</u>	<u>Simile</u>
dog	machine	The dog is an eating machine.
problem	monster	The problem is a monster.
wrestler		
siren		
blanket		
waves		
thunder		

A **pun** is a type of figurative language in which the writer uses a word or phrase in a way that gives it a funny twist. Puns usually make people who get the groan or roll their eyes while laughing at them.

Example: Some people think that pickles are “dill-icious.”

The writer substitutes “dill” for the prefix “de” in the word “delicious” to refer back to pickles.

**Read each riddle below. Find the matching “pun-ch” line and write its letter in the blank before the riddle. Then use the letters to help you answer the riddle at the bottom of the page.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. Why did the waiter enjoy playing tennis?                                   | A. <i>scratch</i> paper                        |
| _____ 2. What do you call cheese that is not yours?                                 | D. They <i>knead</i> the dough.                |
| _____ 3. How did the boy stop eating poultry?                                       | W. He <i>hogged</i> the stage.                 |
| _____ 4. Why do people work as bakers?  | S. <i>nacho</i> cheese                         |
| _____ 5. What did the little girl say as she waited for her photos to be developed? | A. <i>rain</i> deer                            |
| _____ 6. What keeps a dock floating above the water?                                | H. He was good at <i>serving</i> .             |
| _____ 7. What animal drops from the clouds?   | E. He wanted to make his <i>auntie</i> freeze. |
| _____ 8. Why did the boy put the ice in his aunt’s bed?                             | F. It didn’t give a <i>hoot</i> .              |
| _____ 9. What is a vampire’s favorite sport?  | M. <i>pier</i> pressure                        |
| _____ 10. Why did the man have to repair his car horn?                              | R. He quit <i>cold</i> turkey.                 |
| _____ 11. What type of paper makes you itch?  | E. <i>bat</i> -minton                          |
| _____ 12. What happened when the pig appeared in the play?                          | S. Someday my <i>prints</i> will will come.    |

Why did the photographer go to jail?

\_\_\_\_\_ !  
 2    1    8    12    7    5    10    3    11    6    9    4



**Palindromes** are a type of figurative language which are words, phrases, sentences, or numbers that read the same forward and backward.

Examples:            noon            373            never odd or even            Madam, I'm Adam.

**Write palindromes for the following words or phrases.**

distress call: \_\_\_\_\_ organ to see with: \_\_\_\_\_

male parent: \_\_\_\_\_ female parent: \_\_\_\_\_

chick noise: \_\_\_\_\_ female sheep: \_\_\_\_\_

little child: \_\_\_\_\_ a joke: \_\_\_\_\_

amazing: \_\_\_\_\_ short for Robert: \_\_\_\_\_

In palindrome word squares, a word can be read in either direction in every row and column (not, however, diagonally).

Examples:

N	E	T
E	W	E
T	E	N

T	R	A	P
R	A	J	A
A	J	A	R
P	A	R	T

**Complete the following palindrome word squares.**

G		
E		
L		

S			
T			
E			
P			