

Figurative Language Mastery with Pip the Bookworm

Learning objective: To identify and understand various types of figurative language, including similes, metaphors, personification, and hyperbole.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of figurative language. Read the term or example on the front, then flip to check if your definition or identification is correct. Pip the Bookworm says: 'The right words bring a story to life!'

Simile

A figure of speech that compares two different things using the words 'like' or 'as' (e.g., 'The lion's roar was as loud as thunder').

Metaphor

A figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea by stating one thing IS another (e.g., 'The classroom was a zoo').

Personification

Giving human qualities, emotions, or actions to animals, objects, or ideas (e.g., 'The wind whispered secrets through the trees').

Hyperbole

An extreme exaggeration used for emphasis or effect, not meant to be taken literally (e.g., 'I have told you a million times').

Alliteration

The repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of closely connected words (e.g., 'Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers').

Onomatopoeia

Words that imitate the natural sounds of a thing (e.g., 'buzz', 'hiss', 'crackle', or 'bang').

Identify the technique: 'The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.'

Personification (because stars cannot dance or be playful).

Identify the technique: 'Her smile was as bright as the sun.'

Simile (it uses 'as' to compare the smile to the sun).

Identify the technique: 'This bag weighs a tonne!'

Hyperbole (it is an exaggeration to show the bag is heavy).

Identify the technique: 'The pages of the old book were a dusty graveyard of forgotten stories.'

Metaphor (it compares the book to a graveyard without using 'like' or 'as').

Imagery

Descriptive language that appeals to the five senses (sight, sound, smell, touch, taste) to create a vivid picture in the reader's mind.

Why do writers use figurative language?

To make their writing more interesting, to create vivid mental images, and to help the reader feel the emotions of the text.