

GED 2002 Teachers' Handbook of Lesson Plans

Area/Skill - Language Arts, Reading	Cognitive Skill Level - Application/Analysis	Correlation to Framework - 04.03/04.04	Lesson Number - 29
<p>Activity Title - Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols</p> <p>Goal/Objective</p> <p>To create similes, metaphors, and symbols and integrate the different types of figurative language into poetry.</p> <p>Lesson Outline</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Discuss that one of the areas that will be assessed on the GED Tests is the use of figurative language. Figurative language is a technique that fiction writers often use to create vivid images. Most figurative language is based on comparisons that make a point. However figurative language can also include the use of symbolism.</p> <p>Activity</p> <p>Write the following words on the board: simile, metaphor, symbol. Have students define each word. Definitions should include such things as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similes are a comparison between two different people, places, or things and generally use the words like, than, similar to, or as. • Metaphors are comparisons that state one thing is another, such as Mary is a rock. • Symbols indicate a person, place, or thing that stands for a larger idea, such as the symbol of the donkey or elephant that stand for the Democratic and Republican parties. <p>Provide students with the Handout - Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols. Have them complete the exercise and then create a short poem that uses one or more of the types of figurative language.</p> <p>Debriefing/Evaluation Activity</p> <p>Debrief the activity by having students provide samples of similes, metaphors, and symbols. See whether the class can identify the different types of figurative language in each student's creative writing example.</p>			<p>Materials/Texts/Realia/Handouts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handout - Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols • Paper and pencils • Chart paper/board and markers • Highlighters • Samples of similes, metaphors, and symbols in literary and non-literary passages.
			<p>Extension Activity</p> <p>Provide students with examples of poetry and excerpts from pieces of drama, novels, and short stories. Have them identify the different types of figurative language in each excerpt. Students should also define what the author was implying by his/her use of words.</p>
			<p>ESE/ESOL Accommodations</p> <p>Begin the study of figurative language through well-known similes, metaphors, and symbols.</p> <p>Teach only one type of figurative language during each class period, before combining the types.</p> <p>Provide students with a topic on which to write their poem that lends itself to the use of similes or metaphors.</p>
<p>Real-Life Connection</p> <p>Real-life materials may also use figurative language. Have students review different newspapers and magazines and locate examples of both literal language (factual and not exaggerated) and figurative language (similes, metaphors, and symbolism). An example would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jim runs very fast. (literal) • Jim runs as fast as the wind. (figurative) <p>Have students share their examples with the class.</p>			

GED 2002 Teachers' Handbook of Lesson Plans - Script

Area/Skill - Language Arts, Reading	Cognitive Skill Level - Application/Analysis	Correlation to Framework - 04.03/04.04	Lesson Number - 29
<p data-bbox="58 215 764 245">Activity Title - Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols</p> <p data-bbox="58 280 233 310">Introduction</p> <p data-bbox="58 345 2018 443"><i>Say:</i> Figurative language is a technique that fiction writers often use to create vivid images. Most figurative language is based on comparisons that make a point. However figurative language can also include the use of symbolism. On the GED Tests, you will be asked questions that are based on the use of figurative language.</p> <p data-bbox="58 479 247 508">Main Activity</p> <p data-bbox="58 544 982 573"><i>Ask:</i> Write the following words on the board: simile, metaphor, symbol.</p> <p data-bbox="58 609 2018 638"><i>Ask:</i> What is a simile? Can you give me an example? What is a metaphor? Can you give me an example? What is a symbol? Can you give me an example?</p> <p data-bbox="58 673 600 703">Definitions should include such things as:</p> <ul data-bbox="58 706 1986 873" style="list-style-type: none">• Similes are a comparison between two different people, places, or things and generally use the words like, than, similar to, or as, such as “She is as pretty as a picture.”• Metaphors are comparisons that state one thing is another, such as “Mary is a rock.”• Symbols indicate a person, place, or thing that stands for a larger idea, such as the symbol of the donkey or elephant that stand for the Democratic and Republican parties. <p data-bbox="58 909 1976 974"><i>Say:</i> Today we are going to practice creating different similes, metaphors, and symbols. Then you will be asked to write a poem that uses one or more types of figurative language.</p> <p data-bbox="58 1010 1955 1075">Provide students with the Handout - Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols. Have them complete the exercise and then create a short poem using figurative language.</p> <p data-bbox="58 1110 338 1140">Closure/Conclusion</p> <p data-bbox="58 1175 1948 1240"><i>Ask:</i> What types of similes did you write? Metaphors? Symbols? Write the students' answers on the board, reviewing why each is an example of the specific figure of speech. Have students share their examples with the class.</p> <p data-bbox="58 1276 2007 1341">Have students read their poetry aloud. <i>Ask:</i> What figurative language was used in this poem. What did it compare? Did this create a vivid image in your mind of what the writer was thinking? Why or why not?</p> <p data-bbox="58 1377 468 1406">Follow-Up Lessons/Activities</p> <p data-bbox="58 1442 1927 1507">Have students review different literary works and nonfiction prose and locate examples of both literal language (factual and not exaggerated) and figurative language (similes, metaphors, and symbolism).</p>			

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Reading 29 Handout

Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols

Name: _____

Similes: Create a simile by filling in the blank. Try to appeal to each of the senses at least once. Remember to compare two unlike things.

Example: Susie was as slow as a snail.

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

As _____ as _____

Metaphors: Create a metaphor by comparing two unlike items.

Example: The football player is an ox.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Symbols: Create a phrase describing the following items as a symbol. Remember a symbol is a person, place or thing that stands for a larger idea. Example: The immigrants knew they had reached a land of freedom and hope when they first saw the Statue of Liberty.

Flag

Car

Glasses

Fire

Sunset

Razor

Egg

Shoe

Roses

Newspaper

Poem: On a separate sheet of paper, create a poem of 15 or more lines using the ideas above.