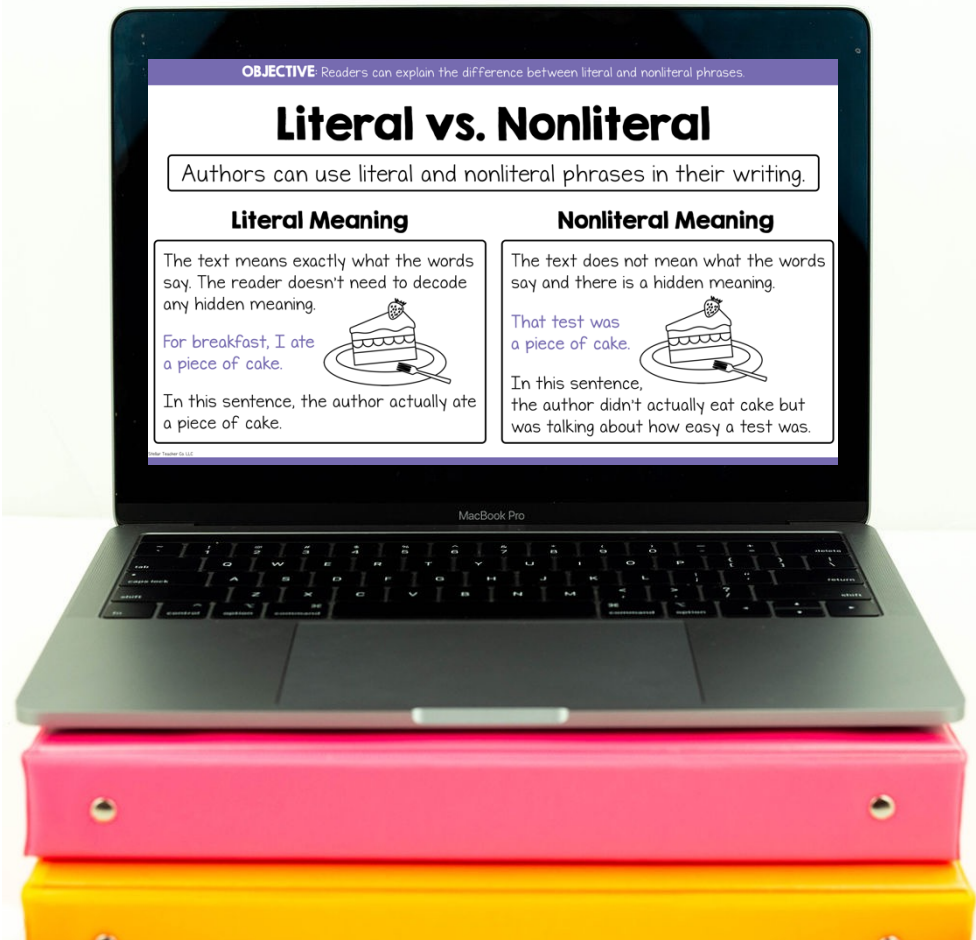
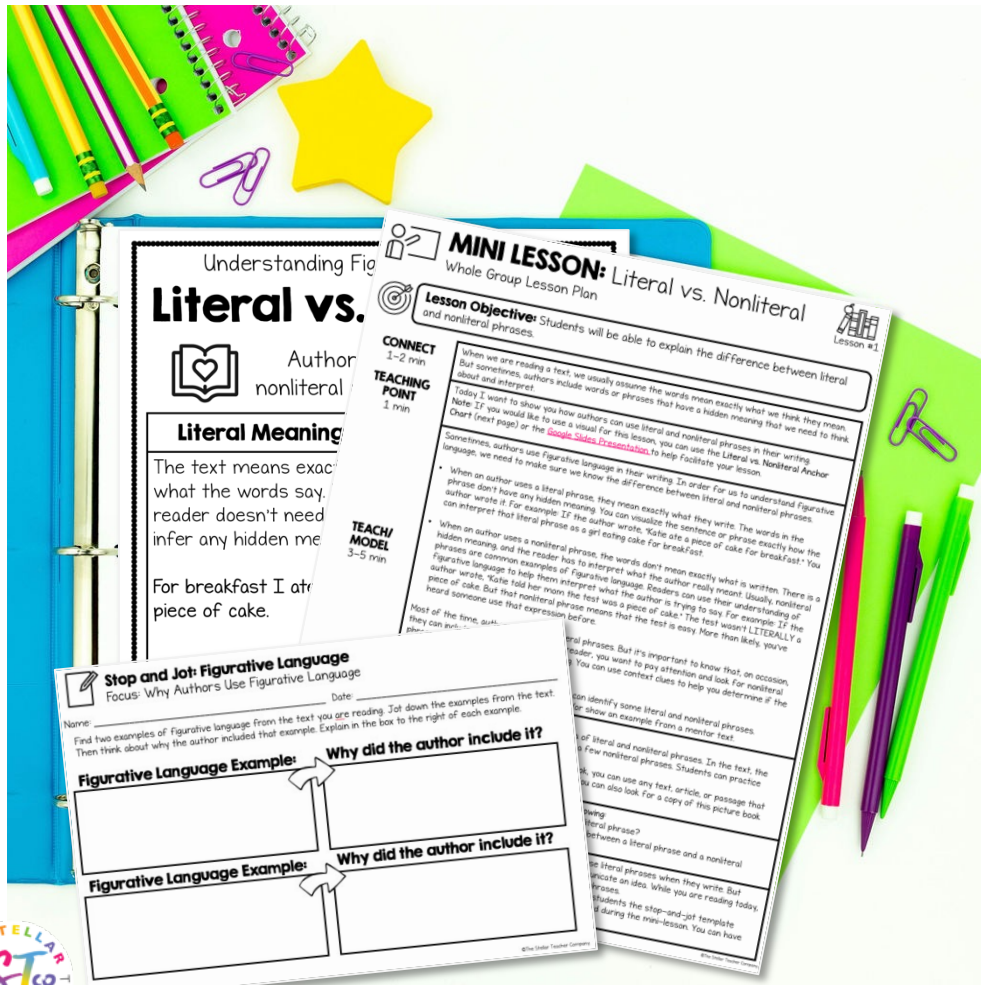


FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

8 Low Prep Reading Lesson Sets



Lesson Plans • Anchor Charts • Google Slides • Graphic Organizers



3

REASONS TO LOVE

THESE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE LESSON SETS

TIME-SAVING

I know a teacher's to-do list is massive, but with this resource, you can cross lesson planning off your list. This resource gives you everything you need for your whole group lessons on figurative language: scripted lesson plans, whole group teaching slides, anchor charts, and graphic organizers.

CLEAR AND CONCISE

These lessons make it super easy for you to clearly communicate, teach, and model each objective to your students. The lesson plans will help you deliver a clear and effective lesson, and the visuals included will help your students understand exactly what you are teaching.

LOW PREP FOR TEACHERS

This resource seriously is just print and teach. You won't have to prep any materials for your lessons. Think how much time you will save not having to type out lesson plans or prep anchor charts or slides for your lessons. They are all done for you with this resource.

Understanding Figurative Language

Types of Figurative Language



Authors can use many different types of figurative language.

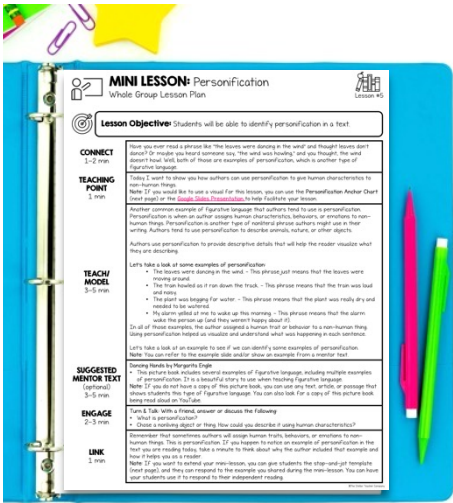
Simile A simile is a comparison that uses like or as. <i>She is as busy as a bee.</i>	Metaphor A metaphor directly compares two things. <i>He's a bookworm.</i>
Idiom A common expression that means something other than what the words say. <i>When pigs fly.</i>	Personification Giving human traits or behaviors to non-human things. <i>The cupcake called to me.</i>
Onomatopoeia A sound word that makes its sound when you read it. <i>Zap! Sizzle! Swish!</i>	Hyperbole An expression that is an exaggeration. <i>He cried a river.</i>

©The Stellar Teacher Company

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

For each lesson you get a scripted lesson plan, anchor chart, teaching slide set, and half-page graphic organizer.

8 SCRIPTED LESSON PLANS



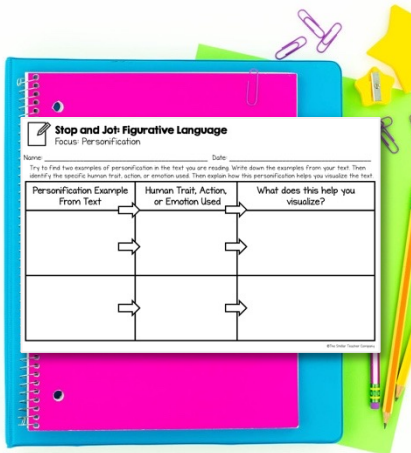
These lesson plans are scripted and ready to go. You can attach them to your weekly lesson plan, use them to prep your lesson, or even read from them while teaching.

8 PRINTABLE ANCHOR CHARTS



Each lesson comes with a full-page printable anchor chart. Post it in your classroom after your lesson, or shrink it down to 85% and have students glue it in their notebooks.

8 MINI GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS



Each lesson includes a half-page graphic organizer. Students can use this during your lesson or you can assign it to them as independent practice after your lesson.

TEACHING SLIDES FOR EACH LESSON

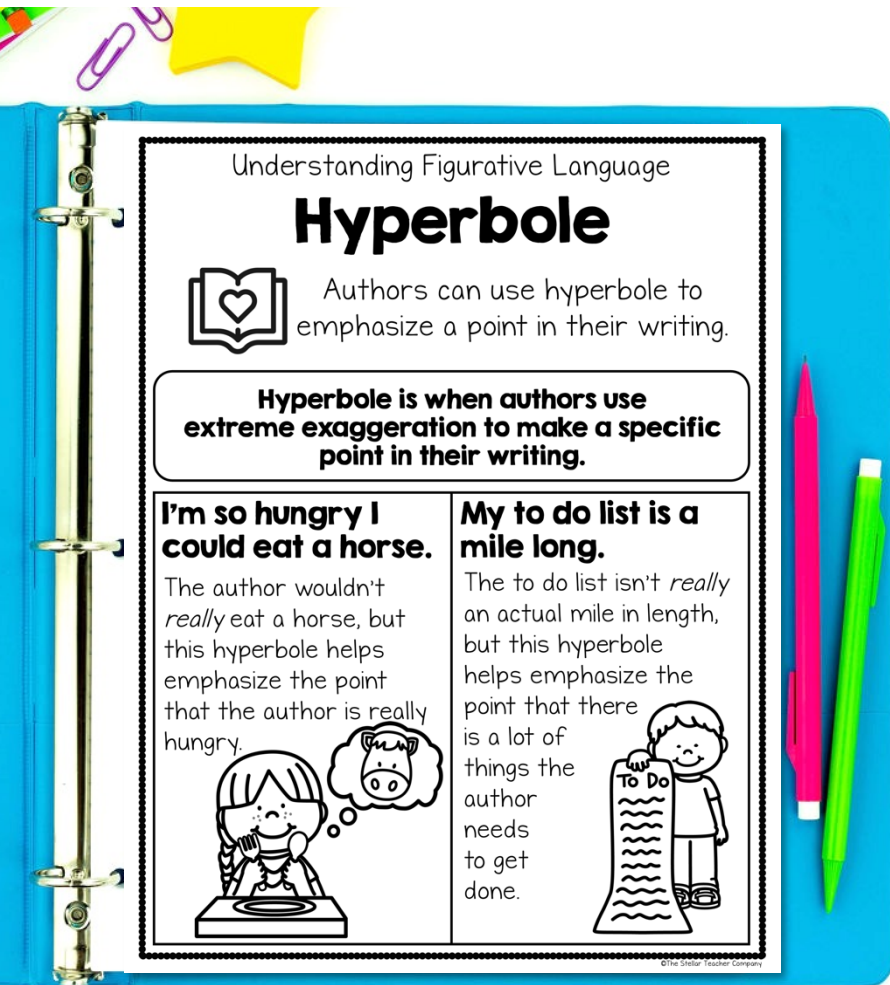


Each lesson includes a set of teaching slides to help you teach, practice, and discuss the objective. These slides help you deliver an effective and engaging lesson.

WHAT LESSONS ARE INCLUDED?

This resource includes eight lessons that are all connected to figurative language. You can teach all eight or select the lessons that are most relevant to what your students need.

These lessons are also great if you need to quickly spiral or review a concept.



- Lesson #1: Literal vs. Nonliteral
- Lesson #2: Types of Figurative Language
- Lesson #3: Why do authors use figurative language?
- Lesson #4: Similes & Metaphors
- Lesson #5: Personification
- Lesson #6: Hyperbole
- Lesson #7: Onomatopoeia
- Lesson #8: Idioms, Adages, & Proverbs

Just print the set you want to teach, and you're set for a stellar whole group lesson.

LOW PREP and EASY-TO-USE



MINI LESSON: Idioms, Adages, & Proverbs

Whole Group Lesson Plan



Lesson #8



Lesson Objective: Students will be able to understand that common phrases like idioms, adages, and proverbs usually have a nonliteral meaning.

CONNECT

1-2 min

Has anybody ever told you to "break a leg" before a big game or concert? Or has anyone ever asked you to "spill the beans"? Or have you ever heard someone say, "that will happen when pigs fly"? These are all nonliteral phrases that you may not understand. They are called idioms, and they definitely don't mean what the words literally mean.

TEACHING POINT

1 min

Today I want to show you how to use idioms, adages, and proverbs. Note: If you would like to use the Anchor Chart (next page) or the Student Handout (next page), please refer to the lesson plan.

In addition to idioms, there are also adages and proverbs. Each type of figurative language has a meaning that is different from what is literally written.

Each type of figurative language has a meaning that is different from what is literally written.

TEACH/ MODEL

3-5 min

- An idiom is an expression that has a meaning that is different from what the words literally mean.
 - Example: It's raining cats and dogs. (It isn't ACTUALLY raining cats and dogs.)
- An adage is a well-known saying that expresses a general truth or piece of advice.
 - Example: A picture is worth a thousand words. (A picture means that it has a lot of words.)
- A proverb is a short, wise saying that is passed down from generation to generation.
 - Example: An apple a day keeps the doctor away. (Foods, especially apples, are healthy for you.)

When you see or hear an idiom, adage, or proverb, think about the meaning the author intended.

Let's take a look at some examples. Note: You can refer to the lesson plan for more information.

SUGGESTED MENTOR TEXT

(optional)

3-5 min

More Parts by Teagan Martin
• This picture book shows students how to use idioms, adages, and proverbs in their writing. Note: If you do not have this book, you can find a similar one on Amazon or at your local bookstore. being read aloud.



Understanding Figurative Language Idioms, Adages, & Proverbs

Authors can use idioms, adages, and proverbs to express a big idea.

Idioms

An expression that has a meaning other than what the words suggest.

When pigs fly. (Meaning, it will never happen.)



Adages

An adage is a well-known phrase that often states a general truth or piece of advice.



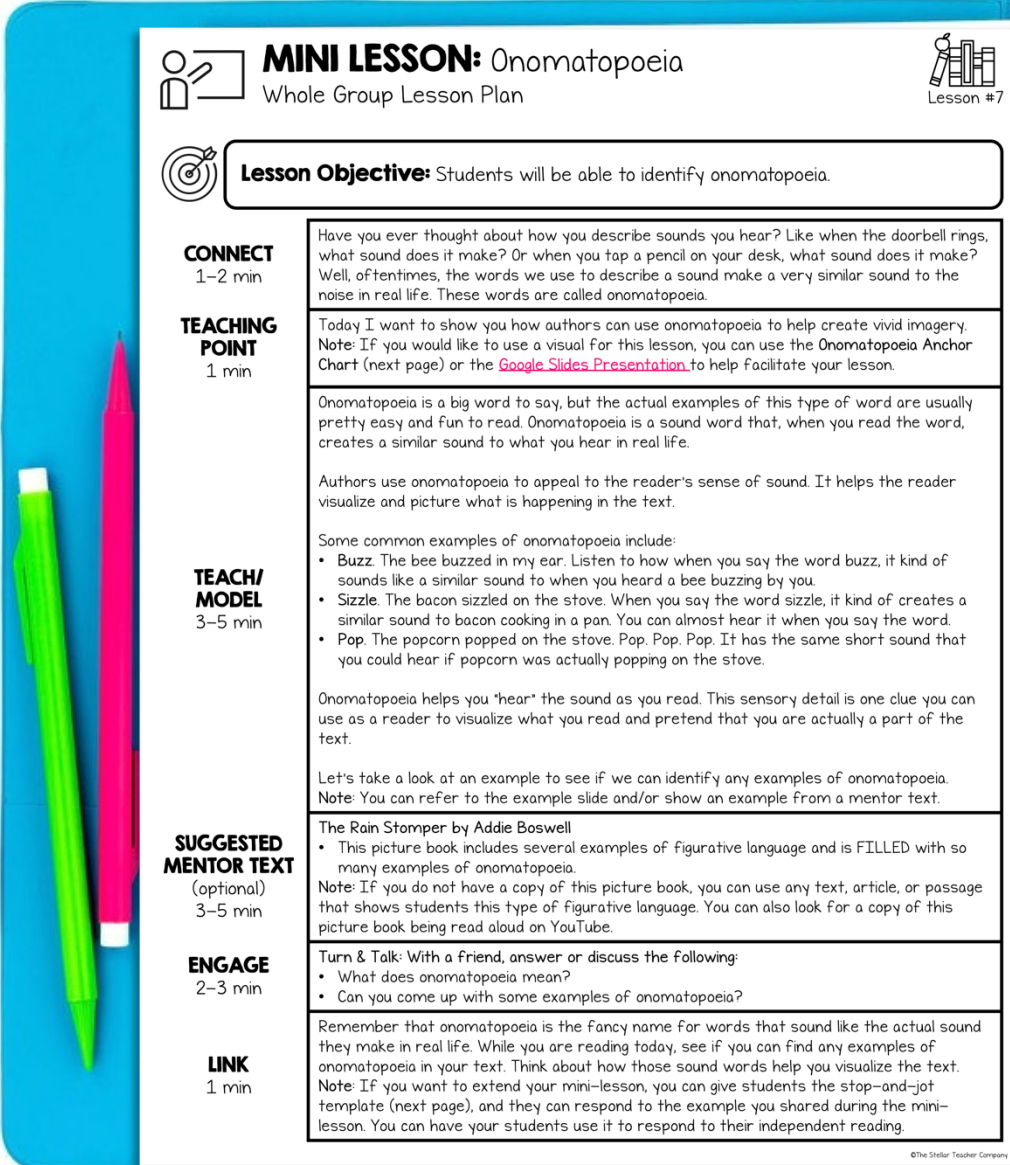
TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

SCRIPTED TEACHER LESSON PLAN

Each lesson set includes a scripted teacher lesson plan. It provides you with the exact language you can use to teach that objective. These lesson plans will help keep your lessons short and concise.

Each lesson plan includes the following sections:

- Connect & Introduce Objective
- Teach & Model
- Suggested Mentor Text Title
- Engage Questions
- Closure



MINI LESSON: Onomatopoeia
Whole Group Lesson Plan

Lesson Objective: Students will be able to identify onomatopoeia.

CONNECT
1–2 min

Have you ever thought about how you describe sounds you hear? Like when the doorbell rings, what sound does it make? Or when you tap a pencil on your desk, what sound does it make? Well, oftentimes, the words we use to describe a sound make a very similar sound to the noise in real life. These words are called onomatopoeia.

TEACHING POINT
1 min

Today I want to show you how authors can use onomatopoeia to help create vivid imagery. Note: If you would like to use a visual for this lesson, you can use the [Onomatopoeia Anchor Chart](#) (next page) or the [Google Slides Presentation](#) to help facilitate your lesson.

Onomatopoeia is a big word to say, but the actual examples of this type of word are usually pretty easy and fun to read. Onomatopoeia is a sound word that, when you read the word, creates a similar sound to what you hear in real life.

Authors use onomatopoeia to appeal to the reader's sense of sound. It helps the reader visualize and picture what is happening in the text.

Some common examples of onomatopoeia include:

- Buzz. The bee buzzed in my ear. Listen to how when you say the word buzz, it kind of sounds like a similar sound to when you heard a bee buzzing by you.
- Sizzle. The bacon sizzled on the stove. When you say the word sizzle, it kind of creates a similar sound to bacon cooking in a pan. You can almost hear it when you say the word.
- Pop. The popcorn popped on the stove. Pop, Pop, Pop. It has the same short sound that you could hear if popcorn was actually popping on the stove.

Onomatopoeia helps you "hear" the sound as you read. This sensory detail is one clue you can use as a reader to visualize what you read and pretend that you are actually a part of the text.

Let's take a look at an example to see if we can identify any examples of onomatopoeia. Note: You can refer to the example slide and/or show an example from a mentor text.

SUGGESTED MENTOR TEXT
(optional)
3–5 min

The Rain Stomper by Addie Boswell

- This picture book includes several examples of figurative language and is FILLED with so many examples of onomatopoeia.

Note: If you do not have a copy of this picture book, you can use any text, article, or passage that shows students this type of figurative language. You can also look for a copy of this picture book being read aloud on YouTube.

ENGAGE
2–3 min

Turn & Talk: With a friend, answer or discuss the following:

- What does onomatopoeia mean?
- Can you come up with some examples of onomatopoeia?

LINK
1 min

Remember that onomatopoeia is the fancy name for words that sound like the actual sound they make in real life. While you are reading today, see if you can find any examples of onomatopoeia in your text. Think about how those sound words help you visualize the text. Note: If you want to extend your mini-lesson, you can give students the stop-and-jot template (next page), and they can respond to the example you shared during the mini-lesson. You can have your students use it to respond to their independent reading.

©The Stellar Teacher Company



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

PRINTABLE ANCHOR CHART


Each lesson includes a printable anchor chart. You can either print this chart and display it under a document camera to help teach your lesson or you can always give students a copy of the anchor chart after the lesson to glue in their folder or notebook.

These anchor charts include all the key information students need to remember from your lesson.


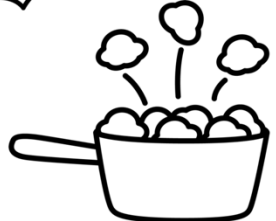


Understanding Figurative Language

Onomatopoeia

 Authors can use onomatopoeia to help create vivid imagery.

Onomatopoeia is a word that, when read, makes the same sound as it does in real life.

<p>The bee buzzed in my ear.</p> <p>The word buzz makes a similar sound to the noises bees make in real life.</p> <p>BUZZ</p> 	<p>The popcorn popped on the stove.</p> <p>The word pop makes a similar sound to the noise popcorn makes when popping.</p> <p>POP</p> 
---	---

©The Stellar Teacher Company



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

MINI GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Each lesson includes a half-page graphic organizer related to the objective. These graphic organizer work with any text.

You can use them during the lesson to help model the concept to your students.

Or, you can give them to students after the lesson and have them practice applying the objective to their independent reading.

You can also use them during your small group lessons.



Stop and Jot: Figurative Language

Focus: Onomatopoeia

Name: _____ Date: _____

Try to find two examples of onomatopoeia from the text. Write down the sentence that included the sound word. Then underline the onomatopoeia from each example.



Example #1



Example #2

©The Stellar Teacher Company



Stop and Jot: Figurative Language

Focus: Onomatopoeia

Name: _____ Date: _____

Try to find two examples of onomatopoeia from the text. Write down the sentence that included the sound word. Then underline the onomatopoeia from each example.



Example #1



Example #2

©The Stellar Teacher Company

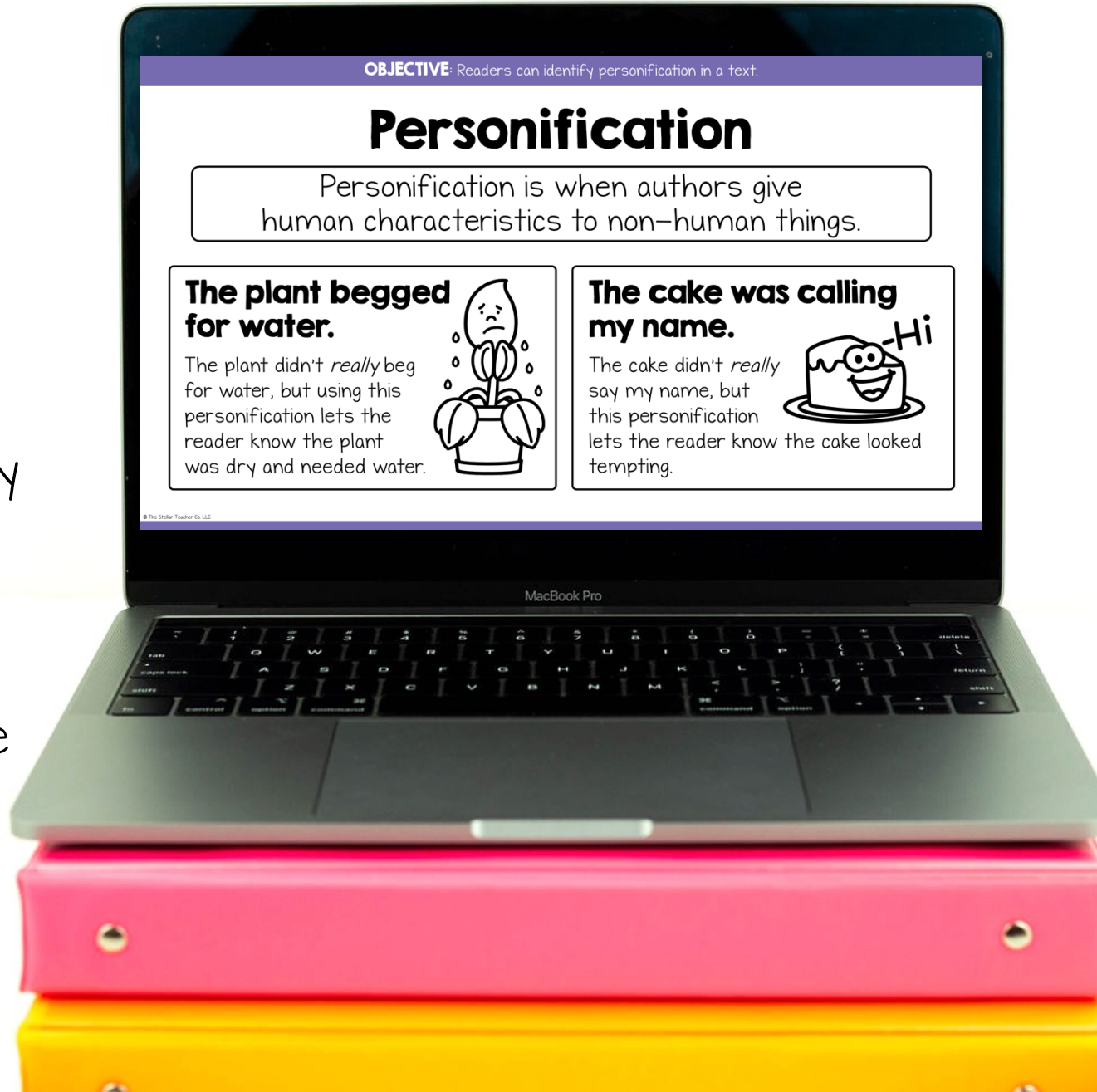


TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

GOOGLE SLIDE SET: TEACHING SLIDE

Each lesson includes a teaching slide. This slide includes a lot of the same information on the anchor chart.

It is a great slide to display during the teach/model portion of your lesson. It will help you clearly communicate the objective to your students.

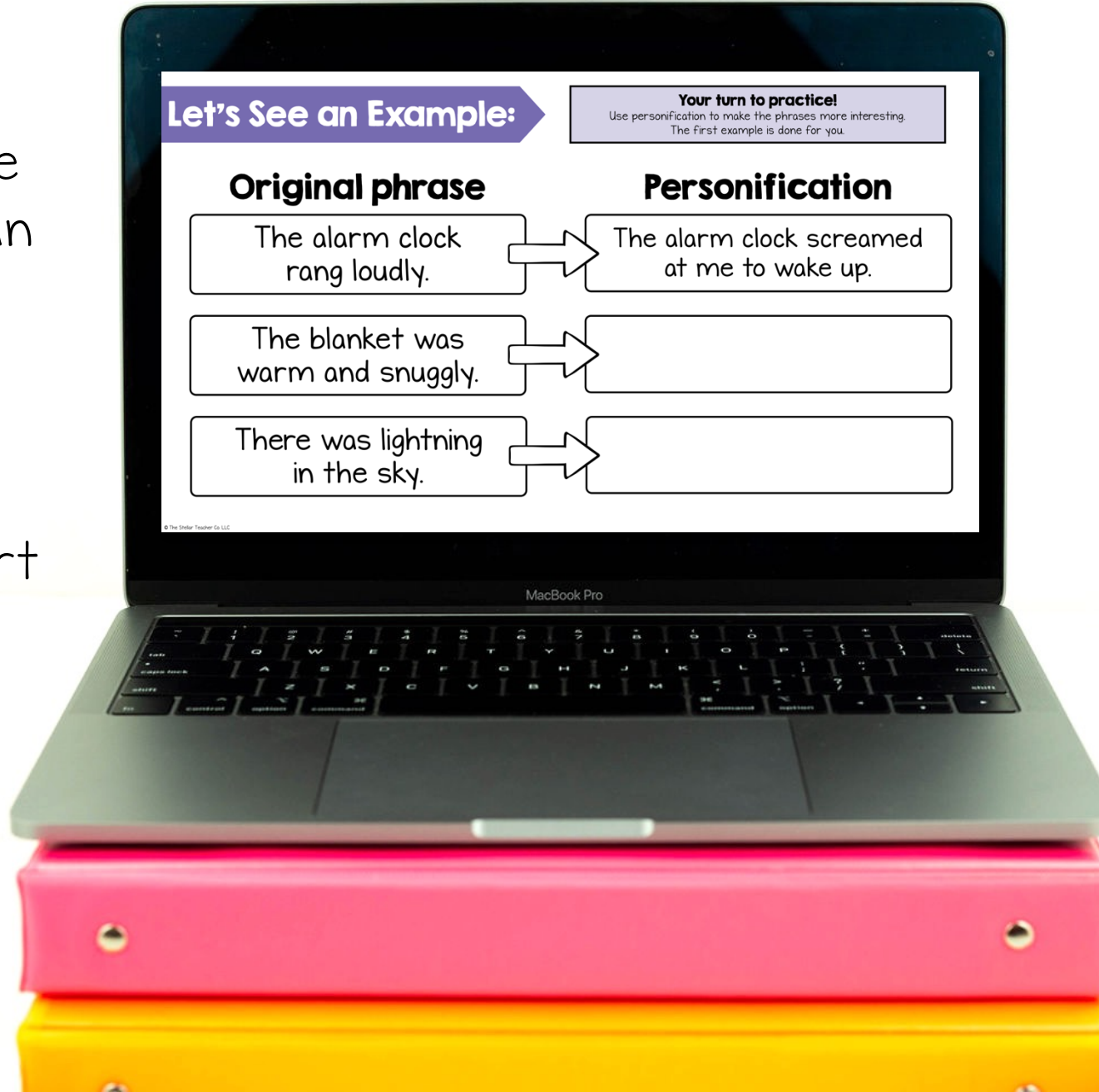


TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

GOOGLE SLIDE SET: EXAMPLE SLIDE

Each lesson includes an example slide. The example slide is a great slide you can use to either model or practice with your students.

It will either include a short paragraph or a chart or some other example related to the objective of the lesson.





TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

GOOGLE SLIDE SET: TURN & TALK SLIDE

Each lesson includes a turn-and-talk slide with two questions you can use for whole group discussion at the end of your lesson.

The turn-and-talk slide also includes key reminders for how students should be engaging in discussion with their peers.



Let's Turn & Talk

WHEN TALKING WITH A FRIEND, REMEMBER TO...

- Turn your body to face the person speaking.
- Make eye contact.
- Take turns sharing.
- Stay on topic.
- Include any friends still looking for a partner in your conversation.

With a friend, answer or discuss the following...

Question #1:

What is personification?

Question #2:

Choose a nonliving object or thing. How could you describe it using human characteristics?

© The Stellar Teacher Co. LLC

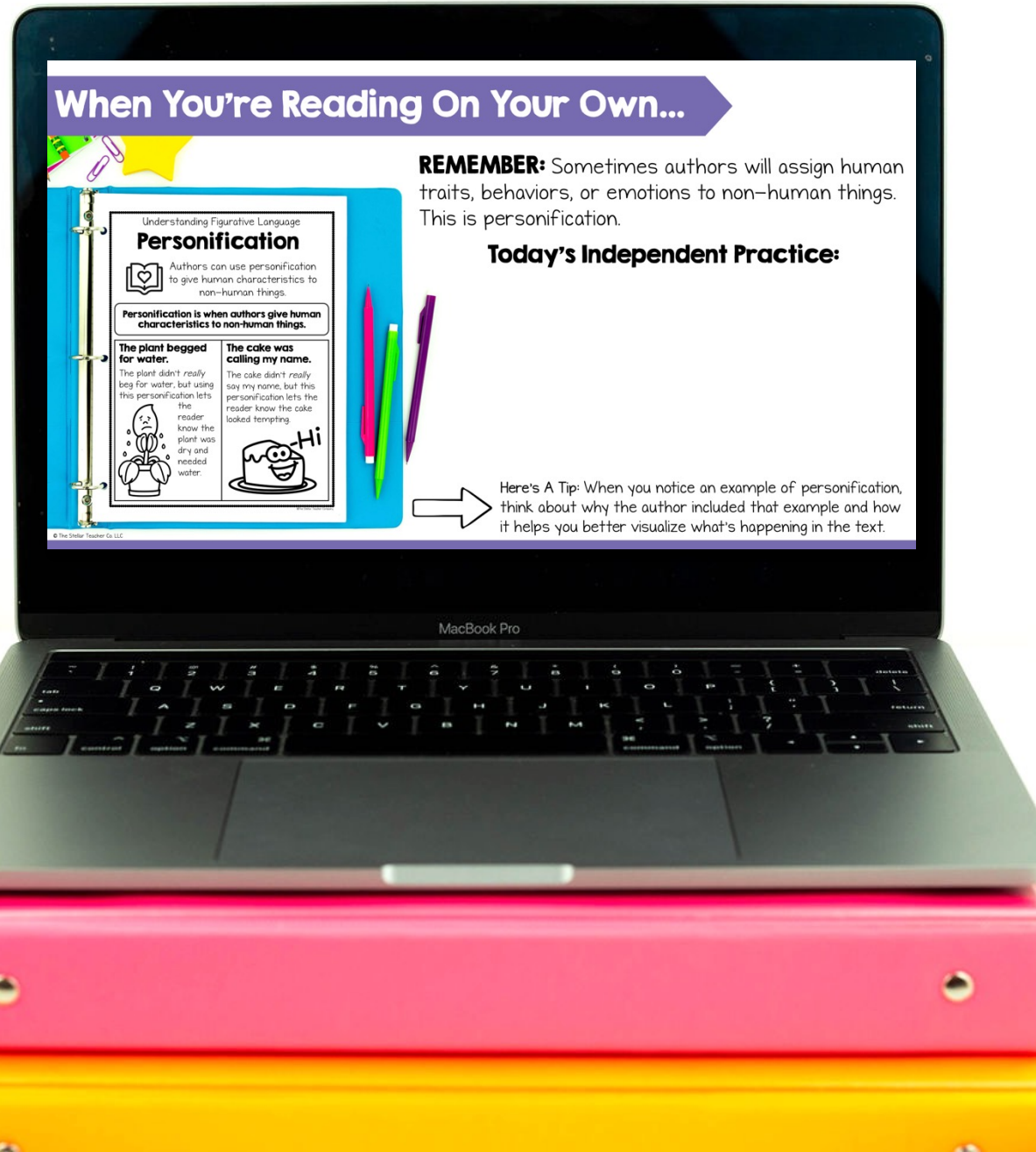


TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

GOOGLE SLIDE SET: CLOSING SLIDE

The final slides includes a reminder of what you taught and then blank space for you to customize the independent practice assignment for the day.

This is a great slide to leave up during your independent practice so students can be reminded of what you taught and also know what they should be working on.



NEED MORE THAN JUST THIS SET?

CHECK OUT SOME OF MY OTHER READING MINI LESSON SETS.

READING BUNDLE

no prep lessons & slides
100+ Lessons for The Entire Year!

What is Plot?
Authors often use a similar pattern or order of story events when writing a story. This is referred to as plot structure.

The events that describe how the character interacts with or avoids the problem.

Conflict
The problem is introduced.

Rising Action

Climax
The turning point in the story. This is often the most exciting or suspenseful part.

Falling Action
Events leading to the resolution and end of the story.

Resolution
End of the story. Problem is resolved.

Exposition
The beginning of the story. Characters and settings are introduced.

You can use the story mountain to help keep track of the plot.

PERFECT FOR 3rd - 5th

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the bundle.](#)

MAIN IDEA

no prep lessons & slides

Topic vs. Main Idea
When you are reading nonfiction texts, you want to think about the topic and the main idea of the text.

Topic	Main Idea
This is the big idea or the subject of the text. It is usually just one word or phrase.	What the author wants you to know about the topic. It is usually a sentence. Sometimes you have to infer the main idea.

How to identify:

Topic	Main Idea
Ask yourself these questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the subject of the text?• What is one word that tells what the text is about?	Ask yourself these questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What does the author want me to know about this topic?• What is the author trying to say about this topic?

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the main idea set.](#)

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

no prep lessons & slides

Why Authors Write
There are many reasons why an author will choose to write a text. These reasons are often referred to as the author's purpose for writing something.

INFORM
• The author shares facts, details, and information about a topic.

DESCRIBE
• The author uses descriptive details to describe something in depth.

EXPLAIN
• The author will explain the steps of a process or the reasons for something.

ENTERTAIN
• The author writes something funny or engaging for the reader to enjoy.

PERSUADE
• The author is trying to convince the reader to do or believe something.

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the author's purpose set.](#)

POINT OF VIEW

no prep lessons & slides

Third-Person Point of View
Authors will sometimes use a narrator that isn't in the story. This is third-person point of view.

What is it?	Clues to look for	Benefits of this POV
Third-person point of view is when the narrator isn't a character in the story. They are the voice telling the story.	Pronouns are a great clue to help you figure out the POV. In the third-person POV, the narrator will use words like he, she, they, and them.	When the narrator isn't a character, the reader can get more of a big-picture perspective of the characters and events that happen in the story.

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the point of view set.](#)

THEME

no prep lessons & slides

What is theme?
Most stories have a theme. This is the moral, message, or lesson the author wants you to learn from the story.

What theme is...	What theme isn't...	Questions you can ask to help identify the theme:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the lesson a "reader" can apply to their life.• It is something that needs to be inferred (it's not directly stated).• It is the lesson, moral, message, or heart of the story.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is not just the topic of the text (It's not a single word like kindness, friendship, teamwork, etc.).• It is not the author's purpose (but it is connected to it).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What important life lesson did the characters learn?• How did the characters change from beginning to end?• What can I take away from this story and apply to my life?

Most of the time, there is more than one way to state the theme. There might even be more than one theme in the story.

LESSON PLANS • ANCHOR CHARTS • STUDENT PRACTICE

[Click HERE for the theme set.](#)

STORY EVENTS

no prep lessons & slides

What is Plot?
Authors often use a similar pattern or order of story events when writing a story. This is referred to as plot structure.

The events that describe how the character interacts with or avoids the problem.

Conflict
The problem is introduced.

Rising Action

Climax
The turning point in the story. This is often the most exciting or suspenseful part.

Falling Action
Events leading to the resolution and end of the story.

Resolution
End of the story. Problem is resolved.

Exposition
The beginning of the story. Characters and settings are introduced.

You can use the story mountain to help keep track of the plot.

LESSON PLANS • TEACHING SLIDES • ANCHOR CHARTS

[Click HERE for the plot set.](#)

LOOKING FOR OTHER RESOURCES TO HELP WITH READING?

Do your students need help building their vocabulary?

context clues • prefixes & suffixes • root words

VOCAB ROUTINES BUNDLE

5 ROUTINES

Monday: Break It Down Monday: Make a Prediction

Affix #3 **de-**

Example: Amber felt **depressed** and **dejected** after she lost the spelling bee. She assumed she would win, but was the first contestant to get out.

Sample: Mr. Jones will **deduct** points on your test if you forget to put your name and date on the top.

homophones • figurative language

Do you need help planning and prepping your small group lessons?

107 scripted lesson sets to teach key reading skills

STRATEGY LESSONS YEAR - LONG Bundle

STRATEGY LESSON #3
STRATEGY: STORY ELEMENTS

Objective: Students will be able to identify the key story elements to help them summarize a story.

TARGET 1-2 min

TEACH 1-2 min

TACKLE 5-10 min

A Model Student

Story Elements

Readers can identify all the key story elements to help them summarize a story.

Characters: Calista, Ms. Luva

Setting:

Problem:

Solution:

Name:

Story Elements

C Characters

P Problem

S Solution

Name:

Use the answers to these questions to help you summarize the text on the back.

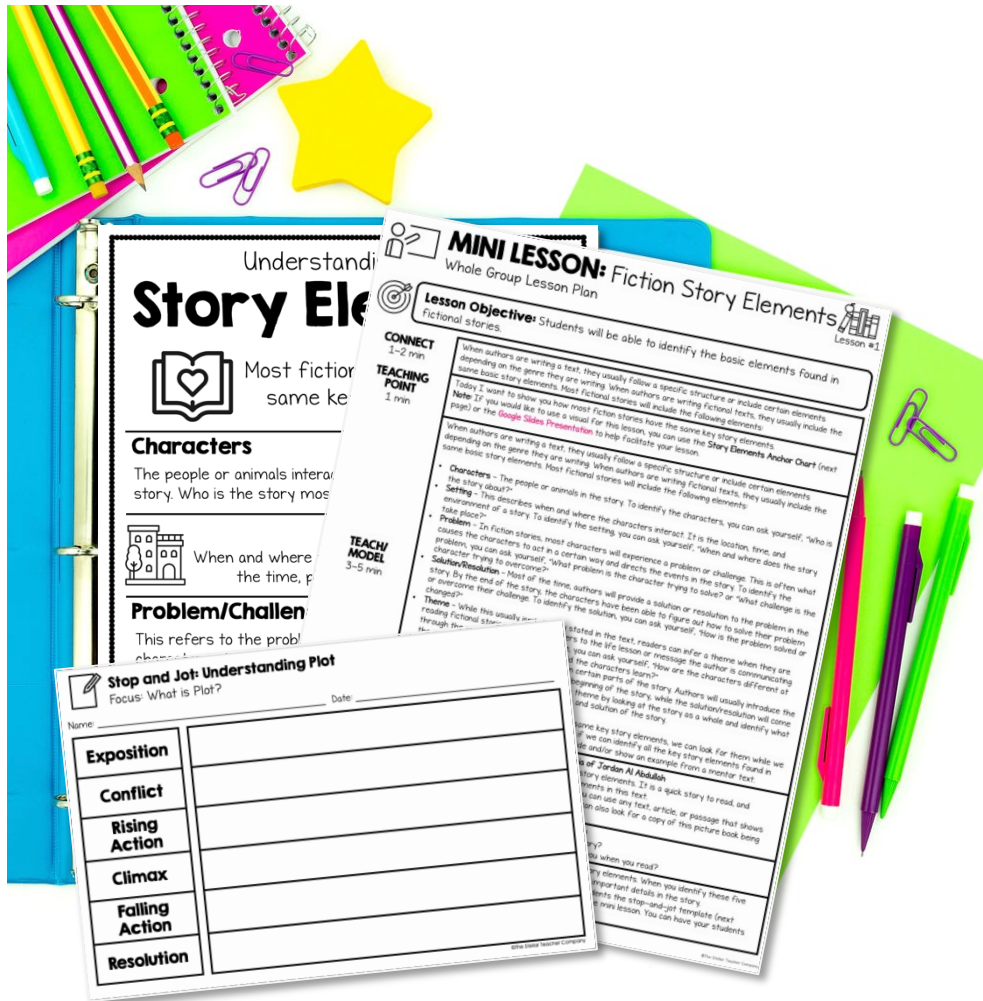
Click [HERE](#) to check out this bundle of vocabulary routines!

Click [HERE](#) to check out this year-long bundle.

WANT A FREE SAMPLE?



CLICK THE BUTTON BELOW, AND I'LL EMAIL YOU A FREE SAMPLE!



I'd love to share a free lesson set to help you teach fictional story elements. Sign-up below and I'll e-mail you a free lesson plan, anchor chart, mini-graphic organizer, and slide set.

[CLICK HERE TO GRAB YOUR FREE SAMPLE!](#)

I hope you and your students enjoy them!

LET'S CONNECT



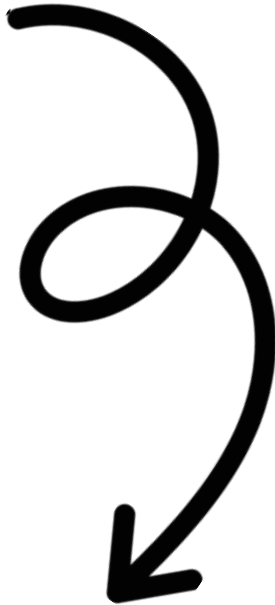
My favorite way to help support and encourage teachers is with my weekly podcast! Have you tuned in yet?

STELLAR TEACHER PODCAST

with Sara Marye



Each week I share actionable tips and easy strategies that you can implement immediately. Tune in on your drive to work or as you're setting up your classroom for the day.



[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN TO THE LATEST EPISODE!](#)

Be sure to follow and subscribe on your favorite podcast player app!