

# Anticipation Guide : Figurative Language

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Before reading:** In the space to the left of each statement, place a check mark ( ✓ ) if you agree or think the statement is true.

**During or after reading:** Add new check marks or cross through those about which you have changed your mind. Keep in mind that this is not like the traditional “worksheet.” You may have to put on your thinking caps and “read between the lines.” Use the space under each statement to note the page, column, and paragraph(s) where you are finding information to support your thinking.

\_\_\_ 1. When an author uses figurative language, s/he writes about things that are easy for the reader to picture in the mind.

\_\_\_ 2. Figurative language always compares two things that are not alike.

\_\_\_ 3. A writer who uses figurative language can describe something in fewer words than a writer who just describes something by telling as many details as possible.

\_\_\_ 4. Middle school students usually don’t use figurative language in their writing.

\_\_\_ 5. It is possible to describe the red sky of early morning by reference to an animal.

\_\_\_ 6. When someone interprets something *literally*, it means that s/he is telling what really happened or what something is really like in real life.

\_\_\_ 7. A one-word description of something might use figurative language.

\_\_\_ 8. You might actually describe something or someone by saying that it is something else.

\_\_\_ 9. Figurative language is creative.