

Grading in ELA during our Distance Learning portion of this school year will come from four sources each week as follows:

- Reading 15 min./day—Keep a log of the Title, Author, Number of pages read (ex. Pgs. 5-15), and a short summary of what was read on the attached reading log.
- Assigned Story for the week from Study Sync. You can answer the Think and Focus questions either on paper, in Word on your 365 account, or via email to me.
- Create an “English Language Survival Guide”. It can either be in a book form or as a PowerPoint that you can send to me. Follow the guidelines (attached) and on the Green Word Study Project sheet in your notebook.
- Skills Practice worksheet(s): These will help you complete the project.



Content Focus and Materials	Objectives	Tasks	Check-ins and support	Submission of work
<u>Word Study: Context Clues, Connotations, and Figurative Language.</u> “Fireworks” by Katy Perry Study Sync: “I Never Had It Made” pgs.31-34 Think Questions OR Online: Study Sync: First Read: “I Never Had It Made”	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of figurative language and distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (meanings) • Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown words and phrases choosing flexibly from a variety of strategies (context clues) 	1) Read 15 min./day of a book of your choice. Keep a reading log. 2) Weekly Study Sync Assignment: 3) 3) Skills practice: Using Katy Perry’s “Fireworks” Identify the different figures of speech used in the song. Worksheet. 4) Continue to your Word Study Project. You may make a book OR a PowerPoint (this will be due 5/19)	Video/Email office hours: Monday – Thursday: 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM or 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM Fridays: 10:00-11:30 and Lunch with your teachers 12:12-30 Other support can be found at www.my.mheducation.com	Hard copy work may be delivered to Freiler according to the established calendar. On-line work is due no later than 2:30 PM Friday. Paper work may also be submitted via email (cswwhite@tusd.net) by either scanning, writing it in your Office 365 and sharing it or taking a clear picture of the work and attaching to an email.

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<u>Word Study: Context Clues, Connotations, and Figurative Language.</u> Figurative Language Skills Study Sync Study Sync: “I Never Had It Made” pg. 35 Focus Questions OR Online: Study Sync: “I Never Had It Made” Close Read	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of figurative language and distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (meanings) • Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown words and phrases choosing flexibly from a variety of strategies (context clues) 	1) Read 15 min./day of a book of your choice. Keep a reading log. 2) Weekly Study Sync Assignment: “I Never Had It Made” Close Read or Focus Questions pg. 35 3) Skills practice: Online: Figurative Language on Study Sync. 4) Continue to your Word Study Project. You may make a book OR a PowerPoint (this will be due 5/19)	Video/Email office hours: Monday – Thursday: 10:00 AM – 11:00 AM or 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM Fridays: 10:00-11:30 and Lunch with your teachers 12:12-30 Other support can be found at www.my.mheducation.com	Hard copy work may be delivered to Freiler according to the established calendar. On-line work is due no later than 2:30 PM Friday. Paper work may also be submitted via email (cswwhite@tusd.net) by either scanning, writing it in your Office 365 and sharing it or taking a clear picture of the work and attaching to an email.



Firework

by Katy Perry

Figurative Language & Poetic Devices Activity

Created by Tracee Orman

www.traceeorman.com

Song Lyrics & Poetry

Name: _____

Identify, label, and explain the type of figurative language or poetic device used in the song lyrics. Examples may include: imagery devices such as **metaphors**, **similes**, **personification**, **hyperbole**; sound devices such as **alliteration**, assonance, consonance, **onomatopoeia**, rhyme; and rhetorical devices such as anaphora and epistrophe.

"Firework" by Katy Perry Identify & Label the Poetic Devices	Explain the Poetic Devices Used
1 Do you ever feel like a plastic bag 2 Drifting through the wind 3 Wanting to start again	
4 Do you ever feel, feel so paper thin 5 Like a house of cards 6 One blow from caving in	
7 Do you ever feel already buried deep 8 Six feet under scream 9 But no one seems to hear a thing	
10 Do you know that there's still a chance for you 11 'Cause there's a spark in you 12 You just gotta ignite the light 13 And let it shine 14 Just own the night 15 Like the Fourth of July	
(Chorus) 16 Cause baby you're a firework 17 Come on show 'em what you're worth 18 Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!" 19 As you shoot across the sky 20 Baby you're a firework 21 Come on let your colors burst 22 Make 'em go "Oh, oh, oh!" 23 You're gonna leave 'em fallin' down	
24 You don't have to feel like a waste of space 25 You're original, cannot be replaced 26 If you only knew what the future holds 27 After a hurricane comes a rainbow	
28 Maybe you're the reason why all the doors are closed 29 So you can open one that leads you to the perfect road 30 Like a lightning bolt, your heart will blow 31 And when it's time, you'll know 32 You just gotta ignite the light 33 And let it shine 34 Just own the night 35 Like the Fourth of July (Repeat Chorus)	
36 Boom, boom, boom 37 Even brighter than the moon, moon, moon 38 It's always been inside of you, you, you 39 And now it's time to let it through	

Song Lyrics & Poetry

Name: _____

You and your students may find more examples. These are just a few. The repetition of words in lines 36-38 can be an example of epistrophe; the chorus being repeated is also an example of epistrophe.

Some words are not spoken, but implied from previous lines. For example, in lines 5-6 “you” is still being implied from line 4 in the comparison of “you” being “like a house of cards/One blow from caving in.”

ADVANCED: The first three lines may be an allusion to the 1999 movie “American Beauty” and the iconic image of the plastic bag dancing in the wind, giving it a deeper metaphor (see [this article by Alan Ball](#) from Slate.com).

Although, if you want to look at it in a *cynical* way, maybe the “house of cards” in line 5 is an allusion to [The Brady Bunch episode](#) where Tiger, the dog, knocks down the cards in the boys vs. girls contest. ;]

Song lyrics from <http://katy-perry.com/2010/10/08/firework-lyrics-video/> (**Play the audio in class while they work.**)

Song released August 24, 2010; from the album *Teenage Dream*, Copyright owned by Capitol Records; lyrics written by Perry, Tor Hermansen, Mikkel Eriksen, Sandy Wilhelm, Ester Dean THIS LESSON IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH KATY PERRY OR CAPITOL RECORDS; IT IS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

Access 4

Skill: Figurative Language

Match

As you watch the video on figurative language, match the words and phrases on the left to the text on the right.

figurative	a kind of figurative language
onomatopoeia	idioms, similes, and paradoxes
personification	having a meaning other than strict, literal meaning
examples of figures of speech	giving human characteristics to something that isn't human
figure of speech	using a word that resembles its sound, like sizzle

*SL.6.2 Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, or issue under study.

Finish the Sentences

As you read or listen to the definition of figurative language, complete the following sentences.

1. When you are describing something by comparing it to something else you are using .
2. A figure of speech is a specific kind of .
3. Some common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, paradox, and .
4. Knowing when to use a figure of speech, and which one to use, is one of an author's or a poet's greatest .

Guided Reading

As you read the Model about figurative language in *I Never Had It Made*, respond to these questions.

1. What does figurative language include? .
2. To interpret a figure of speech you need to think of what? .
3. When Robinson says, "Money is America's God," he is using what type of figurative language?
.
4. The expressions "black power" and "green power" are what type of figure of speech?
.
5. Figures of speech add color, interest, and help the reader .

***“I Never had It Made”* Figures of Speech: Define**

Whenever you describe something by comparing it to something else, you are using figurative language. This is language writers use to produce images in readers’ minds and to express ideas in fresh, vivid, imaginative ways. To create figurative language writers use figures of speech. These are words and phrases whose connotations go beyond their literal meanings.

When writers use literal language, they are stating facts as they are. Figurative language, by contrast, often uses comparison or exaggeration to make a point, and to help readers imagine something in an unexpected way. For example, in the sentence, *The dancer glided like a swan*, the writer uses a figure of speech (“glided like a swan”) to produce an image that tells more about the dancer's movement than the literal sentence, *The dancer danced*. Figurative language is very common in poetry, though it is also used in prose (both fiction and nonfiction). It can help you understand or imagine something in a way you would not otherwise.

Period

Figures of Speech - I Never Had It Made



Access 4
HTM Document

Name



Model

Identification/Application:

- Think about the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative meanings.
- Figurative language includes figures of speech.
- Some examples of figures of speech are:
 - Comparisons, such as similes and metaphors
 - Idioms, or expressions that have a meaning different from that of the individual words in the expression
 - Personification, or giving human characteristics to an animal or object
 - Hyperbole, or extreme exaggeration not meant to be taken literally
- When you come across a figure of speech, think about how it contributes to the meaning of the text.
- To interpret a figure of speech within the text, think about its purpose: what is the author using the word or phrase to say? What is he or she describing or comparing? Is the author helping the reader to use his or her senses to better imagine the scene? What point is he or she trying to get across?
- Finally, simply enjoy figures of speech. They make texts more interesting to read and often help readers think about the text in an entirely new way.

Model:

I Never Had It Made is an autobiography written by baseball great Jackie Robinson. In this excerpt, he uses **figures of speech**, or expressions in which words and phrases have meanings different from their literal ones, to communicate ideas to readers. Consider paragraph 4:

Some things counterbalanced this ugliness. Black people supported me with total loyalty. They supported me morally: they came to sit in a hostile audience in unprecedented numbers to make **the turnstiles hum** as they never had before at ballparks all over the nation. **Money is America's God**, and business people can dig **black power** if it coincides with **green power**, so these fans were important to the success of Mr. Rickey's "Noble Experiment."

What does Robinson mean by saying, "Money is America's God"? Does he *really* believe that people worship money as a god in America? No. He's using a figure of speech called a **metaphor**. A metaphor makes a point by comparing two very different things, without using the words *like* or *as*. By making this



comparison between money and God, Robinson is saying that, in his opinion, some Americans value money above all else. This image helps the reader understand Robinson's ideas.

The expressions "black power" and "green power" are **idioms** —expressions that have a meaning different from the meanings of the individual words. The phrase "black power" became a slogan, or saying, during the Civil Rights movement, when people of color sought social equality with whites. This makes sense, since the "Noble Experiment" is about racially integrating the sport of baseball.

Robinson says that some business people can support "black power" under one condition: if "green power" is involved. By using the idiom "green power," Robinson is referring to the power that comes from money. By making this connection, Robinson is pointing out that his success as a ballplayer caused more black fans to attend games. The increase in attendance resulted in increased profits for the Dodgers team. Robinson uses this metaphor to explain that the extra money he helped generate was an important factor in his acceptance by non-supporters.

As you read, keep in mind that a word or phrase may not mean exactly what it would if you checked a dictionary. Figures of speech add color and interest to descriptions in a text, and help the reader understand an author's ideas.

CA-CCSS: ? CA.L.6.5a, CA.RL.6.4



Your Turn

Read paragraph 2 from the preface of *I Never Had It Made* and answer the follow-up questions.

I was proud of that and yet I was uneasy. I was proud to be in the hurricane eye of a significant breakthrough and to be used to prove that a sport can't be called national if blacks are barred from it. Branch Rickey, the president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, had rudely awakened America. He was a man with high ideals, and he was also a shrewd businessman. Mr. Rickey had shocked some of his fellow baseball tycoons and angered others by deciding to smash the unwritten law that kept blacks out of the big leagues. He had chosen me as the person to lead the way.

CA-CCSS: 7 CA.L.6.5a, CA.RL.6.4

Part A

What does paragraph 2 imply about Robinson being the first black player in the major leagues?

- ☐ A. Robinson felt extremely powerful to be the first black player.
- ☐ B. Robinson knew that the dangers of being the first black player would pass.
- ☐ C. Robinson was at the center of a monumental change.
- ☐ D. Robinson trusted Branch Rickey.

Part B

Which figure of speech from the passage provides the best support for the answer to Part A?

- ☐ A. "in the hurricane eye"
- ☐ B. "significant breakthrough"
- ☐ C. "high ideals"
- ☐ D. "lead the way"