




ESOL Choice Board for Grades 6-8

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Some language helps you use your senses to better imagine what the author is writing. The language makes the author's words come alive. Figurative language is a colorful and interesting way of saying something. An idiom is a phrase that has meaning that is distinct from the words in the phrase.</p> <p>Personification means that the author has made something that is not human seem like a person in some way. A similie is a comparison of two very different things using the words like or as. A metaphor is like a similie, but it does not use the words like or as. When an author exaggerates to make a point, the author is using hyperbole.</p> <p>Click here to watch a video explaining figurative language</p>	<p>Use what you learned yesterday to identify these examples of figurative language from famous figures:</p> <p>1) "Love is heavy and light, bright and dark, hot and cold, sick and healthy, asleep and awake. It's everything except what it is!"-William Shakespeare Figurative language type:</p> <p>2) "Service to others is rent you pay for your room here on Earth."-Muhammad Ali Figurative language type:</p> <p>3) "Power is like being a lady...if you have to tell people you are, you aren't."-Margaret Thatcher Figurative language type:</p> <p>4) "I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far."- Mark Twain Figurative language type:</p>	<p>Choose one type of figurative language and display your knowledge of it by completing a set of the linked worksheets below:</p> <p>Personification Simile Metaphor Hyperbole</p> <p>Challenge: Can you do another set? What about all of them?</p> 	<p>Grab a friend and play Action-Linking-Helping Verbs Jeopardy! Click here to play</p> <p><i>Remember: action verbs name an action. They tell what a noun does. Verbs can tell about action in the past, the present, or the future. Most of the time, these verbs have a different form for each tense. Helping verbs come before the main verb in a sentence. Use the helping verb will to show future tense. A helping verb and an action verb make up a verb phrase.</i></p> 	<p>Discuss the last semester with an adult who you trust. Reflect with them about how you made the most of this time. What are some ways you succeeded, both academically and personally?</p> <p>After you talk, write down three "I succeeded by _____" statements. Post your statements somewhere you can see them every day this summer.</p> <p>Did you complete the goal setting activity back in January? Look back at your original statements to see how they affected your progress this year. What lessons will you take with you into the future?</p> 

	<p>Not sure? Take a look at this word bank (each type used once):</p> <div><p>Personification</p><p>Simile</p><p>Metaphor</p><p>Hyperbole</p></div>			
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