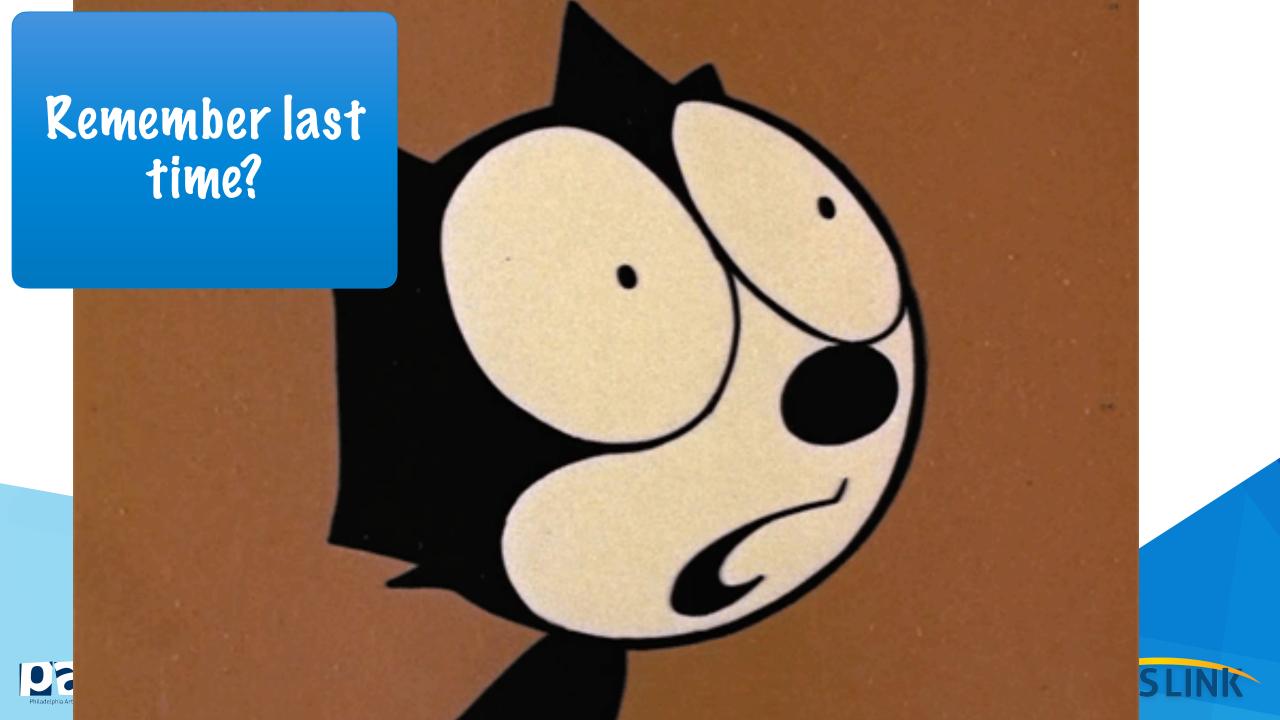


FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING







Last time we met Mr. Gould and myself laid out the basics of how those crazy powerhouses of figurative language, metaphors, similes, and idioms, work. We even watched part of a cartoon that showed how fun taking idioms literally can be.

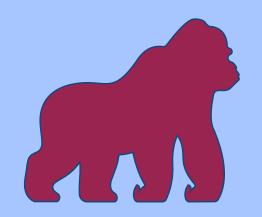
METAPHOR

A <u>metaphor</u> is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common.

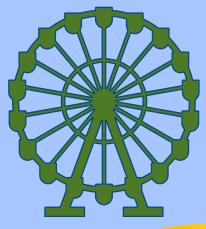
THE CLASSROOM WAS A ZOO

YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE.

LIFE IS A ROLLERCOASTER











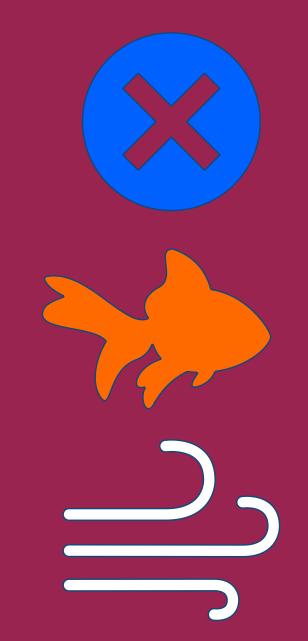
SIMILE

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things in an interesting way using the word "like" or "as."

AS CUTE AS A BUTTON

SWIM LIKE A FISH

RUN LIKE THE WIND



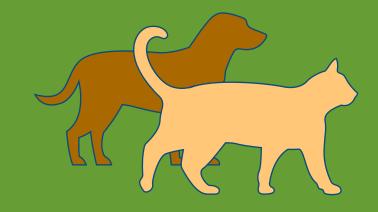




IDIOM

An idiom is a phrase that's used in every day language but means something different from it's literal meaning.

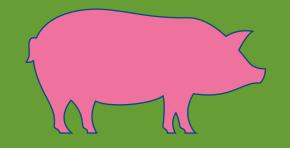
RAINING CATS AND DOGS



ADD FUEL TO THE FIRE



WHEN PIGS FLY



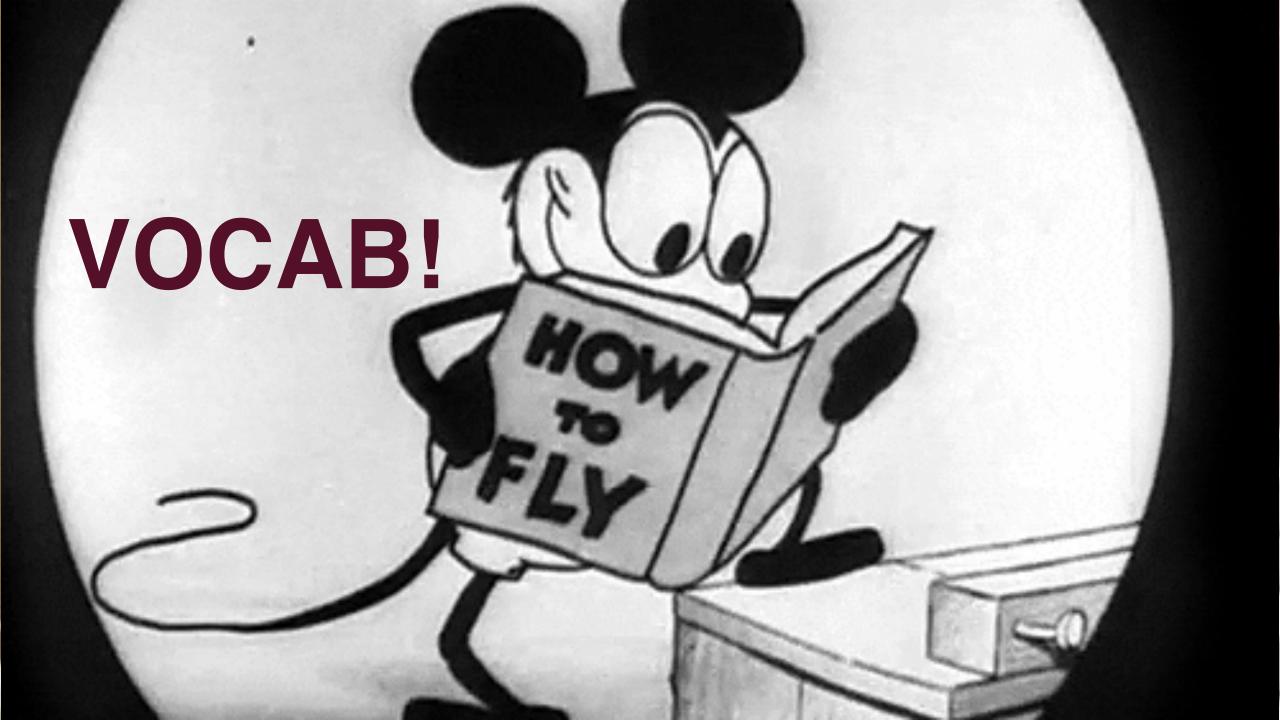






I then had you try to act out different idioms to see if making it physical can help you understand it's meaning. (Although, we found the idiom "open up a can of worms" was a tough one.) Then Mr. Gould and I had you piece together two different idioms in sentences in teams.



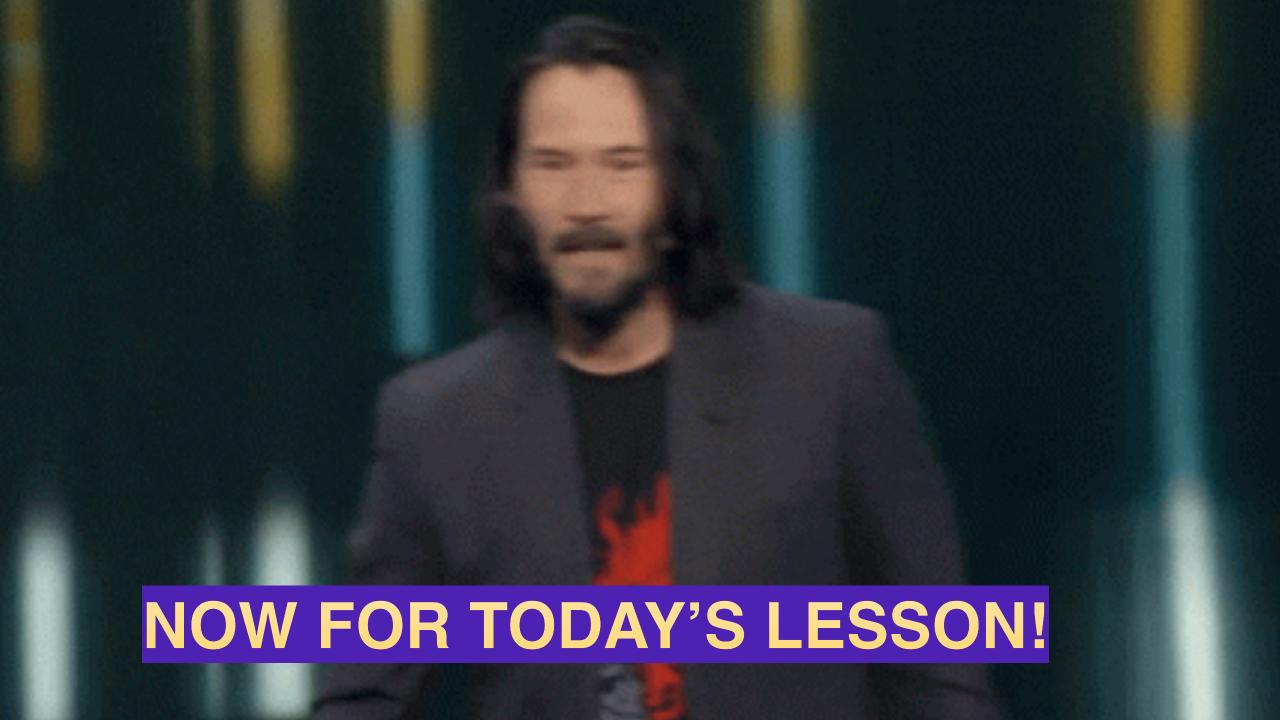




A read through is when the cast of a play all sit down together and... read through the play. Amazing! It's an important part of the rehearsal process as you get to hear everyone's voice for the first time reading their parts. Today is not exactly that but you will be adding all your ideas together and forming your piece.

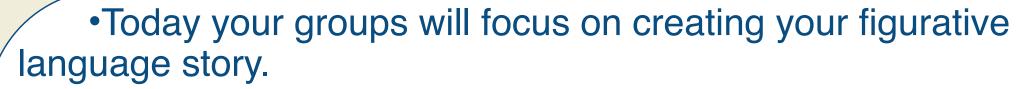


ARTSLIN









 Each group will also meet with me to discuss ideas on how the literal translations of these idioms might look acted out for your performance. We can also talk about how you might

