

Night

Standards Focus: Figurative Language

One of the most captivating aspects of good literature is the use of **figurative language**, or ideas communicated beyond their literal meaning to create an image in the reader's or audience's mind. There are several types of figurative language, also called figures of speech. In this exercise, you will use the following figures of speech:

- **metaphor** - a comparison made between two unlike objects: "The pillow was a cloud."
- **simile** - a comparison made between two unlike objects, using the words "like" or "as" in the comparison: "The pillow was *like* a marshmallow."
- **personification** - giving human qualities or characteristics to non-human objects: "The wind sang its sad song."
- **imagery** - using words to create pictures for the senses: "...a tall frosty glass of lemonade."
- **hyperbole** - truth is exaggerated for humor or emphasis: "I *died* when the boy I like finally talked to me."

Directions: Read each quote from Sections One and Two. Look at the underlined figure of speech in the sentence, then decide what type of figure of speech it is. Finally, identify the comparison being made, the object being personified or exaggerated, or the image being created. An example has been done for you.

Ex. "A calm, reassuring wind blew through our homes." (p. 6)

Figure of Speech: _____ metaphor _____

Analysis: We were calm and comfortable in our homes.

1. "The shadows around me roused themselves as if from a deep sleep and left silently in every direction." (p. 14)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

2. "...a man with a gray beard and the gaze of a dreamer." (p. 14)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

3. "On everyone's back there was a sack. In everyone's eyes tears and distress." (p. 17)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

4. "There they went, defeated, their bundles, their lives in tow, having left behind their homes, ^atheir childhood. ^bThey passed me by, like beaten dogs, with never a glance in my direction." (p. 17)

^aFigure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

^bFigure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

5. "Open rooms everywhere. ... An open tomb." (p. 17)

Figure of Speech: _____

Name _____ Period _____

Analysis: _____

6. "They were the first faces of hell and death." (p. 19)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

Directions: Now identify and underline the figure(s) of speech in the sentence, then decide what type of figure of speech it is. Finally, identify the comparison being made or the object being personified or exaggerated.

7. "Monday went by like a small summer cloud, like a dream in the first hours of dawn." (p. 18)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

8. "The stars were but sparks of the immense conflagration that was consuming us." (p. 21)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

9. "Our terror could no longer be contained. Our nerves had reached a breaking point. Our very skin was aching." (pp. 25-26)

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

10. "Yet all that was nothing compared to her screams, which tore us apart." (p. 26)

Figures of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

Directions: Now, find two other examples of figures of speech from Sections One and Two and write them on the lines. Identify the type of figure of speech and write an analysis.

11. _____

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____

12. _____

Figure of Speech: _____

Analysis: _____