TEACHER KEY · LESSON WORKSHEET · GRADE 5 · 5.RC.11-5.RC.14

Context Clues, Roots & Figurative Language

Fill in each part when its number appears on the slide.

PART 1 · TARGET

I can use context clues and word parts to figure out new words and explain what figurative language means.

PART 2 · WARM-UP

1. What does the prefix "un-" mean? Write two words that use it.
   Key: Not. Examples: unhappy, unfair, unlock.
2. Finish the simile: "The classroom was as quiet as..."
   Key: Any comparison with "as," e.g., a library, a mouse.
3. Read: "The trail was treacherous, so dangerous that we held the rope." What does "treacherous" mean? How do you know?
   Key: Dangerous. The words "so dangerous" after the comma explain it.

PART 3 · PREDICTION

"My backpack weighs a ton." Is that literally true?

Circle one: [ ] Yes [ ] No, it is an exaggeration [ ] Not sure

PART 4 · VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
Context clues	Hints in nearby words or sentences that help you figure out a word.
Root	The main part of a word that carries meaning (port = carry).
Prefix / suffix	A word part added to the beginning / end of a root (re- = again; -less = without).
Simile	A comparison using like or as.

PART 5 · CONTEXT CLUES

Context clue types: DEFINITION, synonym, ANTONYM, and example.

Check: "Unlike her timid brother, Rosa was bold." What does "timid" mean?

Circle one: (A) Brave (B) Tall (C) Loud (D) Shy

Key: (D) Shy. "Unlike" signals an antonym clue: the opposite of bold.

PART 6 · ROOTS

The root PORT means carry. The root AUD means hear.

Check: Using roots, "telescope" means a tool to:

Circle one: (A) Write quickly (B) Carry things (C) Hear sounds (D) See far away

Key: (D) See far away. tele = far, scope = look.

PART 7 · PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

re- means AGAIN. -less means WITHOUT.

Check: What does "careless" mean?

Circle one: (A) Without care (B) Full of care (C) Care again (D) Before caring

Key: (A) Without care. -less means without.

PART 8 · FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

A SIMILE uses like or as. A METAPHOR says one thing is another. PERSONIFICATION gives human actions to objects.

Check: "The wind whispered through the trees" is an example of:

Circle one: (A) Personification (B) Simile (C) Hyperbole (D) Idiom

Key: (A) Personification. Wind cannot really whisper.

PART 9 · WORKED EXAMPLE

1. Word: transportable.
2. Step 1: Break it apart: trans + port + able.
3. Step 2: trans = across, port = carry, able = can be.
4. Step 3: Put it together: able to be carried across.
5. Check the sentence: "The transportable stage was moved to the park." It makes sense.

PART 10 · WE DO

Figure out "reconstruct" in: "After the flood, the town worked to reconstruct the bridge."

Answer: To build again

PART 11 · YOU DO

"The old car coughed and wheezed up the hill." What kind of figurative language is this?

Circle one: (A) Personification (B) Simile (C) Idiom (D) Hyperbole

Key: (A) Personification. A car cannot really cough; it is given human actions.

PART 12 · WORK TIME: THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ART SHOW

Write each code piece as you earn it: Exhibit A: P Exhibit B: O Exhibit C: E Exhibit D: M Exhibit E: S

Final code: POEMS

PART 13 · WRAP-UP

Was your prediction in Part 3 right? One thing I learned today:

Key: Dangerous. The words "so dangerous" after the comma explain it.