



Figures of Speech Analysis

Today's Standard

11-12.L.5a - Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

Real-World Applications for this Standard

Analyzing political speeches for rhetorical devices; Interpreting literary works such as Shakespeare's plays; Evaluating advertisements for persuasive language; Understanding and creating poetry; Decoding song lyrics; Examining social media posts for figurative language

Today I Learned

Today, we learned about figures of speech like hyperbole and paradox. Hyperbole is when something is exaggerated, like saying 'I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.' A paradox is a statement that seems silly but actually makes sense, like 'Less is more.'

Common Stumbling Blocks

Sometimes, kids might think hyperbole is real, but it's just an exaggeration. They might also think paradoxes are just silly, but they actually have a deeper meaning.

Quiz Me

- What is hyperbole?
- Can you give an example of hyperbole?
- What is a paradox?
- Can you give an example of a paradox?
- Why do writers use hyperbole and paradox?

Help Me

Hyperbole and paradox are used in everyday life. For example, advertisements often use hyperbole to make products sound amazing. Paradoxes can be found in sayings like 'Less is more,' which means sometimes having less can actually be better.