

Onomatopoeia



The words below have **sounds** that match their meanings.

Remember: When the sound of a word connects with its meaning, it is called **onomatopoeic**.



splash crash smash clash



clatter plop clap



gurgle snap buzz rumble



tinkle click whirl tick



bang roar squeal



Match the **sound words** above to the different situations below. Write the relevant **sound word** in the appropriate box. Add some more **sound words** of your own if you wish!

Thunderstorm ..crash.....
.....

Playing sports
.....

In the swimming pool
.....

In the kitchen
.....

Name _____

Date _____

Topic: Identifying Similes

Directions: Complete the simile by filling in the blank.

1. The car was as dirty as a _____.
2. The candy was like _____.
3. His hands were as big as _____.
4. My little brother sounds like a _____.
5. My room is as messy as _____.
6. School is like _____.
7. The chair was as hard as a _____.
8. Her hair looked like _____.
9. The monster's breath was like _____.
10. The water was as cold as _____.
11. My lunch tasted like _____.
12. The rabbit was as soft as _____.

Parts of Speech - Prepositions

- Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb | Conjunction | Preposition | Pronoun | Interjection |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|

Preposition: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between its object and some other word in a sentence.

Example: The birds flew through the air.



In this example, the word “through” is a preposition because it is used to show the relationship between word “flew” and its object “the air”.

Directions: Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

- 1) The mouse ran across the room.
- 2) The chair is beside the table.
- 3) I am at the University of North Carolina.
- 4) The crocodile is under the water.
- 5) We are in English class.
- 6) The stoplight hangs above the street.
- 7) The children are running around the room as fast as they can.
- 8) My cat jumped onto the table.
- 9) When you sing, sound comes out of your mouth.
- 10) The river runs over the rocks.

Directions: Now make your own sentences. Try to use prepositions.

1) _____

2) _____

Parts of Speech - Adjectives

- Almost all words have a “part of speech”. Which part of speech a word has depends on how it is used in a sentence. Here is a list of the eight parts of speech:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb | Conjunction | Preposition | Pronoun | Interjection |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|

Adjective: An adjective is a word or phrase that is used to modify a noun or pronoun.



Example: The snake is long and green.

- In this example, **long** and **green** are adjectives because they modify the noun **snake**.
- Some words modify nouns that are *not* adjectives. These are attributive nouns. They are not predicative of the noun, so they are not adjectives.

Example: The painting is extremely old.

- In this example, **old** is an adjective because it modifies the noun **painting**. However, **extremely** is not an adjective. It modifies the adjective **old**. Therefore it is an adverb.

Example: The baseball team is good.

- In this example, **baseball** modifies **team**. However, **baseball** is not an adjective because it is not predicative of the noun - **the team is not baseball**. **Good** is the only adjective in the sentence - **the team is good**.

Directions: Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

- 1) The motorcycle is old.
- 2) Today is cloudy, hot, and humid.
- 3) The man wearing a blue suit is young.
- 4) The runner is very fast.
- 5) He is a good basketball player.
- 6) Alamance Community College is a great place to learn.
- 7) The blue bus is late.
- 8) The rusty truck has an oversized trailer.
- 9) Jaime is so smart!
- 10) The job was difficult, but manageable.
- 11) The house has new plumbing and running water.
- 12) The silly man laughed uncontrollably.
- 13) The boy said he was sorry.
- 14) The intoxicated gentleman wasn't sure if the clock was fast or slow.
- 15) “A cleaner environment,” he trenchantly stated, “Is the key.”

Directions: Now make two of your own sentences using adjectives.

1) _____

2) _____

Winter Word Scramble

Rearrange the letters in each word or phrase below to make a list of words related to winter.

1. ERZEEF

2. SFRTO

3. BMERCDEE

4. LVOGE

5. ARCITC

6. NYAJRAU

7. AAVNCHEAL

8. IICECL

9. LHEOSV

10. ZRZALDIB

11. TRAWESE

12. ERIBHATEN

13. IFECALEPR

14. FUAYERBR

15. CESLOITS



Name: _____

A limerick is a silly poem with five lines. They are often funny or nonsensical. Limericks were made famous by Edward Lear, a famous author who wrote the "Book of Nonsense" in the 1800's. This was an entire book of silly limericks.

How to write a limerick:

The first, second and fifth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 8 or 9).

The third and fourth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 5 or 6).

Limericks often start with the line "There once was a..." or "There was a..."

Example of an 8,8,5,5,8 syllable limerick:

STAR

by Kaitlyn Guenther

There once was a wonderful star
Who thought she would go very far
Until she fell down
And looked like a clown
She knew she would never go far.

Now you can try to write your own limerick:

There once was a

8 syllables

8 syllables

5 syllables

5 syllables

8 syllables