

# Unit 3 Concepts Review

## Explain Figurative Language

- Authors use **figurative language** to help readers imagine vivid images. Figurative language is made of words and phrases whose meanings go beyond their literal, or exact, meaning.
  - A **simile** compares two things using *like* or *as*. For example, *He is as quiet as a mouse* is a simile.
  - A **metaphor** compares two things without using *like* or *as*. For example, *You're a gem* is a metaphor.
  - **Hyperbole** is the use of exaggerated statements. For example, *This weighs a ton!* is hyperbole.
- Authors use different types of figurative language to create vivid images.
  - **Personification** gives human characteristics to non-human things. For example, *The wind whispered through the trees* is an example of personification.
  - An **idiom** is a phrase that has a very different meaning from the literal meaning of its words. For example, *You're off the hook* is an idiom.

## Make Inferences

- Authors do not explain everything that happens in a story. If something is unclear in the story, you can make an inference to help you better understand the characters and events.
- An **inference** is an idea you form when you combine details in the text with information you already know.
- **Text evidence** can be a detail, an example, or a quote from the text.
- Use text evidence, along with your own knowledge and experience, to support each inference you make when you read.

## Compare and Contrast Sources

- A **primary source** is an informational text about an event that was written by someone who was there when the event happened. Primary sources often include the author's thoughts and feelings.
- A **secondary source** is a text about an event that was written by someone who was not there when it happened. Secondary sources often include background information and factual details based on research.

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