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Idioms practice worksheets with answers

Prev < 1 2 3 ... 36 > Next Sentences below express literal thoughts. Rewrite each sentence using the word-filled bench. Use each word in a sentence. Then tell me what the language you think it means. Read the word bank below. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence. Underline the word that sticks like a sore thumb! in each sentence. Read the phrase. Then, in the following line, rewrite the phrase to convey the same meaning without using the word being pointed out. Look at every picture below. Matches the word describing what's going on in the image. Write what phrase or thought really means. Then use it in a sentence. Underline the language in each sentence below. Then rewrite it using only literal words. Rewrite each sentence then translate the highlighted words into literal language Find the word of interest in each sentence and explain what it means. It explains the nature and use of each short sentence shown here. Typical examples include: I know this place as the back of my hand. This product uses cutting-edge technology. I thought getting Ed to accept should be a firecracker. Use the word snippet or phrases to complete sentences. Choose the word that best suits each situation. Type the language letter in the line next to each item. Tell yourself the meaning of everything that is presented to you. Translating the meaning of jargon is a huge profession in other countries of the world. Students are often required to identify expressions in state tests, but what are idioms? It's hard to define them. Idioms are one of the most elusive parts of figurative language. This is because expressions are made of other figurative language techniques (such as simile, metaphor or hyperbole). For example, let's spill the language It's running out of steam. This is a metaphor that compares him to a steam engine, but it is also a language. What separates expressions from other figurative language techniques is that people use expressions a lot. In other words, idioms are just cliché figurative expressions. To complicate matters, many students have not been exposed to many of these dated expressions. Most students today do not understand the origins of the phrase hang up the phone but only the language bought the farm. The best way to prepare students is to expose them to a wide range of expressions. This page contains tests, worksheets, and interactive activities to help your students master expressions. Language Test 1 – This language test will help you evaluate how well your students can determine the meaning of context-based expressions. 15 multiple choice questions. Idiom Test 1 | RTF Idiom Test 1 | PDF Idiom Test 1 | Diom Test 1 Preview | Answers Idiom Test 1 | Ereading Worksheet Idiom Test 2 – Here is another language test with 15 multiple choice questions. This one is a little harder than the other, so Accordingly. Idiom Test 2 | RTF Idiom Test 2 | PDF Idiom Test 2 | Preview Idiom Test 2 | See answers Idiom Test 2 | Ereading Worksheet Idiom Worksheet – 15 commonly used expressions with which students may not be too familiar. Students read each language and, based on the context of the sentence, determine the meaning of the expression. Idiom Worksheet 1 | RTF Idiom Worksheet 1 | Pdf Idiom Worksheet 1 | Preview idiom worksheet 1 | Answers Idiom Worksheet 1 | Ereading Worksheet Idiom Worksheet 2 – Give your students more exposure to language phrases. This worksheet contains 15 more expressions. Students determine the meaning of each expression based on context. Idiom Worksheet 2 | RTF Idiom Worksheet 2 | Pdf Idiom Worksheet 2 | Preview Idiom 2 Spreadsheet | Answers Idiom Worksheet 2 | Ereading Worksheet Idiom Worksheet 3 – Other examples 15 commonly used expressions. Students will gain exposure to expressions while determining their meaning based on the context of each sentence. Great practice. Idiom Worksheet 3 RTF Idiom Worksheet 3 PDF Preview Idiom Worksheet 3 in Your Web Browser View Answers Idioms can be confusing when taken literally. Idiom Worksheet 4 – Here are 15 most common expressions used in sentences. Students read each sentence and try to determine the meaning of the language according to their context. Idiom Worksheet 4 RTF Idiom Worksheet 4 PDF Preview Idiom Worksheet 4 In Your Web Browser View Answers Idiom Worksheet 5 – Are you still looking for language worksheets? Here are 15 more problems! Students read the sentences and determine the meaning of the bold phrase based on the context of the sentence. Then they explain their answers. This one is a little harder than some of the other language worksheets. Idiom Worksheet 5 RTF Idiom Worksheet 5 PDF Preview Idiom Worksheet 5 In Your Web Browser View Answers Idiom Worksheet 6 – Here's another language spreadsheet. 15 more problems with commonly used idioms in bold. Determine the meaning based on context and explain your response. Idiom Worksheet 6 RTF Idiom Worksheet 6 PDF Preview Idiom Worksheet 6 In Your Web Browser View Answers Idiom Worksheet 7 – One more language spreadsheet to give students the practice they need. Expressions are used in sentences rich in context. Students determine the meaning of each language and explain their answers. This one is a little harder than some of the others. Idiom Worksheet 7 RTF Idiom Worksheet 7 PDF Preview Idiom Worksheet 7 In Your Web Browser View Answers Anchor Standards CCSS. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.4 – Interpret words and phrases as used in a text, including determining meanings connotative and figurative, and analyze how word-specific options shape meaning or tone. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.L.5 – Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in the meanings of words. Expand to view all common parent status Related to Idiom CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.3.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literally from the nonliteral language. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.4.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g. Hercules). The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.5.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.6.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyse the impact of a specific choice of words on meaning and tone. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.7.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g. illiteracy) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.8.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (for example, how language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone). The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.) The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.3.5 – Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in the meanings of words. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.4.5a – Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g. as beautiful as an image) in context. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.4.5b – Recognize and explain the meaning of common languages, adages and proverbs. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.5.5a – Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.5.5b – To recognize and explain the meaning of common languages, and proverbs. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.6.5a – Interpret speech figures (e.g. personification) in context. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.7.5a – Interpret speech figures (e.g. literary, biblical and mythological allusions) in context. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.8.5a – Interpret speech figures (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.9-10.5a – – speech figures (e.g. euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. The CCSS. ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5a – Interpret speech figures (e.g. hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. See Common Core Lesson Source and Unit Plans understand the common core status standards in search of more reading spreadsheets? Figurative Worksheets Irony Worksheets All Worksheets Read Worksheets This page of expression worksheets contains exercises and worksheets about learning and using English expressions. You can do the language exercises from this page or download them as some worksheets that you can print and do at home. The best way to learn anything is by doing it or using it. So the best way to learn idioms is by using them yourself. This page and the expression worksheets of it will allow you to practice using the 50 language examples presented on this site. You should start by looking at the expressions on the language examples page, which have also been converted into a spreadsheet of examples of expressions that you can download. See these and see what they are and how they were used in the examples shown for each language in your spreadsheet. Then you should try to do the exercises on this page and the worksheets of expressions of it to practice using the idioms. The exercises are related to three areas: vocabulary of expressions. Idioms writing. Idioms listening. Each area has two exercises to do. Use the get punctuation button to see how many you corrected after you answered the five questions. Choose the correct definition for the language of this questionnaire. In the second exercise of vocabulary expressions it is necessary to decide which language (A-D) matches the definition or meaning given in each question. Once you're done you can use the have score button to see how well you did it. Idioms Vocabulary 2 Chose the language that matches the definition given in each of the five questions in this questionnaire. You can download the vocabulary expression spreadsheet by clicking on the following image or link. Vocabulary idioms worksheet Idioms Listening Exercise 1 For the first expression listening exercise you need to listen to the next recording and then answer questions. The recording has five expressions spoken, and you have to decide which option (A-D) in each question has the correct definition or meaning. Click the get the score button to see how you did it. Choose the correct definition for the languages in this recording. Recording.