

# Step 1



- Start with a subject.
- Add an awesome adjective and place it before the subject.

*the frustrated puppy*

# Step 2

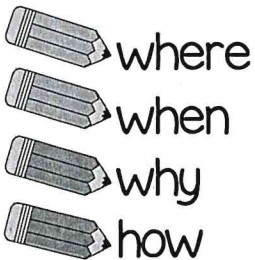


- What does the subject do?
- Add a vivid verb to describe the action.

*The frustrated puppy dashes.*

# Step 3

- Add at least 2 parts:



*The frustrated puppy dashes through the rain to find his owners.*

# Step 4

- Move one of the parts to the beginning of the sentence and put a comma after it.

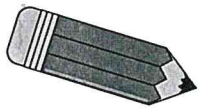
*To find his owners, the frustrated puppy dashes through the rain.*



# DESCRIBE the Subject

The SUBJECT is who or what the sentence is about.

Add an ADJECTIVE to describe the subject.



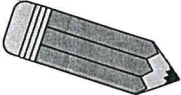
An ADJECTIVE can tell:  
what kind, how many, what size, what color, what it feels like, what it looks like, how it is feeling

\*Check the list of adjectives for ideas.\*



# Use an ACTION VERB

The VERB tells the action of the sentence.



DO use a strong action verb that tells what your subject does.



DO NOT use a “be” verb or a verb that ends in -ing.

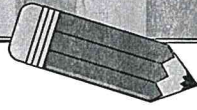
~~am, are, is,  
was, were,  
be, being,  
been~~

~~X~~ The puppy is angry.

~~X~~ The puppy is howling.

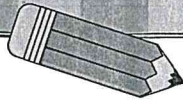
✓ The angry puppy howls.

\*Check the list of verbs for ideas.\*



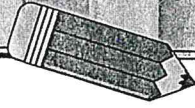
# AWESOME ADJECTIVES

quick	gentle	silly	frosty
speedy	quiet	famous	difficult
sluggish	polite	hungry	challenging
lovely	generous	anxious	simple
beautiful	hopeful	nervous	calm
dreadful	creative	shining	serious
rude	brave	crispy	severe
wild	terrible	tiny	lousy
lazy	cheerful	gigantic	smelly
greedy	joyful	steaming	rotten



# VIVID VERBS

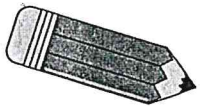
bolt	exclaim	charge	march
dash	yell	tiptoe	enjoy
scoot	cry	dance	indulge
race	argue	sneak	slurp
trot	ask	creep	munch
hurry	announce	create	nudge
whisper	mumble	glide	force
scream	mutter	bounce	control
growl	gasp	exit	lead
roar	slam	arrive	demand



# DESCRIBE the Subject

The SUBJECT is who or what the sentence is about.

Add an ADJECTIVE to describe the subject.



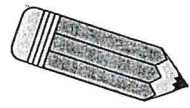
An ADJECTIVE can tell:  
what kind, how many, what size, what color, what it feels like, what it looks like, how it is feeling

\*Check the list of adjectives for ideas.\*

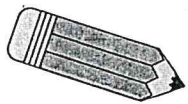


# Use an ACTION VERB

The VERB tells the action of the sentence.



DO use a strong action verb that tells what your subject does.



DO NOT use a “be” verb or a verb that ends in -ing.

~~am, are, is,  
was, were,  
be, being,  
been~~



The puppy is angry.



The puppy is howling.

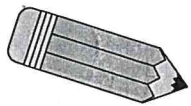


The angry puppy howls.

\*Check the list of verbs for ideas.\*



# Add a WHERE Part



## prepositions

above, across, against, along,  
around, at, behind, below, beneath,  
beside, between, beyond, by,  
down, from, in, inside, near, off, on,  
out, outside, over, past, through,  
to, toward, under, up, upon

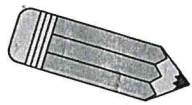
*The puppy eats in the kitchen.*

*The puppy eats under the table.*

\*Prepositions are ALWAYS better than a day or time.\*



# Add a WHEN Part

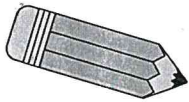


## prepositions

as, before, during, after, until,  
since, while, when

*The puppy wags his tail when he is happy.*

*The puppy wags his tail while I scratch his back.*



## day or time

yesterday, today, tomorrow, this  
morning, tonight, time, now

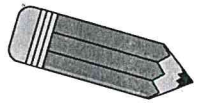
*The puppy wags his tail now.*

\*Prepositions are ALWAYS better than a day or time.\*



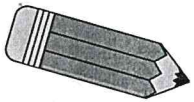


# Add a WHY Part



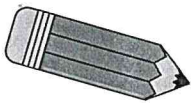
because

*The puppy barks because he can't reach the bone.*



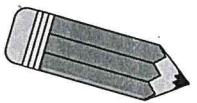
since

*The puppy barks since no one is giving him attention.*



so that

*The puppy barks so that someone will fill his water bowl.*

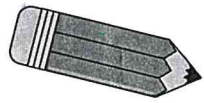


to + verb

*The puppy barks to tell us that he is hungry.*

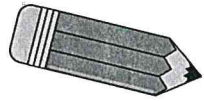


# Add a HOW Part



adverb (-ly)

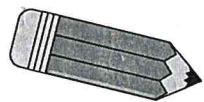
*The puppy jumps happily.*



simile (like or as)

*The puppy jumps like a frog.*

*The puppy jumps as quickly as a rabbit.*



with / without

*The puppy jumps with so much energy.*

*The puppy jumps without a reason.*