

# Writing Reminder Sheet

## Process

1. **Pre-Write** – Use a graphic organizer
2. **1<sup>st</sup> Draft** – Always handwritten on paper
3. **Revision** – at least two printed version with written corrections. **Corrections include: Sentence Fluency, Change “Bpthh” words (improve boring verbs), Add Adverbs & Adjectives, Add Figurative Language.**
4. **Editing** – Only spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. Never miss names and end punctuation!
5. **Final Draft** – Printed – Turned in - Posted on blog under “Writing”

## Sentence Fluency

1. **First Words Check** – Write down the first word in every sentence – Make sure you are not using the same word over and over.
2. **Count Words in each Sentence** – Write them next to the first words – Make sure sentences are not all similar lengths.

## Sentence Types

1. **One Word Sentence** – Make sure you have at least one “One-Word-Sentence” in your writing
2. **Simple Sentence** – This is an independent clause. It has a subject and a verb.
  - a. **Ex.** I went to the store. Subject is “I” verb is “went”
3. **Compound Sentence** – Two independent clauses joined together with a comma and connective (and, or, because, but,...)
  - a. **Ex.** I went to the store, and I found the ice cream.
4. **Complex Sentence** – A dependent clause joined to an independent clause using a comma. It will always has a subordinator such as *because, since, after, although, or when* (A dependent clause does not have a subject but is about the subject in the independent clause.)
  - a. **Ex.** After going to the store, I ate the ice cream.
  - b. **Ex.** I ate the ice cream, after going to the store.
    - i. **Dependent Clause** – “after going to the store”
    - ii. **Independent Clause** – “I ate the ice cream”
5. **Compound-Complex Sentence** – A compound-complex sentence is made from two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.
  - a. **Ex.** I went to the sore, and I found the ice cream, after getting my dinner.
    - i. **Independent Clause 1** – “I went to the store”
    - ii. **Independent Clause 2** – “I found the ice cream”
    - iii. **Dependent Clause** – “after getting my dinner”

## Figurative Language

1. **Alliteration** – same first letter sound in 2 or more words (**Ex.** “The big bushy bear batted at the bee.”)
2. **Onomatopoeia** – the word sounds like what it means. (**Ex.** **Boom, Crunchy, Ooze, Squishy**)
3. **Personification** – gives human qualities to things that are just objects (**Ex.** “The printer spit the papers out quickly.”)
4. **Simile** – compares using the words “like” or “as”. (**Ex.** “My dad was like an angry bear when he woke up.”)
5. **Metaphor** – compares using the words “is” or “was”. (**Ex.** “My dad was an angry bear when he woke up.”)
6. **Analogy** - Compares using the word like but also includes an explanation. (Ex. Football is like a math test, you don’t know what the final score will be.)
7. **Idiom** - a phrase or expressions that cannot be taken literally, but convey a unique meaning or idea. (**Ex.** “The car cost an arm and a leg.”) The expression “an arm and a leg” indicates the car is expensive, not that you will really have to give your arm and your leg for a car. **USE THE IDIOM BOOK OR WEBSITE FOR THIS.**
8. **Euphemism** – softens harsh topic/words/ideas (**Ex.** “My iPod got acquainted with a hammer.”)