

Dress-ups for all your writing.
(Underline all of them in Red)

You must have one of each of these dress-ups in every paragraph you write. Each paragraph should be double spaced. They should always be underlined in red.

1. because clause: You must add a because clause that makes sense.

The children were delighted because the clown performed amusing tricks.

You must underline in red.

Here is a poor example: The dog buried his bone, because the shark was grey.

Don't put a comma before because

Not underlined

Doesn't make any sense.

2. Quality adjectives (dual): You must add two meaningful adjectives before the noun in your sentence. Use a thesaurus, banned word lists on the walls, and any suitable synonyms).

The powerful and muscular horse plodded forward.

Underlined in red

Writer used "and" to separate the dual adjectives

The towering, white capped mountains came into view.

Writer used a comma to separate the dual adjectives

The slight but strong youth carried the huge box.

Writer used "but" to join the adjectives

3. Strong Verb (single or dual): Use a thesaurus, banned word lists on the walls, and any suitable synonyms).

The dog writhed in pain.

Strong verb is underlined

Used "and" to separate the dual verbs

The vain peacock pranced and preened to impress his friends.

4. **“ly” word – adverb (single or dual):** (use with a verb – an adverb modifies a verb).

The butterfly fluttered helplessly in the net.

Single adverb is underlined in red

Jane waved warmly and enthusiastically at her friend.

Dual adverbs are underlined in red – for advanced users only

5. **who/which clause** (a clause that starts with who or which in the middle of a sentence with a comma at the beginning of the clause and one at the end of the clause too).

Who/which clause comes in the middle of the sentence

Narwhales, which have long spiraling tusks, are nicknamed unicorns.

Notice the commas at the start of the clause and the end of the clause.

John, who sprained his ankle, hobbled home.

The hare, who went to sleep, lost the race.

If you can cover up your clause and the sentence still makes sense and can stand alone, then the sentence is good.

6. **when / while / where / as / since / if / although clause** (www.asia) (a clause that comes at the end of a sentence – no comma necessary)

Notice the clause starts with it's name and comes at the end of the sentence

The wolf began to shed as spring approached.

Most birds build nests when they need to lay eggs.

The children donned shorts although the night was cool.

The guard dog barked if anyone approached the house.

The sun shone while the rain fell.

The children hurried home since they were afraid of being late.

The sleepy cat stretched out on the step where the warm sunlight fell.

If you can cover up your clause and the sentence still makes sense and can stand alone, then the sentence is good.