

Sample

Key Word Outline

I. Central fact: salesman, showing, dynamite1. boulder, blocked, progress2. man, promised, blast3. demonstrate, sm, rock4. workmen, excited, bought5. "Let's, try, boulder"

Clincher repeats or reflects 2-3 key words of central fact.

II. Central fact: blast, obliterated, boulder1. chunks, flying, everywhere2. workers, cheered3. saw, stagecoach, approaching4. "Oh, no!" "Stop!"5. driver, X hear

Clincher repeats or reflects 2-3 key words of central fact.

III. Central fact: stagecoach, passengers, running1. stagecoach, hit, rock2. cover, under, rocks3. "What was that?"4. workmen, apologized, devastated5. future, more, careful

Clincher repeats or reflects 2-3 key words of central fact.

Title repeats 1-3 key words from final sentence.

?

who?

what?

where?

how?

why?

when?

doing?

thinking?

feeling?

saying?

before?

after?

outside?

New Style

#3 -ly Adverb Opener

In this lesson you will learn another sentence opener: the #3 -ly adverb opener.

The -ly adverb opener is an -ly adverb placed at the beginning of a sentence. You have been using -ly adverbs as dress-ups. Here are examples of the -ly adverb opener:

[3] Frantically the passengers scrambled for cover.

[3] Clearly, an explosion had occurred.

Notice:

1. An -ly adverb that begins a sentence is called an -ly adverb opener. Label it with a 3 in the left margin or place a [3] right before the sentence.
2. An -ly adverb that does not begin a sentence is called an -ly adverb dress-up. It is marked with an underline.

☞ If the -ly adverb opener modifies the main verb, the comma is optional but discouraged. If the -ly adverb opener modifies the entire sentence, the comma is required.

Frantically the passengers *scrambled* for cover. The -ly adverb modifies the verb, not the entire sentence. You cannot say it was frantic that they scrambled for cover. The comma is not needed.

Clearly, *an explosion had occurred*. The -ly adverb does not modify the verb. *Clearly* modifies the entire sentence because you can say *It is clear that an explosion had occurred*. The comma is required.

Practice

Which -ly adverbs might open these sentences? Use a thesaurus or your vocabulary words or look at the -ly adverb word list on the *Portable Walls for Structure and Style Students* or the IEW Writing Tools App. Label with a [3]. Do not underline the -ly adverb opener.

1. [3] Foolishly _____ men tested the dynamite without posting any warnings.
2. [3] Instantly _____ the rock exploded.



From now on, include two -ly adverbs—an opener and a dress-up in each paragraph you write. Label the opener with a 3 in the margin or place a [3] before the sentence. Underline the dress-up.

Style Practice**#2 Prepositional Opener**

Begin each sentence with a #2 prepositional opener. Follow the comma rule on page 113.

1. [2] In his box the salesman had the answer to their problem.
2. [2] After the blast they realized a stagecoach was near.

Think Look at your KWO and consider openers to include in your composition.

www.asia Clause Dress-Up

Add a *www.asia* clause to each sentence below. Underline the first word of the clause.

1. The rock exploded into pieces as the stagecoach approached.
2. The passengers immediately ran while chunks of rock continued to rain down.

Quality Adjective Dress-Up

Next to each noun write ideas for adjectives. Choose adjectives that create strong images and tell what each thing looks like, sounds like, or feels like. Avoid banned adjectives.

1. the rock immense, irksome, troublesome
2. the stagecoach unsuspecting, unfortunate, speeding
3. the explosion massive, sudden, violent

Describe two additional things the people might see, hear, or feel because of the explosion.

billowing smoke and dust

teetering, ravaged stagecoach

Because Clause Dress-Up

Write a sentence with a *because* clause that you could use in your composition. Remember to add the clause to a sentence that is already complete. Punctuate and mark correctly.

The excited men purchased the dynamite because they assumed that they had

found the solution to their problem.

Strong Verb Dress-Up and -ly Adverb Dress-Up

On the first line below each sentence, write strong verbs that could replace the italicized banned verb. On the second line, write ideas for -ly adverbs that you could use with the strong verbs. Use a thesaurus or your vocabulary words.

1. The men *went* behind another rock for protection.

strong verbs *ducked, rushed, crouched, hid*

-ly adverbs *immediately, nervously, apprehensively, excitedly*

2. The wagon *went* down the road toward the rock.

strong verbs *rumbled, bounced, traveled, sped*

-ly adverbs *innocently, naively, perilously, unsuspectingly*

3. “Stop!” the men *said*.

strong verbs *shouted, shrieked, warned, bellowed*

-ly adverbs *frantically, desperately, wildly, fearfully*

Who/Which Clause Dress-Up

Write a sentence you could use in your composition that contains a *who/which* clause. Remember the comma rule. Underline the word *who* or *which*.

From that time forward the men, who had learned their lesson, took precautions

before they blasted.

Vocabulary Practice

Listen to someone read the vocabulary words for Lesson 14 aloud.

Speak them aloud yourself.

Read the definitions and sample sentences on the vocabulary cards.

Write the correct words in the blanks.

1. Mining in the huge rocks had been _____ *laborious* _____
2. The passengers _____ *scramble* _____ (ed) away from the blast in a _____ *frenzied* _____ panic.
3. In ignorance the men _____ *recklessly* _____ lit the stick of dynamite.

Any form of a vocabulary word may be used. It is easy to recognize forms of words when suffixes such as *-ed* and *-ly* are added, but prefixes may be added as well. For example, *imprudently*, which is the opposite of *prudently*, might work well in your story for this lesson.

Write a sentence using *imprudently* that you could use in your story.

Imprudently the men decided to blow up the rock without posting any warnings.

Think about the words and their meanings so you can use them in your assignments.