



Reminders

It's – means it is

Its – possessive, It's somebodies' choice

There – Location

Their – Possessive

They're – Means they are

Accept – to take

Except – not to include

Lose – coming in last place

Loose – having shoes that might fall off

Do not use split infinitives. I would like to carefully eat dinner. Instead take out Carefully – I would like to eat dinner.

- Avoid starting sentences with vague words like “this” or “that.”

Propositions

<i>about</i>	<i>below</i>	<i>excepting</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>toward</i>
<i>above</i>	<i>beneath</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>across</i>	<i>beside(s)</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>onto</i>	<i>underneath</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>until</i>
<i>against</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>in front of</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>along</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>inside</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>up to</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>concerning</i>	<i>instead of</i>	<i>regarding</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>despite</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>down</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>through</i>	<i>without</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>during</i>	<i>near</i>	<i>throughout</i>	<i>with regard to</i>
<i>behind</i>	<i>except</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>with respect to</i>



#1 – Take out most of these words -

Here	Were	<i>here is</i>	but
It	<i>it is</i>	<i>there is</i>	absolutely
Is	<i>it was</i>	<i>there will be</i>	going to have to
Are	<i>it won't</i>	to be	every single
Was	<i>it takes</i>		

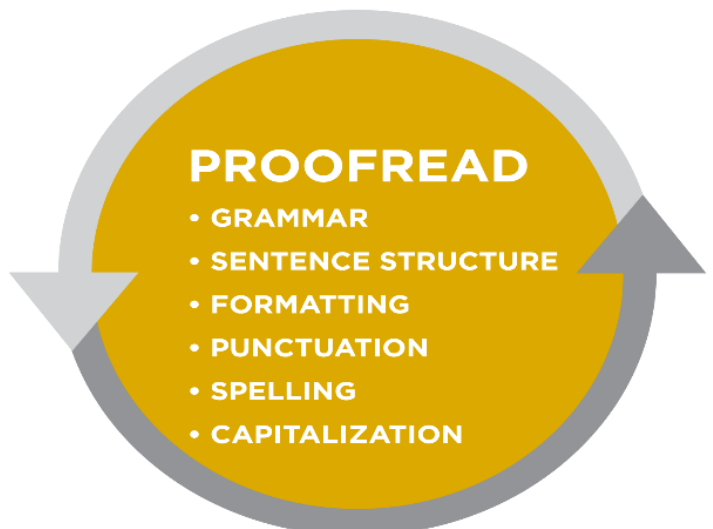
Examples to remember -

- **It's** fun **to** edit — **Editing is fun**
- **There are** many people **who** write — **Many people write**
- She **is blogging** — She **blogs**
- People **are** in love with him — People **love** him
- He **is** aware that people love him — He **knows** people love him
- **Give out** — **Offer**
- **Find out** — **Discover**
- **Make** it clearer — **Clarify**
- I can't **make it** to the party — I can't **attend** the party

#2 – Look where you can use stronger more descriptive words

Take out – really, very, good, big, not

- **Really bad** — **Terrible**
- **Really good** — **Great**
- **Very big** — **Huge**
- **Very beautiful** — **Gorgeous**
- **Dirty** — **Filthy**
- **Tired** — **Exhausted**
- **Scared** — **Terrified**
- **Happy** — **Thrilled**
- It's **not that good** — It's **terrible**
- He's **not a bore** — He's **hilarious**
- He's **not very smart** — He's **ignorant**





#3 – Add Transitional Phrases to state you know what the reader is thinking, tell the reader you are going to share something, give a solution, give examples, say there is more,

Example to remember -

I know what you're thinking...
You guessed it...
I'm sure you're with me on this one...
Now, this is important...
Here's the interesting part...
So what's my point?
Here's why that's important...
And the best part is...
You don't want to miss this next part...
It all boils down to this...
That's when I realized...
And then it hit me...
There's just one problem...
Here's the main issue with that...
And this is where people run into trouble...

Fortunately, there's a simple solution...
The answer?
Here's how you solve this...
It gets better...
For example...
Take Billy's story, for example...
Just look at what happened to...
Let me clarify...
I'll explain...
Let me break this down for you...
You're about to find out how...
But how do you... ?
Let me tell you how...
Why does this work?