**Imagery:**

* Original sentence: She drank water on a hot day.
* Added imagery: The cool, refreshing water quenched her thirst as the scorching sun radiated on her.

She held an apple.

* The image in the reader’s mind could change depending on if the author describes this as a *crimson apple* or a *mold-infested apple*.

*It was a pleasure to burn. It was a special pleasure to see things eaten, to see things blackened and changed. With the brass nozzle in his fists, with this great python spitting its venomous kerosene upon the world, the blood pounded in his head, and his hands were the hands of some amazing conductor playing all the symphonies of blazing and burning to bring down the tatter and charcoal ruins of history. With his symbolic helmet numbered 451 on his stolid head, and his eyes all orange flame with the thought of what came next, he flicked the igniter and the house jumped up in a gorging fire that burned the evening sky red and yellow and black. (3)*

In this example, Bradbury utilizes tactile imagery.

**Dialogue**:

1. Use quotation marks around the words which the character says: “It’s sure cold out here, “ Mark said.

2. Begin a new paragraph each time a different person speaks – this can help to cut down on the number of dialogue tags required.

“Did you say your prayers tonight?”

“I meant to, but I got to trying to cipher out how much twelve times thirteen is, and –“

“Oh, we are lost beyond all help! How could you neglect such a thing at such a time as this?”

3. Only the exact words of a person are in quotation marks. Also, when splitting a quotation with a dialogue tag, do not capitalize words which do not begin new sentences.

“I really don’t know,” he said, “whether she loves me or not.”

