

## Clear Observations Answer Key

Student responses will vary. Acceptable answers must:

- Replace the telling sentence with a **showing** description.
- Use observable details such as motions, facial expressions, sounds, or specific objects.
- Contain clear imagery rather than emotional labels.
- Use proper capitalization and punctuation.

Examples of strong showing sentences:

1. He slumped in his chair and stared at the ceiling without touching his pencil.
2. The dog bounced on its paws and nudged the ball toward me again and again.
3. Papers covered the floor and chairs were pushed in all different directions.
4. She stood a little taller and smiled as she held her project out for everyone to see.
5. Kids zipped past on scooters while adults crowded the benches and talked loudly.

### Teacher's Guide

**Purpose:** To help students practice converting abstract statements into concrete, observable details that make writing vivid and descriptive.

### Teaching Tips:

- Model the difference between telling and showing with a quick live demonstration.
- Highlight that strong showing sentences use **specific actions** and **precise details**.

### Extension Ideas:

- Have students turn their best showing sentence into the opening line of a descriptive paragraph.
- Encourage students to revise a previous piece of writing by replacing three telling sentences with stronger showing sentences.