

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that words follow correct **spelling patterns** I have learned. Patterns help me spell longer words: the ending **-ment** in **document** and **government**, and the ending **-tion** in **nation**. Spelling patterns correctly keeps my writing clear and shows I know how longer words are built.

KEY IDEA

Spelling is a **convention**, so it wears no weather symbol.

Grade-level patterns build longer words: **-ment** (document, government), **-tion** (nation).

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Magna Carta, longer words follow grade-appropriate spelling patterns.

This deck teaches **Spelling: Grade-Appropriate Patterns** across the five RPLD thinking levels: **NOTICE** → **CHOOSE** → **SHOW** → **OWN** → **DEFEND**.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with subject-verb agreement”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I make a **compound sentence** by joining **two complete ideas** with a comma and a joining word.

Each part still needs its own **subject and verb that agree**: Ava **listens**, and her classmates **learn**.

A compound sentence lets me connect two related ideas smoothly for the reader.

KEY IDEA

A compound sentence is a **convention** of good writing, so it wears no weather symbol.

Join two complete ideas with a comma and a joining word, and keep each subject and verb in agreement.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Renaissance, two complete ideas join into one compound sentence.

This deck teaches **Compound Sentences & Agreement** across the five RPLD thinking levels: **NOTICE** → **CHOOSE** → **SHOW** → **OWN** → **DEFEND**.



TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

"I can evaluate, defend, and transfer my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including plural nouns"

Explain why the plural noun fits.

Tell why the writer named more than one thing here.

I CAN I can explain how a plural noun keeps my meaning clear.



TEACHER SAYS & DOES • SLIDE 6 OF 10 • Friday • Reflective (Highly Independent)

⌚ ~5 min

" " = say word-for-word • ▶ = teacher direction (do not read aloud)

"Think about a time you had to convince someone you were right, you needed a reason, not just an answer. Writers do that too."

“”

▶ *Guide them to state the rule in their own words, then have them write and defend a brand-new sentence of their own.*

ANSWER KEY: The writer means more than one, so the plural noun keeps the meaning exact.

(11)(D)(viii) • Plural Nouns • Sheet 6 of 36 • Cluster 1

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

Ask a student to explain their answer for today's defend task. Expected: an answer that matches, The writer means more than one, so the plural noun keeps the meaning exact.

COMMON MISCONCEPTION

Students may give the right answer with a weak reason ("it sounds better") instead of citing the actual rule, require the rule by name.

POSSIBLE STUDENT QUESTION

"Does this rule ever have exceptions?" Some do, note them for later clusters, but today's example follows the standard pattern.

RPLD EVIDENCE & ADVICE

Justifying and transferring is Reflective evidence, the highest level. Look for reasoning tied to the rule, then application in a new sentence.

RAISE THE THINKING → (move one level to the right)

This is the top of the ladder, stretch by having the student teach the rule to a partner or apply it in their own writing.

Standards Sweep **Editing** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.

Passage: “*The Wealth of Mansa Musa*”

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xvii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including pronouns, including reflexive MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“Mansa Musa prepared himself for the pilgrimage.” <i>Himself is a reflexive pronoun; it points the action back to the subject Mansa Musa.</i>
(11)(D)(xxi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical periods MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“Mali grew rich during the Middle Ages .” <i>Middle Ages names a specific historical period, so it is capitalized.</i>
(11)(D)(xxii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical events MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“Mansa Musa is famous for the Pilgrimage to Mecca .” <i>Pilgrimage to Mecca names a specific historical event, so it is capitalized.</i>
(11)(D)(xxiii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical documents MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“Scholars studied the Timbuktu Manuscripts .” <i>Timbuktu Manuscripts names a specific historical document, so it is capitalized.</i>
(11)(D)(xxiv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of titles of books MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“I read The Kingdom of Mali .” <i>The important words in the book title are capitalized; of stays lowercase.</i>
(11)(D)(xxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of titles of stories MY OWN EXAMPLE:	“We read The Journey to Mecca .” <i>The important words in the story title are capitalized; to stays lowercase.</i>
(11)(D)(xxvi)	