

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including past tense of irregular verbs”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that an **irregular verb** shows the past by **changing its form**, not by adding -ed.

These verbs change in special ways: **begin** becomes **began**, **build** becomes **built**, **become** becomes **became**.

Using the correct past form keeps my writing about history clear and correct.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Past-tense verb (RED RAINDROP)

A verb is a RAINDROP. The RED raindrop shows the action already happened, in the past.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Spanish rule in early Texas, an irregular verb shows the past by changing its form.

This deck teaches **Past Tense of Irregular Verbs** 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**: the delegates **argue**, and the leader **listens**.

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

KEY IDEA

A compound sentence is a **convention**, 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 passage about the 1787 debate, 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

NOTICE

"I recognize it."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (applying collective nouns)"

Find the collective noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that names a group acting as one.

"The army marched together."

I CAN I can find a collective noun.

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Grade 5 • Cluster 1 • Module 2 • Monday

TEACHER SAYS & DOES • SLIDE 2 OF 10 • Monday • Foundational (Beginning)

🕒 ~2 min

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

"Let's warm up our editing eyes. Find the collective noun. Read the sentence. Find the noun that names a group acting as one."

▶ Read the sentence aloud, then give quiet think time before taking answers.

"Read this with me: 'The army marched together.'"

▶ Have students point to or name the answer. We are only noticing today, not fixing anything yet.

ANSWER KEY: The collective noun is army; it names a group acting as one.

(11)(D) • Review: Collective Nouns • Sheet 6 of 36 • Cluster 1

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

Ask a student to explain their answer for today's notice task. Expected: an answer that matches, The collective noun is army; it names a group acting as one.

COMMON MISCONCEPTION

Students may point to the wrong word instead of the one the standard is about, keep them anchored to "review: collective nouns" specifically.

POSSIBLE STUDENT QUESTION

"Why does this matter?" Because readers trust writing when review: collective nouns is correct, it is one of the things editors always check.

RPLD EVIDENCE & ADVICE

Recognition with a prompt is Foundational evidence. Keep the demand at noticing; give wait time; accept pointing or naming.

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

Ask a volunteer to explain how they found it before moving to CHOOSE.

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: "A Difficult Compromise"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xvi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of abbreviations MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"Gen. Washington led the meeting." <i>Gen. is the abbreviation of General, so it keeps the capital letter.</i>
(11)(D)(xvii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of initials MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"J. Madison took careful notes." <i>J. is an initial standing for James, so it is a capital letter with a period.</i>
(11)(D)(xviii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of acronyms MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"The delegates created the U.S.A." <i>U.S.A. is an acronym for United States of America, so every letter is capitalized.</i>
(11)(D)(xix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of organizations MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"Leaders met at the Constitutional Convention." <i>Constitutional Convention names a specific organization, so it is capitalized.</i>
(11)(D)(ii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with subject-verb agreement MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"Voices were raised, and some delegates worried." <i>Two complete ideas join with a comma and and, and each subject and verb agree.</i>
(11)(D)(iii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices MY OWN EXAMPLE:	"The delegates argued, but they could not agree." <i>The comma and the joining word but together connect the two complete ideas.</i>
(11)(D)(iv)	