

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I make sure a **present-tense verb** tells what is happening **right now**. A present-tense verb often adds **-s** for one person or thing: **Laura writes**, not Laura write.

Present tense keeps my writing in the **same time**, so a reader is never confused about when something happens.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Verb (RAINDROP)

A verb is a RAINDROP. The BLUE raindrop shows the action is happening now, in the present.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Laura Ingalls Wilder, a verb tells what is happening right now.

This deck teaches **Present Verb Tense** 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, including verbs in the present tense"

Find the verb, and is it in the present?

Read the sentence. Find the verb, the action, and decide whether it is happening right now.

"Her books inspire readers today."

I CAN I can find a present-tense verb in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense"

Choose the present-tense verb.

Two verbs are offered. Choose the present-tense one that matches its subject.

"Laura's story (inspires / inspired) readers today."

I CAN I can choose the correct present-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense"

Fix the verb so it stays in the present.

One verb has slipped out of the present. Change it so the sentence tells what is happening now.

"Readers today enjoyed her books."

I CAN I can edit a verb into the present tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense"

Write a sentence in the present tense.

Write one sentence about Laura's books using a present-tense verb.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence in the present tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense"

Explain why the present tense matters here.

Tell why a writer would choose the present tense for this idea.

I CAN I can explain how the present tense keeps my writing clear.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(iv) • Present Verb Tense

Complete the **present verb tense** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(iv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the present tense	“Her books inspire readers today.” <i>The verb inspire is in the present tense; it tells what is happening now.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 1 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(iv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 1 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(iv) • Present Verb Tense

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The verb is inspire, and it is in the present tense.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“inspires” is the present-tense verb that agrees with the singular subject story.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Readers today enjoy her books.” The verb enjoy is now in the present.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Laura’s books teach us about the frontier.” The present-tense verb teach tells what happens now.



DEFEND

Friday

The present tense shows the idea is still true today, which keeps the time clear for the reader.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Today, Laura's books inspired readers all over the world.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change inspired to inspire

B Change books to book

C Delete the word Today

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change inspired to inspire

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word Today signals the present, so the verb should be the present-tense inspire, not the past-tense inspired.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Books is a correct plural, so changing it to book would add an error. Today is the clue that signals the present, so deleting it hides the reason for the fix. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular nouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that a **singular noun names just one person, place, or thing.**

One wagon, one cabin, one prairie: each names only one.

When a sentence talks about just one, I use the singular noun, not the plural.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Noun (SUN)

A noun is a SUN. A singular noun is ONE sun, just one person, place, or thing.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Laura’s frontier life, a singular noun names just one.

This deck teaches **Singular Nouns** 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, including singular nouns"

Find the singular noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that names just one.

"The wagon rolled slowly."

I CAN I can find a singular noun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct singular noun.

Two words are offered. Choose the one that names just one.

"Laura lived in a small (cabin / cabins) near Pepin."

I CAN I can choose the noun that names just one.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the noun so it names just one.

The sentence talks about one thing, but the noun is plural. Change it.

"Her father played music on a fiddles."

I CAN I can edit a plural noun into the correct singular noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a singular noun.

Write one sentence about Laura's prairie home using a singular noun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a singular noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain how you know the noun is singular.

Tell the clue that shows the noun names just one.

I CAN I can explain how I know a noun is singular.



YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(vi) • Singular Nouns

Complete the **singular nouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular nouns	“Laura attended school whenever one was available nearby.” <i>The noun school names just one school, so it is singular.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 2 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(vi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 2 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(vi) • Singular Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The singular noun is wagon; it names just one wagon.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“cabin” is correct; the word a shows there is just one.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Her father played music on a fiddle.” Fiddles changes to fiddle because a shows just one.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Laura’s family built a cabin.” The noun cabin names just one.



DEFEND

Friday

The word a comes before cabin, so the noun names just one and stays singular.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Laura walked to a one-room schools every morning.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A** Change walked to walks
- B** Change schools to school
- C** Change morning to mornings
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: B Change schools to school

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word a shows there is just one school, so the singular noun school is correct.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Walked is a verb, not a noun, and it already fits the sentence. Every morning names one morning at a time, so mornings would be wrong. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including plural nouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that a **plural noun** shows there is **more than one**.
Most plural nouns add **-s** or **-es**: one book, two **books**; one dress, three **dresses**.
Some nouns change in a special way: one child, two **children**; one woman, two **women**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Noun (SUN)

A noun is a SUN. A plural noun is more than one sun, two or more people, places, or things.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Laura’s frontier life, a plural noun names more than one.

This deck teaches **Plural Nouns** 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, including plural nouns"

Find the plural noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that names more than one.

"Laura wrote many books about the prairie."

I CAN I can find a plural noun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct plural.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the one that correctly shows more than one.

"The family packed their (boxs / boxes) into the wagon."

I CAN I can choose the correct plural spelling.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the noun so it shows more than one.

The sentence needs a plural, but the noun is singular. Change it.

"Two child rode in the wagon."

I CAN I can edit a singular noun into the correct plural.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a plural noun.

Write one sentence about Laura's prairie using a plural noun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a plural noun.





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 how you formed the plural.

Tell the rule you used to make the noun plural.

I CAN I can explain the rule I used to make a noun plural.

Complete the **plural nouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including plural nouns	“Laura wrote many books about the prairie.” <i>The noun books ends in -s to show there is more than one book.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 3 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(vii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 3 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(vii) • Plural Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The plural noun is books; it names more than one book.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“boxes” is correct; a noun ending in x adds -es to form the plural.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Two children rode in the wagon.” Child changes to children, a special plural.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The prairies stretched for miles.” The noun prairies names more than one.



DEFEND

Friday

Dress ends in s, so I add -es to make the plural dresses.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Laura and her sisters read stories by the fire on cold winter nightes.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change nightes to nights

B Change sisters to sister

C Change stories to storys

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change nightes to nights

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Night is a regular noun, so its plural adds only -s to make nights, not -es.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Sisters is already a correct plural. Stories is spelled correctly, so storys would break the spelling. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common nouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a common noun to name any person, place, or thing, and I do not give it a capital letter.

A common noun names any one (a writer, a town); a proper noun names a special one (Laura, Pepin).

A common noun stays lowercase unless it begins a sentence.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Common Noun (SUN)

A common noun is a plain SUN. It names any person, place, or thing and begins with a lowercase letter.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about frontier life, a common noun names any person, place, or thing.

This deck teaches **Common Nouns** 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, including common nouns"

Find the common noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that names any person, place, or thing.

"Laura helped with the chores."

I CAN I can find a common noun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the common noun.

One word is a common noun and one is a proper noun. Choose the common noun.

"Laura's (teacher / Mary) taught reading and spelling."

I CAN I can tell a common noun from a proper noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the common noun so it has no capital.

A common noun has a capital letter it does not need. Edit it.

"Laura rode in a covered Wagon."

I CAN I can edit a common noun so it begins with a lowercase letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a common noun.

Write one sentence about life on the prairie using a common noun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a common noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why the word is a common noun.

Tell why the noun does not need a capital letter.

I CAN I can explain why a common noun is not capitalized.

Complete the **common nouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(viii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common nouns	“Frontier schools were often simple one-room buildings.” <i>Schools and buildings are common nouns; they name any schools and buildings, so they are lowercase.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 4 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(viii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 4 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(viii) • Common Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The common noun is chores; it names everyday jobs, not one special name.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“teacher” is the common noun; Mary is a proper noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Laura rode in a covered wagon.” Wagon is a common noun, so it needs no capital.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The farmer planted corn in the field.” Farmer, corn, and field are common nouns.



DEFEND

Friday

Wagon names any wagon, not one special wagon, so it is a common noun and stays lowercase.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Laura's Sister Mary liked to read by the fire.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change Sister to sister

B Change Mary to mary

C Change fire to Fire

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change Sister to sister

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Sister is a common noun that names a family member, so it does not need a capital letter.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Mary is a proper noun and must keep its capital. Fire is a common noun and is already lowercase. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including proper nouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I give a **proper noun** a **capital letter** because it names one special person, place, or thing.

A common noun names any one (a girl, a state); a **proper noun** names a particular one (**Laura, Wisconsin**).

I capitalize names like **Laura Ingalls Wilder** and titles like **Little House on the Prairie**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Proper Noun (SMILEY SUN)

A common noun is a plain SUN. A proper noun is a SMILEY SUN, a special name that always begins with a capital letter.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the author, a proper noun names one special person or place.

This deck teaches **Proper Nouns** 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, including proper nouns"

Find the proper noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that names one special person, place, or thing.

"The author Laura Ingalls Wilder grew up on the frontier."

I CAN I can find a proper noun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the noun that needs a capital.

One noun names a particular person or place. Choose the one that should be capitalized.

"She was born in (a town / Pepin), Wisconsin."

I CAN I can tell which noun is a proper noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the proper noun so it starts with a capital.

A proper noun is missing its capital letter. Edit it.

"Her family moved to kansas."

I CAN I can edit a proper noun so it begins with a capital letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a proper noun.

Write one sentence about Laura using a proper noun with a capital letter.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a proper noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why the word needs a capital.

Tell why the proper noun begins with a capital letter.

I CAN I can explain why a proper noun is capitalized.

Complete the **proper nouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including proper nouns	“The author Laura Ingalls Wilder grew up on the frontier.” <i>Laura Ingalls Wilder is a proper noun; each part of the name begins with a capital letter.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 5 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(ix) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 5 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(ix) • Proper Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The proper noun is Laura Ingalls Wilder; it names one special person.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Pepin” is the proper noun; it names one particular town, so it takes a capital.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Her family moved to Kansas.” Kansas is a proper noun and needs a capital K.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Laura wrote about her sister Mary.” Laura and Mary are proper nouns with capitals.



DEFEND

Friday

Kansas names one particular state, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The writer laura moved from Wisconsin to the Dakota Territory.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change writer to Writer

B Change laura to Laura

C Change Wisconsin to wisconsin

D Make no change

Correct answer: B Change laura to Laura

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Laura is a proper noun that names one special person, so it must begin with a capital letter.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Writer is a common noun and should stay lowercase. Wisconsin already has its capital and should keep it. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a geographical feature**, like a river, a creek, a lake, or a woods.

I capitalize both parts of the name: **Plum Creek**, the **Big Woods**, the **Verdigris River**.

If it is the *particular* name of a place on a map, it earns a capital letter.

KEY IDEA

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

Capitalize the special name of a river, creek, lake, or woods.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the frontier, the name of a river, creek, or woods is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalizing Geographical Names** 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, including capitalization of geographical names"

Find the geographical name.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a natural place, such as a river, creek, or woods.

"The family lived near Plum Creek."

I CAN I can find a geographical name in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names"

Choose the words that need capitals.

One phrase is the name of a natural place. Choose the words that should be capitalized.

"They crossed (a river / the Verdigris River)."

I CAN I can tell which words are part of a geographical name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names"

Fix the geographical name so it is capitalized.

A geographical name is missing its capitals. Edit it.

"Laura played by plum creek."

I CAN I can edit a geographical name so it begins with capitals.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names"

Write a sentence with a geographical name.

Write one sentence about a river, creek, lake, or woods, and capitalize its name.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a geographical name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names"

Explain why the name is capitalized.

Tell why the words earn capital letters.

I CAN I can explain why a geographical name is capitalized.

Complete the **capitalization of geographical names** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxiv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical names	“The family lived near Plum Creek.” <i>Plum Creek is the special name of one creek, so both words begin with capital letters.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 6 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxiv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 6 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xxiv) • Capitalizing Geographical Names

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The geographical name is Plum Creek; it names one particular creek.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“the Verdigris River” needs capitals because it is the special name of one river.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Laura played by Plum Creek.” Both words are capitalized as one name.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Big Woods of Wisconsin were full of tall trees.” Big Woods is a capitalized name.



DEFEND

Friday

Plum Creek names one particular creek, so its words earn capital letters.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Laura and Mary waded in the cool water of plum creek.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change plum creek to Plum Creek

B Change water to Water

C Change waded to wade

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change plum creek to Plum Creek

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Plum Creek is the special name of one creek, so both words must begin with capital letters.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Water is a common noun and should stay lowercase. Waded is the correct past-tense verb for the sentence. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a place** people made, like a town, a city, a state, or a country.

I capitalize names such as **Pepin, Wisconsin, De Smet**, and the **Dakota Territory**.

Any particular place on a map, where people live, earns a capital letter.

KEY IDEA

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

Capitalize the name of a town, city, state, or country.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Laura’s travels, the name of a town, state, or territory is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalizing Geographical Places** 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, including capitalization of geographical places"

Find the place name.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a town, city, state, or country.

"Laura was born in Wisconsin."

I CAN I can find the name of a geographical place in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places"

Choose the words that need capitals.

One phrase is the name of a place. Choose the words that should be capitalized.

"The family settled in (a town / De Smet)."

I CAN I can tell which words are the name of a place.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places"

Fix the place name so it is capitalized.

A place name is missing its capital. Edit it.

"They traveled west to kansas."

I CAN I can edit a place name so it begins with a capital letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places"

Write a sentence with a place name.

Write one sentence about a town, state, or country Laura knew, and capitalize it.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a geographical place.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places"

Explain why the place name is capitalized.

Tell why the place name earns a capital letter.

I CAN I can explain why a geographical place is capitalized.

Complete the **capitalization of geographical places** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of geographical places	“Laura was born in Wisconsin.” <i>Wisconsin names one particular state, so it begins with a capital letter.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 7 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 7 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xxv) • Capitalizing Geographical Places

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The place name is Wisconsin; it names one particular state.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“De Smet” needs capitals because it is the special name of one town.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “They traveled west to Kansas.” Kansas is a place name and needs a capital K.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Ingalls family moved to the Dakota Territory.” Dakota Territory is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

Wisconsin names one particular state, so it earns a capital letter.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) After many miles, the wagon reached the town of de smet.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change town to Town

B Change wagon to wagons

C Change de smet to De Smet

D Make no change

Correct answer: C Change de smet to De Smet

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

De Smet is the name of one particular town, so both words must begin with capital letters.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Town is a common noun and should stay lowercase. Wagon is correct as one wagon, so wagons would add an error. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that a word follows its **spelling pattern**, the way its sounds are usually spelled.

Long-a can be spelled **ai** or **ay**: **rain**, **play**; long-i can be **igh**: **night**, **light**.

Endings follow patterns too: catch uses **-tch**, and edge uses **-dge** after a short vowel.

KEY IDEA

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

Match each sound to its pattern: **ai**, **ay**, **igh**, **tch**, **dge**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the frontier, a word follows a grade-level spelling pattern.

This deck teaches **Spelling Patterns** 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, including correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate spelling patterns"

Find the pattern in the word.

Read the word. Name the spelling pattern that spells its vowel or ending sound.

"The word night uses the igh pattern for long i."

I CAN I can find the spelling pattern in a word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct spelling.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the one that follows the pattern.

"Laura watched the (rane / rain) fall on the roof."

I CAN I can choose the spelling that follows the pattern.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the misspelled word.

One word breaks its spelling pattern. Edit it.

"She lit the lamp at nite."

I CAN I can edit a word so it follows the correct spelling pattern.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence using a pattern word.

Write one sentence about Laura's day using a word with the ai, ay, or igh pattern.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence using a spelling pattern.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain the pattern you used.

Tell which pattern spells the sound, and why.

I CAN I can explain the spelling pattern I used.

Complete the **spelling patterns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxx) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of grade-appropriate patterns	“Laura watched the rain fall on the roof.” <i>The long-a sound in the middle of rain is spelled with the ai pattern.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 8 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxx) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The word night uses the igh pattern to spell the long-i sound.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“rain” is correct; the long-a sound in the middle of a word is often spelled ai.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “She lit the lamp at night.” Nite is fixed to night with the igh pattern.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The bright sun rose over the prairie.” Bright follows the igh pattern.



DEFEND

Friday

Rain uses ai because a long-a sound in the middle of a word is usually spelled ai.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Laura lit the lamp and read her book late into the nite.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change lamp to lamps

B Change nite to night

C Change read to reads

D Make no change

Correct answer: B Change nite to night

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The long-i sound at the end of night is spelled with the igh pattern, so nite should be night.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Lamp is correct as one lamp. Read already agrees with Laura, so reads would add an error. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I make sure a **past-tense verb** tells what **already happened**.
Most past-tense verbs add **-ed**: the town **voted**, the people **needed** rules.
Some verbs change in a special way: make becomes **made**, write becomes **wrote**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Verb (RAINDROP)

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

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about why we need laws, a verb tells what already happened.

This deck teaches **Past Verb Tense** 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, including verbs in the past tense"

Find the verb, and is it in the past?

Read the sentence. Find the verb and decide whether it already happened.

"Long ago, the town needed fair rules."

I CAN I can find a past-tense verb in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense"

Choose the past-tense verb.

Two verbs are offered. Choose the past-tense one.

"The people (vote / voted) for new laws."

I CAN I can choose the correct past-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense"

Fix the verb so it stays in the past.

One verb slipped out of the past. Change it so the sentence tells what already happened.

"Yesterday the leaders make a rule."

I CAN I can edit a verb into the past tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense"

Write a sentence in the past tense.

Write one sentence about a law from long ago using a past-tense verb.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence in the past tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense"

Explain why the past tense matters here.

Tell why a writer would choose the past tense for this idea.

I CAN I can explain how the past tense keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **past verb tense** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(iii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the past tense	“Long ago, the town needed fair rules.” <i>The verb needed ends in -ed to show it already happened.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

→ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 9 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(iii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 9 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(iii) • Past Verb Tense

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The verb is needed, and it is in the past tense.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“voted” is the past-tense verb that shows the action already happened.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Yesterday the leaders made a rule.” Make changes to made, a special past-tense verb.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The town passed a law to keep everyone safe.” The past-tense verb passed tells what already happened.



DEFEND

Friday

The past tense shows the law was made before now, which keeps the time clear for the reader.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Long ago, a small town need a set of fair rules.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change need to needed

B Change town to towns

C Change rules to rule

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change need to needed

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The words Long ago signal the past, so the verb should be the past-tense needed, not need.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Town is correct as one town. Rules is a correct plural, so rule would add an error. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I make sure a **future-tense verb** tells what **will happen** later.
A future-tense verb uses **will** before the verb: a good law **will protect** us.
Future tense points ahead, so a reader knows the action has not happened yet.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Verb (RAINDROP)

A verb is a RAINDROP. The GREEN raindrop shows the action is still to come, in the future.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a new law, a verb tells what will happen later.

This deck teaches **Future Verb Tense** 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, including verbs in the future tense"

Find the verb, and is it in the future?

Read the sentence. Find the verb and decide whether it will happen later.

"A fair law will protect everyone."

I CAN I can find a future-tense verb in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense"

Choose the future-tense verb.

Two verbs are offered. Choose the future-tense one.

"The new rule (helps / will help) the town."

I CAN I can choose the correct future-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense"

Fix the verb so it points to the future.

One verb should tell what will happen. Change it into the future tense.

"Tomorrow the leaders vote on the law."

I CAN I can edit a verb into the future tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense"

Write a sentence in the future tense.

Write one sentence about a law that will help the town, using a future-tense verb.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence in the future tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense"

Explain why the future tense matters here.

Tell why a writer would choose the future tense for this idea.

I CAN I can explain how the future tense keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **future verb tense** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(v) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including verbs in the future tense	“A fair law will protect everyone.” <i>The verb phrase will protect uses will to show the action is still to come.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 10 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(v) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The verb is will protect, and it is in the future tense.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“will help” is the future-tense verb that shows the action is still to come.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Tomorrow the leaders will vote on the law.” Vote becomes will vote to point to the future.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The rule will keep the streets safe.” The future-tense will keep tells what will happen later.



DEFEND

Friday

The future tense shows the law has not happened yet, which keeps the time clear for the reader.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Next week the town vote on a new safety law.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change town to Town

B Change vote to will vote

C Change law to laws

D Make no change

Correct answer: B Change vote to will vote

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The words Next week point to the future, so the verb should be will vote, not vote.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Town is a common noun and should stay lowercase. Law is correct as one law. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **comparative adjective** to compare **two** things.

For short adjectives I add **-er**: a town with laws is **safer**; one rule is **fairer** than another.

For longer adjectives I use **more**: this law is **more important** than that one.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adjective (STAR)

An adjective is a STAR, a describing word. A comparative star compares TWO, with -er or more.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence comparing two rules, a comparative adjective compares them.

This deck teaches **Comparative Adjectives** 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, including comparative adjectives"

Find the comparative adjective.

Read the sentence. Find the describing word that compares two things.

"A town with laws is safer than a town without them."

I CAN I can find a comparative adjective in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives"

Choose the correct comparative form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one that compares two things.

"This rule is (fair / fairer) than that one."

I CAN I can choose the correct comparative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives"

Fix the adjective so it compares two.

The adjective should compare two things. Change it into the comparative form.

"A calm street is safe than a wild one."

I CAN I can edit an adjective into the comparative form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives"

Write a sentence with a comparative adjective.

Write one sentence comparing two rules or two towns.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a comparative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives"

Explain how you formed the comparative.

Tell the rule you used to make the comparative adjective.

I CAN I can explain how I formed a comparative adjective.



Complete the **comparative adjectives** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(x) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including comparative adjectives	“A town with laws is safer than a town without them.” <i>Safer ends in -er to compare two towns.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 11 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(x) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 11 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(x) • Comparative Adjectives

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The comparative adjective is safer; it compares two towns.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“fairer” is correct; a short adjective adds -er to compare two things.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “A calm street is safer than a wild one.” Safe becomes safer to compare two streets.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “A town with fair laws is stronger than a town without them.” Stronger compares two towns.



DEFEND

Friday

Safe is a short adjective, so I add -er to make the comparative safer.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) A town with good laws is more safe than a town without any.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change town to Town

B Change more safe to safer

C Change laws to law

D Make no change

Correct answer: B Change more safe to safer

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Safe is a short adjective, so its comparative is safer, not more safe.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Town is a common noun and should stay lowercase. Laws is a correct plural. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **superlative adjective** to compare **three or more** things.
For short adjectives I add **-est**: the **safest** town, the **fairest** rule of all.
For longer adjectives I use **most**: the **most important** law of them all.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adjective (STAR)

An adjective is a STAR, a describing word. A superlative star compares THREE or more, with -est or most.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the best of many rules, a superlative adjective ranks them.

This deck teaches **Superlative Adjectives** 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, including superlative adjectives"

Find the superlative adjective.

Read the sentence. Find the describing word that compares three or more.

"The most important law protects everyone."

I CAN I can find a superlative adjective in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives"

Choose the correct superlative form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one that compares three or more.

"This is the (fairer / fairest) rule of all."

I CAN I can choose the correct superlative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives"

Fix the adjective so it ranks the group.

The adjective should compare three or more. Change it into the superlative form.

"Of all the rules, this one is the safe."

I CAN I can edit an adjective into the superlative form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives"

Write a sentence with a superlative adjective.

Write one sentence about the best rule of a whole group.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a superlative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives"

Explain how you formed the superlative.

Tell the rule you used to make the superlative adjective.

I CAN I can explain how I formed a superlative adjective.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(xi) • Superlative Adjectives

Complete the **superlative adjectives** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including superlative adjectives	“The most important law protects everyone.” <i>Most important is the superlative, comparing this law with all the others.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 12 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 12 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xi) • Superlative Adjectives

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The superlative adjective is most important; it compares this law with all the rest.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“fairest” is correct; a short adjective adds -est to compare three or more.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Of all the rules, this one is the safest.” Safe becomes safest to rank the whole group.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The strongest law keeps the whole town safe.” Strongest compares one law with all the others.



DEFEND

Friday

Safe is a short adjective, so I add -est to make the superlative safest.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Of all the town's rules, this one is the most safe.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change most safe to safest

B Change rules to rule

C Change town's to towns

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change most safe to safest

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Safe is a short adjective, so its superlative is safest, not most safe.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Rules is a correct plural. Town's shows possession correctly and should keep its apostrophe. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **adverb of time** to tell **when** something happens.
Adverbs of time answer WHEN: **long ago, first, then, soon, later, finally, today**.
A time word helps a reader follow the order of events in a true story.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adverb (TWO RAINDROPS)

An adverb is TWO RAINDROPS. An adverb of time tells WHEN the action happens.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the story of electricity, an adverb of time tells when.

This deck teaches **Adverbs of Time** 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, including adverbs that convey time"

Find the adverb of time.

Read the sentence. Find the word that tells when.

"Long ago, people lit their homes with candles."

I CAN I can find an adverb of time in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time"

Choose the adverb of time.

Two words are offered. Choose the one that tells when.

"Scientists (slowly / later) learned to make electric light."

I CAN I can choose the word that tells when.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time"

Add an adverb of time.

The sentence needs a time word. Add one that tells when.

"___ the world had no light bulbs."

I CAN I can add an adverb of time to a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time"

Write a sentence with an adverb of time.

Write one sentence about the story of electricity using an adverb of time.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with an adverb of time.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time"

Explain why the time word helps.

Tell why an adverb of time makes the writing clear.

I CAN I can explain how an adverb of time keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **adverbs of time** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey time	“Long ago, people lit their homes with candles.” <i>Long ago tells WHEN, so it is an adverb of time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 13 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The adverb of time is Long ago; it tells when people used candles.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“later” is the adverb of time; it tells when the scientists learned.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Long ago, the world had no light bulbs.” Long ago tells when.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “First, Franklin studied lightning in the sky.” First tells when it happened in the order.



DEFEND

Friday

The time word shows the order of events, which keeps the true story clear for the reader.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) People used candles for light.

Which time word could BEST be added to the beginning of sentence 1?

A Long ago,

B Loudly,

C Under,

D Brightly,

Correct answer: A Long ago,

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Long ago is an adverb of time; it tells WHEN people used candles and fits the true story.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Loudly and Brightly tell how, not when. Under is a preposition that shows position, not time.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **adverb of manner** to tell **how** something happens. Adverbs of manner answer HOW, and many end in **-ly**: **carefully, brightly, quickly, safely**.

A manner word paints the action, so a reader can picture it.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adverb (TWO RAINDROPS)

An adverb is TWO RAINDROPS. An adverb of manner tells HOW the action happens, often ending in -ly.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about an inventor at work, an adverb of manner tells how.

This deck teaches **Adverbs of Manner** 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, including adverbs that convey manner"

Find the adverb of manner.

Read the sentence. Find the word that tells how.

"Edison worked carefully on the light bulb."

I CAN I can find an adverb of manner in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner"

Choose the adverb of manner.

Two words are offered. Choose the one that tells how.

"The new bulb glowed (soon / brightly)."

I CAN I can choose the word that tells how.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner"

Add an adverb of manner.

The sentence needs a how word. Add one that tells how.

"The wire carried the power ____."

I CAN I can add an adverb of manner to a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner"

Write a sentence with an adverb of manner.

Write one sentence about an inventor using an adverb of manner.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with an adverb of manner.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner"

Explain why the manner word helps.

Tell why an adverb of manner makes the writing clear.

I CAN I can explain how an adverb of manner keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **adverbs of manner** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xiii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey manner	“Edison worked carefully on the light bulb.” <i>Carefully tells HOW he worked, so it is an adverb of manner.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 14 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xiii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 14 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xiii) • Adverbs of Manner

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The adverb of manner is carefully; it tells how Edison worked.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“brightly” is the adverb of manner; it tells how the bulb glowed.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The wire carried the power safely.” Safely tells how.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The inventor tested each wire carefully.” Carefully tells how the inventor tested.



DEFEND

Friday

The manner word shows how the action happened, which helps the reader picture it clearly.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The team quick fixed the broken wire.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change quick to quickly

B Change team to teams

C Change wire to wires

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change quick to quickly

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

An adverb of manner tells how, so the word should be quickly, not quick, to describe how the team fixed the wire.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Team is correct as one team. Wire is correct as one wire. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **preposition** to show **where** or **when** something is. Prepositions show position or direction: **in, on, under, over, through, between, before, after**. The right preposition tells a reader exactly where a thing sits or moves.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Preposition (CLOUD)

A preposition is a CLOUD. It shows position or direction, like where a thing sits or which way it moves.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about how electricity moves, a preposition shows where or which way.

This deck teaches **Prepositions** 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, including prepositions"

Find the preposition.

Read the sentence. Find the word that shows position or direction.

"The current flows through the copper wire."

I CAN I can find a preposition in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions"

Choose the correct preposition.

Two prepositions are offered. Choose the one that makes sense.

"The switch is (on / under) the wall."

I CAN I can choose the preposition that makes sense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions"

Fix the preposition.

The wrong preposition is used. Change it so the sentence makes sense.

"The power travels between the wire."

I CAN I can edit a preposition so the sentence is clear.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions"

Write a sentence with a preposition.

Write one sentence about electricity using a preposition.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a preposition.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions"

Explain what the preposition shows.

Tell what your preposition tells the reader.

I CAN I can explain how a preposition makes my meaning clear.

Complete the **prepositions** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xiv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions	“The current flows through the copper wire.” <i>Through is a preposition; it shows the path the current takes.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 15 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xiv) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The preposition is through; it shows the path the current takes.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“on” is the preposition that makes sense; a switch sits on the wall.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The power travels through the wire.” Between becomes through, since power moves along one wire.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The bulb hangs above the table.” Above shows where the bulb is.



DEFEND

Friday

The preposition shows the path or position, which makes the meaning exact for the reader.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Electricity moves through the wires to the lamp.

Which word in sentence 1 is a preposition?

A through

B moves

C wires

D lamp

Correct answer: A through

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Through is a preposition; it shows the direction the electricity moves.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Moves is a verb, the action. Wires and lamp are nouns, the things in the sentence.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **prepositional phrase** to add **where, when, or how** in a few words.

A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition and ends with its noun: **through the wire, in the lab, on the wall.**

The whole phrase works together to tell the reader more.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Prepositional phrase (CLOUD)

A preposition is a CLOUD. A prepositional phrase is the preposition and the noun that follows it, working as one group.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the lab, a prepositional phrase adds where or when.

This deck teaches **Prepositional Phrases** 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, including prepositional phrases"

Find the prepositional phrase.

Read the sentence. Find the preposition and the noun that follows it.

"Edison tested the bulb in his lab."

I CAN I can find a prepositional phrase in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases"

Choose the complete prepositional phrase.

Two choices are offered. Choose the one that is a full preposition-plus-noun group.

"The wire runs (through / through the wall)."

I CAN I can choose a complete prepositional phrase.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases"

Finish the prepositional phrase.

The phrase is missing its noun. Finish it so it is complete.

"The power flows through ____."

I CAN I can complete a prepositional phrase.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases"

Write a sentence with a prepositional phrase.

Write one sentence about the story of electricity using a prepositional phrase.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a prepositional phrase.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases"

Explain what the phrase adds.

Tell what your prepositional phrase tells the reader.

I CAN I can explain how a prepositional phrase adds meaning.

Complete the **prepositional phrases** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases	“Edison tested the bulb in his lab.” <i>In his lab is a prepositional phrase; it starts with in and tells where.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

→ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 16 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xv) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The prepositional phrase is in his lab; it tells where Edison tested the bulb.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“through the wall” is the complete phrase, because it has the preposition and the noun together.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The power flows through the copper wire.” The phrase names where the power flows.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The inventor worked late into the night.” Into the night tells when he worked.



DEFEND

Friday

The phrase adds where, when, or how in a few words, which gives the reader a clearer picture.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The first light bulbs glowed in small glass balls.

Which group of words in sentence 1 is a prepositional phrase?

A in small glass balls

B The first light

C bulbs glowed

D glowed in

Correct answer: A in small glass balls

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

In small glass balls starts with the preposition in and ends with a noun, so the whole group is a prepositional phrase that tells where.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

The first light and bulbs glowed have no preposition. Glowed in stops before the noun, so the phrase is not complete.

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 spell words by matching each **sound** to its correct **letter pattern**.
The **/shun/** ending is usually spelled **-tion**, as in **invention, connection, direction**.
Knowing the pattern helps me spell a long word right the first time.

KEY IDEA

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

The **/shun/** sound at the end of a word is often spelled **-tion**: invention, connection, direction.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Benjamin Franklin and electricity, the -tion pattern spells the /shun/ ending.

This deck teaches **Orthographic Spelling Patterns** 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, including correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns"

Find the word that uses the pattern.

Read the sentence. Find the word that ends in the /shun/ sound.

"The light bulb was a famous invention."

I CAN I can find a word that ends with the -tion pattern.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct spelling.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the one that uses the pattern correctly.

"The wire made a strong (connectshun / connection)."

I CAN I can choose the correct -tion spelling.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the spelling.

One word spells the /shun/ ending the wrong way. Fix it with the -tion pattern.

"Follow the direcshun of the current."

I CAN I can edit a word to use the correct -tion pattern.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a -tion word.

Write one sentence about electricity using a word that ends in -tion.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a -tion word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain the spelling rule.

Tell the pattern you used to spell the /shun/ ending.

I CAN I can explain the orthographic pattern I used.



Complete the **orthographic spelling patterns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns	“The light bulb was a famous invention.” <i>Invention ends in -tion, the pattern that spells the /shun/ sound.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 17 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxi) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The word is invention; it ends in the -tion pattern for the /shun/ sound.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“connection” is correct; the /shun/ ending is spelled -tion, not -ckshun.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Follow the direction of the current.” Direcshun becomes direction with the -tion pattern.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The invention changed the whole world.” Invention uses the -tion pattern.



DEFEND

Friday

The /shun/ sound at the end of a word is spelled -tion, so I use that pattern to spell it right.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The light bulb was an important invenshun.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change invenshun to invention

B Change light to lite

C Change bulb to bulbs

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change invenshun to invention

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The /shun/ ending is spelled with the -tion pattern, so invenshun should be invention.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Light is already spelled correctly. Bulb is correct as one bulb. There is a spelling error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **subjective pronoun** as the **subject**, the one doing the action. The subjective pronouns are **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**. A subjective pronoun stands in for the noun that is doing something in the sentence.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Subject pronoun (YELLOW MOON)

A pronoun is a crescent MOON. The YELLOW moon is the subject, the one doing the action.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about an inventor, a subjective pronoun names the one doing the action.

This deck teaches **Subjective Pronouns** 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, including subjective pronouns"

Find the subjective pronoun.

Read the sentence. Find the pronoun that is the subject.

"He built cars that families could afford."

I CAN I can find a subjective pronoun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns"

Choose the subjective pronoun.

Two pronouns are offered. Choose the one that works as the subject.

"(Him / He) opened a new kind of store."

I CAN I can choose the correct subjective pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns"

Fix the pronoun so it is the subject.

The wrong pronoun is used as the subject. Change it to a subjective pronoun.

"Them started with one small shop."

I CAN I can edit a pronoun into the subjective case.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns"

Write a sentence with a subjective pronoun.

Write one sentence about Henry Ford or Sam Walton using a subjective pronoun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a subjective pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns"

Explain why the subjective pronoun fits.

Tell why the subjective pronoun is correct here.

I CAN I can explain why a subjective pronoun is the right choice.

Complete the **subjective pronouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xvi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subjective pronouns	“He built cars that families could afford.” <i>He is the subject, so it is a subjective pronoun.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 18 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xvi) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The subjective pronoun is He; it is the subject doing the building.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“He” is correct; a subjective pronoun works as the subject of the sentence.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “They started with one small shop.” Them becomes They because it is the subject.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “She studied how the store could serve more people.” She is the subject doing the studying.



DEFEND

Friday

The subjective pronoun names the one doing the action, so it is the right pronoun for the subject.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Him built a factory that changed how cars were made.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change Him to He

B Change factory to factorys

C Change cars to car

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change Him to He

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The pronoun is the subject doing the building, so it should be the subjective pronoun He, not Him.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Factory is spelled correctly as one factory. Cars is a correct plural. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **objective pronoun** as the **object**, the one receiving the action.

The objective pronouns are **me, you, him, her, it, us, them**.

An objective pronoun comes after the verb or after a preposition like to or for.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Object pronoun (BLUE MOON)

A pronoun is a crescent MOON. The BLUE moon is the object, the one receiving the action.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about an inventor's work, an objective pronoun receives the action.

This deck teaches **Objective Pronouns** 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, including objective pronouns"

Find the objective pronoun.

Read the sentence. Find the pronoun that receives the action.

"The low price helped them buy a car."

I CAN I can find an objective pronoun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns"

Choose the objective pronoun.

Two pronouns are offered. Choose the one that works as the object.

"The new store served (they / them) well."

I CAN I can choose the correct objective pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns"

Fix the pronoun so it is the object.

The wrong pronoun is used as the object. Change it to an objective pronoun.

"Ford gave they a fair wage."

I CAN I can edit a pronoun into the objective case.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns"

Write a sentence with an objective pronoun.

Write one sentence about Henry Ford or Sam Walton using an objective pronoun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with an objective pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns"

Explain why the objective pronoun fits.

Tell why the objective pronoun is correct here.

I CAN I can explain why an objective pronoun is the right choice.

Complete the **objective pronouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xvii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including objective pronouns	“The low price helped them buy a car.” <i>Them receives the action of helped, so it is an objective pronoun.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 19 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xvii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The objective pronoun is them; it receives the action of helped.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“them” is correct; an objective pronoun works as the object of the verb.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Ford gave them a fair wage.” They becomes them because it receives the action.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The lower prices helped her save money.” Her receives the action of helped.



DEFEND

Friday

The objective pronoun receives the action, so it is the right pronoun for the object.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The affordable car helped they travel farther.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change they to them

B Change car to cars

C Change farther to farthest

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change they to them

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The pronoun receives the action of helped, so it should be the objective pronoun them, not they.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Car is correct as one car. Farther is the correct comparison of distance. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **possessive pronoun** to show **who owns** something.

The possessive pronouns are **my, your, his, her, its, our, their** and **mine, yours, hers, ours, theirs**.

A possessive pronoun replaces an owner's name, and it uses **no apostrophe**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Possessive pronoun (BLUE MOON)

A pronoun is a crescent MOON. This BLUE moon shows ownership, and it needs no apostrophe.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about an inventor's idea, a possessive pronoun shows who owns it.

This deck teaches **Possessive Pronouns** 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, including possessive pronouns"

Find the possessive pronoun.

Read the sentence. Find the pronoun that shows who owns something.

"Ford shared his idea for the moving assembly line."

I CAN I can find a possessive pronoun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns"

Choose the possessive pronoun.

Two choices are offered. Choose the possessive pronoun with no apostrophe.

"The store kept (it's / its) prices low."

I CAN I can choose the correct possessive pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns"

Fix the possessive pronoun.

The pronoun has an apostrophe it should not have. Fix it.

"The workers liked their's new wage."

I CAN I can edit a possessive pronoun to use no apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns"

Write a sentence with a possessive pronoun.

Write one sentence about Henry Ford or Sam Walton using a possessive pronoun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a possessive pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns"

Explain why the possessive pronoun fits.

Tell why the possessive pronoun is correct here.

I CAN I can explain why a possessive pronoun is the right choice.

Complete the **possessive pronouns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xviii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including possessive pronouns	“Ford shared his idea for the moving assembly line.” <i>His shows the idea belongs to Ford, with no apostrophe.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

→ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 20 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xviii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The possessive pronoun is his; it shows the idea belongs to Ford.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“its” is correct; the possessive pronoun its has no apostrophe.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The workers liked their new wage.” Their's becomes their, since possessive pronouns take no apostrophe.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Walton built his first store in a small town.” His shows the store belongs to Walton.



DEFEND

Friday

The possessive pronoun shows ownership and needs no apostrophe, so it is the right choice.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The company kept it's prices low for every shopper.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A** Change it's to its
- B** Change company to companys
- C** Change shopper to shoppers
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: A Change it's to its

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word shows the prices belong to the company, so it should be the possessive pronoun its, with no apostrophe.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Company is spelled correctly as one company. Shopper is correct here as every shopper. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize an official title** when it is used **with a person's name**.
Capitalize the title in front of a name: **President Ford, Mr. Walton, Doctor Adams**.
A title standing alone, like the president, stays lowercase.

KEY IDEA

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

Capitalize an official title when it sits in front of a name: **Mr. Walton, President Ford**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a person, an official title in front of the name is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalizing Official Titles** 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, including capitalization of official titles of people"

Find the official title with a name.

Read the sentence. Find the title that goes with a person's name.

"Everyone respected Mr. Walton for his fair prices."

I CAN I can find an official title used with a name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people"

Choose the correct capitalization.

Two choices are offered. Choose the one that capitalizes the title with the name.

"We read about (mr. Ford / Mr. Ford) and his cars."

I CAN I can choose the correct capitalization of a title.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people"

Fix the title.

A title with a name is not capitalized. Fix it.

"The workers thanked mr. Ford for the raise."

I CAN I can edit a title so it is capitalized with the name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people"

Write a sentence with a capitalized title.

Write one sentence about a person using an official title with a name.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a capitalized title.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people"

Explain the capitalization rule.

Tell why the title is capitalized here.

I CAN I can explain why an official title is capitalized.

Complete the **capitalizing official titles** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of official titles of people	“Everyone respected Mr. Walton for his fair prices.” <i>Mr. is capitalized because it is a title used with the name Walton.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 21 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 21 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xxii) • Capitalizing Official Titles

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The official title is Mr. Walton; the title is capitalized with the name.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Mr. Ford” is correct; a title in front of a name is capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The workers thanked Mr. Ford for the raise.” The lowercase mr. becomes Mr. with the name.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Many shoppers trusted Mr. Walton and his stores.” Mr. is capitalized as the title with the name.



DEFEND

Friday

A title is capitalized when it sits in front of a person's name, so Mr. before Walton is capitalized.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The new plan came from mr. Ford himself.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change mr. to Mr.

B Change plan to Plan

C Change came to comes

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change mr. to Mr.

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Mr. is an official title used with the name Ford, so it should be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Plan is a common noun and stays lowercase. Came is the correct past tense. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a holiday** because it is a special day.
Capitalize each important word: **Thanksgiving, Labor Day, the Fourth of July**.
A holiday name is a proper noun, so it always starts with a capital letter.

KEY IDEA

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

Capitalize the special name of a holiday: **Labor Day, Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a busy shopping day, the name of a holiday is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalizing Holidays** 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, including capitalization of holidays"

Find the holiday name.

Read the sentence. Find the special name of a holiday.

"The stores were busy on Labor Day."

I CAN I can find the name of a holiday in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays"

Choose the correct capitalization.

Two choices are offered. Choose the one that capitalizes the holiday.

"We shopped on (thanksgiving / Thanksgiving) morning."

I CAN I can choose the correct capitalization of a holiday.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays"

Fix the holiday name.

A holiday name is not capitalized. Fix it.

"Many families shop on labor day."

I CAN I can edit a holiday name so it is capitalized.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays"

Write a sentence with a holiday name.

Write one sentence about a store or a shopping day using a holiday name.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a capitalized holiday.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays"

Explain the capitalization rule.

Tell why the holiday name is capitalized here.

I CAN I can explain why a holiday name is capitalized.

Complete the **capitalizing holidays** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxiii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of holidays	“The stores were busy on Labor Day .” <i>Labor Day is capitalized because it is the special name of a holiday.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 22 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxiii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The holiday name is Labor Day; both words are capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Thanksgiving” is correct; a holiday name is a proper noun and is capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Many families shop on Labor Day.” The lowercase labor day becomes Labor Day.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The biggest sale of the year was on Black Friday.” Black Friday is capitalized as a holiday name.



DEFEND

Friday

A holiday name is a proper noun, so each important word starts with a capital letter.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The store held a huge sale on thanksgiving.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change thanksgiving to Thanksgiving

B Change store to Store

C Change sale to sales

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change thanksgiving to Thanksgiving

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Thanksgiving is the special name of a holiday, a proper noun, so it should be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Store is a common noun and stays lowercase. Sale is correct as one sale. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I build a **compound sentence** by joining **two complete sentences**. Each part needs a subject and a verb that **agree**: one runner **runs**, two runners **run**.

A joining word links the two ideas so they read as one smooth sentence.

KEY IDEA

A compound sentence joins **two complete sentences** into one.

Each part needs a subject and a verb that **agree**: Crash **plays**, and his teammates **cheer**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the team, two complete ideas join, and each verb agrees with its subject.

This deck teaches **Compound Sentences** 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, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Find the two complete parts.

Read the sentence. Find the two complete ideas that are joined.

"Crash plays football, and Penn walks to school."

I CAN I can find the two complete parts of a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Choose the verb that agrees.

Two verbs are offered. Choose the one that agrees with its subject.

"The players run, and the coach (watch / watches)."

I CAN I can choose the verb that agrees with its subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Fix the agreement.

One verb does not agree with its subject. Fix it.

"Crash runs, and his friends cheers."

I CAN I can edit a verb so it agrees in a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the team, with each verb agreeing.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence with agreement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Explain how the sentence works.

Tell why the two parts and the verbs make a correct compound sentence.

I CAN I can explain how a compound sentence is built correctly.

Complete the **compound sentences** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including compound sentences with subject-verb agreement	“Crash plays football, and Penn walks to school.” <i>Two complete parts are joined, and each verb agrees with its subject.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 23 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(ii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The two parts are Crash plays football and Penn walks to school, joined into one sentence.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“watches” is correct; the coach is one, so the verb watches agrees with it.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Crash runs, and his friends cheer.” Cheers becomes cheer because friends is plural.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Penn helps his neighbors, and Crash learns from him.” Both parts are complete and agree.



DEFEND

Friday

Both parts are complete and each verb matches its subject, which makes the compound sentence correct.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The team practices hard, and the coaches helps them improve.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change helps to help

B Change team to teams

C Change practices to practice

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change helps to help

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The subject coaches is plural, so the verb should be help, not helps, to agree in the second part of the compound sentence.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Team is correct as one team. Practices agrees with the singular team. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **coordinating conjunction** to join **two subjects** into one.
The joining words are **and, or**: **Crash and Penn** play together.
A compound subject lets two doers share the same action in one sentence.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A conjunction is a RAINBOW; it joins parts together. Here it joins two subjects into one compound subject.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about two friends, a conjunction joins them into one compound subject.

This deck teaches **Conjunctions in Compound Subjects** 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, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects"

Find the compound subject.

Read the sentence. Find the two subjects joined by a conjunction.

"Crash and Penn joined the same team."

I CAN I can find a compound subject joined by a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects"

Choose the conjunction that joins the subjects.

Two words are offered. Choose the conjunction that joins two subjects.

"The coach (and / but) the captain lead the team."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that forms a compound subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects"

Join the two subjects.

Two short sentences share an action. Join their subjects with a conjunction.

"Crash cheered. Penn cheered."

I CAN I can join two subjects with a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects"

Write a sentence with a compound subject.

Write one sentence about the story with a compound subject.

I CAN I can write a sentence with a compound subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects"

Explain how the conjunction helps.

Tell why joining the subjects makes the writing better.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction joins two subjects.

Complete the **conjunctions in compound subjects** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects	“Crash and Penn joined the same team.” <i>The conjunction and joins two subjects into one compound subject.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 24 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xix) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 24 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xix) • Conjunctions in Compound Subjects

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The compound subject is Crash and Penn, joined by the conjunction and.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“and” is correct; it joins the coach and the captain into one compound subject.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Crash and Penn cheered.” The conjunction and joins the two subjects.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Neighbors and friends came to help.” And joins the two subjects into one.



DEFEND

Friday

The conjunction and joins two subjects, so one sentence does the work of two.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Crash but Penn ran onto the field together.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A** Change but to and
- B** Change ran to runned
- C** Change field to fields
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: A Change but to and

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The two subjects share the same action, so the conjunction should be and, not but, to form a compound subject.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Ran is the correct past tense of run. Field is correct as one field. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **coordinating conjunction** to join **two actions** for one subject. The joining words are **and, or, but**: Crash **ran and scored**. A compound predicate lets one doer take two actions in a single sentence.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A conjunction is a RAINBOW; it joins parts together. Here it joins two actions into one compound predicate.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about one player, a conjunction joins two actions into a compound predicate.

This deck teaches **Conjunctions in Compound Predicates** 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, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates"

Find the compound predicate.

Read the sentence. Find the two actions joined by a conjunction.

"Crash ran and scored in the big game."

I CAN I can find a compound predicate joined by a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates"

Choose the conjunction that joins the actions.

Two words are offered. Choose the conjunction that joins two actions.

"Penn walked (and / so) waved to his friends."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that forms a compound predicate.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates"

Join the two actions.

Two short sentences share a subject. Join their actions with a conjunction.

"Crash jumped. Crash cheered."

I CAN I can join two actions with a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates"

Write a sentence with a compound predicate.

Write one sentence about a character who does two actions.

I CAN I can write a sentence with a compound predicate.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates"

Explain how the conjunction helps.

Tell why joining the actions makes the writing better.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction joins two actions.



Complete the **conjunctions in compound predicates** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xx) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound predicates	“Crash ran and scored in the big game.” <i>The conjunction and joins two actions into one compound predicate.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 25 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xx) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The compound predicate is ran and scored, joined by the conjunction and.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“and” is correct; it joins walked and waved into one compound predicate.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Crash jumped and cheered.” The conjunction and joins the two actions.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Penn listened and helped all afternoon.” And joins the two actions for one subject.



DEFEND

Friday

The conjunction and joins two actions, so one sentence shows both things the doer did.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Penn smiled or shook every neighbor's hand.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change or to and

B Change smiled to smile

C Change hand to hands

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change or to and

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Penn did both actions, so the conjunction should be and, not or, to join the two actions in the compound predicate.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Smiled is the correct past tense. Hand is correct here as each neighbor's hand. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **coordinating conjunction** to join **two complete sentences**. The joining words are **and, but, or, so**: Crash was proud, **but** Penn stayed calm. The conjunction shows how the two ideas fit together.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A conjunction is a RAINBOW; it joins parts together. Here it joins two complete sentences into one compound sentence.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about two ideas, a conjunction joins two complete sentences.

This deck teaches **Conjunctions in Compound Sentences** 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, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences"

Find the conjunction that joins two sentences.

Read the sentence. Find the joining word between two complete ideas.

"Crash wanted to win, but Penn wanted to have fun."

I CAN I can find the conjunction in a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences"

Choose the conjunction that fits the meaning.

Two conjunctions are offered. Choose the one that fits how the ideas connect.

"Penn was small, (and / but) he never gave up."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that fits the meaning.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences"

Join the two sentences.

Two complete sentences belong together. Join them with a conjunction that fits.

"Crash trained hard. He won the race."

I CAN I can join two sentences with a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences"

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the story using a conjunction.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence with a conjunction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences"

Explain the conjunction you chose.

Tell why your conjunction fits how the two ideas connect.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction connects two ideas.

Complete the **conjunctions in compound sentences** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences	“Crash wanted to win, but Penn wanted to have fun.” <i>The conjunction but joins two complete sentences and shows they contrast.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 26 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 26 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xxi) • Conjunctions in Compound Sentences

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The conjunction is but; it joins two complete sentences and shows they contrast.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“but” is correct; it shows the surprise that Penn never gave up even though he was small.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Crash trained hard, so he won the race.” So joins the two sentences and shows the result.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Penn moved slowly, but he always finished.” But joins the two ideas and shows the contrast.



DEFEND

Friday

The conjunction joins two complete sentences and shows how the ideas connect, so I pick the one that fits.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Crash played to win, so Penn played for fun.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change so to but

B Change played to plays

C Change win to won

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change so to but

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The two ideas contrast, so the conjunction should be but, not so, to show they are different.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Played is the correct past tense. Win is correct after to. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I put a **comma before the joining word** in a compound sentence. The comma comes right before **and, but, or, so** when they join two complete sentences.
The comma gives the reader a short pause between the two ideas.

KEY IDEA

A comma is a **convention**, so it wears no weather symbol.
Put a comma **before** the joining word in a compound sentence: Crash ran hard, and the crowd cheered.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a compound sentence, a comma comes just before the joining word.

This deck teaches **Commas in Compound Sentences** 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, including commas in compound sentences"

Find where the comma belongs.

Read the sentence. Find the joining word that needs a comma before it.

"Crash ran hard, and the crowd cheered."

I CAN I can find where a comma belongs in a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences"

Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

Two sentences are offered. Choose the one with the comma in the right place.

"Penn was calm but Crash was excited." / "Penn was calm, but Crash was excited."

I CAN I can choose the correctly punctuated compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences"

Add the missing comma.

The comma is missing before the joining word. Add it.

"The game ended and the team celebrated."

I CAN I can add a comma before the joining word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences"

Write a compound sentence with a comma.

Write one compound sentence about the story with a comma before the joining word.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence punctuated correctly.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences"

Explain the comma rule.

Tell why the comma belongs where you put it.

I CAN I can explain the comma rule for compound sentences.



Complete the **commas in compound sentences** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxviii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences	“Crash ran hard, and the crowd cheered.” <i>The comma comes before and because it joins two complete sentences.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 27 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxviii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 27 of 30

TEKS (11)(D)(xxviii) • Commas in Compound Sentences

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The comma belongs after hard, right before the joining word and.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

The second sentence is correct, with the comma before but.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The game ended, and the team celebrated.” The comma is added before and.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Penn played fair, and everyone respected him.” The comma comes before the joining word.



DEFEND

Friday

The comma goes before the joining word because it separates two complete sentences.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Crash scored the goal and his teammates lifted him up.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A** Insert a comma after goal
- B** Change scored to scores
- C** Change teammates to teammate
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: A Insert a comma after goal

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word and joins two complete sentences, so a comma belongs before it, after goal.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Scored is the correct past tense. Teammates is a correct plural. A comma is needed, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use **commas to separate three or more items** in a list.

Put a comma after each item, and use **and** before the last one: **speed, courage, and heart**.

The commas keep the items from running together.

KEY IDEA

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

Put a comma between each item in a series of three or more: Crash was fast, strong, and brave.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence that lists three or more things, commas separate the items.

This deck teaches **Commas in a Series** 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, including commas in a series"

Find the items in the series.

Read the sentence. Find the three or more items being listed.

"A good citizen is kind, fair, and helpful."

I CAN I can find the items in a series.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series"

Choose the correctly punctuated list.

Two sentences are offered. Choose the one with commas in the right places.

"Penn ran jumped and laughed." / "Penn ran, jumped, and laughed."

I CAN I can choose the correctly punctuated series.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series"

Add the missing commas.

The commas are missing in the list. Add them.

"Crash learned about teamwork respect and friendship."

I CAN I can add commas to separate a series.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series"

Write a sentence with a series.

Write one sentence that lists three things about a good citizen or a good teammate.

I CAN I can write a sentence with a series of three.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series"

Explain the comma rule.

Tell why the commas belong in your list.

I CAN I can explain the comma rule for a series.

Complete the **commas in a series** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in a series	“A good citizen is kind, fair, and helpful.” <i>Commas separate the three items in the list.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 28 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxix) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The items are kind, fair, and helpful, separated by commas.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

The second sentence is correct, with commas after ran and jumped.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “Crash learned about teamwork, respect, and friendship.” Commas are added between the items.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “A teammate shares, listens, and cheers.” Commas separate the three actions.



DEFEND

Friday

Commas go between the items in a list of three or more so they do not run together.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The team showed speed courage and heart all season.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Insert commas after speed and courage

B Change showed to shows

C Change team to teams

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Insert commas after speed and courage

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The sentence lists three things, so commas belong after speed and after courage to separate the series.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Showed is the correct past tense. Team is correct as one team. Commas are needed, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **apostrophe** to make a **contraction**, two words shortened into one.

The apostrophe takes the place of the missing letters: do not becomes **don't**, it is becomes **it's**.

The apostrophe goes exactly where the letters were left out.

KEY IDEA

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

In a contraction, the apostrophe stands for the missing letters: can not = **can't**, we are = **we're**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a big dream, a contraction shortens two words with an apostrophe.

This deck teaches **Apostrophes in Contractions** 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, including apostrophes in contractions"

Find the contraction.

Read the sentence. Find the two words joined with an apostrophe.

"Dr. King believed the world couldn't stay the same."

I CAN I can find a contraction in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions"

Choose the correct contraction.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the one with the apostrophe in the right place.

"(dont / don't) give up on a dream."

I CAN I can choose the correctly written contraction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions"

Fix the contraction.

The apostrophe is missing or misplaced. Fix it.

"A dream wont grow without work."

I CAN I can edit a contraction so the apostrophe is correct.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions"

Write a sentence with a contraction.

Write one sentence about a dream or a hope using a contraction.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a contraction.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions"

Explain the apostrophe.

Tell what the apostrophe stands for in your contraction.

I CAN I can explain what the apostrophe replaces in a contraction.

Complete the **apostrophes in contractions** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxvi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in contractions	“Dr. King believed the world couldn’t stay the same.” <i>The apostrophe in couldn’t stands for the missing letters of could not.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 29 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxvi) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The contraction is couldn't; the apostrophe stands for the missing letters of could not.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“don't” is correct; the apostrophe replaces the o in do not.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “A dream won't grow without work.” Wont becomes won't with the apostrophe.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “We can't wait to make the world kinder.” Can't shortens can not with an apostrophe.



DEFEND

Friday

The apostrophe takes the place of the letters left out, so it marks where they were removed.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Dr. King knew change wouldnt come without courage.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change wouldnt to wouldn't

B Change knew to knowed

C Change change to changes

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change wouldnt to wouldn't

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The contraction of would not needs an apostrophe for the missing letters, so wouldnt should be wouldn't.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Knew is the correct past tense of know. Change is correct as one word here. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **apostrophe** to show that a noun **owns** something.
For one owner, add **'s**: the **dreamer's** hope, Dr. **King's** words.
The apostrophe plus s tells the reader who the thing belongs to.

KEY IDEA

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

To show one owner, add **'s** to the noun: the leader**'s** dream, a child**'s** future.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a leader's dream, an apostrophe shows who it belongs to.

This deck teaches **Apostrophes in Possessives** 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, including apostrophes in possessives"

Find the possessive noun.

Read the sentence. Find the noun that shows ownership with an apostrophe.

"Dr. King's dream still inspires people today."

I CAN I can find a possessive noun in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives"

Choose the correct possessive.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the one that shows ownership correctly.

"The (childs / child's) future matters."

I CAN I can choose the correctly written possessive.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives"

Fix the possessive.

The apostrophe is missing. Add it to show ownership.

"The dreamers hope grew stronger."

I CAN I can edit a noun to show ownership with an apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives"

Write a sentence with a possessive.

Write one sentence about a leader or a dream using a possessive noun.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with a possessive noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives"

Explain the apostrophe.

Tell why the apostrophe belongs where you put it.

I CAN I can explain how the apostrophe shows ownership.

Complete the **apostrophes in possessives** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxvii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives	“Dr. King's dream still inspires people today.” <i>The apostrophe plus s shows the dream belongs to Dr. King.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 30 of 30, and complete the (11)(D)(xxvii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The possessive noun is King's; the apostrophe plus s shows the dream belongs to Dr. King.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“child's” is correct; the apostrophe plus s shows the future belongs to the child.



SHOW

Wednesday

Sample: “The dreamer's hope grew stronger.” Dreamers becomes dreamer's to show ownership.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The leader's words gave people courage.” The apostrophe plus s shows the words belong to the leader.



DEFEND

Friday

The apostrophe plus s shows who owns the thing, so it marks the owner of the dream.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The whole nation heard the leaders powerful words.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change leaders to leader's

B Change nation to nations

C Change heard to hears

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change leaders to leader's

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The words belong to the leader, so an apostrophe plus s is needed to make leaders show ownership as leader's.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Nation is correct as one nation. Heard is the correct past tense. There is a change to make, so Make no change is wrong.