

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “Laura Ingalls Wilder”

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:	
(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:	
(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:	
(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:	

(11)(D)(ix)

edit drafts using standard English conventions, including proper nouns

“The author **Laura Ingalls Wilder** grew up on the frontier.”

Laura Ingalls Wilder is a proper noun; each part of the name begins with a capital letter.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxiv)

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

“The family lived near **Plum Creek**.”

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

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxv)

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

“Laura was born in **Wisconsin**.”

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

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxx)

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

“Laura watched the **rain** fall on the roof.”

The long-a sound in the middle of rain is spelled with the ai pattern.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

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

Passage: "Why We Need Laws"

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."***The verb needed ends in -ed to show it already happened.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(v)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including verbs in the future tense**"A fair law will protect everyone."***The verb phrase will protect uses will to show the action is still to come.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(x)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including comparative adjectives**"A town with laws is safer than a town without them."***Safer ends in -er to compare two towns.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xi)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including superlative adjectives**"The most important law protects everyone."***Most important is the superlative, comparing this law with all the others.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

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

Passage: "Benjamin Franklin and Electricity"

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."

Long ago tells WHEN, so it is an adverb of time.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xiii)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including adverbs that convey manner"Edison worked **carefully** on the light bulb."*Carefully tells HOW he worked, so it is an adverb of manner.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xiv)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including prepositions"The current flows **through** the copper wire."*Through is a preposition; it shows the path the current takes.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xv)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including prepositional phrases"Edison tested the bulb **in his lab**."*In his lab is a prepositional phrase; it starts with in and tells where.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxxi)

Cluster 4

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

“The light bulb was a famous **invention**.”

Invention ends in -tion, the pattern that spells the /shun/ sound.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "Henry Ford and Sam Walton"

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."*He is the subject, so it is a subjective pronoun.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xvii)edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including objective pronouns**"The** low price helped **them** buy a car."*Them receives the action of helped, so it is an objective pronoun.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xviii)edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including possessive pronouns**"Ford** shared **his** idea for the moving assembly line."*His shows the idea belongs to Ford, with no apostrophe.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxii)edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including capitalization of official titles of people**"Everyone** respected **Mr. Walton** for his fair prices."*Mr. is capitalized because it is a title used with the name Walton.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxiii)

Cluster 5

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including capitalization of holidays

“The stores were busy on **Labor Day**.”

Labor Day is capitalized because it is the special name of a holiday.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "Crash and The Good Citizen"

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."
Two complete parts are joined, and each verb agrees with its subject.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xix)

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

"Crash and Penn joined the same team."
The conjunction and joins two subjects into one compound subject.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xx)

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

"Crash ran and scored in the big game."
The conjunction and joins two actions into one compound predicate.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(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."
The conjunction but joins two complete sentences and shows they contrast.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxviii)

Cluster 6

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including commas in compound sentences

“Crash ran hard, and the crowd cheered.”

The comma comes before and because it joins two complete sentences.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxix)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including commas in a series

“A good citizen is kind, fair, and helpful.”

Commas separate the three items in the list.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "A Dream Can Grow"

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."***The apostrophe in couldn't stands for the missing letters of could not.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

(11)(D)(xxvii)edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including apostrophes in possessives**"Dr. King's dream still inspires people today."***The apostrophe plus s shows the dream belongs to Dr. King.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE: