

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I make sure every sentence is **complete**: it has a **subject** and a **verb** and tells a whole idea.

The **subject and verb must agree**. One person or thing takes a singular verb (**Mama holds** my hand); more than one takes a plural verb (**the people cheer**). A complete sentence with agreement keeps my writing clear, so a reader always knows **who** is doing **what**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Subject (SUN)



Verb (RAINDROP)

A complete sentence needs a SUN (subject) and a RAINDROP (verb), and they must agree.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the day of the march, the subject and verb must agree so the idea is complete.

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



TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

"I recognize it."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Find the subject and the verb.

Read the sentence. Point to the subject and the verb, and decide whether it tells a complete idea.

"The crowd became still." → subject crowd, verb became

I CAN I can find the subject and verb in a complete sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the verb that agrees.

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

"The people in the crowd (waits / wait) for Dr. King."

I CAN I can choose a 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 complete simple sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Fix the sentence so it agrees.

One verb does not agree with its subject. Change it so the sentence is correct.

"Mama hold my hand."

I CAN I can edit a sentence so the subject and verb agree.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a complete sentence.

Write one complete sentence about the day of the march, with a subject and a verb that agree.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence with subject-verb agreement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why agreement matters.

Tell why a writer makes the subject and the verb agree.

I CAN I can explain why subject-verb agreement keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **complete sentences and subject-verb agreement** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete simple and compound sentences with subject-verb agreement	“The people wait for Dr. King to speak.” <i>The plural subject people takes the plural verb wait, so the subject and verb agree.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 1 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(i) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 1 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(i) • Complete Sentences & Subject-Verb Agreement

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The subject is crowd and the verb is became; together they make a complete idea.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“wait” agrees with the plural subject people, so it is the correct verb.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Mama holds my hand.” The singular subject Mama takes the singular verb holds.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The children imagine a fair world.” The plural subject children takes the plural verb imagine.



DEFEND

Friday

Agreement keeps the sentence clear, so the reader always knows who is doing the action.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The people in the crowd waits for Dr. King to speak.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change waits to wait

B Change crowd to crowds

C Change speak to speaks

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change waits to wait

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The subject people is plural, so it needs the plural verb wait, not waits.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Crowd is already correct, so changing it would add an error. Speak is correct after the word to, so changing it to speaks is wrong. There is an agreement error to fix, so Make no change is not right.

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 **one** person, place, or thing. A singular noun usually has **no -s**: one **child**, one **crowd**, one **dream**. Naming exactly one keeps my meaning clear, so a reader knows I mean a single thing.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Noun (SUN)

A noun is a SUN. A singular noun is one SUN: it names just one person, place, or thing.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the day of the march, a singular noun names one person, place, or thing.

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 only one person, place, or thing.

"A child raised her hand." → singular noun child

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 singular noun.

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

"One (speech / speeches) changed the crowd."

I CAN I can choose the correct singular noun.





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 one.

A noun should name only one thing here. Change it to the singular form.

"The child held one dreams."

I CAN I can edit a noun into its singular form.





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 the march that uses a singular noun.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why the singular noun fits.

Tell why the writer named only one thing here.

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

Complete the **singular 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 singular nouns	“One child imagined a fair world.” <i>Child is a singular noun; it names exactly one person.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 2 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(vii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 2 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(vii) • Singular Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The singular noun is child; it names one person.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“speech” names just one, so it is the singular noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The child held one dream.” Dream is the singular form that matches one.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The crowd grew quiet.” Crowd is a singular noun naming one group.



DEFEND

Friday

The writer means one thing, so the singular noun keeps the meaning exact.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Each childs in the crowd listened to the speech.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change childs to child

B Change crowd to crowds

C Change speech to speeches

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change childs to child

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word Each names one, so the singular noun child is correct, not childs.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Crowd already names one group correctly. Speech already names one correctly. 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 check that a **common noun** names a **general** person, place, or thing, not a specific name.

A common noun is **not capitalized**: **grandfather**, **country**, **project**, unless it begins a sentence.

Knowing common from proper nouns tells me which words to capitalize and which to leave lowercase.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Noun (SUN)

A noun is a SUN. A common noun is a general SUN: a person, place, or thing that is not a specific name.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the interview, a common noun names a general 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 a general person, place, or thing.

"My grandfather shared a story." → common noun grandfather

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.

Two nouns are offered. Choose the general one, not the specific name.

“He served his (country / United States) with pride.”

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 capital letter.

A common noun is capitalized as if it were a name. Make it lowercase.

"I recorded the Interview."

I CAN I can edit a common noun so it is not wrongly capitalized.





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 the interview that uses a common noun.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 it is a common noun.

Tell why the word is a common noun and not a proper noun.

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)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common nouns	“My grandfather talked about service.” <i>Grandfather is a common noun; it names a general person, so it stays lowercase.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 3 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(ix) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 3 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(ix) • Common Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The common noun is grandfather; it names a general person.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“country” is the common noun; United States is a specific name, a proper noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“I recorded the interview.” Interview is a common noun, so it is lowercase.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “My notebook held every answer.” Notebook is a common noun.



DEFEND

Friday

It names a general thing, not a specific name, so it is a common noun and stays lowercase.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) My Grandfather explained the Peace Corps to me.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

A Change Grandfather to grandfather

B Change Peace Corps to peace corps

C Change explained to explaining

D No change is needed

Correct answer: A Change Grandfather to grandfather

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Grandfather is a common noun here, not a specific name, so it should be the lowercase grandfather.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Peace Corps is a specific name, a proper noun, so it stays capitalized. Explained is the correct verb. There is an error, so No change is needed is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check the spelling of **high-frequency words**, the words we read and write most often.

Words like **because**, **people**, **again**, **world**, and **friend** must be spelled correctly every time.

Correct spelling of common words keeps my writing clear and easy for a reader to trust.

KEY IDEA

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

High-frequency words are the everyday words we use most: **because**, **people**, **again**, **world**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about serving others, high-frequency words must be spelled correctly.

This deck teaches **Spelling High-Frequency Words** 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 high-frequency words"

Find the high-frequency word.

Read the sentence. Find a common, everyday word and check its spelling.

"Service helps people." → high-frequency word people

I CAN I can find a high-frequency word in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words"

Choose the correct spelling.

Two spellings are offered. Choose the correct one.

"We serve (because / becuase) we care."

I CAN I can choose the correct spelling of a high-frequency word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words"

Fix the misspelled word.

One high-frequency word is spelled wrong. Correct it.

"A better wrold begins with kindness."

I CAN I can edit a misspelled high-frequency word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words"

Write a sentence with a high-frequency word.

Write one sentence about serving others using a high-frequency word, spelled correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence spelling a high-frequency word correctly.





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 high-frequency words"

Explain why correct spelling matters.

Tell why a writer spells high-frequency words correctly.

I CAN I can explain why correct spelling keeps my writing clear.

Complete the **spelling of high-frequency words** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	“We serve because we care.” <i>Because is a high-frequency word spelled correctly.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 4 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 4 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxxv) • Spelling High-Frequency Words

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The high-frequency word is people, spelled p-e-o-p-l-e.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“because” is the correct spelling.



SHOW

Wednesday

“A better world begins with kindness.” World is now spelled correctly.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “I want to help people in my town.” People is spelled correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

Readers see these words often, so a misspelling stands out and slows them down.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) A better wrold begins when we help each other.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Change wrold to world

B Change begins to begin

C Change help to helps

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change wrold to world

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The high-frequency word wrold is misspelled; it should be world.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Begins is correct here. Help is correct after the word to. There is a spelling error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

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

These verbs change in special ways: **write** becomes **wrote**, **say** becomes **said**, **have** becomes **had**, **is** becomes **was**.

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

SENTENCE WEATHER



Past-tense verb (RED RAINDROP)

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

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Magna Carta long ago, an irregular verb shows the past by changing its form.

This deck teaches **Past Tense of Irregular Verbs** across the five RPLD thinking levels: **NOTICE** → **CHOOSE** → **SHOW** → **OWN** → **DEFEND**.



TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

"I recognize it."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Find the past-tense irregular verb.

Read the sentence. Find the verb and decide whether it shows the past by changing form.

"The barons wrote their demands." → irregular past verb wrote

I CAN I can find an irregular past-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can do it with support.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct past form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the correct irregular past tense.

“The king (had / haved) to follow the law.”

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





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the irregular verb.

An irregular verb was made past by adding -ed. Change it to the correct form.

"The barons writed a promise."

I CAN I can edit an irregular verb into its correct past form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with an irregular past verb.

Write one sentence about the Magna Carta using an irregular past-tense verb.

I CAN I can write a sentence using an irregular past-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why the past form matters.

Tell why the writer used the past tense here.

I CAN I can explain how an irregular past verb keeps my writing clear.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(vi) • Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

Complete the **past tense of irregular verbs** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including past tense of irregular verbs	“The barons wrote the Magna Carta.” <i>Wrote is the irregular past of write; it changes form instead of adding -ed.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 5 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(vi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 5 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(vi) • Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The irregular past verb is wrote; it changes form from write.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“had” is the correct irregular past of have.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The barons wrote a promise.” Wrote is the correct past of write.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The leaders thought about fairness.” Thought is the irregular past of think.



DEFEND

Friday

The events happened long ago, so the irregular past form keeps the time correct.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The barons writed a promise that limited the king's power.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change writed to wrote

B Change barons to baron

C Change limited to limits

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change writed to wrote

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Write is irregular, so its past tense is wrote, not writed.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Barons is a correct plural. Limited is the correct past tense. 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** names **more than one** person, place, or thing.

Most plural nouns add **-s** or **-es**: one baron, many **barons**; one rule, many **rules**.

A few change form, like one person, many **people**. The right plural keeps my meaning exact.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Noun (SUN)

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

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Magna Carta, a plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

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.

"The barons wanted fair rules." → plural noun barons

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 plural noun.

Two nouns are offered. Choose the one that names more than one.

“The king had to follow the (rule / rules).”

I CAN I can choose the correct plural noun.





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 names more than one.

A noun should name more than one here. Change it to the plural form.

"Many leader signed it."

I CAN I can edit a noun into its plural form.





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 the Magna Carta using a plural noun.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why the plural noun fits.

Tell why the writer named more than one thing here.

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

Complete the **plural 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 plural nouns	“The barons wanted fair rules.” <i>Barons is a plural noun; it names more than one person.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 6 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(viii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 6 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(viii) • Plural Nouns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The plural noun is barons; it names more than one person.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“rules” names more than one, so it is the plural noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Many leaders signed it.” Leaders is the plural form that matches many.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The ideas spread to other countries.” Ideas is a plural noun.



DEFEND

Friday

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

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Many baron wanted the king to follow the laws.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change baron to barons

B Change king to kings

C Change laws to law

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change baron to barons

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word Many names more than one, so the plural noun barons is correct, not baron.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

King names one and is correct. Laws is already a correct plural. 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 check that a **proper noun** names a **specific** person, place, or thing, and I **capitalize** it.

Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter: **Magna Carta, Runnymede, England, United States.**

Capitalizing proper nouns shows the reader I mean one specific, named thing.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Proper noun (SMILING SUN)

A noun is a SUN. A proper noun is a SMILING SUN: a specific, named person, place, or thing that is always capitalized.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Magna Carta, a proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing and is capitalized.

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 a specific, capitalized person, place, or thing.

"The document was signed in England." → proper noun England

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 proper noun.

Two nouns are offered. Choose the specific, named one.

"The barons met at (a field / Runnymede)."

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

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

"The ideas influenced the united states."

I CAN I can edit a proper noun so it is capitalized.





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 the Magna Carta using a proper noun.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 it is capitalized.

Tell why the writer capitalized the proper noun.

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)(x) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including proper nouns	“The Magna Carta was created in England.” <i>Magna Carta and England are proper nouns; they name specific things and are capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 7 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(x) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The proper noun is England; it names a specific place and is capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Runnymede” is the proper noun; a field is a common noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The ideas influenced the United States.” United States is a specific place, so it is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Magna Carta changed how leaders ruled.” Magna Carta is a proper noun.



DEFEND

Friday

It names a specific, named place, so it is a proper noun and must be capitalized.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The famous document was created at runnymede in England.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change runnymede to Runnymede

B Change document to Document

C Change England to england

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change runnymede to Runnymede

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Runnymede is a specific place, a proper noun, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Document is a common noun and stays lowercase. England is already correctly capitalized. 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 orthographic patterns”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

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

KEY IDEA

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

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

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

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



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 pattern word.

Read the sentence. Find a longer word and name its spelling pattern.

"The document limited the king's power." → pattern -ment in document

I CAN I can find a word that uses a spelling 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 follows the pattern.

"The ideas shaped the (government / government)."

I CAN I can choose the correct spelling of a pattern word.





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 misspelled pattern word.

One longer word breaks its pattern. Correct it.

"It began a new nashun."

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

Write one sentence about the Magna Carta using a pattern word, spelled correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence spelling a pattern word correctly.





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 why the pattern helps.

Tell why knowing the pattern helps a writer spell the word.

I CAN I can explain how spelling patterns keep my writing correct.

Complete the **spelling with grade-appropriate patterns** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxiii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns	“The document limited the king's power.” <i>Document uses the -ment pattern and is spelled correctly.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 8 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxiii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 8 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxxiii) • Spelling: Grade-Appropriate Patterns

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The pattern word is document; it uses the -ment ending.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“government” is the correct spelling of the -ment pattern word.



SHOW

Wednesday

“It began a new nation.” Nation uses the -tion pattern spelled correctly.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The agreement protected the people.” Agreement uses the -ment pattern.



DEFEND

Friday

The ending is spelled the same in many words, so the pattern makes the word easy to spell.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The ideas from long ago shaped our goverment.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Change goverment to government

B Change ideas to idea

C Change shaped to shapes

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change goverment to government

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The -ment pattern word is spelled government, not goverment; it needs the n before -ment.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Ideas is a correct plural. Shaped is the correct past tense. There is a spelling error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

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

Most comparatives add **-er**, or use **more** for longer words: **cleaner**, **larger**, **more useful**.

I never use both at once. It is **cleaner**, not more cleaner. The right form makes my comparison clear.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adjective (STAR)

An adjective is a STAR because it makes a noun shine. A comparative adjective compares two things with -er or more.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about energy resources, a comparative adjective compares two of 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 adjectives, including their comparative forms"

Find the comparative adjective.

Read the sentence. Find the adjective that compares two things.

"Renewable energy is cleaner than coal." → comparative adjective cleaner

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 adjectives, including their comparative forms"

Choose the comparative form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the correct comparative.

"Solar power is (safer / more safer) than coal."

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 adjectives, including their comparative forms"

Fix the comparative.

A comparative uses both -er and more. Fix it so it uses only one.

"Wind is more cleaner than gas."

I CAN I can edit a comparative adjective into its correct form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a comparative adjective.

Write one sentence comparing two energy resources.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 adjectives, including their comparative forms"

Explain why the comparative fits.

Tell why the writer used a comparative adjective here.

I CAN I can explain how a comparative adjective makes a comparison clear.



YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

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

Complete the **comparative 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 adjectives, including their comparative forms	“Renewable energy is cleaner than coal.” <i>Cleaner is a comparative adjective; it compares two resources with -er.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 9 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 9 of 36

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

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The comparative adjective is cleaner; it compares two resources.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“safer” is correct; more safer uses two comparatives at once.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Wind is cleaner than gas.” Cleaner uses -er only, not more.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Renewable energy is safer for the environment.” Safer is a comparative adjective.



DEFEND

Friday

The sentence compares two resources, so the comparative form shows which has more of a quality.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Renewable energy is more cleaner than coal.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change more cleaner to cleaner

B Change coal to Coal

C Change energy to energies

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change more cleaner to cleaner

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

A comparative uses either -er or more, not both, so cleaner is correct, not more cleaner.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Coal is a common noun and stays lowercase. Energy is correct as written. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **superlative adjective** to compare **three or more** things. Most superlatives add **-est**, or use **most** for longer words: **cleanest**, **largest**, **most useful**.

Words like **of all** signal the superlative. The right form shows which one is at the very top.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adjective (STAR)

An adjective is a STAR. A superlative adjective compares three or more things with -est or most.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about energy resources, a superlative adjective names the one that is most of all.

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 adjectives, including their superlative forms"

Find the superlative adjective.

Read the sentence. Find the adjective that compares three or more things.

"Solar power may be the cleanest source of all." → superlative adjective cleanest

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 adjectives, including their superlative forms"

Choose the superlative form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the correct superlative.

"Coal gives the (largest / most largest) supply 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 adjectives, including their superlative forms"

Fix the superlative.

A comparative form is used where a superlative is needed. Fix it.

"Coal gives the larger supply of all."

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





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a superlative adjective.

Write one sentence naming the most of something among the energy resources.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 adjectives, including their superlative forms"

Explain why the superlative fits.

Tell why the writer used a superlative adjective here.

I CAN I can explain how a superlative adjective shows the most of all.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adjectives, including their superlative forms	“Solar power may be the cleanest source of all.” <i>Cleanest is a superlative adjective; of all compares more than two.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 10 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 10 of 36

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

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The superlative adjective is cleanest; it compares three or more sources.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“largest” is correct; most largest uses two superlatives at once.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Coal gives the largest supply of all.” Of all signals the superlative largest.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Solar power is the cleanest choice of all.” Cleanest is a superlative adjective.



DEFEND

Friday

The words of all compare more than two, so the superlative shows which is at the very top.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Coal provides the larger supply of all the resources.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change larger to largest

B Change supply to supplies

C Change resources to resource

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change larger to largest

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The words of all compare more than two, so the superlative largest is needed, not the comparative larger.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Supply is correct as written. Resources is a correct plural. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **adverb of frequency** to tell **how often** something happens. These adverbs answer how often: **always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never.**

Choosing the right frequency adverb makes my meaning true and exact for the reader.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adverb (TWO RAINDROPS)

An adverb is shown by TWO RAINDROPS because it adds to the verb. A frequency adverb tells how often the action happens.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about energy resources, an adverb of frequency tells how often something happens.

This deck teaches **Adverbs of Frequency** 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 frequency"

Find the adverb of frequency.

Read the sentence. Find the adverb that tells how often.

"Renewable resources often cause less damage." → frequency adverb often

I CAN I can find an adverb of frequency 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 frequency”

Choose the frequency adverb.

Two adverbs are offered. Choose the one whose meaning is true.

“Renewable resources can be used again, so they (always / never) run out.”

I CAN I can choose the frequency adverb that fits the meaning.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the frequency adverb.

The frequency adverb does not match the meaning. Change it so the sentence is true.

"Renewable resources always run out."

I CAN I can edit a frequency adverb so the meaning is correct.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a frequency adverb.

Write one sentence about energy using an adverb of frequency.

I CAN I can write a sentence using an adverb of frequency.





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 frequency"

Explain why the frequency adverb fits.

Tell why the writer chose that frequency adverb.

I CAN I can explain how a frequency adverb makes my meaning true.

Complete the **adverbs that convey frequency** 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 frequency	“Renewable resources often cause less damage.” <i>Often is an adverb of frequency; it tells how often the action happens.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 11 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xiii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The frequency adverb is often; it tells how often the resources cause less damage.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“never” is correct because renewable resources can be used again and do not run out.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Renewable resources never run out.” Never matches the true meaning.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Nonrenewable resources usually cause more pollution.” Usually is a frequency adverb.



DEFEND

Friday

Renewable resources can be replaced, so never correctly tells how often they run out.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Renewable resources can be used again, so they always run out.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change always to never

B Change resources to resource

C Change again to against

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change always to never

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Renewable resources can be used again and do not run out, so the frequency adverb should be never, not always.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Resources is a correct plural. Again is the correct word. The frequency adverb is wrong, so Make no change is not right.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **adverb of degree** to tell **how much** or **to what extent**.
These adverbs answer how much: **very, really, quite, extremely, so, too**.
The word **too** means more than is good, so I use it only when I mean a problem.
Otherwise I choose **very**.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Adverb (TWO RAINDROPS)

An adverb is shown by TWO RAINDROPS. An adverb of degree tells how much or to what extent.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about energy resources, an adverb of degree tells how much or to what extent.

This deck teaches **Adverbs of Degree** 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 degree"

Find the adverb of degree.

Read the sentence. Find the adverb that tells how much.

"Nonrenewable resources are very useful." → degree adverb very

I CAN I can find an adverb of degree 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 degree”

Choose the degree adverb.

Two adverbs are offered. Choose the one whose meaning is correct.

“Coal is a (very / too) useful source of energy.”

I CAN I can choose the degree adverb that fits the meaning.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the degree adverb.

The adverb too means a problem, but the sentence means a good thing. Fix it.

"Solar power is too helpful for homes."

I CAN I can edit a degree adverb so the meaning is correct.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a degree adverb.

Write one sentence about energy using an adverb of degree.

I CAN I can write a sentence using an adverb of degree.





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 degree"

Explain why the degree adverb fits.

Tell why the writer chose that degree adverb.

I CAN I can explain how a degree adverb shows how much.

Complete the **adverbs that convey degree** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xiv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including adverbs that convey degree	“Nonrenewable resources are very useful.” <i>Very is an adverb of degree; it tells how useful the resources are.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 12 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xiv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 12 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xiv) • Adverbs of Degree

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The degree adverb is very; it tells how useful the resources are.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“very” is correct; too would mean the resource is useful in a bad way.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Solar power is very helpful for homes.” Very shows a good degree, not a problem.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Nonrenewable resources are quite limited.” Quite is a degree adverb.



DEFEND

Friday

The writer means highly useful, not a problem, so very is the correct degree adverb.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Nonrenewable resources are a too useful source of energy.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change too to very

B Change useful to usefully

C Change source to sources

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change too to very

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The word too means more than is good, but the sentence means highly useful, so the degree adverb should be very.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Useful is an adjective and is correct. Source names one and is correct. The degree adverb is wrong, so Make no change is not right.

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 a **relationship**, such as where, when, or how.

Common prepositions include **in**, **on**, **under**, **across**, **beneath**, **from**, **to**, and **of**.

Choosing the right preposition makes the location or time in my sentence clear and correct.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Preposition (CLOUD)

A preposition is a CLOUD that shows position: where, when, or how a noun connects to the rest of the sentence.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Texas long ago, a preposition shows where or when something happened.

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 a relationship of place or time.

"Soldiers marched across the open land." → preposition across

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 the meaning correct.

"In 1845, Texas became part (on / of) the United States."

I CAN I can choose the correct preposition.





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 preposition does not fit the meaning. Change it so the sentence is correct.

"Texas stood on wide skies."

I CAN I can edit a preposition so the meaning is correct.





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 Texas that uses a preposition.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why the preposition fits.

Tell why the writer used that preposition.

I CAN I can explain how a preposition makes a relationship clear.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositions	“Soldiers marched across the open land.” <i>Across is a preposition; it shows where the soldiers marched.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 13 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xv) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The preposition is across; it shows where the soldiers marched.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“of” is correct; part of the United States shows belonging.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Texas stood beneath wide skies.” Beneath correctly shows position under the skies.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The leaders talked through the night.” Through is a preposition of time.



DEFEND

Friday

The word of shows Texas belonged to the United States, so it is the correct preposition.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) In 1845, Texas became part on the United States.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

- A** Change on to of
- B** Change part to parts
- C** Change became to become
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: A Change on to of

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The correct preposition is of; Texas became part of the United States.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Part names one and is correct. Became is the correct past tense. The preposition is wrong, so Make no change is not right.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I check that a **prepositional phrase** begins with a **preposition** and ends with a **noun**.

A phrase like **across the West** or **in 1845** adds details about where or when.

A prepositional phrase is **not a complete sentence** on its own, so I keep it joined to a full idea.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Preposition (CLOUD)

A prepositional phrase starts with a CLOUD (preposition) and ends with a noun: across the West, in 1845.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Texas, a prepositional phrase adds a detail about 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 phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.

"The U.S. gained land across the West." → prepositional phrase across the West

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 phrase.

Two choices are offered. Choose the one that is a complete prepositional phrase.

“Soldiers marched (under / under open skies).”

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"

Fix the fragment.

A prepositional phrase is written as its own sentence. Join it to the full idea.

"Texas joined the United States. In 1845."

I CAN I can edit a prepositional phrase so it is not a fragment.





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 Texas that uses a prepositional phrase.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why it is a phrase, not a sentence.

Tell why the prepositional phrase cannot stand alone.

I CAN I can explain why a prepositional phrase joins a complete sentence.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xvi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including prepositional phrases	“The U.S. gained land across the West.” <i>Across the West is a prepositional phrase; it begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 14 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xvi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 14 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xvi) • Prepositional Phrases

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The prepositional phrase is across the West; it begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“under open skies” is the complete phrase; under alone has no noun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Texas joined the United States in 1845.” The phrase in 1845 joins the full idea.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The choice was made during a difficult time.” During a difficult time is a prepositional phrase.



DEFEND

Friday

In 1845 tells when but has no subject doing an action, so it must join a complete idea.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Texas joined the United States. In the year 1845.

What is the correct way to write these sentences?

A Texas joined the United States in the year 1845.

B Texas joined the United States. In the year 1845.

C Texas joined. The United States in the year 1845.

D Texas joined the United States in the year. 1845.

Correct answer: A Texas joined the United States in the year 1845.

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

In the year 1845 is a prepositional phrase, not a complete sentence, so it joins the full idea before it.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

The other choices leave the prepositional phrase or a piece of the sentence standing alone as a fragment.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use **spelling rules** I have learned to spell longer words correctly. Rules help me: change **y to i** before adding an ending (**history, histories**), and use **soft c** in **decision** and **choice**. Following spelling rules keeps my writing correct even when the words are hard.

KEY IDEA

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

Rules build hard words: change **y to i** (history, histories), soft **c** (decision, choice).

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Texas history, longer words follow grade-appropriate spelling rules.

This deck teaches **Spelling: Grade-Appropriate Rules** 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 rules"

Find the rule word.

Read the sentence. Find a longer word and name the spelling rule it uses.

"The leaders made a decision." → **soft c rule in decision**

I CAN I can find a word that uses a spelling rule.





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 rules"

Choose the correct spelling.

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

"Texas has a long (history / histery)."

I CAN I can choose the correct spelling of a rule word.





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 rules"

Fix the misspelled word.

One longer word breaks its rule. Correct it.

"The leaders made an important desicion."

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





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 rules"

Write a sentence with a rule word.

Write one sentence about Texas using a word that follows a spelling rule.

I CAN I can write a sentence spelling a rule word correctly.





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 rules"

Explain how the rule helps.

Tell how knowing the rule helps a writer spell the word.

I CAN I can explain how a spelling rule keeps my writing correct.

Complete the **spelling with grade-appropriate rules** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxiv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic rules	“The leaders made a decision.” <i>Decision follows the soft c rule and is spelled correctly.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

→ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 15 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxiv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 15 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxxiv) • Spelling: Grade-Appropriate Rules

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The rule word is decision; it uses the soft c rule.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“history” is the correct spelling.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The leaders made an important decision.” Decision uses the soft c, spelled correctly.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The choice changed our history.” History follows its spelling rule.



DEFEND

Friday

The soft c rule tells me decision uses a c, not an s, so I can spell it correctly.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The leaders made an important desicion for Texas.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

- A** Change desicion to decision
- B** Change leaders to leader
- C** Change important to importants
- D** Make no change

Correct answer: A Change desicion to decision

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The soft c rule spells the word decision, not desicion.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Leaders is a correct plural. Important is correct as written. There is a spelling error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review everything I have learned so far** as I edit: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.

I check that each word has the **right form**, and that longer words follow my **spelling patterns and rules**.

A careful review keeps my writing about Texas clear and correct.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.
I apply all my word and spelling skills at once.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a poem about Texas joining the United States, I review the words and spelling.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Words & Spelling** 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 (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)"

Find the irregular past verb.

Read the sentence. Find the verb that shows the past by changing form.

"In 1845, Texas became a state." → irregular past verb became

I CAN I can find an irregular past-tense verb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)"

Choose the correct adjective form.

Choose the correct comparative or superlative adjective.

"The war grew (more longer / longer) each year."

I CAN I can choose the correct adjective form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)"

Fix the preposition or noun.

Fix the word so the sentence is correct.

"Texas became part on the United States."

I CAN I can edit a preposition or noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)"

Write a sentence with a spelling pattern.

Write one sentence about Texas using a longer word spelled correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence spelling a pattern word correctly.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of Clusters 1 to 3)"

Explain a word or spelling edit.

Tell how you fixed a word or its spelling.

I CAN I can explain my word and spelling edits.



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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and spelling	“In 1845, Texas became part of the United States.” <i>The irregular past became, the preposition of, and the spelling are all correct.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 16 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The irregular past verb is became; it changes form from become.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“longer” is correct; more longer uses two comparatives at once.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Texas became part of the United States.” Of is the correct preposition.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The decision changed the nation.” Decision follows its spelling pattern.



DEFEND

Friday

Became is the irregular past of become, so it shows the past correctly.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) In 1845, Texas becomed part of the United States.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change becomed to became

B Change Texas to texas

C Change part to parts

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change becomed to became

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Become is irregular, so its past tense is became, not becomed.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Texas is a proper noun and stays capitalized. Part names one and is correct. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use a **reflexive pronoun** when the subject does an action **to itself**. Reflexive pronouns end in **-self** or **-selves**: **himself, herself, itself, themselves**. The reflexive pronoun must **match its subject**: one person uses himself, and more than one use themselves.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Pronoun (BLUE MOON)

A pronoun is a MOON that stands in for a noun. A reflexive pronoun points the action back to the subject: himself, themselves.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mansa Musa, a reflexive pronoun shows the subject acting on itself.

This deck teaches **Reflexive 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 pronouns, including reflexive"

Find the reflexive pronoun.

Read the sentence. Find the pronoun that ends in -self or -selves.

"Mansa Musa prepared himself for the journey." → reflexive pronoun himself

I CAN I can find a reflexive 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 pronouns, including reflexive”

Choose the matching reflexive pronoun.

Two pronouns are offered. Choose the one that matches the subject.

“The traders protected (himself / themselves) on the road.”

I CAN I can choose a reflexive pronoun that matches its subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the reflexive pronoun.

The reflexive pronoun does not match the subject. Change it so it agrees.

"The kingdom made themselves strong."

I CAN I can edit a reflexive pronoun so it matches the subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a reflexive pronoun.

Write one sentence about Mansa Musa or Mali using a reflexive pronoun.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a reflexive pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why the reflexive pronoun fits.

Tell why the writer used a reflexive pronoun here.

I CAN I can explain how a reflexive pronoun points back to the subject.

Complete the **reflexive 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 pronouns, including reflexive	“Mansa Musa prepared himself for the pilgrimage.” <i>Himself is a reflexive pronoun; it points the action back to the subject Mansa Musa.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 17 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xvii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The reflexive pronoun is himself; it points the action back to Mansa Musa.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“themselves” matches the plural subject traders.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The kingdom made itself strong.” Itself matches the singular subject kingdom.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Mansa Musa saw himself as a leader.” Himself is a reflexive pronoun.



DEFEND

Friday

The subject acts on itself, so the reflexive pronoun points the action back to the subject.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The traders protected himself as they crossed the desert.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change himself to themselves

B Change traders to trader

C Change crossed to crosses

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change himself to themselves

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The subject traders is plural, so the reflexive pronoun should be themselves, not himself.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Traders is a correct plural. Crossed is the correct past tense. The pronoun does not match, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a historical period** because it names a specific time in history.

Periods like the **Middle Ages** and the **Golden Age of Mali** are capitalized.

A general time word like century or era stays lowercase unless it is part of the name.

KEY IDEA

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

A named historical period is capitalized: the **Middle Ages**, the **Golden Age of Mali**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mali, the name of a historical period is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Historical Periods** 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 historical periods"

Find the historical period.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a specific period in history.

"Mali grew rich during the Middle Ages." → historical period Middle Ages

I CAN I can find the name of a historical period.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical periods"

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"Mali thrived in the (middle ages / Middle Ages)."

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized period name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical periods"

Fix the capital letters.

The name of a historical period is missing its capitals. Fix it.

"This was the golden age of mali."

I CAN I can edit a historical period 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 historical periods"

Write a sentence with a historical period.

Write one sentence about Mali that names a historical period.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized historical period.





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 historical periods"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the period name is capitalized.

I CAN I can explain why a historical period is capitalized.

Complete the **capitalization of historical periods** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical periods	“Mali grew rich during the Middle Ages.” <i>Middle Ages names a specific historical period, so it is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 18 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxi) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The historical period is the Middle Ages; it names a specific time and is capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Middle Ages” is correct because it names one specific period.



SHOW

Wednesday

“This was the Golden Age of Mali.” The period name is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Mansa Musa ruled during the Golden Age of Mali.” The period is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

It names one specific time in history, so it is capitalized like a name.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Mali became powerful during the middle ages.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change middle ages to Middle Ages

B Change Mali to mali

C Change powerful to powerfull

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change middle ages to Middle Ages

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Middle Ages names a specific historical period, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Mali is a proper noun and stays capitalized. Powerful is already spelled correctly. 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 historical events”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a historical event** because it names one specific event.

An event like the **Pilgrimage to Mecca** or the **Gold Rush** is capitalized.

A general word like trip or journey stays lowercase unless it is part of the event's name.

KEY IDEA

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

A named historical event is capitalized: the **Pilgrimage to Mecca**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mansa Musa, the name of a historical event is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Historical Events** 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 historical events"

Find the historical event.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a specific event.

"Mansa Musa is famous for the Pilgrimage to Mecca." → event Pilgrimage to Mecca

I CAN I can find the name of a historical event.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical events"

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"He made the (pilgrimage to Mecca / Pilgrimage to Mecca)."

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized event name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical events"

Fix the capital letters.

The name of a historical event is missing its capitals. Fix it.

"He is known for the journey of gold."

I CAN I can edit a historical event 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 historical events"

Write a sentence with a historical event.

Write one sentence about Mansa Musa that names an event.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized historical event.





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 historical events"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the event name is capitalized.

I CAN I can explain why a historical event is capitalized.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(xxii) • Capitalize Historical Events

Complete the **capitalization of historical events** 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 historical events	“Mansa Musa is famous for the Pilgrimage to Mecca.” <i>Pilgrimage to Mecca names a specific historical event, so it is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 18 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 18 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxii) • Capitalize Historical Events

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The historical event is the Pilgrimage to Mecca; it names a specific event and is capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Pilgrimage to Mecca” is correct because it names one specific event.



SHOW

Wednesday

“He is known for the Journey of Gold.” The event name is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Pilgrimage to Mecca made Mansa Musa famous.” The event is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

It names one specific event, so it is capitalized like a name.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) People still talk about the pilgrimage to Mecca.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

A Change pilgrimage to Mecca to Pilgrimage to Mecca

B Change People to people

C Change talk to talks

D No change is needed

Correct answer: A Change pilgrimage to Mecca to Pilgrimage to Mecca

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Pilgrimage to Mecca names a specific historical event, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

People correctly begins the sentence. Talk agrees with the plural subject People. There is an error, so No change is needed is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a historical document** because it names one specific document.

A document like the **Timbuktu Manuscripts** or the **Catalan Atlas** is capitalized.

A general word like map or letter stays lowercase unless it is part of the document's name.

KEY IDEA

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

A named historical document is capitalized: the **Timbuktu Manuscripts**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mali, the name of a historical document is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Historical Documents** 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 historical documents"

Find the historical document.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a specific document.

"Scholars studied the Timbuktu Manuscripts." → document Timbuktu Manuscripts

I CAN I can find the name of a historical document.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical documents"

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"Mali's history is saved in the (timbuktu manuscripts / Timbuktu Manuscripts)."

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized document name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of historical documents"

Fix the capital letters.

The name of a historical document is missing its capitals. Fix it.

"The map is called the catalan atlas."

I CAN I can edit a historical document 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 historical documents"

Write a sentence with a historical document.

Write one sentence about Mali that names a document.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized historical document.





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 historical documents"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the document name is capitalized.

I CAN I can explain why a historical document is capitalized.



Complete the **capitalization of historical documents** 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 historical documents	“Scholars studied the Timbuktu Manuscripts.” <i>Timbuktu Manuscripts names a specific historical document, so it is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 18 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxiii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The historical document is the Timbuktu Manuscripts; it names a specific document and is capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Timbuktu Manuscripts” is correct because it names one specific document.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The map is called the Catalan Atlas.” The document name is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Timbuktu Manuscripts teach us about Mali.” The document is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

It names one specific document, so it is capitalized like a name.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Mali's stories were saved in the timbuktu manuscripts.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Change timbuktu manuscripts to Timbuktu Manuscripts

B Change stories to storys

C Change saved to save

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change timbuktu manuscripts to Timbuktu Manuscripts

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Timbuktu Manuscripts names a specific historical document, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Stories is the correct plural spelling. Saved is the correct past tense. 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 titles of books”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the important words in the title of a book**.

I capitalize the first word, the last word, and every important word: **The Kingdom of Mali**.

Small words like of, the, and and stay lowercase unless they begin the title.

KEY IDEA

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

In a book title, capitalize the important words:
The Kingdom of Mali.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a book on Mali, the important words in the title are capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Titles of Books** 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 titles of books"

Find the book title.

Read the sentence. Find the title of a book.

"I read The Kingdom of Mali." → book title The Kingdom of Mali

I CAN I can find the title of a book.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"She read (the kingdom of mali / The Kingdom of Mali)."

I CAN I can choose a correctly capitalized book title.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letters.

The important words in the book title are not capitalized. Fix them.

"We read mansa musa and his gold."

I CAN I can edit a book title so the important words are capitalized.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a book title.

Write one sentence about a book on Mali, with the title capitalized.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized book 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 titles of books"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the important words in the title are capitalized.

I CAN I can explain how to capitalize a book title.

Complete the **capitalization of titles of books** 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 titles of books	“I read The Kingdom of Mali.” <i>The important words in the book title are capitalized; of stays lowercase.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

→ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 19 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxiv) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 19 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxiv) • Capitalize Titles of Books

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The book title is The Kingdom of Mali; its important words are capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“The Kingdom of Mali” is correct because the important words are capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“We read Mansa Musa and His Gold.” The important words are capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “My favorite book is The Rich King of Mali.” The title's important words are capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

A book title capitalizes its important words, but small words like of stay lowercase.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Our class read the kingdom of Mali together.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change the kingdom of Mali to The Kingdom of Mali

B Change class to Class

C Change read to red

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change the kingdom of Mali to The Kingdom of Mali

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The book title should capitalize its important words: The Kingdom of Mali.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Class is a common noun and stays lowercase. Read is the correct word, not the color red. 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 titles of stories”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the important words in the title of a story**.

I capitalize the first word, the last word, and every important word: **The Journey to Mecca**.

Small words like to, of, and the stay lowercase unless they begin the title.

KEY IDEA

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

In a story title, capitalize the important words:
The Journey to Mecca.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about a story on Mali, the important words in the title are capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Titles of Stories** 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 titles of stories"

Find the story title.

Read the sentence. Find the title of a story.

"We read The Journey to Mecca." → story title The Journey to Mecca

I CAN I can find the title of a story.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"She wrote (the journey to mecca / The Journey to Mecca)."

I CAN I can choose a correctly capitalized story title.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letters.

The important words in the story title are not capitalized. Fix them.

"I liked the golden king."

I CAN I can edit a story title so the important words are capitalized.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with a story title.

Write one sentence about a story on Mali, with the title capitalized.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized story 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 titles of stories"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the important words in the title are capitalized.

I CAN I can explain how to capitalize a story title.

Complete the **capitalization of titles of stories** 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 titles of stories	“We read The Journey to Mecca.” <i>The important words in the story title are capitalized; to stays lowercase.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 19 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxv) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The story title is The Journey to Mecca; its important words are capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“The Journey to Mecca” is correct because the important words are capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“I liked The Golden King.” The important words are capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “My class enjoyed The King Who Shared Gold.” The title's important words are capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

A story title capitalizes its important words, but small words like to stay lowercase.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The class read the journey to Mecca last week.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change the journey to Mecca to The Journey to Mecca

B Change class to classes

C Change week to Week

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change the journey to Mecca to The Journey to Mecca

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The story title should capitalize its important words: The Journey to Mecca.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Class already names one and is correct. Week is a common noun and stays 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 capitalization of titles of essays”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the important words in the title of an essay**.

I capitalize the first word, the last word, and every important word: **Why Mansa Musa Mattered**.

Small words like why can begin a title in capitals, but of and the stay lowercase in the middle.

KEY IDEA

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

In an essay title, capitalize the important words:
Why Mansa Musa Mattered.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about an essay on Mali, the important words in the title are capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Titles of Essays** 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 titles of essays"

Find the essay title.

Read the sentence. Find the title of an essay.

"I wrote **Why Mansa Musa Mattered.**" → essay title **Why Mansa Musa Mattered**

I CAN I can find the title of an essay.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"He titled it (why mansa musa mattered / Why Mansa Musa Mattered)."

I CAN I can choose a correctly capitalized essay title.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letters.

The important words in the essay title are not capitalized. Fix them.

"My essay is the power of mali."

I CAN I can edit an essay title so the important words are capitalized.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a sentence with an essay title.

Write one sentence about an essay on Mali, with the title capitalized.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized essay 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 titles of essays"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the important words in the title are capitalized.

I CAN I can explain how to capitalize an essay title.

Complete the **capitalization of titles of essays** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxvi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of titles of essays	“I wrote Why Mansa Musa Mattered.” <i>The important words in the essay title are capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 19 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxvi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 19 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxvi) • Capitalize Titles of Essays

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The essay title is Why Mansa Musa Mattered; its important words are capitalized.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Why Mansa Musa Mattered” is correct because the important words are capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“My essay is The Power of Mali.” The important words are capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “I titled my essay A Leader Who Gave.” The title's important words are capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

An essay title capitalizes its important words, but small words like of stay lowercase.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) She wrote an essay called the wealth of mali.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change the wealth of mali to The Wealth of Mali

B Change essay to Essay

C Change wrote to write

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change the wealth of mali to The Wealth of Mali

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The essay title should capitalize its important words: The Wealth of Mali.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Essay is a common noun and stays lowercase. Wrote is the correct past tense. 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 languages”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a language** because it comes from a proper noun.

Languages like **Arabic**, **English**, and **French** are always capitalized.

The name of a language is capitalized anywhere in a sentence, not just at the beginning.

KEY IDEA

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

The name of a language is always capitalized:
Arabic, **English**, **French**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mali, the name of a language is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Languages** 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 languages"

Find the language.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a language.

"Many traders in Mali spoke Arabic." → language Arabic

I CAN I can find the name of a language.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"Scholars wrote in (arabic / Arabic)."

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized language name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letter.

The name of a language is missing its capital. Fix it.

"Some books were written in french."

I CAN I can edit a language 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 languages"

Write a sentence with a language.

Write one sentence about Mali that names a language.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized language 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 languages"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the language name is capitalized.

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

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(xxvii) • Capitalize Languages

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxvii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of languages	“Many traders in Mali spoke Arabic.” <i>Arabic is the name of a language, so it is always capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 20 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxvii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The language is Arabic; it is capitalized because it comes from a proper noun.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Arabic” is correct because a language name is always capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Some books were written in French.” The language name is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Students in Mali learned to read Arabic.” The language is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

The name of a language comes from a proper noun, so it is always capitalized.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The scholars of Mali often wrote in arabic.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

A Change arabic to Arabic

B Change scholars to scholar

C Change wrote to written

D No change is needed

Correct answer: A Change arabic to Arabic

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Arabic is the name of a language, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Scholars is a correct plural. Wrote is the correct past tense. There is an error, so No change is needed is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize the name of a group of people** because it names a specific group.

Names of groups of people, like **African** and **Asian**, are capitalized.

The name of a people group is capitalized anywhere in a sentence.

KEY IDEA

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

The name of a group of people is capitalized:
African, Asian.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mali, the name of a group of people is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Names of Groups** 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 races"

Find the group name.

Read the sentence. Find the name of a group of people.

"Mali was a great African kingdom." → group name African

I CAN I can find the name of a group of people.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

"Mansa Musa led an (african / African) kingdom."

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized group name.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letter.

The name of a group of people is missing its capital. Fix it.

"The traders met many asian merchants."

I CAN I can edit a group 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 races"

Write a sentence with a group name.

Write one sentence about Mali that names a group of people.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized group 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 races"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the group name is capitalized.

I CAN I can explain why the name of a group of people is capitalized.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D)(xxviii) • Capitalize Names of Groups

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxviii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of races	“Mali was a great African kingdom.” <i>African names a specific group of people, so it is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 20 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxviii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 20 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxviii) • Capitalize Names of Groups

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The group name is African; it is capitalized because it names a specific group.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“African” is correct because the name of a group of people is capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The traders met many Asian merchants.” The group name is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Mali was a proud African kingdom.” The group name is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

It names a specific group of people, so it is capitalized like a proper noun.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Mansa Musa ruled a powerful african kingdom.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change african to African

B Change kingdom to Kingdom

C Change ruled to ruling

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change african to African

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

African names a specific group of people, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Kingdom is a common noun and stays lowercase. Ruled is the correct past tense. 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 nationalities”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I **capitalize a nationality** because it comes from the name of a country or place.

Nationalities like **Malian**, **Egyptian**, and **American** are capitalized.

A nationality is capitalized anywhere in a sentence, not just at the beginning.

KEY IDEA

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

A nationality is capitalized: **Malian**, **Egyptian**, **American**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Mali, a nationality is capitalized.

This deck teaches **Capitalize Nationalities** 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 nationalities"

Find the nationality.

Read the sentence. Find the word that names a nationality.

"The Malian traders were respected." → nationality Malian

I CAN I can find a nationality 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 nationalities”

Choose the correct form.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one capitalized correctly.

“Mansa Musa was a (malian / Malian) ruler.”

I CAN I can choose the correctly capitalized nationality.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the capital letter.

A nationality is missing its capital. Fix it.

"He met many egyptian traders."

I CAN I can edit a nationality 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 nationalities"

Write a sentence with a nationality.

Write one sentence about Mali that names a nationality.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a capitalized nationality.





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 nationalities"

Explain why it is capitalized.

Tell why the nationality is capitalized.

I CAN I can explain why a nationality is capitalized.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including capitalization of nationalities	“The Malian traders were respected.” <i>Malian comes from Mali, a proper noun, so the nationality is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 20 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxix) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 20 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxix) • Capitalize Nationalities

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The nationality is Malian; it is capitalized because it comes from the country Mali.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Malian” is correct because a nationality is capitalized.



SHOW

Wednesday

“He met many Egyptian traders.” The nationality is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Malian people were proud of their king.” The nationality is capitalized.



DEFEND

Friday

It comes from the name of a country, a proper noun, so the nationality is capitalized.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The malian traders carried gold across the desert.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change malian to Malian

B Change traders to traders'

C Change carried to carry

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change malian to Malian

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Malian is a nationality that comes from the country Mali, so it must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Traders is a plural noun and needs no apostrophe. Carried is the correct past tense. There is an error to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

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

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

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

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

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

KEY IDEA

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

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

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

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



TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

"I recognize it."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Find the two complete ideas.

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

"Ava asked a question, and her teacher answered." → two ideas: Ava asked / teacher answered

I CAN I can find the two complete ideas 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 complete compound sentences with subject-verb agreement"

Choose the verb that agrees.

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

"The artists painted, and Raphael (paint / paints) too."

I CAN I can choose verbs that agree in a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Fix the agreement in a compound sentence.

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

"Ava listens, and her friends learns."

I CAN I can edit a compound sentence so both parts agree.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the Renaissance, joining two complete ideas.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence with subject-verb agreement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why it is a compound sentence.

Tell why the two ideas form a compound sentence.

I CAN I can explain how a compound sentence joins two complete ideas.



Complete the **compound sentences with subject-verb agreement** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with subject-verb agreement	“Ava asked a question, and her teacher answered.” <i>Two complete ideas join with a comma and and, and each subject and verb agree.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 21 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(ii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The two complete ideas are Ava asked and teacher answered, joined into one compound sentence.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“paints” agrees with the singular subject Raphael.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Ava listens, and her friends learn.” The plural subject friends takes the plural verb learn.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Raphael painted thinkers, and the class studied his art.” Two complete ideas are joined.



DEFEND

Friday

Both parts are complete ideas joined by a comma and and, so together they make a compound sentence.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava studied the painting, and her classmates studies it too.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change studies to studied

B Change classmates to classmate

C Change painting to paintings

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change studies to studied

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The plural subject classmates needs the plural verb studied, so both parts of the compound sentence agree.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Classmates is a correct plural. Painting names one and is correct. There is an agreement error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I avoid a **comma splice**, which happens when a comma alone joins two complete ideas.

Two complete ideas need a **comma and a joining word**, like and, but, or so, not just a comma.

Fixing a splice makes the boundary between my two ideas clear.

KEY IDEA

A comma splice is a **convention** error, so it wears no weather symbol.

A comma alone cannot join two complete ideas: add a joining word like **and**, **but**, or **so**.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Renaissance, two complete ideas need more than a comma to join them.

This deck teaches **Fixing Comma Splices** 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 complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices"

Find the comma splice.

Read the sentence. Find where a comma alone joins two complete ideas.

"Ava looked closely, she saw many thinkers." → a comma splice joins two complete ideas

I CAN I can find a comma splice in a sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices"

Choose the correct join.

Two versions are offered. Choose the one that joins the ideas correctly.

"Ava looked closely (, / , and) she saw many thinkers."

I CAN I can choose the correct way to join two complete ideas.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices"

Fix the comma splice.

A comma alone joins two ideas. Add a joining word to fix it.

"Raphael painted the scene, it showed great thinkers."

I CAN I can edit a comma splice by adding a joining word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices"

Write a corrected compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the Renaissance that joins two ideas correctly.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence without a comma splice.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices"

Explain why a comma alone is not enough.

Tell why two complete ideas need more than a comma.

I CAN I can explain why a comma splice needs a joining word.

Complete the **avoiding comma splices** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(iii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of splices	“Ava looked closely, and she saw many thinkers.” <i>The comma and the joining word and together connect the two complete ideas.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 21 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(iii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The comma splice joins Ava looked closely and she saw many thinkers with only a comma.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“, and” is correct because two complete ideas need a comma and a joining word.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Raphael painted the scene, and it showed great thinkers.” The joining word and fixes the splice.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The painting looked old, but its ideas felt new.” The ideas join correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

Each idea is complete, so a comma alone runs them together; a joining word shows how they connect.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava studied the art, she noticed the thinkers.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Add the word and after the comma

B Remove the comma

C Change studied to study

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add the word and after the comma

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

A comma alone cannot join two complete ideas, so a joining word like and is added after the comma.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Removing the comma would create a run-on. Studied is the correct past tense. There is a splice to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I avoid a **run-on**, which happens when two complete ideas run together with **no punctuation**.

I fix a run-on by adding a **comma and a joining word**, or by making two sentences.

Fixing run-ons gives the reader a clear stop between my ideas.

KEY IDEA

A run-on is a **convention** error, so it wears no weather symbol.

Two complete ideas cannot run together: add a comma and a joining word, or make two sentences.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Renaissance, two complete ideas must not run together without punctuation.

This deck teaches **Fixing Run-On 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 complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons"

Find the run-on.

Read the sentence. Find two complete ideas that run together with no punctuation.

"Ava liked the painting she asked about it." → two ideas run together with no punctuation

I CAN I can find a run-on sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons"

Choose the correct fix.

Two versions are offered. Choose the one that separates the ideas correctly.

"Ava liked the painting (she / , so she) asked about it."

I CAN I can choose the correct way to fix a run-on.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons"

Fix the run-on.

Two ideas run together. Add a comma and a joining word to fix it.

"The Renaissance changed art it also changed ideas."

I CAN I can edit a run-on by adding a comma and a joining word.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons"

Write a corrected compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the Renaissance that joins two ideas correctly.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence without a run-on.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons"

Explain why a run-on is a problem.

Tell why two ideas cannot run together.

I CAN I can explain why a run-on needs a comma and a joining word.

Complete the **avoiding run-ons** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(iv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of run-ons	“Ava liked the painting, so she asked about it.” <i>A comma and the joining word so separate the two complete ideas.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 22 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(iv) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The run-on is Ava liked the painting she asked about it, with no punctuation between the ideas.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“, so she” is correct because it separates the two ideas with a comma and a joining word.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The Renaissance changed art, and it also changed ideas.” The comma and and fix the run-on.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Kings once held power, but new ideas began to spread.” The ideas join correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

With no punctuation the reader cannot tell where one idea ends, so a comma and a joining word show the break.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava studied the painting she wanted to learn more.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Add a comma and the word so after painting

B Change studied to studies

C Change wanted to want

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add a comma and the word so after painting

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Two complete ideas run together, so a comma and a joining word like so are added to separate them.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Studied and wanted are both correct past tense. There is a run-on to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I avoid a **fragment**, which is a piece of a sentence that is missing a subject or a verb.

A complete sentence needs a **subject** and a **verb** and must tell a whole idea.

I fix a fragment by adding the missing part so it becomes a complete idea.

KEY IDEA

A fragment is a **convention** error, so it wears no weather symbol.

A complete idea needs a subject and a verb:
add the missing part to fix a fragment.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Renaissance, every idea must be complete, not a fragment.

This deck teaches **Fixing Sentence Fragments** 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 complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments"

Find the fragment.

Read the group of words. Decide whether it is missing a subject or a verb.

"Looked at the famous painting." → a fragment, it has no subject

I CAN I can find a sentence fragment.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments"

Choose the complete sentence.

Two choices are offered. Choose the one that is a complete idea.

(During the Renaissance. / Ideas changed during the Renaissance.)

I CAN I can tell a complete sentence from a fragment.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments"

Fix the fragment.

A fragment is missing a part. Add a subject or a verb to complete it.

"The thinkers in the painting."

I CAN I can edit a fragment into a complete sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments"

Write a complete sentence.

Write one complete sentence about the Renaissance with a subject and a verb.

I CAN I can write a complete sentence, not a fragment.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments"

Explain why it is a fragment.

Tell why the group of words is not a complete sentence.

I CAN I can explain why a fragment is not a complete sentence.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(v) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including complete compound sentences with avoidance of fragments	“Ideas changed during the Renaissance.” <i>This is a complete sentence; it has the subject Ideas and the verb changed.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 22 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(v) row.



NOTICE

Monday

“Looked at the famous painting” is a fragment because it has no subject.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“Ideas changed during the Renaissance.” is the complete sentence.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The thinkers in the painting looked wise.” Adding a verb completes the idea.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Artists painted new ideas during the Renaissance.” This is a complete sentence.



DEFEND

Friday

During the Renaissance has no subject doing an action, so it is a fragment until a complete idea is added.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The painting showed great thinkers. From ancient Greece and Rome.

What is the correct way to write these sentences?

A The painting showed great thinkers from ancient Greece and Rome.

B The painting showed great thinkers. From ancient Greece and Rome.

C The painting showed. Great thinkers from ancient Greece and Rome.

D The painting showed great thinkers from ancient Greece. And Rome.

Correct answer: A The painting showed great thinkers from ancient Greece and Rome.

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

From ancient Greece and Rome is a fragment, so it joins the complete idea before it to make one sentence.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

The other choices leave a fragment or split the complete idea into pieces.

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** like **and** or **or** to join two subjects into a **compound subject**.

A compound subject has two or more nouns doing the same action: **Raphael and Ava** looked at the art.

Joining subjects keeps my writing from repeating and makes it smoother.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A coordinating conjunction is a RAINBOW that connects. It can join two subjects into one compound subject: Raphael and Ava.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about the Renaissance, a conjunction joins two subjects into a compound subject.

This deck teaches **Conjunctions: 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.

"Ava and her teacher studied the painting." → compound subject Ava and her teacher

I CAN I can find a compound subject in a 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 subjects"

Choose the conjunction.

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

"Raphael (then / and) other artists painted."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that joins two subjects.





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 subjects.

Two short sentences repeat the action. Join their subjects with a conjunction.

"Ava looked. Her teacher looked."

I CAN I can edit two subjects into a compound subject.





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 Renaissance with a compound subject.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why a compound subject helps.

Tell why joining the subjects makes the sentence better.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction forms a compound subject.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xviii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects	“Ava and her teacher studied the painting.” <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, 23 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xviii) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 23 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xviii) • Conjunctions: Compound Subjects

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The compound subject is Ava and her teacher, joined by the conjunction and.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“and” is the conjunction that joins the two subjects.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Ava and her teacher looked.” The conjunction and joins the two subjects.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Artists and thinkers changed the world.” The compound subject is joined by and.



DEFEND

Friday

Both subjects do the same action, so and joins them and keeps the sentence from repeating.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Raphael or the other artists was proud of the painting.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change or to and

B Change artists to artist

C Change proud to proudly

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change or to and

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The sentence means both Raphael and the artists were proud, so the joining conjunction should be and, forming a compound subject.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Artists is a correct plural. Proud is an adjective and is correct. The wrong conjunction is used, so Make no change is not right.

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 into a **compound predicate**.

A compound predicate has one subject doing two actions: Ava **looked and wondered**.

Joining the actions keeps my writing smooth without repeating the subject.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A coordinating conjunction is a RAINBOW that connects. It can join two actions into one compound predicate: looked and wondered.

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

This deck teaches **Conjunctions: 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.

"Ava looked and wondered about the painting." → compound predicate looked and wondered

I CAN I can find a compound predicate in a 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 predicates"

Choose the conjunction.

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

"The teacher explained (soon / and) pointed to the art."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that joins two actions.





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 actions.

Two short sentences repeat the subject. Join their actions with a conjunction.

“Ava looked. Ava wondered.”

I CAN I can edit two actions into a compound predicate.





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 the Renaissance with a compound predicate.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 why a compound predicate helps.

Tell why joining the actions makes the sentence better.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction forms a compound predicate.



Complete the **coordinating conjunctions for compound predicates** 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 predicates	“Ava looked and wondered about the painting.” <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, 23 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xix) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 23 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xix) • Conjunctions: Compound Predicates

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The compound predicate is looked and wondered, joined by the conjunction and.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“and” is the conjunction that joins the two actions.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Ava looked and wondered.” The conjunction and joins the two actions.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The artist painted and inspired others.” The compound predicate is joined by and.



DEFEND

Friday

One subject does two actions, so and joins them without repeating the subject.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava studied the art but not asked a question.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change not asked to asked

B Change studied to studies

C Change art to Art

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change not asked to asked

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The compound predicate joins two actions, studied and asked, so the second action should read and asked.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Studied is the correct past tense. Art is a common noun and stays lowercase. The predicate is wrong, so Make no change is not right.

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 ideas into a **compound sentence**.

The joining words are **and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet**, and a comma comes before them.

The right conjunction shows how my two ideas connect, whether they add, contrast, or show a result.

SENTENCE WEATHER



Conjunction (RAINBOW)

A coordinating conjunction is a RAINBOW that connects two complete ideas: and adds, but contrasts, so shows a result.

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

This deck teaches **Conjunctions: 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.

Read the compound sentence. Find the coordinating conjunction that joins the two ideas.

"Kings held power, but new ideas spread." → conjunction but

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.

Two conjunctions are offered. Choose the one whose meaning fits.

"Ava looked closely, (and / so) she understood the art."

I CAN I can choose the conjunction that shows how two ideas connect.





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 two ideas with a conjunction.

Two complete ideas stand alone. Join them with a comma and a conjunction.

"The painting was old. The ideas felt new."

I CAN I can edit two ideas into a compound sentence 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 Renaissance using a conjunction.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence using 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 why the conjunction fits.

Tell why that conjunction is the right one.

I CAN I can explain how a conjunction connects two complete ideas.

Complete the **coordinating conjunctions for compound sentences** 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 sentences	“Kings held power, but new ideas spread.” <i>The conjunction but joins two complete ideas and shows a contrast.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 23 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xx) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The conjunction is but; it joins the two complete ideas and shows a contrast.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“so” is correct because the second idea is the result of the first.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The painting was old, but the ideas felt new.” But joins the two ideas and shows contrast.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Artists painted new ideas, and people began to think differently.” And joins the two ideas.



DEFEND

Friday

The second idea is the result of the first, so the conjunction so shows the connection.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava wanted to learn, she asked her teacher a question.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Add the word so after the comma

B Remove the comma

C Change wanted to want

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add the word so after the comma

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Two complete ideas need a conjunction to form a compound sentence, so so is added after the comma to show the result.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Removing the comma would make a run-on. Wanted is the correct past tense. A conjunction is needed, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, 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, or so when they join two complete ideas.

The comma tells the reader where the first complete idea ends.

KEY IDEA

A comma is a **convention** of punctuation, so it wears no weather symbol.

In a compound sentence, put the comma right before the joining word: ...old, **but** the ideas felt new.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a compound sentence about the Renaissance, a comma comes 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 punctuation marks, including commas in compound sentences"

Find where the comma belongs.

Read the compound sentence. Find the joining word where the comma belongs.

"Ava looked closely, and she understood." → comma before and

I CAN I can find where the 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 punctuation marks, including commas in compound sentences"

Choose the correct punctuation.

Two versions are offered. Choose the one with the comma in the right place.

"Kings held power (and / , and) ideas changed."

I CAN I can choose the correct comma placement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Add the missing comma.

A compound sentence is missing its comma. Add it before the joining word.

"The painting was old but the ideas felt new."

I CAN I can edit a compound sentence to add the missing comma.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Write a compound sentence with a comma.

Write one compound sentence about the Renaissance with the comma in the right place.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence with a correct comma.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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

Explain why the comma is needed.

Tell why the comma comes before the joining word.

I CAN I can explain why a comma comes before the joining word.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxi) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including commas in compound sentences	“Ava looked closely, and she understood.” <i>The comma comes right before the joining word and in the compound sentence.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 24 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxi) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 24 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxxi) • Commas in Compound Sentences

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The comma belongs before and, where the first complete idea ends.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“, and” is correct because the comma comes before the joining word.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The painting was old, but the ideas felt new.” The comma is added before but.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Artists painted new scenes, and thinkers shared new ideas.” The comma is placed correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

The comma marks where the first complete idea ends, so the reader sees the two ideas clearly.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Ava studied the painting and she asked a question.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Add a comma after painting

B Change studied to studies

C Change asked to asks

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add a comma after painting

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

In a compound sentence, a comma goes before the joining word and, so a comma is added after painting.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Studied and asked are both correct past tense. The comma is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I use an **apostrophe** to show that something **belongs to** someone or something.

For one owner, I add **apostrophe s**: **Jayden's** backpack. For more than one owner ending in s, I add just an **apostrophe**: the **students'** games.

The apostrophe shows ownership, so the reader knows exactly what belongs to whom.

KEY IDEA

An apostrophe is a **convention** of punctuation, so it wears no weather symbol.

Add **'s** for one owner (**Jayden's**) and just **'** for more than one owner ending in s (**students'**).

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about field day, an apostrophe shows that something belongs to someone.

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 punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives"

Find the possessive.

Read the sentence. Find the word that uses an apostrophe to show ownership.

"Jayden's morning started sunny." → possessive Jayden's

I CAN I can find a possessive noun with an apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can do it with support.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives”

Choose the correct possessive.

Two forms are offered. Choose the one that shows ownership correctly.

“The (suns / sun's) warmth felt nice.”

I CAN I can choose the correct possessive form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives"

Fix the apostrophe.

A possessive is missing its apostrophe. Add it in the right place.

"The students races were fun."

I CAN I can edit a possessive 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 punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives"

Write a sentence with a possessive.

Write one sentence about field day using an apostrophe to show ownership.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a possessive with an apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including apostrophes in possessives"

Explain why the apostrophe is there.

Tell why the word needs an apostrophe.

I CAN I can explain how an apostrophe shows possession.



Complete the **apostrophes in possessives** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxx) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including apostrophes in possessives	“Jayden's morning started sunny.” <i>Jayden's uses an apostrophe and s to show the morning belongs to Jayden.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 25 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxx) row.

ANSWERS, Across the Five Thinking Levels

SHEET 25 of 36

TEKS (11)(D)(xxx) • Apostrophes in Possessives

Slide 8 of 10



NOTICE

Monday

The possessive is Jayden's; the apostrophe and s show the morning belongs to Jayden.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“sun's” is correct because the warmth belongs to the sun.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The students' races were fun.” More than one student owns the races, so the apostrophe goes after the s.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Ms. Rios's lesson helped Jayden.” The apostrophe s shows the lesson belongs to Ms. Rios.



DEFEND

Friday

The warmth belongs to the sun, so sun's needs an apostrophe and an s to show ownership.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The teachers whistle ended field day early.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change teachers to teacher's

B Change whistle to whistles

C Change ended to ends

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change teachers to teacher's

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The whistle belongs to the teacher, so teacher's needs an apostrophe and s to show possession.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Whistle names one and is correct. Ended is the correct past tense. The possessive apostrophe is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

When I edit, I put **quotation marks** around the **exact words a person says**.
A comma separates the spoken words from the speaker, and the end punctuation goes **inside** the quotation marks.
Quotation marks tell the reader exactly where the speaking begins and ends.

KEY IDEA

Quotation marks are a **convention** of punctuation, so they wear no weather symbol. Put quotation marks around the exact words spoken, with the end punctuation **inside**: “**This is weather,**” she said.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a sentence about Ms. Rios's lesson, quotation marks show the exact words a person says.

This deck teaches **Quotation Marks in Dialogue** 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 punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue"

Find the spoken words.

Read the sentence. Find the exact words that a person says.

““This is weather,” Ms. Rios said.” → spoken words This is weather

I CAN I can find the exact words a person says.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue"

Choose the correct punctuation.

Two versions are offered. Choose the one that punctuates the dialogue correctly.

(This is weather, she said. / "This is weather," she said.)

I CAN I can choose the correct way to punctuate dialogue.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue"

Add the quotation marks.

The spoken words are missing their quotation marks. Add them.

"Climate is different, Ms. Rios explained."

I CAN I can edit dialogue to add quotation marks.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue"

Write a sentence with dialogue.

Write one sentence about the lesson where a person speaks, using quotation marks.

I CAN I can write a sentence using quotation marks in dialogue.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions, including punctuation marks, including quotation marks in dialogue"

Explain why quotation marks are used.

Tell why the spoken words need quotation marks.

I CAN I can explain how quotation marks show dialogue.

Complete the **quotation marks in dialogue** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including quotation marks in dialogue	““This is weather,” Ms. Rios said.” <i>Quotation marks surround the exact words spoken, and the comma sits inside before the speaker tag.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 26 of 36, and complete the (11)(D)(xxxii) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The spoken words are This is weather, and quotation marks belong around them.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

““This is weather,” she said.” is correct because the quotation marks surround the exact words.



SHOW

Wednesday

““Climate is different,” Ms. Rios explained.” The quotation marks are added around the spoken words.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: ““The weather changed fast,” Jayden said.” The quotation marks show the exact words.



DEFEND

Friday

The words are exactly what Ms. Rios said, so quotation marks show where her speaking begins and ends.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The weather is changing, Jayden said to his teacher.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Put quotation marks around The weather is changing,

B Change said to says

C Change teacher to Teacher

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Put quotation marks around The weather is changing,

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The words The weather is changing are exactly what Jayden said, so they need quotation marks around them.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Said is the correct past tense. Teacher is a common noun and stays lowercase. The quotation marks are missing, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentences and words)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review sentences and words** as I edit everything I have learned. I check **complete and compound sentences** with **agreement**, and the right form of **verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs**.

A careful review keeps my writing about the day of the storm clear and correct.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol. I apply my sentence and word skills at once.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a story about a changing sky, I review the sentences and words.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Sentences & Words** 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 (cumulative review of sentences and words)"

Choose the verb that agrees.

Choose the verb that agrees with its subject.

"The students (was / were) outside for field day." → were

I CAN I can choose a verb that agrees.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentences and words)"

Fix the run-on.

Two ideas run together. Add a comma and a joining word.

"The wind grew stronger the rain began."

I CAN I can fix a run-on sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentences and words)"

Fix the word form.

Fix the verb, noun, or adjective so it is correct.

"The storm was more worse than before."

I CAN I can edit a word's form.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentences and words)"

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the changing weather.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentences and words)"

Explain an edit.

Tell how you fixed a sentence or a word.

I CAN I can explain my sentence and word edits.

Complete the **cumulative sentences and words review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing sentences, agreement, and word forms	“The wind grew stronger, and the students hurried inside.” <i>Both parts are complete ideas joined into one compound sentence, and each verb agrees.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 27 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

“were” agrees with the plural subject students.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“The wind grew stronger, and the rain began.” The comma and and fix the run-on.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The storm was worse than before.” Worse is the correct comparative of bad.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The morning was sunny, but the afternoon turned stormy.” Two ideas are joined.



DEFEND

Friday

I added the joining word and so the two complete ideas connect smoothly.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The clouds grew dark the wind began to blow.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Add a comma and the word and after dark

B Change clouds to cloud

C Change grew to grows

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add a comma and the word and after dark

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Two complete ideas run together, so a comma and the joining word and separate them.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Clouds is a correct plural. Grew is the correct past tense. There is a run-on, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

Before I **publish**, I **review the marks and capitals** I have learned as I edit.
I check **capital letters** for names, **apostrophes** in possessives, **quotation marks** in dialogue, and **commas** in compound sentences.
A careful final pass makes my finished writing something a reader can trust.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.
I check capitals, apostrophes, quotation marks, and commas, so my writing is clean.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a story about the weather, I review the capitals, apostrophes, and quotation marks.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Marks & Publishing** 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 (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)"

Fix the possessive apostrophe.

Add the apostrophe that shows possession.

"The suns warmth returned." → "The sun's warmth returned."

I CAN I can fix a possessive apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)"

Fix the dialogue.

Add the quotation marks around the exact words a person says.

"This is weather, Ms. Rios said."

I CAN I can edit dialogue with quotation marks.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)"

Fix the capital letter.

Capitalize the word that names something specific.

"jayden watched the sky."

I CAN I can fix a capital letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)"

Write a sentence with a mark.

Write one sentence about the weather using an apostrophe, quotation marks, or a comma correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence using marks and capitals.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of marks, capitalization, and publication)"

Explain a final-pass edit.

Tell why a final editing pass matters before publishing.

I CAN I can explain why a final editing pass matters.

Complete the **cumulative marks and publishing review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing capitals, apostrophes, quotation marks, and commas	“Jayden’s teacher said, “Weather can change fast,” and the class agreed.” <i>The apostrophe, the quotation marks, the comma, and the capital are all correct.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 28 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

“The sun's warmth returned.” The apostrophe shows the warmth belongs to the sun.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“**“This is weather,”** Ms. Rios said.” Quotation marks surround the exact words.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Jayden watched the sky.” Jayden is a name, so it is capitalized.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Jayden's teacher said, “Climate is different from weather.”” The marks are correct.



DEFEND

Friday

A final pass catches the small errors, so my finished writing is clear.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The students were excited, but the teachers whistle ended the games.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change teachers to teacher's

B Change students to student

C Change ended to ends

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change teachers to teacher's

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The whistle belongs to the teacher, so teacher's needs an apostrophe to show possession.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Students is a correct plural. Ended is the correct past tense. The possessive apostrophe is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentence conventions)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review everything I have learned about sentences** as I edit.
I check for **complete sentences**, **subject-verb agreement**, and **compound sentences** joined correctly.
I fix any **fragments**, **run-ons**, or **comma splices** so every idea is clear.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.
I apply all my sentence conventions at once: complete ideas, agreement, and correct joining.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a poem about the roads between us, I edit for strong, complete sentences.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: 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 (cumulative review of sentence conventions)"

Find the complete sentence.

Read the two choices. Find the one that is a complete sentence.

(Along the rivers, canoes. / Canoes glide along the rivers.) → Canoes glide along the rivers.

I CAN I can tell a complete sentence from a fragment.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can do it with support.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentence conventions)”

Choose the verb that agrees.

Choose the verb that agrees with its subject.

“The travelers (carries / carry) salt and gold.”

I CAN I can choose a 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 (cumulative review of sentence conventions)"

Fix the run-on.

Two ideas run together. Add a comma and a joining word.

"A road is more than stone it connects people."

I CAN I can fix a run-on sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentence conventions)"

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about the roads, joining two complete ideas.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of sentence conventions)"

Explain a sentence edit.

Tell how you made an idea a complete, clear sentence.

I CAN I can explain how I edit for complete sentences.



Complete the **cumulative sentence review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing complete sentences, agreement, and compound sentences	“Canoes glide along the rivers, and neighbors share their goods.” <i>Both parts are complete ideas that agree, joined into one compound sentence.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 29 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

“Canoes glide along the rivers.” is the complete sentence.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“carry” agrees with the plural subject travelers.



SHOW

Wednesday

“A road is more than stone, and it connects people.” The comma and and fix the run-on.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “Camels crossed the desert, and ships sailed the sea.” Two ideas are joined correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

I added a subject and a verb so the group of words tells a whole idea.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The traders followed the river they carried salt and gold.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Add a comma and the word and after river

B Change traders to trader

C Change carried to carries

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add a comma and the word and after river

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Two complete ideas run together, so a comma and the joining word and separate them into a compound sentence.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Traders is a correct plural. Carried is the correct past tense. There is a run-on to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review the words that do the work** in my sentences as I edit.
I check **nouns** (singular and plural), **verb tense**, and **adjectives** and **adverbs**.
I make sure each word has the right form so my meaning is exact.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.
I check nouns, verb tenses, and modifiers, so each word does its job correctly.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a poem about trade routes, I edit the nouns, verbs, and modifiers.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Words at Work** 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 (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)"

Find the plural noun.

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

"The camels carried heavy loads." → plural noun camels

I CAN I can find a plural noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can do it with support.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)”

Choose the correct verb tense.

Choose the past-tense verb that fits.

“Long ago, ships (sail / sailed) across the sea.”

I CAN I can choose the correct verb tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)"

Fix the comparative adjective.

Fix the comparative so it uses only one form.

"The desert road was more longer than the river."

I CAN I can fix a comparative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)"

Write a sentence with an adverb.

Write one sentence about the roads using an adverb.

I CAN I can write a sentence using an adverb.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of nouns, verbs, and modifiers)"

Explain a word edit.

Tell how you fixed a word's form.

I CAN I can explain how I edit a word's form.

Complete the **cumulative word review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing nouns, verb tense, adjectives, and adverbs	“The camels carried salt slowly across the wide desert.” <i>The plural noun camels, the past-tense carried, and the adverb slowly all have the right form.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 30 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The plural noun is camels; it names more than one.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“sailed” is the past tense that fits long ago.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The desert road was longer than the river.” Longer uses -er only, not more.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The traders traveled far to share their goods.” Far is an adverb.



DEFEND

Friday

I changed sail to sailed because the poem tells about long ago, so the verb needs the past tense.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Long ago, traders carrys salt across the desert.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change carrys to carried

B Change traders to trader

C Change desert to Desert

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change carrys to carried

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

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

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Traders is a correct plural. Desert is a common noun and stays lowercase. The verb is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review the words that connect ideas** as I edit.

I check **prepositions** and **prepositional phrases**, **pronouns**, and **coordinating conjunctions**.

I make sure these words show clear relationships and stand in for the right nouns.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.

I check prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions, so my ideas connect clearly.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a poem about roads and rivers, I edit the words that connect ideas.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Connecting Words** 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 (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)"

Find the preposition.

Read the sentence. Find the preposition that shows place.

"The camels traveled across the desert." → preposition across

I CAN I can find a preposition.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)"

Choose the correct pronoun.

Choose the pronoun that fits.

"The traders shared what (it / they) carried."

I CAN I can choose the correct pronoun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)"

Fix the compound subject.

Join the two subjects with the correct conjunction.

"Camels or ships were used, and both carried goods."

I CAN I can fix a conjunction in a compound subject.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)"

Write a sentence with a prepositional phrase.

Write one sentence about the roads using a prepositional phrase.

I CAN I can write a sentence using 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 (cumulative review of prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions)"

Explain a connecting-word edit.

Tell how you fixed a preposition, pronoun, or conjunction.

I CAN I can explain how I edit connecting words.

Complete the **cumulative connecting-words review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions	“Camels and ships traveled across the world, and they carried goods for many people.” <i>The conjunction and, the preposition across, and the pronoun they all connect the ideas clearly.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 31 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The preposition is across; it shows where the camels traveled.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“they” is correct because it stands in for the plural noun traders.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Camels and ships were used, and both carried goods.” And joins the two subjects.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The canoes glided along the winding river.” Along the winding river is a prepositional phrase.



DEFEND

Friday

I changed or to and because both camels and ships were used, so and joins them into one compound subject.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The traders carried gold, and it walked for many days.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change it to they

B Change carried to carries

C Change days to Days

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change it to they

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The pronoun should stand in for the plural noun traders, so it should be they, not it.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Carried is the correct past tense. Days is a common noun and stays lowercase. The pronoun is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

This week I **review capitalization, punctuation, and spelling** as I edit.

I check **capital letters** for names, **commas** in compound sentences, **apostrophes** in possessives, and **quotation marks** in dialogue.

I also check that longer words follow my **spelling patterns and rules**.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.

I check capitals, commas, apostrophes, quotation marks, and spelling, so my writing is clean.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a poem about roads that connect the world, I edit the marks and spelling.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Marks & Spelling** 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 (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)"

Find the word that needs a capital.

Read the sentence. Find the word that should be capitalized.

"The roads reached across africa." → africa should be Africa

I CAN I can find a word that needs a capital letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)"

Choose the correct punctuation.

Choose the version with the comma in the right place.

"Rivers carried canoes (and / , and) deserts carried camels."

I CAN I can choose the correct comma placement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)"

Fix the apostrophe.

Add the apostrophe that shows possession.

"The suns golden glow lit the desert."

I CAN I can fix a possessive apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)"

Write a sentence with correct spelling.

Write one sentence about the roads, spelling a longer word correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence with correct spelling.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling)"

Explain a mechanics edit.

Tell how you fixed a capital, mark, or spelling.

I CAN I can explain how I edit capitals, marks, and spelling.

Complete the **cumulative mechanics review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	“The sun's glow lit Africa, and the travelers carried precious goods.” <i>The apostrophe in sun's, the capital in Africa, the comma before and, and the spelling of precious are all correct.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 32 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The word africa should be Africa because it is the specific name of a place.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“, and” is correct because a comma comes before the joining word in a compound sentence.



SHOW

Wednesday

“The sun's golden glow lit the desert.” The apostrophe shows the glow belongs to the sun.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The travelers carried precious goods across the world.” The longer words are spelled correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

I capitalized Africa because it is the specific name of a place, so it is a proper noun.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The travelers golden treasures crossed africa and Asia.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change travelers to travelers'

B Change africa to Africa

C Both A and B are needed

D Make no change

Correct answer: C Both A and B are needed

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The treasures belong to the travelers, so travelers' needs an apostrophe, and Africa is a specific place that must be capitalized, so both changes are needed.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Making only one change would leave the other error. There are two errors to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of strong sentences)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

As I finish my research writing, I **review my sentences** so every idea is strong and clear.

I check **complete sentences**, **subject-verb agreement**, and **compound sentences** joined correctly.

I fix any **fragments**, **run-ons**, or **comma splices** before I publish.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.

I apply all my sentence conventions at once, so my research reads clearly.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a research passage about what shapes a society, I edit for strong, complete sentences.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Strong 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 (cumulative review of strong sentences)"

Find the complete sentence.

Read the two choices. Find the one that is a complete sentence.

(Near a river and a forest. / The Caddo lived near rivers and forests.) → The Caddo lived near rivers and forests.

I CAN I can tell a complete sentence from a fragment.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of strong sentences)"

Choose the verb that agrees.

Choose the verb that agrees with its subject.

"The regions of Texas (has / have) different resources."

I CAN I can choose a 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 (cumulative review of strong sentences)"

Fix the run-on.

Two ideas run together. Add a comma and a joining word.

"Mali had gold it became wealthy."

I CAN I can fix a run-on sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of strong sentences)"

Write a compound sentence.

Write one compound sentence about geography or resources.

I CAN I can write a compound sentence.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of strong sentences)"

Explain a sentence edit.

Tell how you made an idea a complete, clear sentence.

I CAN I can explain how I edit for strong sentences.

Complete the **cumulative sentence review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing complete sentences, agreement, and compound sentences	“The Caddo studied the land, and they built their communities near rivers.” <i>Both parts are complete ideas that agree, joined into one compound sentence.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 33 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

“The Caddo lived near rivers and forests.” is the complete sentence.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“have” agrees with the plural subject regions.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Mali had gold, so it became wealthy.” The comma and so fix the run-on.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The land offers water, and people decide how to use it.” Two ideas are joined correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

I added the joining word so, which shows that Mali's wealth was the result of its gold.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) Different regions have different resources they support different work.

Sentence 1 is written incorrectly. What change should be made?

A Add a comma and the word and after resources

B Change regions to region

C Change support to supports

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Add a comma and the word and after resources

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Two complete ideas run together, so a comma and the joining word and separate them into a compound sentence.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Regions is a correct plural. Support agrees with the plural subject resources. There is a run-on to fix, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of exact words)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

As I finish my research writing, I **review the words** so each one has the right form. I check **nouns**, **verb tense**, **adjectives** and **adverbs**, and **pronouns** and **prepositions**.

Exact words make my research clear and correct for the reader.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol.

I check nouns, verbs, modifiers, pronouns, and prepositions, so each word does its job.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a research passage about resources, I edit the words for exact form.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Exact Words** 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 (cumulative review of exact words)"

Find the proper noun.

Read the sentence. Find the proper noun that names a specific place.

"Gold made Mali a wealthy kingdom." → proper noun Mali

I CAN I can find a proper noun.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of exact words)"

Choose the correct verb tense.

Choose the past-tense verb that fits.

"Long ago, traders (carry / carried) salt across the desert."

I CAN I can choose the correct verb tense.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of exact words)"

Fix the superlative adjective.

Fix the adjective so it uses the correct superlative form.

"Gold was the most valuablest resource in Mali."

I CAN I can fix a superlative adjective.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of exact words)"

Write a sentence with a preposition.

Write one sentence about geography using a preposition.

I CAN I can write a sentence using a preposition.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of exact words)"

Explain a word edit.

Tell how you fixed a word's form.

I CAN I can explain how I edit a word's form.

YOUR TURN, Fill in your Tracking Sheet

TEKS (11)(D) • Cumulative Review: Exact Words

Complete the **cumulative word review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing nouns, verbs, modifiers, pronouns, and prepositions	“The Caddo carefully studied the fertile land near the rivers.” <i>The proper noun Caddo, the past-tense studied, the adjective fertile, and the adverb carefully all have the right form.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 34 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The proper noun is Mali; it names a specific place.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“carried” is the past tense that fits long ago.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Gold was the most valuable resource in Mali.” A superlative uses most or -est, not both.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Caddo settled near the rivers of East Texas.” Near is a preposition.



DEFEND

Friday

I wrote most valuable, because a superlative uses either -est or most, never both.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The great plains region have wide open spaces for farming.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change have to has

B Change spaces to space

C Change farming to Farming

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change have to has

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The subject region is singular, so it takes the singular verb has, not have.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Spaces is a correct plural. Farming is a common noun and stays lowercase. The verb does not agree, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of clean mechanics)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

As I finish my research writing, I **review the mechanics** so my writing looks clean. I check **capital letters** for names, **commas** in compound sentences, **apostrophes** in possessives, and **quotation marks** in dialogue. I also check that longer words follow my **spelling patterns and rules**.

KEY IDEA

This is a **cumulative review**, so it wears no single weather symbol. I check capitals, commas, apostrophes, quotation marks, and spelling, so my research is clean.

WHERE IT APPEARS: In a research passage about Texas and Mali, I edit the marks and spelling.

This deck teaches **Cumulative Review: Clean Mechanics** 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 (cumulative review of clean mechanics)"

Find the word that needs a capital.

Read the sentence. Find the word that should be capitalized.

"The caddo people lived in East Texas." → caddo should be Caddo

I CAN I can find a word that needs a capital letter.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can do it with support.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of clean mechanics)”

Choose the correct punctuation.

Choose the version with the comma in the right place.

“Mali had gold (and / , and) it grew wealthy.”

I CAN I can choose the correct comma placement.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of clean mechanics)"

Fix the apostrophe.

Add the apostrophe that shows possession.

"Malis location helped it grow rich."

I CAN I can fix a possessive apostrophe.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of clean mechanics)"

Write a sentence with correct spelling.

Write one sentence about resources, spelling a longer word correctly.

I CAN I can write a sentence with correct spelling.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (cumulative review of clean mechanics)"

Explain a mechanics edit.

Tell how you fixed a capital, mark, or spelling.

I CAN I can explain how I edit capitals, marks, and spelling.

Complete the **cumulative mechanics review** row on your Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet.

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, reviewing capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	“Mali’s traders crossed the desert, and they carried gold to distant markets.” <i>The apostrophe in Mali’s, the comma before and, and the spelling of distant are all correct.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 35 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

The word caddo should be Caddo because it names a specific group of people.



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“, and” is correct because a comma comes before the joining word in a compound sentence.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Mali's location helped it grow rich.” The apostrophe shows the location belongs to Mali.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The region's minerals supported important trade.” The longer words are spelled correctly.



DEFEND

Friday

I capitalized Caddo because it names a specific group of people, so it is a proper noun.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) The gulf of mexico gave the coastal plains fish and trade.

What change should be made in sentence 1?

A Change gulf of mexico to Gulf of Mexico

B Change gave to gives

C Change fish to fishes

D Make no change

Correct answer: A Change gulf of mexico to Gulf of Mexico

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

Gulf of Mexico is the specific name of a place, a proper noun, so its important words must be capitalized.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Gave is the correct past tense. Fish is already correct. There is a capitalization error, so Make no change is wrong.

EXACT TEKS WORDING (from TEA)

“edit drafts using standard English conventions (publication editing: a final full editing pass)”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

Before I **publish**, I make **one final editing pass** over my whole research paper.
I read for **strong sentences**, **exact words**, and **clean mechanics**, all at once.
A careful final pass makes my finished writing something a reader can trust.

KEY IDEA

This is the **final publication edit**, so it wears no single weather symbol.
I use my whole editing checklist: sentences, words, capitals, punctuation, and spelling.

WHERE IT APPEARS: Before publishing my research about what shapes a society, I complete a final editing pass.

This deck teaches **Publication Editing: The Final Pass** 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 (publication editing: a final full editing pass)"

Check the sentences.

Read for any fragment, run-on, or splice, and check that subjects and verbs agree.

"Every society begins somewhere it grows from the land." → fix the run-on: "...somewhere, and it grows from the land."

I CAN I can check my sentences in a final pass.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can do it with support."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (publication editing: a final full editing pass)"

Check the words.

Read for the right noun, verb tense, and modifier forms.

"The caddo builded strong communities."

I CAN I can check my words in a final pass.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

"I can show my thinking."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (publication editing: a final full editing pass)"

Check the mechanics.

Read for capitals, commas, apostrophes, quotation marks, and spelling.

"malis gold traveled far."

I CAN I can check my mechanics in a final pass.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

"I can do it myself."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (publication editing: a final full editing pass)"

Edit and publish a sentence.

Write one polished sentence about your research, ready to publish.

I CAN I can edit a sentence so it is ready to publish.





TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

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

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"edit drafts using standard English conventions (publication editing: a final full editing pass)"

Explain your final pass.

Tell why a final editing pass matters before publishing.

I CAN I can explain why a final editing pass matters.

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

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions with a final publication editing pass	“The Caddo built their communities near the rivers of East Texas, and the land shaped how they lived.” <i>The sentence is complete and joined correctly, the proper nouns are capitalized, and every word is spelled right, ready to publish.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE: <i>Write your own example here.</i>	

➔ Now open your Standards Sweep Editing Tracking Sheet, 36 of 36, and complete the (11)(D) row.



NOTICE

Monday

Fix the run-on: “Every society begins somewhere, and it grows from the land.”



CHOOSE

Tuesday

“The Caddo built strong communities.” Caddo is capitalized and built is the correct irregular past.



SHOW

Wednesday

“Mali's gold traveled far.” Mali is capitalized and the apostrophe shows possession.



OWN

Thursday

Sample: “The Caddo studied the land, and they built thriving communities in East Texas.” Polished and ready.



DEFEND

Friday

A final pass catches the small errors, so my finished research is clear and a reader can trust it.

Read this part of a student's draft.

(1) the caddo people builded homes near rivers, forests, and fertile land.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

A Capitalize the and change builded to built

B Change rivers to river

C Change land to Land

D No change is needed

Correct answer: A Capitalize the and change builded to built

WHY THIS IS CORRECT

The sentence must begin with a capital The, and the irregular past of build is built, not builded, so both fixes are needed for publication.

WHY THE OTHER CHOICES ARE EDITORIAL TRAPS

Rivers is a correct plural. Land is a common noun and stays lowercase. There are errors to fix, so No change is needed is wrong.