

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery”

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	“The cookie investigates. ” <i>The cookie (singular subject) matches investigates (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: “The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery”

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular and plural nouns	“One cafeteria became many cafeterias .” <i>cafeteria names one; cafeterias names more than one.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: “The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery”

THE STANDARD		EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE	
(11)(D)(ix)			
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns		“A evidence can be any one, but Ms. Ruiz names a specific one.” <i>evidence is common; Ms. Ruiz is proper and is capitalized.</i>	
MY OWN EXAMPLE:			

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: “The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery”

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	Before: “mystrey” → After: “ mystery ” <i>High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: “From Tension to Revolution”

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(i)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including subject-verb agreement

“The colonist protests.”

The colonist (singular subject) matches protests (the verb).

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Tension to Revolution"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular and plural nouns	"One tax became many taxes." <i>tax names one; taxes names more than one.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Tension to Revolution"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	“A document can be any one, but Parliament names a specific one.” <i>document is common; Parliament is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Tension to Revolution"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	Before: "becuase" → After: "because" <i>High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Spanish Rule in Early Texas"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	"The mission protects." <i>The mission (singular subject) matches protects (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "Spanish Rule in Early Texas"

THE STANDARD**EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE****(11)(D)(vii)**

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including singular and plural nouns

"One soldier became many **soldiers."**
soldier names one; soldiers names more than one.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Spanish Rule in Early Texas"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	“A presidio can be any one, but Texas names a specific one.” <i>presidio is common; Texas is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "Spanish Rule in Early Texas"

THE STANDARD**EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE****(11)(D)(xxxv)**

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

Before: "becuase" → After: **"because"**

High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Our Rights, Our Voices"

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(i)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including subject-verb agreement

"The citizen *votes*."

The citizen (singular subject) matches votes (the verb).

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Our Rights, Our Voices"

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(vii)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including singular and plural nouns

"One citizen became many **citizens."**
citizen names one; citizens names more than one.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Our Rights, Our Voices"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	"A document can be any one, but Constitution names a specific one." <i>document is common; Constitution is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "Our Rights, Our Voices"

THE STANDARD**EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE****(11)(D)(xxv)**

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

Before: "becuase" → After: "**because**"

*High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked
every time.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "Words That Changed a Nation"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	"The colonist protests." <i>The colonist (singular subject) matches protests (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “Words That Changed a Nation”

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(vii)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including singular and plural nouns

“One right became many **rights**.”

right names one; rights names more than one.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
 Passage: “Words That Changed a Nation”

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	“A document can be any one, but Thomas Jefferson names a specific one.” <i>document is common; Thomas Jefferson is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “Words That Changed a Nation”

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(xxxv)

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

Before: “becuase” → After: “**because**”

*High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked
every time.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "A Difficult Compromise"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	"The delegate debates." <i>The delegate (singular subject) matches debates (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "A Difficult Compromise"

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(vii)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including singular and plural nouns

"One state became many **states.**"

state names one; states names more than one.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “A Difficult Compromise”

THE STANDARD**EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE****(11)(D)(ix)**

edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns

“A compromise can be any one, but **Philadelphia** names a specific one.”

compromise is common; Philadelphia is proper and is capitalized.

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "A Difficult Compromise"

THE STANDARD**EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE****(11)(D)(xxxv)**

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

Before: "becuase" → After: "**because**"

*High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked
every time.*

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "A Voice in the Community"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	"The citizen votes." <i>The citizen (singular subject) matches votes (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "A Voice in the Community"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular and plural nouns	"One leader became many leaders." <i>leader names one; leaders names more than one.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: "A Voice in the Community"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	"A community can be any one, but Congress names a specific one." <i>community is common; Congress is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "A Voice in the Community"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	Before: "becuase" → After: "because" <i>High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

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

Passage: “One Voice Can Start a Wave”

THE STANDARD

EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE

(11)(D)(i)

edit drafts using standard English conventions,
including subject-verb agreement

“The voice **speaks**.”

The voice (singular subject) matches speaks (the verb).

MY OWN EXAMPLE:

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "One Voice Can Start a Wave"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular and plural nouns	"One colonist became many colonists." <i>colonist names one; colonists names more than one.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "One Voice Can Start a Wave"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	“A question can be any one, but Boston names a specific one.” <i>question is common; Boston is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "One Voice Can Start a Wave"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	Before: "becuase" → After: "because" <i>High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Protest to Participation"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(i)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including subject-verb agreement	"The citizen protests." <i>The citizen (singular subject) matches protests (the verb).</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Protest to Participation"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(vii)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including singular and plural nouns	“One boycott became many boycotts.” <i>boycott names one; boycotts names more than one.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep **EDITING** Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Protest to Participation"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(ix)	
edit drafts using standard English conventions, including common and proper nouns	"A document can be any one, but Declaration of Independence names a specific one." <i>document is common; Declaration of Independence is proper and is capitalized.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	

Standards Sweep EDITING Tracking Sheet

Read the standard and the example from the passage. Then find or write your own example in the response box.
Passage: "From Protest to Participation"

THE STANDARD	EXAMPLE FROM THE PASSAGE
(11)(D)(xxxv) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including correct spelling of high-frequency words	Before: “citzen” → After: “citizen” <i>High-frequency words are spelled from memory and checked every time.</i>
MY OWN EXAMPLE:	