

## EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)

*“revise drafts to improve sentence structure and word choice by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging ideas for coherence and clarity”*

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

Authors choose each word on purpose to say exactly what they mean.

When I notice a strong word, I ask what it shows and why the author chose it.

Choosing precise words makes my own writing clear and interesting.

## THIS WEEK'S FOCUS

**Sensory Words**

from “The Good Citizen”

Sensory words help the reader see, hear, feel, taste, or smell what the author describes.

This deck teaches **word choice** across the five RPLD thinking levels:

**NOTICE → CHOOSE → SHOW → OWN → DEFEND.**

### TODAY'S THINKING JOB

# NOTICE

“I can notice a sensory word.”

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## Notice the sensory word.

Read this sentence from the passage. Find the word that helps you see, hear, feel, taste, or smell.

“Rusty wagged his tail wildly every time Maya walked in.”

**I CAN** I can notice the sensory word an author chooses.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

**CHOOSE**

"I can choose the strongest word."

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**Choose the strongest word.**

Read the sentence. Which word appeals to the senses?

**"The familiar sounds of barking filled the room."**

**A. familiar   B. barking   C. filled**

**I CAN** I can choose the sensory word and explain how I know.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

**SHOW**

“I can explain what a word shows.”

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**Show what the word does.**

What does the underlined word help the reader understand?

“The familiar sounds of barking filled the room.”

**I CAN** I can explain what the author's word helps the reader picture or feel.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## OWN

"I can revise with a stronger word."

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**Own it. Revise a sentence.**

Revise the plain sentence. Add a sensory word so the reader can see, hear, or feel it.

**Plain sentence: The dog made a sound.**

**Replace the word sound with a stronger word.**

**I CAN** I can revise a plain sentence by choosing a stronger word.

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

# DEFEND

“I can explain why the author chose a word.”

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## Defend the author's choice.

Why did the author choose warm instead of nice?

“The weather was warm and sunny, and Maya had promised to meet her friends at the park later that afternoon.”

Why warm and not nice?

**I CAN** I can explain why an author's word choice is better than a plain word.

### Find a sensory word on your own.

Go back to the passage. Find one more sensory word. Copy the words and explain what they show.

**Go back to the reading.**

**Find one more sensory word.**

**Copy the exact words. Then explain what the word shows  
and why the author chose it.**

**I CAN** I can find a sensory word and explain the author's choice.

## Answers, across the five thinking levels.

**NOTICE**

wildly. Wildly appeals to sight. The reader can see Rusty's tail swinging back and forth very fast with excitement.

**CHOOSE**

B. barking. It helps the reader see, hear, feel, taste, or smell the moment.

**SHOW**

Barking appeals to hearing. The reader can hear the dogs making loud, sharp sounds as Maya enters the shelter.

**OWN**

Answers vary. One strong revision: The dog let out a sharp bark.

**DEFEND**

Warm appeals to the sense of touch, letting the reader feel the comfortable heat of the sunny afternoon. The plain word nice says the weather is pleasant but does not let the reader feel it.

**YOUR TURN**

Answers vary. One example: “When Maya took him outside, he chased a tennis ball across the yard and barked happily.” The word chased works well. Chased appeals to sight. The reader can see Rusty.

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

**Her stomach tightened. She replayed the morning in her mind again and again.**

**The word ‘tightened’ helps the reader understand that Maya feels**

- A** hungry because she has not eaten lunch
- B** worried she may have forgotten something
- C** excited about going back to the shelter
- D** tired from playing at the park all afternoon

## The answer is B.

- A hungry because she has not eaten lunch**  
Tightened describes worry and nervousness, not hunger. Maya is at a picnic, not missing a meal.
- B worried she may have forgotten something**  
Correct. Tightened appeals to touch, letting the reader feel the squeezing worry in Maya's stomach.
- C excited about going back to the shelter**  
Tightened describes an uncomfortable feeling, not excitement.
- D tired from playing at the park all afternoon**  
A tight stomach shows nervousness, not tiredness.