

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

Precise Verbs

from “What Will You Give?”

A precise verb tells exactly how an action happens, so the reader can picture it.

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 precise verb.”

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Notice the precise verb.

Read this sentence from the passage. Find the precise verb the author chose.

“They sharpen pencils, carry books, Turn pages filled with tales and looks.”

I CAN I can notice the precise verb 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 is the author's precise verb?

"Give thought to problems you can mend, And give your listening to a friend."

A. thought B. mend C. problems

I CAN I can choose the precise verb 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?

“Give thought to problems you can mend, And give your listening to a friend.”

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. Replace the vague verb with a precise verb.

Plain sentence: I can do things for my school.

Replace the word do 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 bloom instead of appear?

“Yet somehow through that quiet room, The old invitation seemed to bloom.”

Why bloom and not appear?

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

Find a precise verb on your own.

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

Go back to the reading.

Find one more precise verb.

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

I CAN I can find a precise verb and explain the author's choice.

Answers, across the five thinking levels.

NOTICE

sharpen. Sharpen tells exactly what the hands do. They scrape the wood and shape the pencil point until it is ready to write.

CHOOSE

B. mend. It is the action word, and it tells exactly how the action happens.

SHOW

Mend tells exactly what you do to a problem. You repair and fix it, like stitching a torn piece of cloth.

OWN

Answers vary. One strong revision: I can volunteer at my school.

DEFEND

Bloom tells the reader the invitation unfolded slowly and beautifully, like a flower opening its petals. The plain word appear just means showing up and does not capture that graceful unfolding.

YOUR TURN

Answers vary. One example: “They can collect what others need, And turn good thoughts into a deed.” The word collect works well. Collect tells exactly how the hands bring together needed items on.

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

They can help younger readers grow, By sharing words that I now know.

Which word could replace 'sharing' and keep almost the same meaning?

A hiding

B forgetting

C collecting

D passing along

The answer is D.

- A** **hiding**
Hiding means keeping something out of sight. The poem says the speaker gives words to others, not hides them.
- B** **forgetting**
Forgetting means losing from memory. The poem says the speaker passes knowledge on, not loses it.
- C** **collecting**
Collecting means gathering for yourself. Sharing means giving to others, which is the opposite direction.
- D** **passing along**
Correct. Passing along means giving something to another person, which keeps the same meaning as sharing in the poem.