

## 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 “**Four Regions, One Big Adventure**”

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.

“The air felt dry, and the wind carried dust across the rocky ground.”

**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?

**“It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air.”**

**A. humid   B. moist   C. warm**

**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?

"It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air."

**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 air outside felt different.**

**Replace the word different 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 sang instead of made noise?

“Birds sang from the branches while butterflies floated from flower to flower.”

Why sang and not made noise?

**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**

dry. Dry reaches the sense of touch, helping the reader feel the parched, moisture-free desert air.

**CHOOSE**

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

**SHOW**

Moist reaches the sense of touch, helping the reader feel the sticky, wet coastal air.

**OWN**

Answers vary. One strong revision: The air outside felt crisp and cool.

**DEFEND**

Sang lets the reader hear the musical, pleasant sound of the birds. The plain phrase made noise would not show that the sound was beautiful and melodic.

**YOUR TURN**

Answers vary. One example: “Waves rolled onto the shore while children played in the sand.” The word rolled works well. Rolled reaches the senses of sight and hearing, showing waves curling forward.

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

**As they drove west, Xavier watched the scenery outside the window slowly change. At first he saw neighborhoods, farms, and trees. After several hours, the trees became fewer, the ground looked drier, and rocky hills appeared in the distance.**

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

**A** landscape

**B** weather

**C** traffic

**D** highway

## The answer is **A**.

- A landscape**  
Correct. Scenery means the natural features of the land as seen from a distance, which is what landscape means.
- B weather**  
Weather describes temperature and sky conditions, not what the land looks like.
- C traffic**  
Traffic is about vehicles, not the view of land, farms, and hills.
- D highway**  
Highway is the road they drove on. Scenery means the view outside the window.