

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 “A Day That Changed”

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 temperature dropped, and the air felt cooler against his skin.”

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 sun was already warming the air, and the morning felt calm and peaceful.”

A. sun B. warming C. morning

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 sun was already warming the air, and the morning felt calm and peaceful.”

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 weather 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 damp instead of wet?

“The grass was still damp, but the sky was blue again.”

Why damp and not wet?

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

cooler. Cooler reaches the sense of touch, helping the reader feel the air getting colder on their skin.

CHOOSE

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

SHOW

Warming reaches the sense of touch, helping the reader feel the sun gently heating the air.

OWN

Answers vary. One strong revision: The weather outside felt chilly and breezy.

DEFEND

Damp shows the grass is slightly moist with leftover rain. The plain word wet would not show that the moisture was light and fading.

YOUR TURN

Answers vary. One example: “The wind grew stronger, and Jayden noticed the movement of gray clouds across the sky.” The word gray works well. Gray reaches the sense of sight, helping the reader.

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

He watched the direction the clouds moved. He felt the air on his face.

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

A color

B speed

C shape

D path

The answer is **D**.

A

color

Color describes appearance, not which way the clouds moved.

B

speed

Speed tells how fast something moves, not which way.

C

shape

Shape describes form, not the path the clouds traveled.

D

path

Correct. Direction means the way something is moving, and path means the same.