

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 Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection”

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.

“The communities can exchange goods.”

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?

"The Caddo traded with other communities."

A. Caddo B. traded C. communities

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?

“The Caddo traded with other communities.”

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: The people did things with the land.

Replace the word did things 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 experienced instead of had?

“European colonization led to conflict over land and resources. Native peoples experienced disease, displacement, violence, and major changes to their communities.”

Why experienced and not had?

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

exchange. Exchange tells exactly what communities do: giving something they have and receiving something they need in return.

CHOOSE

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

SHOW

Traded tells exactly what the Caddo did: swapping goods with other groups to get resources they needed.

OWN

Answers vary. One strong revision: The people cultivated the land.

DEFEND

Experienced shows that Native peoples lived through and suffered real consequences. The plain word had would not show the depth of what they went through.

YOUR TURN

Answers vary. One example: “Merchants in Mali used caravans to cross the Sahara.” The word cross works well. Cross tells exactly what the merchants did: traveling all the way from one side of the.

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

An idea may travel without weighing anything. A new farming method may spread from one community to another.

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

A vanish

B remain

C pass

D shrink

The answer is C.

- A vanish**
Vanish means to disappear, but the method moves on to new communities.
- B remain**
Remain means stay in one place. Spread means moving to new communities.
- C pass**
Correct. The method moves from one community to another, so pass keeps the meaning.
- D shrink**
Shrink means get smaller, the opposite of spread.