Key Ideas from the ELAR TEKS for Grades 6–8

WRITING STRAND =

Writing Process

Plan

- Genre
- Intended meaning
- Audience
- Topic(s)
- · Thesis or controlling idea

Draft

- Appropriate organizational strategy
- Building on ideas (focused, organized, coherent)

Revise to clarify and enhance

- Meaning
- Style
- Precise word choice and vivid images
- Consistent point of view
- Simple, compound, and complex sentences
- Transitions
- Internal and external coherence
- Rethinking

Edit

- Grammar
- Mechanics
- Spelling

Revise

Peer and teacher feedback

Publish

Appropriate audiences

Literary Texts

Imaginative stories

- Clearly defined focus, plot, and point of view
- Reader interest
- Well-paced action
- Engaging story line
- Specific and believable setting through sensory details
- Dialogue
- Interesting characters
- Range of literary strategies/devices
- Style and tone

Poems

- Poetic techniques (alliteration; meter)
- Figurative language (similes; idioms)
- Graphic elements (line length; word position)

WRITING STRAND (cont.) =

Personal (Own Experiences)

Personal narrative

- Clearly defined focus
- Communicate reasons for actions and consequences
- Include reflections on decisions, actions, and consequences

Expository/Procedural Texts

Letters

- Include important information
- Closure
- Date, salutation, closing

Literary response

- Incorporate multiparagraph skills
- Evidence from text
- Use of quotations

Multimedia

- Text and graphics
- Images and sound
- Using technology

Multiparagraph essay

- Effective introduction and conclusion
- Guide and inform readers' understanding
- Clear purpose/controlling idea
- Include specific facts, details, and examples
- Logically organized with facts and details
- No extraneous information or inconsistencies
- Variety of sentence structures, rhetorical devices, and transitions
- Synthesizes ideas from several sources

Persuasive Texts

- Written for the appropriate audience
- Clear position or thesis
- Sound reasoning
- Detailed and relevant evidence
- Consider/anticipate/respond to alternatives, other views, concerns, and counterarguments
- Logical, organized evidence to support viewpoint
- Differentiate between fact and opinion

ORAL AND WRITTEN CONVENTIONS STRAND =

Conventions

Parts of speech in context

- Verbs
 - Irregular
 - Active and passive voice
 - · Perfect and progressive tense
 - Participles
- Nouns
 - Singular and plural
 - Common and proper
 - Collective
 - Noncount
- Adjectives
 - · Descriptive
 - Predicate
 - Comparative and superlative forms
- Adverbs: Conjunctive
- Prepositions and prepositional phrases
 - · Convey location, time, direction
 - Provide details
 - Influence subject–verb agreement
- Pronouns
 - Indefinite
 - Relative
- · Conjunctions: Subordinating
- Transitional words and phrases
 - Sentence to sentence
 - Paragraph coherence

Active and passive voice

Differentiate and know how to use

Complex sentences

 Differentiate between main and subordinate clauses

Variety of complete simple, compound, and complex sentences

- Correct subject–verb agreement
- Correct use of modifiers, antecedents, parallel structures, and consistent tenses

Handwriting/Capitalization/ Punctuation

Capitalization

- Abbreviations
- Initials and acronyms
- Organizations

Punctuation

- Commas
 - In compound sentences
 - After introductory words, phrases, and clauses
 - After introductory structures and dependent adverbial clauses
 - Complex sentences
- Ouotations
- Parentheses, brackets, and ellipses
- Semicolons, colons, hyphens

Proper mechanics

- Italics
- Underlining for titles of books

Spelling

Correct spelling

- Commonly confused terms (its/it's)
- Use spelling patterns and rules; use print and electronic resources to determine and check correct spellings
- Know how to use spell-check function while understanding limitations