

Text of Proposed New 19 TAC

Chapter 110. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for English Language Arts and Reading

Subchapter C. High School

§110.35. Implementation of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for English Language Arts and Reading, High School, Adopted 2017.

- (a) The provisions of §§110.36-110.39 of this subchapter shall be implemented by school districts.
- (b) No later than August 31, 2019, the commissioner of education shall determine whether instructional materials funding has been made available to Texas public schools for materials that cover the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading as adopted in §§110.36-110.39 of this subchapter.
- (c) If the commissioner makes the determination that instructional materials funding has been made available under subsection (b) of this section, §§110.36-110.39 of this subchapter shall be implemented beginning with the 2020-2021 school year and apply to the 2020-2021 and subsequent school years.
- (d) If the commissioner does not make the determination that instructional materials funding has been made available under subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner shall determine no later than August 31 of each subsequent school year whether instructional materials funding has been made available. If the commissioner determines that instructional materials funding has been made available, the commissioner shall notify the State Board of Education and school districts that §§110.36-110.39 of this subchapter shall be implemented for the following school year.
- (e) Sections 110.31-110.34 of this subchapter shall be superseded by the implementation of §§110.36-110.39 of this subchapter.

§110.36. English Language Arts and Reading, English I (One Credit), Adopted 2017.

- (a) General requirements. Students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course.
- (b) Introduction.
 - (1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, ~~[and]~~ writing ~~, and thinking~~ through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.
 - (2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. ~~[It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided.]~~ Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.
 - (3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas

Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.

- (4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.
 - (5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).
 - (6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).
 - (7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (c) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:
 - (A) engage in meaningful and respectful discourse by listening [~~listen~~] actively, responding [~~respond~~] appropriately, and adjusting [~~adjust~~] communication to audiences and purposes;
 - (B) follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, or solve problems and complex processes;
 - (C) give a presentation [~~presentations~~] using informal, formal, and technical language effectively to meet the needs of audience, purpose, and occasion, employing eye contact, speaking rate such as pauses for effect, volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and
 - (D) participate collaboratively, building on the ideas of others, contributing relevant information, developing a plan for consensus building [~~consensus-building~~], and setting ground rules for decision making [~~decision-making~~].
 - (2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:
 - (A) use print or digital resources such as glossaries or technical dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of technical or discipline-based vocabulary;

- (B) analyze context to distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words; and
 - (C) determine the meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in English such as *bona fide*, caveat [~~emptor~~], carte blanche, tête-à-tête, [~~pas de deux~~], bon appétit, and quid pro quo.
- (3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.
- (4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:
 - (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;
 - (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;
 - (C) make *and* [~~is~~] correct [~~is~~] or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;
 - (D) create mental images to deepen understanding;
 - (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;
 - (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;
 - (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas;
 - (H) synthesize information *from two texts* to create new understanding; and
 - (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.
- (5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:
 - (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;
 - (B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing texts within and across genres;
 - (C) use text evidence *and original commentary* to support *a comprehensive* [~~an appropriate~~] response;
 - (D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;
 - (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;
 - (F) respond using acquired content and academic vocabulary as appropriate;
 - (G) discuss and write about the explicit or implicit meanings of text;
 - (H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register, vocabulary, tone, and voice;
 - (I) reflect on and adjust responses *when valid* [~~as new~~] evidence *warrants* [~~is presented~~]; and
 - (J) defend or challenge *the* authors' claims using relevant text evidence.
- (6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:

- ~~(A) analyze how themes are developed through characterization and plot in a variety of literary texts;~~
 - ~~[(A) analyze how different authors present similar themes across texts using text evidence;]~~
 - (B) analyze how authors develop complex yet believable characters in works of fiction through a range of literary devices, including character foils;
 - (C) analyze non-linear plot development such as flashbacks, foreshadowing, subplots, and parallel plot structures and compare it to linear plot development; and
 - (D) analyze how the setting influences the theme.
- (7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) ~~read and respond to~~ ~~[demonstrate knowledge of]~~ American, British, and world literature ~~[across literary periods]~~ ;
 - (B) analyze the structure, prosody, and graphic elements such as line length and word position in poems across a variety of poetic forms;
 - (C) analyze the function of dramatic conventions such as asides, soliloquies, dramatic irony, and satire;
 - (D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:
 - (i) clear thesis, relevant supporting evidence, pertinent examples, and conclusion; and
 - (ii) multiple organizational patterns within a text to develop the thesis;
 - (E) analyze characteristics and structural elements of argumentative texts such as:
 - (i) clear arguable claim, appeals, and convincing conclusion;
 - (ii) ~~various types of evidence and treatment of counterarguments, including [counter arguments, types of evidence,]~~ concessions ~~[;]~~ and ~~rebuttals~~ ~~[call-to-action]~~ ; and
 - (iii) identifiable audience or reader; and
 - (F) analyze characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.
- (8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze ~~the~~ author's purpose, audience, and message within a text;
 - (B) analyze use of text structure to achieve the author's purpose;
 - (C) evaluate the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;
 - (D) analyze how the author's use of language achieves specific purposes;
 - (E) analyze the use of literary devices such as ~~[point-of-view,]~~ irony ~~[;]~~ and oxymoron to achieve specific purposes;
 - (F) analyze how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the mood, voice, and tone of a text; and
 - (G) explain the purpose of rhetorical devices such as understatement and overstatement and the effect of logical fallacies such as straw man and red herring arguments.

- (9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:
- (A) plan a piece of writing appropriate for various purposes and audiences by generating ideas through a range of strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, reading, or discussing;
 - (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:
 - (i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and
 - ~~(i) organizing with purposeful structure, including a strategic introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and~~
 - (ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;
 - (C) revise drafts to improve ~~for~~ clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses ~~fluency, including parallel structure~~ ;
 - (D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:
 - (i) a variety of complete, controlled sentences and avoidance of unintentional splices, run-ons, and fragments;
 - (ii) consistent, appropriate use of verb tense and active and passive voice;
 - (iii) pronoun-antecedent agreement;
 - (iv) correct capitalization;
 - (v) punctuation, including commas, semicolons, colons, and dashes to set off phrases and clauses as appropriate; and
 - (vi) correct spelling; and
 - (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.
- (10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:
- (A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (B) compose informational texts such as explanatory essays, reports, and personal ~~or~~ informative essays using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and
 - (D) compose correspondence in a professional or friendly structure.
- (11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:
- (A) develop ~~student-selected~~ questions for formal and informal inquiry;
 - (B) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as needs occur ~~the need occurs~~ and are ~~is~~ identified;
 - (C) develop and revise a plan;
 - (D) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;

- (E) locate relevant sources;
- (F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;
- (G) (~~F~~) examine sources for:
 - (i) credibility and bias, including omission; and
 - (ii) faulty reasoning such as ad hominem, loaded language, and slippery slope;
- ~~(G) synthesize information from a variety of sources;~~
- (H) display academic citations ,including for paraphrased and quoted text, and use source materials ethically to avoid plagiarism ; and
- (I) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal [~~multi-modal~~] , to present results.

§110.37. English Language Arts and Reading, English II (One Credit), Adopted 2017.

- (a) General requirements. Students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course.
- (b) Introduction.
 - (1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, [~~and~~] writing ,and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills: comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.
 - (2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. [~~It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided.~~] Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.
 - (3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.
 - (4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

- (5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).
 - (6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).
 - (7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (c) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:
 - (A) engage in meaningful and respectful discourse by listening [~~listen~~] actively, responding [~~respond~~] appropriately, and adjusting [~~adjust~~] communication to audiences and purposes;
 - (B) follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, or solve problems and complex processes;
 - (C) give a formal presentation [~~advance a coherent argument~~] that incorporates a clear thesis and a logical progression of valid evidence from reliable sources and that employs eye contact, speaking rate such as pauses for effect, volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and
 - (D) participate collaboratively, building on the ideas of others, contributing relevant information, developing a plan for consensus building [~~consensus building~~], and setting ground rules for decision making [~~decision making~~].
 - (2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:
 - (A) use print or digital resources such as glossaries or technical dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of technical or discipline-based vocabulary;
 - (B) analyze context to distinguish among [~~between~~] denotative, connotative, and figurative meanings of words; and
 - (C) determine the meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in English such as pas de deux, status quo, déjà vu, avant-garde, and coup d'état.
 - (3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.
 - (4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:
 - (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;

- (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;
 - (C) make ~~and~~ [.] correct [.] or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;
 - (D) create mental images to deepen understanding;
 - (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;
 - (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;
 - (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas;
 - (H) synthesize information ~~from multiple texts~~ to create new understanding; and
 - (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.
- (5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;
 - (B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing texts within and across genres;
 - (C) use text evidence ~~and original commentary~~ to support an ~~interpretive~~ [appropriate] response;
 - (D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;
 - (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;
 - (F) respond using acquired content and academic vocabulary as appropriate;
 - (G) discuss and write about the explicit or implicit meanings of text;
 - (H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register, vocabulary, tone, and voice;
 - (I) reflect on and adjust responses ~~when valid~~ [as new] evidence ~~warrants~~ [is presented] ; and
 - (J) defend or challenge ~~the~~ authors' claims using relevant text evidence.
- (6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) ~~analyze how themes are developed through characterization and plot, including comparing similar themes in a variety of literary texts representing different cultures;~~
 - ~~[(A) — compare and contrast differences in similar themes expressed across a variety of works;]~~
 - (B) analyze how authors ~~develop complex yet believable characters, including archetypes, through~~ [use events of] historical and cultural ~~settings and events~~ [periods to shape characters] ;
 - (C) analyze isolated scenes and their contribution to the success of the plot as a whole; and
 - (D) ~~analyze how~~ [compare and contrast] historical and cultural settings ~~influence characterization, plot, and theme~~ across texts.
- (7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:

- (A) read and analyze ~~[demonstrate knowledge of American, British, and]~~ world literature across literary periods;
 - (B) analyze the effects of metrics; rhyme schemes ; types of rhymes such as end, internal, slant, and eye; and other conventions in poems across a variety of poetic forms;
 - (C) analyze the function of dramatic conventions such as asides, soliloquies, dramatic irony, and satire;
 - (D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:
 - (i) clear thesis, relevant supporting evidence, pertinent examples, and conclusion;
and
 - (ii) the relationship between organizational design and thesis;
 - (E) analyze characteristics and structural elements of argumentative texts such as:
 - (i) clear arguable claim, appeals, and convincing conclusion;
 - (ii) various types of evidence and treatment of counterarguments, including ~~[counter arguments, types of evidence,]~~ concessions [;] and rebuttals ~~[call-to-action]~~ ; and
 - (iii) identifiable audience or reader; and
 - (F) analyze characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.
- (8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze the author's purpose, audience, and message within a text;
 - (B) analyze use of text structure to achieve the author's purpose;
 - (C) evaluate the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;
 - (D) analyze how the author's use of language informs and shapes the perception of readers;
 - (E) analyze the use of literary devices such as ~~[point-of-view,]~~ irony, sarcasm, and motif to achieve specific purposes;
 - (F) analyze how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the mood, voice, and tone of a text; and
 - (G) analyze the purpose of rhetorical devices such as appeals, antithesis, parallelism, and shifts and the effects of logical fallacies .
- (9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:
- (A) plan a piece of writing appropriate for various purposes and audiences by generating ideas through a range of strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, reading, or discussing;
 - (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:
 - (i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and
 - ~~[(i) organizing with purposeful structure, including a strategic introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and]~~

- (ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;
 - (C) revise drafts ~~to improve~~ ~~[for]~~ clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses [fluency, including parallel structure] :
 - (D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:
 - (i) a variety of complete, controlled sentences and avoidance of unintentional splices, run-ons, and fragments;
 - (ii) consistent, appropriate use of verb tense and active and passive voice;
 - (iii) pronoun-antecedent agreement;
 - (iv) correct capitalization;
 - (v) punctuation, including commas, semicolons, colons, dashes, and parentheses [brackets, and ellipses] to set off phrases and clauses as appropriate; and
 - (vi) correct spelling; and
 - (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.
- (10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:
- (A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (B) compose informational texts such as explanatory essays, reports, and personal ~~[or~~ ~~informative]~~ essays using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and
 - (D) compose correspondence in a professional or friendly structure.
- (11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:
- (A) develop ~~[student-selected]~~ questions for formal and informal inquiry;
 - (B) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as needs occur ~~[the need~~ ~~occurs]~~ and ~~are~~ ~~[is]~~ identified;
 - (C) develop and revise a plan;
 - (D) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;
 - (E) locate relevant sources;
 - (F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;
 - (G) ~~[(F)]~~ examine sources for:
 - (i) credibility and bias, including omission; and
 - (ii) faulty reasoning such as incorrect premise, hasty generalizations, and either-or;
 - ~~[(G)]~~ synthesize information from a variety of sources;
 - (H) display academic citations , including for paraphrased and quoted text, and use source materials ethically ~~to avoid plagiarism~~ ; and
 - (I) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal ~~[multi-modal]~~ , to present results.

§110.38. English Language Arts and Reading, English III (One Credit), Adopted 2017.

- (a) General requirements. Students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course.
- (b) Introduction.
- (1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, ~~and~~ writing, ~~and thinking~~ through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.
 - (2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. ~~[It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided.]~~ Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.
 - (3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.
 - (4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.
 - (5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).
 - (6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

- (7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (c) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:
- (A) engage in meaningful and respectful discourse when evaluating [evaluate] the clarity and coherence of a speaker's message and critiquing [critique] the impact of a speaker's use of diction and syntax [on an audience] ;
 - (B) follow and give complex instructions, clarify meaning by asking pertinent questions, and respond appropriately;
 - (C) give a formal presentation that exhibits a logical structure, smooth transitions, accurate evidence, well-chosen details, and rhetorical devices and that employs eye contact, speaking rate such as pauses for effect, volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and
 - (D) participate collaboratively, offering ideas or judgments that are purposeful in moving the team toward goals, asking relevant and insightful questions, tolerating a range of positions and ambiguity in decision making [decision making] , and evaluating the work of the group based on agreed-upon criteria.
- (2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:
- (A) use print or digital resources to clarify and validate understanding of multiple meanings of advanced vocabulary;
 - (B) analyze context to draw conclusions about nuanced meanings such as in imagery; and
 - (C) determine the meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in English such as ad hoc, faux pas, non sequitur, and modus operandi.
- (3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.
- (4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;
 - (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;
 - (C) make and [] correct [] or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;
 - (D) create mental images to deepen understanding;
 - (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;
 - (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;
 - (G) evaluate details read to understand [determine] key ideas;
 - (H) synthesize information from a variety of text types to create new understanding; and

- (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, ~~[and]~~ annotating, and using outside sources when understanding breaks down.
- (5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;
- (B) write responses that demonstrate analysis ~~[understanding]~~ of texts, including comparing texts within and across genres;
- (C) use text evidence and original commentary to support an analytic ~~[appropriate]~~ response;
- (D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;
- (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;
- (F) respond using acquired content and academic vocabulary as appropriate;
- (G) discuss and write about the explicit and ~~[or]~~ implicit meanings of text;
- (H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register and effective ~~[;]~~ vocabulary, tone, and voice;
- (I) reflect on and adjust responses when valid ~~[as new]~~ evidence warrants ~~[is presented]~~ ; and
- (J) defend or challenge the authors' claims using relevant text evidence.
- (6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) ~~analyze relationships among thematic development, characterization, point of view, significance of setting, and plot in a variety of literary texts;~~
- (B) ~~analyze how characters' behaviors and underlying motivations contribute to moral dilemmas that influence the plot and theme;~~
- ~~[(A) analyze themes representing different cultures across texts using text evidence;]~~
- ~~[(B) analyze differences in characters' moral dilemmas in works of fiction across different countries or cultures;]~~
- (C) evaluate how different literary elements shape the author's portrayal of the plot; and
- (D) ~~analyze~~ ~~[describe]~~ how the ~~[setting reflects]~~ historical, social, and economic context of setting(s) influences the plot, characterization, and theme .
- (7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) ~~read and analyze~~ ~~[demonstrate knowledge of]~~ American ~~[British, and world]~~ literature across literary periods;
- (B) analyze relationships among characteristics of poetry, including ~~[open/closed poetic forms;~~ stanzas, line breaks, speaker, and sound devices in poems across a variety of poetic forms;
- (C) ~~analyze how the relationships among dramatic elements advance the plot;~~
- ~~[(C) analyze the function of archetypes and motifs;]~~

- (D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:
 - (i) clear thesis, ~~strong~~ relevant supporting evidence, pertinent examples, commentary, summary, and conclusion; and
 - (ii) the relationship between organizational design and author's purpose;
 - (E) analyze characteristics and structural elements of argumentative texts such as:
 - (i) clear arguable thesis, appeals, structure of the argument, ~~and~~ convincing conclusion , and call to action ;
 - (ii) various types of evidence and treatment of counterarguments, including ~~counter arguments;~~ concessions [s] and rebuttals [call to action] ; and
 - (iii) identifiable audience or reader; and
 - (F) analyze the effectiveness of characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.
- (8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze the author's purpose, audience, and message within a text;
 - (B) evaluate use of text structure to achieve the author's purpose;
 - (C) evaluate the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;
 - (D) evaluate how the author's use of language informs and shapes the perception of readers;
 - (E) evaluate the use of literary devices such as paradox, satire, and allegory to achieve specific purposes;
 - (F) evaluate how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the mood, voice, and tone of a text; and
 - (G) analyze the effects ~~[effect]~~ of rhetorical devices and logical fallacies on the way the text is read and understood.
- (9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:
- (A) plan a piece of writing appropriate for various purposes and audiences by generating ideas through a range of strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, reading, or discussing;
 - (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:
 - (i) using strategic organizational structures appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and
 - ~~[(i) —organizing with purposeful structure, including a strategic introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and]~~
 - (ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with effective use of rhetorical devices ~~[reasons]~~ , details, examples, and commentary;
 - (C) revise drafts to improve ~~[for]~~ clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence fluency, both within and between sentences ~~[including parallel structure]~~ ;
 - (D) edit drafts to demonstrate a command of standard English conventions using a style guide as appropriate; and

- (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.
- (10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:
- (A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;
- (B) compose informational texts such as ~~explanatory essays, reports,~~ resumes , and personal ~~[and informative]~~ essays using genre characteristics and craft;
- (C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft;
- (D) compose correspondence in a professional or friendly structure; ~~[and]~~
- ~~(E) compose literary analysis using genre characteristics and craft; and~~
- ~~(F) ~~(E)~~ compose rhetorical analysis using genre characteristics and craft.~~
- (11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:
- (A) develop ~~[student-selected]~~ questions for formal and informal inquiry;
- (B) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as ~~needs occur~~ ~~[the need occurs]~~ and ~~are~~ ~~[is]~~ identified;
- (C) develop and revise a plan;
- (D) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;
- (E) locate relevant sources;
- ~~(F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;~~
- ~~(G) ~~(F)~~ examine sources for:~~
- (i) credibility, bias, and accuracy; and
- (ii) faulty reasoning such as post hoc-ad hoc, circular reasoning, red herring, and assumptions;
- ~~[(G) synthesize information from a variety of sources;]~~
- (H) display academic citations , ~~including for paraphrased and quoted text,~~ and use source materials ethically ~~to avoid plagiarism~~ ; and
- (I) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or ~~multimodal~~ ~~[multi-modal]~~ , to present results.

§110.39. English Language Arts and Reading, English IV (One Credit), Adopted 2017.

- (a) General requirements. Students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course.
- (b) Introduction.
- (1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, ~~[and]~~ writing , ~~and thinking~~ through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

- (2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. ~~[It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided.]~~ Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.
- (3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.
- (4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.
- (5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).
- (6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).
- (7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (c) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:
- (A) engage in meaningful and respectful discourse when evaluating the clarity and coherence of a speaker's message and critiquing the impact of a speaker's use of diction, syntax, and rhetorical strategies;
- ~~[(A) assess the persuasiveness of a presentation based on content, diction, rhetorical strategies, and delivery;]~~
- (B) follow and give complex instructions, clarify meaning by asking pertinent questions, and respond appropriately;

- (C) formulate sound arguments ~~and present~~ [by] using elements of classical speeches such as introduction, first and second transitions, body, conclusion, the art of persuasion, rhetorical devices, ~~employing~~ eye contact, speaking rate such as pauses for effect, volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and
- (D) participate collaboratively, offering ideas or judgments that are purposeful in moving the team toward goals, asking relevant and insightful questions, tolerating a range of positions and ambiguity in ~~decision making~~ [decision-making] , and evaluating the work of the group based on agreed-upon criteria.
- (2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:
 - (A) use print or digital resources to clarify and validate understanding of multiple meanings of advanced vocabulary;
 - (B) analyze context to draw conclusions about nuanced meanings such as in imagery; and
 - (C) determine the meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in English such as ad nauseum, in loco parentis, laissez-faire, and ~~caveat emptor~~ [bona fide] .
- (3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.
- (4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:
 - (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;
 - (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;
 - (C) make ~~and~~ [] correct [] or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;
 - (D) create mental images to deepen understanding;
 - (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;
 - (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;
 - (G) evaluate details read to ~~analyze~~ [determine] key ideas;
 - (H) synthesize information ~~from a variety of text types~~ to create new understanding; and
 - (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, [~~and~~] annotating , ~~and using outside sources~~ when understanding breaks down.
- (5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:
 - (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;
 - (B) write responses that demonstrate ~~analysis~~ [understanding] of texts, including comparing texts within and across genres;
 - (C) use text evidence ~~and original commentary~~ to support an ~~evaluative~~ [appropriate] response;
 - (D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;

- (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;
 - (F) respond using acquired content and academic vocabulary as appropriate;
 - (G) discuss and write about the explicit ~~and~~ ~~[or]~~ implicit meanings of text;
 - (H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register ~~and purposeful~~ ~~;~~ vocabulary, tone, and voice;
 - (I) reflect on and adjust responses ~~when valid~~ ~~[as new]~~ evidence ~~warrants~~ ~~[is presented]~~ ~~;~~ and
 - (J) defend or challenge ~~the~~ authors' claims using relevant text evidence.
- (6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze relationships among thematic development, characterization, point of view, significance of setting, and ~~plot~~ ~~[plot]~~ in a variety of literary texts;
 - (B) analyze ~~how characters' behaviors and~~ ~~[the moral dilemmas and quandaries as revealed by the]~~ underlying motivations ~~contribute to moral dilemmas that influence the plot and theme~~ ~~[and behaviors of the characters]~~ ~~;~~
 - (C) critique and evaluate how complex plot structures such as subplots ~~contribute to~~ ~~[and devices function]~~ and advance the action; and
 - (D) evaluate ~~how the~~ ~~[the impact of setting(s) and how setting reflects]~~ historical, social, and economic ~~context of setting(s) influences the plot, characterization, and theme~~ ~~[aspects of a story]~~ ~~;~~
- (7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:
- (A) ~~read and analyze~~ ~~[demonstrate knowledge of American]~~ ~~British~~ ~~;~~ ~~and world]~~ literature across literary periods;
 - (B) analyze the ~~effects of~~ ~~[changes in]~~ sound, form, figurative language, graphics, and dramatic structure in poetry across literary time periods and cultures;
 - (C) analyze and evaluate how the relationships among the dramatic elements advance the plot;
 - (D) critique and evaluate characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:
 - (i) clear thesis, ~~effective~~ ~~[relevant]~~ supporting evidence, pertinent examples, commentary, summary, and conclusion; and
 - (ii) the relationship between organizational design and author's purpose;
 - (E) critique and evaluate characteristics and structural elements of argumentative texts such as:
 - (i) clear arguable thesis, appeals, structure of the argument, ~~[and]~~ convincing conclusion ~~,~~ ~~and call to action~~ ~~;~~
 - (ii) ~~various types of evidence and treatment of counterarguments, including~~ ~~[counter arguments]~~ concessions ~~;~~ and ~~rebuttals~~ ~~[call to action]~~ ~~;~~ and
 - (iii) identifiable audience or reader; and
 - (F) critique and evaluate ~~the effectiveness of~~ characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.

- (8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:
- (A) evaluate the ~~analyze~~ author's purpose, audience, and message within a text;
 - (B) evaluate use of text structure to achieve the author's purpose;
 - (C) evaluate the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;
 - (D) critique and evaluate how the author's use of language informs and shapes the perception of readers;
 - (E) evaluate the use of literary devices such as paradox, satire, and allegory to achieve specific purposes;
 - (F) evaluate how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the ~~effectiveness~~ ~~mood, voice, and tone~~ of a text; and
 - (G) analyze the ~~effects~~ ~~effect~~ of rhetorical devices ~~and logical fallacies~~ on the way the text is read and understood.
- (9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:
- (A) plan a piece of writing appropriate for various purposes and audiences by generating ideas through a range of strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, reading, or discussing;
 - (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:
 - (i) using strategic organizational structures appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and
 - ~~(i) —organizing with purposeful structure, including a strategic introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and~~
 - (ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with ~~effective use of rhetorical devices~~ ~~reasons~~ , details, examples, and commentary;
 - (C) revise drafts ~~to improve~~ ~~for~~ clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence fluency, ~~both within and between sentences~~ ~~including parallel structure~~ ;
 - (D) edit drafts to demonstrate a command of standard English conventions using a style guide as appropriate; and
 - (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.
- (10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:
- (A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (B) compose informational texts such as ~~explanatory essays, reports,~~ resumes , and personal ~~and informative~~ essays using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft;
 - (D) compose correspondence in a professional or friendly structure; ~~and~~
 - (E) compose literary analysis using genre characteristics and craft ; ~~and~~ [;]

(F) compose rhetorical analysis using genre characteristics and craft.

(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:

(A) develop [student-selected] questions for formal and informal inquiry;

(B) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as needs occur [the need occurs] and are [is] identified;

(C) develop and revise a plan;

(D) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;

(E) locate relevant sources;

(F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;

(G) [F]examine sources for:

(i) credibility, bias, and accuracy; and

(ii) faulty reasoning such as straw man, false dilemma, faulty analogies, and non-sequitur;

[G) synthesize information from a variety of sources;]

(H) display academic citations ,including for paraphrased and quoted text, and use source materials ethically to avoid plagiarism ; and

(I) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal [multi-modal] , to present results.