

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<b>(a) Introduction.</b>	<b>(a) Introduction.</b>	
<p><b>(1)</b> The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, 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.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> 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, 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. 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.</p>	<p><b>(1)</b> The English Language Arts and Reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) are organized into the following strands: Reading, where students read and understand a wide variety of literary and informational texts; Writing, where students compose a variety of written texts with a clear controlling idea, coherent organization, and sufficient detail; Research, where students are expected to know how to locate a range of relevant sources and evaluate, synthesize, and present ideas and information; Listening and Speaking, where students listen and respond to the ideas of others while contributing their own ideas in conversations and in groups; and Oral and Written Conventions, where students learn how to use the oral and written conventions of the English language in speaking and writing. The standards are cumulative--students will continue to address earlier standards as needed while they attend to standards for their grade. In eighth grade, students will engage in activities that build on their prior knowledge and skills in order to strengthen their reading, writing, and oral language skills. Students should read and write on a daily basis.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS explicitly focus on the interconnectedness of the four domains of language and thinking throughout the standards. The seven strands are intended to be integrated and recursive. The standards also emphasize that spelling and reading are reciprocal skills.</p>
<p><b>(3)</b> 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.</p>		<p>Students will build on the standards and skills learned in prior grade levels with additional depth and complexity in this grade level.</p>
	<p><b>(2)</b> For students whose first language is not English, the students' native language serves as a foundation for English language acquisition.</p>	
	<p><b>(2)(A)</b> English language learners (ELLs) are acquiring English, learning content in English, and learning to read simultaneously. For this reason, it is imperative that reading instruction should be comprehensive and that students receive instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, decoding, and word attack skills while simultaneously being taught academic vocabulary and comprehension skills and strategies. Reading instruction that enhances ELL's ability to decode unfamiliar words and to make sense of those words in context will expedite their ability to make sense of what they read and learn from reading. Additionally, developing fluency, spelling, and grammatical conventions of academic language must be done in meaningful contexts and not in isolation.</p>	

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<p><b>(4)</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>(2)(B)</b> For ELLs, comprehension of texts requires additional scaffolds to support comprehensible input. ELL students should use the knowledge of their first language (e.g., cognates) to further vocabulary development. Vocabulary needs to be taught in the context of connected discourse so that language is meaningful. ELLs must learn how rhetorical devices in English differ from those in their native language. At the same time English learners are learning in English, the focus is on academic English, concepts, and the language structures specific to the content.</p>	<p>The 2017 standards focus on the importance of encouraging EL students to use their native language to enhance their learning and on providing scaffolded instruction to support the needs of ELs.</p>
	<p><b>(2)(C)</b> During initial stages of English development, ELLs are expected to meet standards in a second language that many monolingual English speakers find difficult to meet in their native language. However, English language learners' abilities to meet these standards will be influenced by their proficiency in English. While English language learners can analyze, synthesize, and evaluate, their level of English proficiency may impede their ability to demonstrate this knowledge during the initial stages of English language acquisition. It is also critical to understand that ELLs with no previous or with interrupted schooling will require explicit and strategic support as they acquire English and learn to learn in English simultaneously.</p>	
	<p><b>(3)</b> To meet Public Education Goal 1 of the Texas Education Code, §4.002, which states, "The students in the public education system will demonstrate exemplary performance in the reading and writing of the English language," students will accomplish the essential knowledge, skills, and student expectations at Grade 8 as described in subsection (b) of this section.</p>	
	<p><b>(4)</b> To meet Texas Education Code, §28.002(h), which states, "... each school district shall foster the continuation of the tradition of teaching United States and Texas history and the free enterprise system in regular subject matter and in reading courses and in the adoption of textbooks," students will be provided oral and written narratives as well as other informational texts that can help them to become thoughtful, active citizens who appreciate the basic democratic values of our state and nation.</p>	
<p><b>(5)</b> 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).</p>		<p>This includes specific information to guide the instruction of ELs in their acquisition of reading skills, their vocabulary development, and the improvement of their English-language proficiency.</p>

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<p><b>(6)</b> 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, &amp; Rothenberg, 2008).</p>		The 2017 TEKS emphasize the role of oral language proficiency as it relates to student success at school.
<p><b>(7)</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>(b) Knowledge and skills.</b></p>	<p><b>(b) Knowledge and skills.</b></p>	
<p><b>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language.</b> The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> listen actively to interpret a message by summarizing, asking questions, and making comments;</p>	<p><b>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening.</b> Students will use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> listen to and interpret a speaker's purpose by explaining the content, evaluating the delivery of the presentation, and asking questions or making comments about the evidence that supports a speaker's claims;</p>	
<p><b>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language.</b> The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, or solve problems;</p>	<p><b>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening.</b> Students will use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, or solve problems; and</p>	
<p><b>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language.</b> The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> advocate a position using anecdotes, analogies, and/or illustrations employing eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, a variety of natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and</p>	<p><b>(27) Listening and Speaking/Speaking.</b> Students speak clearly and to the point, using the conventions of language. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to advocate a position using anecdotes, analogies, and/or illustrations, and use eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, a variety of natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively.</p>	
<p><b>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language.</b> The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> participate collaboratively in discussions, plan agendas with clear goals and deadlines, set time limits for speakers, take notes, and vote on key issues.</p>	<p><b>(28) Listening and Speaking/Teamwork.</b> Students work productively with others in teams. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to participate productively in discussions, plan agendas with clear goals and deadlines, set time limits for speakers, take notes, and vote on key issues.</p>	
<p><b>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary.</b> The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> use print or digital resources to determine the meaning, syllabication, pronunciation, word origin, and part of speech;</p>	<p><b>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development.</b> Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> use a dictionary, a glossary, or a thesaurus (printed or electronic) to determine the meanings, syllabication, pronunciations, alternate word choices, and parts of speech of words.</p>	Specificity has been added to include the use of digital resources.

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<p><b>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary.</b> The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> use context within or beyond a paragraph to clarify the meaning of unfamiliar or ambiguous words; and</p>	<p><b>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development.</b> Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> use context (within a sentence and in larger sections of text) to determine or clarify the meaning of unfamiliar or ambiguous words or words with novel meanings;</p>	
<p><b>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary.</b> The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> determine the meaning and usage of grade-level academic English words derived from Greek and Latin roots such as ast, qui, path, mand/mend, and duc.</p>	<p><b>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development.</b> Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> determine the meaning of grade-level academic English words derived from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots and affixes;</p>	
<p><b>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency.</b> The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to adjust fluency when reading grade-level text based on the reading purpose.</p>	<p><b>(1) Reading/Fluency.</b> Students read grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. Students are expected to adjust fluency when reading aloud grade-level text based on the reading purpose and the nature of the text.</p>	
<p><b>(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading.</b> The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.</p>		
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> establish purposes for reading selected texts based upon own or others’ desired outcome to enhance comprehension;</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include student-selected texts.</p>
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> ask literal, interpretive, evaluative, and universal questions of text;</p>	<p>Note that SE 5.B focuses on the timing of questions (i.e. before, during and after) but does not specify the types of questions that the reader will ask.</p>
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> make and correct or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;</p>		

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<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> create mental images to deepen understanding;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension (e.g., summarizing and synthesizing; making textual, personal, and world connections; creating sensory images);</p>	
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;</p>	<p><b>(9) Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author’s purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze works written on the same topic and compare how the authors achieved similar or different purposes.</p> <p><b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> synthesize and make logical connections between ideas within a text and across two or three texts representing similar or different genres and support those findings with textual evidence.</p> <p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension (e.g., summarizing and synthesizing; making textual, personal, and world connections; creating sensory images);</p> <p><b>(F)</b> make intertextual links among and across texts, including other media (e.g., film, play), and provide textual evidence.</p>	
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(F)</b> make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> make complex inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(G)</b> evaluate details read to determine key ideas;</p>		

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<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(H)</b> synthesize information to create new understanding; and</p>	<p><b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> synthesize and make logical connections between ideas within a text and across two or three texts representing similar or different genres and support those findings with textual evidence.</p>	
<p><b>(5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(I)</b> monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension (e.g., summarizing and synthesizing; making textual, personal, and world connections; creating sensory images);</p>	
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension (e.g., summarizing and synthesizing; making textual, personal, and world connections; creating sensory images);</p>	
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing sources within and across genres;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> use text evidence to support an appropriate response;</p>	<p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> write responses to literary or expository texts that demonstrate the use of writing skills for a multi-paragraph essay and provide sustained evidence from the text using quotations when appropriate; and</p> <p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> make complex inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	

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<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p>	<p><b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> summarize the main ideas, supporting details, and relationships among ideas in text succinctly in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p> <p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> summarize, paraphrase, and synthesize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order within a text and across texts; and</p>	
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;</p>		
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(F)</b> respond using newly acquired vocabulary as appropriate;</p>		
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(G)</b> discuss and write about the explicit or implicit meanings of text;</p>		
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(H)</b> respond orally or in writing with appropriate register, vocabulary, tone, and voice; and</p>		
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(I)</b> reflect on and adjust responses as new evidence is presented; and</p>		
<p><b>(6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(J)</b> defend or challenge the authors' claims using relevant text evidence.</p>		

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<p><b>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.</b> The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> analyze how themes are developed through the interaction of characters and events;</p>	<p><b>(3) Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> analyze literary works that share similar themes across cultures;</p>	
<p><b>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.</b> The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> analyze how characters' motivations and behaviors influence events and resolution of the conflict;</p>	<p><b>(6) Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> analyze how the central characters' qualities influence the theme of a fictional work and resolution of the central conflict; and</p>	
<p><b>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.</b> The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> analyze non-linear plot development such as flashbacks, foreshadowing, subplots, and parallel plot structures and compare it to linear plot development; and</p>	<p><b>(6) Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> analyze linear plot developments (e.g., conflict, rising action, falling action, resolution, subplots) to determine whether and how conflicts are resolved;</p>	SE 7.C has been expanded to include non-linear plot development.
<p><b>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.</b> The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> explain how the setting influences the values and beliefs of characters.</p>	<p><b>(3) Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> explain how the values and beliefs of particular characters are affected by the historical and cultural setting of the literary work.</p>	
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> demonstrate knowledge of literary genres such as realistic fiction, adventure stories, historical fiction, mysteries, humor, fantasy, science fiction, and short stories;</p>		
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> analyze the effect of graphical elements such as punctuation and line length in poems across a variety of poetic forms such as epic, lyric, and humorous poetry;</p>	<p><b>(4) Comprehension of Literary Text/Poetry.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of poetry and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to compare and contrast the relationship between the purpose and characteristics of different poetic forms (e.g., epic poetry, lyric poetry).</p>	

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<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> analyze how playwrights develop dramatic action through the use of acts and scenes;</p>		
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> the controlling idea or thesis with supporting evidence;</p>	<p><b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> summarize the main ideas, supporting details, and relationships among ideas in text succinctly in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p>	For instructional purposes, main idea and controlling idea or thesis may be used interchangeably when referencing the controlling idea of an entire text.
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> features such as footnotes, endnotes, and citations; and</p>		
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> multiple organizational patterns within a text to develop the thesis;</p>	<p><b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> make subtle inferences and draw complex conclusions about the ideas in text and their organizational patterns; and</p>	
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> analyze characteristics and structures of argumentative text by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> identifying the claim and analyzing the argument;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> identifying and explaining the counter argument; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> identifying the intended audience or reader; and</p>		

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(F)</b> analyze characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.</p>		Multimodal texts incorporate more than one mode within a single text.
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> explain the author's purpose and message within a text;</p>	<p><b>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.</b> Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author's message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> make complex inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> analyze how the use of text structure contributes to the author's purpose;</p>		Note that SE 9.B requires a connection between text structure and the author's purpose.
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> analyze the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;</p>	<p><b>(12) Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts.</b> Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> evaluate graphics for their clarity in communicating meaning or achieving a specific purpose.</p> <p><b>(13) Reading/Media Literacy.</b> Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> evaluate the role of media in focusing attention on events and informing opinion on issues;</p>	Note that SE 9.C requires a connection between the use of print and graphic features and the author's purpose.
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> describe how the author's use of figurative language such as extended metaphor achieves specific purposes;</p>	<p><b>(8) Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about how an author's sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to explain the effect of similes and extended metaphors in literary text.</p>	Note that SE 9.D requires a connection between the use of figurative language and the author's purpose.

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> identify and analyze the use of literary devices, including multiple points of view and irony;</p>	<p><b>(6) Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> analyze different forms of point of view, including limited versus omniscient, subjective versus objective.</p>	<p>SE 9.E has been expanded to also include the use of literary devices.</p>
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(F)</b> analyze how the author's use of language contributes to the mood, voice, and tone; and</p>		<p>Note that SE 9.F requires a connection between the use of language and mood, voice, or tone.</p>
<p><b>(9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> 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:</p> <p><b>(G)</b> explain the purpose of rhetorical devices such as analogy and juxtaposition and of logical fallacies such as bandwagon appeals and circular reasoning.</p>		
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> plan a first draft by selecting a genre appropriate for a particular topic, purpose, and audience using a range of strategies such as discussion, background reading, and personal interests;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> plan a first draft by selecting a genre appropriate for conveying the intended meaning to an audience, determining appropriate topics through a range of strategies (e.g., discussion, background reading, personal interests, interviews), and developing a thesis or controlling idea;</p>	

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> organizing with purposeful structure, including an introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop drafts by choosing an appropriate organizational strategy (e.g., sequence of events, cause-effect, compare-contrast) and building on ideas to create a focused, organized, and coherent piece of writing;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> revise drafts to ensure precise word choice and vivid images; consistent point of view; use of simple, compound, and complex sentences; internal and external coherence; and the use of effective transitions after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p> <p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write a multi-paragraph essay to convey information about a topic that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> presents effective introductions and concluding paragraphs;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> is logically organized with appropriate facts and details and includes no extraneous information or inconsistencies;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(v)</b> uses a variety of sentence structures, rhetorical devices, and transitions to link paragraphs;</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write a letter that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly context;</p>	

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific facts, details, and examples;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop drafts by choosing an appropriate organizational strategy (e.g., sequence of events, cause-effect, compare-contrast) and building on ideas to create a focused, organized, and coherent piece of writing;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> revise drafts to ensure precise word choice and vivid images; consistent point of view; use of simple, compound, and complex sentences; internal and external coherence; and the use of effective transitions after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p> <p><b>(15) Writing/Literary Texts.</b> Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write an imaginative story that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> sustains reader interest;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> includes well-paced action and an engaging story line;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> creates a specific, believable setting through the use of sensory details;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iv)</b> develops interesting characters; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(v)</b> uses a range of literary strategies and devices to enhance the style and tone; and</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write a poem using:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> poetic techniques (e.g., rhyme scheme, meter);</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> figurative language (e.g., personification, idioms, hyperbole); and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> graphic elements (e.g., word position).</p> <p><b>(16) Writing.</b> Students write about their own experiences. Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and includes reflections on decisions, actions, and/or consequences.</p> <p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write a multi-paragraph essay to convey information about a topic that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> presents effective introductions and concluding paragraphs;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> contains a clearly stated purpose or controlling idea;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> is logically organized with appropriate facts and details and includes no extraneous information or inconsistencies;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iv)</b> accurately synthesizes ideas from several sources; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(v)</b> uses a variety of sentence structures, rhetorical devices, and transitions to link paragraphs;</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write a letter that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly context;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> write responses to literary or expository texts that demonstrate the use of writing skills for a multi-paragraph essay and provide sustained evidence from the text using quotations when appropriate; and</p>	

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> revise drafts for clarity, development, organization, style, word choice, and sentence variety;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop drafts by choosing an appropriate organizational strategy (e.g., sequence of events, cause-effect, compare-contrast) and building on ideas to create a focused, organized, and coherent piece of writing;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> revise drafts to ensure precise word choice and vivid images; consistent point of view; use of simple, compound, and complex sentences; internal and external coherence; and the use of effective transitions after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p> <p><b>(15) Writing/Literary Texts.</b> Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write an imaginative story that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> sustains reader interest;</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> includes well-paced action and an engaging story line;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> creates a specific, believable setting through the use of sensory details;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> develops interesting characters; and</li> <li><b>(v)</b> uses a range of literary strategies and devices to enhance the style and tone; and</li> </ul> <p><b>(B)</b> write a poem using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> poetic techniques (e.g., rhyme scheme, meter);</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> figurative language (e.g., personification, idioms, hyperbole); and</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> graphic elements (e.g., word position).</li> </ul> <p><b>(16) Writing.</b> Students write about their own experiences. Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and includes reflections on decisions, actions, and/or consequences.</p> <p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write a multi-paragraph essay to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> presents effective introductions and concluding paragraphs;</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> contains a clearly stated purpose or controlling idea;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> is logically organized with appropriate facts and details and includes no extraneous information or inconsistencies;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> accurately synthesizes ideas from several sources; and</li> <li><b>(v)</b> uses a variety of sentence structures, rhetorical devices, and transitions to link paragraphs;</li> </ul> <p><b>(B)</b> write a letter that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly context;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> write responses to literary or expository texts that demonstrate the use of writing skills for a multi-paragraph essay and provide sustained evidence from the text using quotations when appropriate; and</p>	

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> complete complex sentences with subject-verb agreement and avoidance of splices, run-ons, and fragments;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions.</b> Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write complex sentences and differentiate between main versus subordinate clauses; and</p> <p><b>(C)</b> use a variety of complete sentences (e.g., simple, compound, complex) that include properly placed modifiers, correctly identified antecedents, parallel structures, and consistent tenses.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> consistent, appropriate use of verb tenses and active and passive voice;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions.</b> Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> use and understand the function of the following parts of speech in the context of reading, writing, and speaking:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> verbs (perfect and progressive tenses) and participles;</p> <p><b>(C)</b> use a variety of complete sentences (e.g., simple, compound, complex) that include properly placed modifiers, correctly identified antecedents, parallel structures, and consistent tenses.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iii)</b> prepositions and prepositional phrases and their influence on subject-verb agreement;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(iv)</b> pronoun-antecedent agreement;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions.</b> Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> use a variety of complete sentences (e.g., simple, compound, complex) that include properly placed modifiers, correctly identified antecedents, parallel structures, and consistent tenses.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(v)</b> correct capitalization;</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(20) Writing/Conventions of Language/Handwriting.</b> Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> use conventions of capitalization; and</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(vi)</b> punctuation, including commas in nonrestrictive phrases and clauses, semicolons, colons, and parentheses; and</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(20) Writing/Conventions of Language/Handwriting.</b> Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> use correct punctuation marks, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> commas after introductory structures and dependent adverbial clauses, and correct punctuation of complex sentences; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> semicolons, colons, hyphens, parentheses, brackets, and ellipses.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(vii)</b> correct spelling, including commonly confused terms such as its/it's, affect/effect, there/their/they're, and to/two/too; and</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p><b>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling.</b> Students spell correctly. Students are expected to spell correctly, including using various resources to determine and check correct spellings.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p> <p>The 2017 TEKS require students to apply their knowledge of spelling by writing and editing drafts.</p>

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process.</b> The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> publish written work for appropriate audiences.</p>	<p><b>(14) Writing/Writing Process.</b> Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> revise final draft in response to feedback from peers and teacher and publish written work for appropriate audiences.</p>	
<p><b>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> compose literary texts such as personal narratives, fiction, and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	<p><b>(15) Writing/Literary Texts.</b> Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write an imaginative story that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> sustains reader interest;</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> includes well-paced action and an engaging story line;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> creates a specific, believable setting through the use of sensory details;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> develops interesting characters; and</li> <li><b>(v)</b> uses a range of literary strategies and devices to enhance the style and tone; and</li> </ul> <p><b>(B)</b> write a poem using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> poetic techniques (e.g., rhyme scheme, meter);</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> figurative language (e.g., personification, idioms, hyperbole); and</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> graphic elements (e.g., word position).</li> </ul> <p><b>(16) Writing. Students write about their own experiences.</b> Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and includes reflections on decisions, actions, and/or consequences.</p>	
<p><b>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> compose informational texts, including multi-paragraph essays that convey information about a topic, using a clear controlling idea or thesis statement and genre characteristics and craft;</p>	<p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> write a multi-paragraph essay to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> presents effective introductions and concluding paragraphs;</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> contains a clearly stated purpose or controlling idea;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> is logically organized with appropriate facts and details and includes no extraneous information or inconsistencies;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> accurately synthesizes ideas from several sources; and</li> <li><b>(v)</b> uses a variety of sentence structures, rhetorical devices, and transitions to link paragraphs;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> compose multi-paragraph argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>		

## Grade 8 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p><b>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.</b> The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> compose correspondence that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly structure.</p>	<p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> write a letter that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly context;</p>	
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> generate student-selected and teacher-guided questions for formal and informal inquiry;</p>	<p><b>(22) Research/Research Plan.</b> Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> brainstorm, consult with others, decide upon a topic, and formulate a major research question to address the major research topic; and</p>	SE 12.A specifies student-selected and teacher-guided questions for formal and informal inquiry.
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> develop and revise a plan;</p>	<p><b>(22) Research/Research Plan.</b> Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> apply steps for obtaining and evaluating information from a wide variety of sources and create a written plan after preliminary research in reference works and additional text searches.</p>	
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> refine the major research question, if necessary, guided by the answers to a secondary set of questions;</p>	<p><b>(24) Research/Synthesizing Information.</b> Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> narrow or broaden the major research question, if necessary, based on further research and investigation; and</p>	
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> identify and gather relevant information from a variety of sources;</p>	<p><b>(23) Research/Gathering Sources.</b> Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> follow the research plan to gather information from a range of relevant print and electronic sources using advanced search strategies;</p>	
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(E)</b> differentiate between primary and secondary sources;</p>		
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(F)</b> synthesize information from a variety of sources;</p>	<p><b>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas.</b> Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students are expected to synthesize the research into a written or an oral presentation that:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> draws conclusions and summarizes or paraphrases the findings in a systematic way;</p>	
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(G)</b> differentiate between paraphrasing and plagiarism when using source materials;</p>	<p><b>(23) Research/Gathering Sources.</b> Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> differentiate between paraphrasing and plagiarism and identify the importance of using valid and reliable sources.</p>	

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<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(H)</b> examine sources for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(i)</b> reliability, credibility, and bias, including omission; and</p>	<p><b>(24) Research/Synthesizing Information.</b> Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> utilize elements that demonstrate the reliability and validity of the sources used (e.g., publication date, coverage, language, point of view) and explain why one source is more useful and relevant than another.</p>	<p>SE 12.H.i has been expanded to include credibility and bias.</p>
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(H)</b> examine sources for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>(ii)</b> faulty reasoning such as bandwagon appeals, repetition, and loaded language;</p>		
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(I)</b> display academic citations and use source materials ethically; and</p>	<p><b>(23) Research/Gathering Sources.</b> Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> record bibliographic information (e.g., author, title, page number) for all notes and sources according to a standard format; and</p>	<p>SE 12.I has been expanded to include the ethical use of source materials.</p>
<p><b>(12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.</b> The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p><b>(J)</b> use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.</p>	<p><b>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas.</b> Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students are expected to synthesize the research into a written or an oral presentation that:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> presents the findings in a meaningful format; and</p>	<p>Multimodal presentations include more than one mode of delivery.</p>
<b>2009 standards with no identified 2017 alignment</b>		
	<p><b>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development.</b> Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> complete analogies that describe a function or its description (e.g., pen:paper as chalk: _____ or soft:kitten as hard: _____);</p>	
	<p><b>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development.</b> Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> identify common words or word parts from other languages that are used in written English (e.g., phenomenon, charisma, chorus, passé, flora, fauna); and</p>	
	<p><b>(3) Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> compare and contrast the similarities and differences in mythologies from various cultures (e.g., ideas of afterlife, roles and characteristics of deities, purposes of myths); and</p>	

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	<b>(5) Comprehension of Literary Text/Drama.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of drama and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze how different playwrights characterize their protagonists and antagonists through the dialogue and staging of their plays.	
	<b>(7) Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction.</b> Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the varied structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze passages in well-known speeches for the author's use of literary devices and word and phrase choice (e.g., aphorisms, epigraphs) to appeal to the audience.	Literary nonfiction is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of literary text. Instruction of literary text is addressed in SE 8.A.
	<b>(10) Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: <b>(B)</b> distinguish factual claims from commonplace assertions and opinions and evaluate inferences from their logic in text;	
	<b>(11) Comprehension of Informational Text/Persuasive Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about persuasive text and provide evidence from text to support their analysis. Students are expected to: <b>(A)</b> compare and contrast persuasive texts that reached different conclusions about the same issue and explain how the authors reached their conclusions through analyzing the evidence each presents; and	Persuasive text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of argumentative text. Instruction of argumentative text is addressed in SEs 8.E.i-8.E.iii.
	<b>(11) Comprehension of Informational Text/Persuasive Text.</b> Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about persuasive text and provide evidence from text to support their analysis. Students are expected to: <b>(B)</b> analyze the use of such rhetorical and logical fallacies as loaded terms, caricatures, leading questions, false assumptions, and incorrect premises in persuasive texts.	Persuasive text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of argumentative text. Instruction of argumentative text is addressed in SEs 8.E.i-8.E.iii.
	<b>(12) Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts.</b> Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to: <b>(A)</b> analyze text for missing or extraneous information in multi-step directions or legends for diagrams; and	Procedural text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of informational text. Instruction of informational text is addressed in SEs 8.D.i-8.D.iii.
	<b>(13) Reading/Media Literacy.</b> Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to: <b>(B)</b> interpret how visual and sound techniques (e.g., special effects, camera angles, lighting, music) influence the message;	

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	<p><b>(13) Reading/Media Literacy.</b> Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> evaluate various techniques used to create a point of view in media and the impact on audience; and</p>	
	<p><b>(13) Reading/Media Literacy.</b> Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> assess the correct level of formality and tone for successful participation in various digital media.</p>	
	<p><b>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts.</b> Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> produce a multimedia presentation involving text, graphics, images, and sound using available technology</p>	
	<p><b>(18) Writing/Persuasive Texts.</b> Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write a persuasive essay to the appropriate audience that:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> establishes a clear thesis or position;</p>	Persuasive text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of argumentative text. Composition of argumentative text is addressed in SE 11.C.
	<p><b>(18) Writing/Persuasive Texts.</b> Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write a persuasive essay to the appropriate audience that:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> considers and responds to the views of others and anticipates and answers reader concerns and counter-arguments; and</p>	Persuasive text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of argumentative text. Composition of argumentative text is addressed in SE 11.C.
	<p><b>(18) Writing/Persuasive Texts.</b> Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write a persuasive essay to the appropriate audience that:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> includes evidence that is logically organized to support the author's viewpoint and that differentiates between fact and opinion.</p>	Persuasive text is not specifically referenced in the 2017 TEKS. However, it is considered a type of argumentative text. Composition of argumentative text is addressed in SE 11.C.
	<p><b>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions.</b> Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(A)</b> use and understand the function of the following parts of speech in the context of reading, writing, and speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(ii)</b> appositive phrases;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> adverbial and adjectival phrases and clauses;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> relative pronouns (e.g., whose, that, which); and</li> <li><b>(v)</b> subordinating conjunctions (e.g., because, since);</li> </ul>	

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	<p><b>(23) Research/Gathering Sources.</b> Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> categorize information thematically in order to see the larger constructs inherent in the information;</p>	
	<p><b>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas.</b> Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students are expected to synthesize the research into a written or an oral presentation that:</p> <p><b>(B)</b> marshals evidence to explain the topic and gives relevant reasons for conclusions;</p>	
	<p><b>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas.</b> Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students are expected to synthesize the research into a written or an oral presentation that:</p> <p><b>(D)</b> follows accepted formats for integrating quotations and citations into the written text to maintain a flow of ideas.</p>	
	<p><b>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening.</b> Students will use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p><b>(C)</b> summarize formal and informal presentations, distinguish between facts and opinions, and determine the effectiveness of rhetorical devices.</p>	