

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(a) Introduction.</p> <p>(1) The Spanish language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) reflect language arts standards that are authentic to the Spanish language and Spanish literacy; they are neither translations nor modifications of the English language arts TEKS. The Spanish language arts and reading 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. They 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>(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for Spanish 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.</p>	<p>(a) Introduction.</p> <p>(1) The Spanish Language Arts and Reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) reflect language arts standards that are authentic to the Spanish language and Spanish literacy, not mere translations from English. The Spanish Language Arts and Reading 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 Spanish 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 third 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, write, and be read to 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>(4) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, <i>STAAR Performance Level Descriptors</i>, 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>

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<p>(3) Spanish, as opposed to English, has a closer letter-sound relationship and clearly defined syllable boundaries. The syllable in Spanish is a more critical unit of phonological awareness than in English because of the consistent phoneme-grapheme correspondence. Syllables are important units for Spanish because of their strong effect in visual word recognition (Carreiras et al., 1993) and their major role in predicting Spanish reading success. In addition, Spanish presents a much higher level of orthographic transparency than English and does not rely on sight words for decoding. This orthographic transparency accelerates the decoding process, and the focus quickly moves to fluency and comprehension. However, in English sight words are used because of words that are not decodable such as "are" or "one." In Spanish, decoding issues are not as prevalent as issues of comprehension. These specific features of the Spanish language will influence reading methodology and development.</p>	<p>(2)(A) Spanish, as opposed to English, has a closer letter-sound relationship and clearly defined syllable boundaries. The syllable in Spanish is a more critical unit of phonological awareness than in English because of the consistent phoneme-grapheme correspondence. Syllables are important units for Spanish because of their strong effect in visual word recognition (Carreiras et al., 1993) and their major role in predicting Spanish reading success. In addition, Spanish presents a much higher level of orthographic transparency than English and does not rely on sight words for decoding. This orthographic transparency accelerates the decoding process and the focus quickly moves to fluency and comprehension. Spanish uses frequency words that are identified by the rate of occurrence in grade appropriate text and used to build on fluency and comprehension. However, in English, "sight" words are used because of words that are not decodable such as "are" or "one." In Spanish, decoding issues are not as prevalent as issues of comprehension. These specific features of the Spanish language will influence reading methodology and development.</p>	
<p>(5) Research consistently shows that language and literacy development in the student's native language not only facilitates learning English and English literacy, but is foundational to cognitive development and learning (Cummins, 2001; Thomas & Collier, 2002; Coelho, 2001). Emergent bilinguals (Sparrow et al., 2014; Slavin & Cheving, 2013) are students who are in the process of acquiring two or more linguistic codes, becoming bilingual, biliterate, and bicultural. Emergent bilinguals are often defined by their perceived deficits (semilinguals) (Escamilla, 2012)...</p>	<p>(2)(B) Spanish instruction maximizes access to English content. Students with strong literacy skills in Spanish phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, and reading comprehension can be expected to transfer those skills to English. The "transfer" of knowledge and skills from one language to another refers to the metalinguistic and metacognitive processes and awareness that students gain in developing literacy in two languages. Current research on bilingual instruction (e.g., August & Shanahan, 2006; Genesse et al., 2006) shows how students use native literacy knowledge when learning to read and write in another language.</p>	<p>The revised 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>(5) Continued... However, research has shown that bilinguals develop a unique interdependent system (Escamilla et al. 2007; Grosjean, 1989; Valdes and Figueroa, 1994) in which languages interconnect to increase linguistic functionality. This linguistic interdependence of language acquisition facilitates a transfer of literacy skills from the primary language (L1) to the second language (L2) (August & Shanahan, 2006; Bialystok, 2007; Miramontes, et al., 1997). The strength of learning through formal instruction in Spanish determines the extent of transfer to English (August, Calderon, & Carlo, 2002; Slavin & Calderon, 2001; Garcia, 2001). For transfer to be maximized, cross-linguistic connections between the two languages must be explicitly taught while students engage in a contrastive analysis of the Spanish and English languages (Cummins, 2007). Continued strong literacy development in Spanish provides the foundation and scaffold for literacy development given that a Common Underlying Proficiency (CUP) exists between the two languages (Cummins, 1991)...</p>	<p>(2)(C) The effective transfer of skills transpires as students develop their metalinguistic skills and as they engage in a contrastive analysis of the Spanish and English languages (Cummins, 2007). Transfer matters occur within fundamentals of language that are common to Spanish and English; within fundamentals that are similar, but not exact in both languages; and in fundamentals specific to each language and not applicable to the other language. The strength of learning through formal instruction in Spanish determines the extent of transfer in English (August, Calderon, & Carlo, 2000; Slavin & Calderon, 2001; Garcia, 2001). In other words, for transfer to occur, comprehension of the "rules" and the realization of their applicability to the new language specific tasks are necessary.</p>	

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	<p>(3) 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 3 as described in subsection (b) of this section.</p>	
	<p>(4) 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>(6) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language, and their proficiency in English directly impacts their ability to meet these standards. The comprehension of text throughout the stages of English language acquisition requires scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English. 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 oral and written discourse so that it is meaningful.</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>(7) 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>(8) 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).</p>		<p>The 2017 TEKS emphasize the role of oral language proficiency as it relates to student success at school.</p>
<p>(9) 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) Knowledge and skills.</p>	<p>(b) Knowledge and skills.</p>	
<p>(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) listen actively to interpret a message, ask clarifying questions, and respond appropriately;</p>	<p>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening. 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: (A) listen to and interpret a speaker's messages (both verbal and nonverbal) and ask questions to clarify the speaker's purpose and perspective;</p>	
<p>(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: (B) follow and give oral instructions that include multiple action steps;</p>	<p>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening. 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: (B) follow and give oral instructions that include multiple action steps; and</p>	
<p>(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: (C) give an organized presentation with a specific stance and position, employing eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and</p>	<p>(27) Listening and Speaking/Speaking. 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 give an organized presentation with a specific point of view, employing eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively.</p>	
<p>(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: (D) participate in student-led discussions by eliciting and considering suggestions from other group members, taking notes, and identifying points of agreement and disagreement.</p>	<p>(28) Listening and Speaking/Teamwork. Students work productively with others in teams. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to participate in student-led discussions by eliciting and considering suggestions from other group members and by identifying points of agreement and disagreement.</p>	

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<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) differentiating between commonly confused terms such as porque/porqué/por qué/por que, asimismo (adverbio)/así mismo (de la misma manera), sino/si no, and también/tan bien; (ii) decoding palabras agudas, graves, esdrújulas, and sobresdrújulas (words with the stress on the last, penultimate, and antepenultimate syllable and words with the stress on the syllable before the antepenultimate); (iii) decoding words with hiatus and diphthongs; and (iv) using knowledge of syllable division patterns and morphemes to decode multisyllabic words; 		
<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) spelling palabras agudas, graves, esdrújulas, and sobresdrújulas (words with the stress on the antepenultimate, penultimate, and ultimate/last syllable and words with the stress on the syllable before the antepenultimate); 	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) spell words with more advanced orthographic patterns and rules, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) words that have a prosodic or orthographic accent on the last syllable (palabras agudas) (e.g., feliz, canción); (ii) words that have a prosodic or orthographic accent on the second-to-last syllable (palabras graves) (e.g., casa, árbol); (iii) words that have an orthographic accent on the third-to-last syllable (palabras esdrújulas) (e.g., último, cómico, mecánico); and (iv) words that have a prosodic or orthographic accent on the fourth-to-last syllable (palabras sobresdrújulas); 	
<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) marking accents appropriately when conjugating verbs in simple and imperfect past, perfect conditional, and future tenses; and 	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) mark accents appropriately when conjugating verbs in simple and imperfect past, perfect, conditional, and future tenses (e.g., corrió, jugó, tenía, gustaría, vendrá);</p>	

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<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) spelling words with diphthongs and hiatus; and</p>	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) correctly spell words containing hiatus and diphthongs (le-er, rí-o, quie-ro, vio);</p>	
<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) write legibly in cursive.</p>		
<p>(3) 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:</p> <p>(A) use print or digital resources to determine the meaning, syllabication, pronunciation, word origin, and part of speech;</p>	<p>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) use a dictionary, a glossary, or a thesaurus (printed or electronic) to determine the meanings, syllabication, spelling, alternate word choices, and parts of speech of words.</p>	Specificity has been added to include the use of digital resources.
<p>(3) 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:</p> <p>(B) use context such as definition, analogy, and examples to clarify the meaning of words;</p>	<p>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use context (e.g., cause and effect or compare and contrast organizational text structures) to determine or clarify the meaning of unfamiliar or multiple meaning words;</p>	SE 3.B has been expanded to include the use of definitions, analogies, and examples to clarify word meaning.
<p>(3) 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:</p> <p>(C) determine the meaning and usage of grade-level academic Spanish words derived from Greek and Latin roots, including metro-, grafo-, scrib-, and port-; and</p>	<p>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) determine the meaning of grade-level academic Spanish words derived from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots and affixes;</p>	
<p>(3) 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:</p> <p>(D) differentiate between and use homographs, homophones, and commonly confused terms such as porque/porqué/por qué/por que, sino/si no, and también/tan bien.</p>		

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<p>(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. 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>(1) Reading/Fluency. Students read grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) read aloud grade-level text with accuracy, expression, appropriate phrasing, and comprehension; and</p> <p>(B) use prosody when reading aloud grade-level text based on the reading purpose and the nature of the text.</p>	
<p>(5) 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.</p>		
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected text;</p>	<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(A) establish purposes for reading selected texts based upon desired outcome to enhance comprehension;</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include student-selected texts.</p>
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;</p>	<p>Figure 19 : Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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) ask literal, interpretive, evaluative, and universal questions of text;</p>	<p>SE 6.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>(6) 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:</p> <p>(C) make and correct or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;</p>		
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(D) create mental images to deepen understanding;</p>	<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(C) monitor and adjust comprehension (e.g., using background knowledge; creating sensory images; rereading a portion aloud; generating questions);</p>	

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<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;</p>	<p>(9) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text, including culturally relevant texts, to support their understanding. Students are expected to compare and contrast the stated or implied purposes of different authors writing on the same topic.</p> <p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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>(D) synthesize and make logical connections between ideas within a text and across two or three texts representing similar or different genres.</p> <p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(F) make connections (e.g., thematic links, author analysis) between and across multiple texts of various genres, and provide textual evidence.</p>	
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;</p>	<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(D) make inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas;</p>		
<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(H) synthesize information to create new understanding; and</p>	<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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>(D) synthesize and make logical connections between ideas within a text and across two or three texts representing similar or different genres.</p>	

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<p>(6) 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:</p> <p>(I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.</p>	<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(C) monitor and adjust comprehension (e.g., using background knowledge; creating sensory images; rereading a portion aloud; generating questions);</p>	
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;</p>		
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing sources within and across genres;</p> <p>(C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response;</p>	<p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(C) write responses to literary or expository texts and provide evidence from the text to demonstrate understanding; and</p> <p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(D) make inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	

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<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p>	<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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>(A) summarize the main ideas and supporting details in text, demonstrating an understanding that a summary does not include opinions;</p> <p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. 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>(E) summarize, paraphrase, and synthesize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order within a text and across texts; and</p>	
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;</p>		
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(F) respond using newly acquired vocabulary as appropriate;</p>		
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(G) discuss and write about the explicit or implicit meanings of text;</p>		
<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register, vocabulary, tone, and voice; and</p>		

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<p>(7) 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:</p> <p>(I) reflect on and adjust responses as new evidence is presented.</p>		
<p>(8) 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:</p> <p>(A) infer multiple themes within and across texts using text evidence;</p>	<p>(3) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. 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>(A) infer the implicit theme of a work of fiction, distinguishing theme from the topic;</p>	The cognitive complexity of SE 8 .A requires students to infer multiple themes across a variety of texts.
<p>(8) 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:</p> <p>(B) analyze how the characters' internal and external responses develop the plot;</p>		
<p>(8) 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:</p> <p>(C) analyze plot elements, including rising action, climax, falling action, resolution, and non-linear elements such as flashback; and</p>	<p>(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. 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>(A) summarize the elements of plot development (e.g., rising action, turning point, climax, falling action, denouement) in various works of fiction;</p>	
<p>(8) 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:</p> <p>(D) analyze how the setting, including historical and cultural settings, influences character and plot development.</p>	<p>(3) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. 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>(C) compare and contrast the historical and cultural settings of two literary works.</p>	
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(A) demonstrate knowledge of literary genres such as realistic fiction, adventure stories, historical fiction, mysteries, humor, and myths;</p>	<p>(3) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. 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) analyze the function of stylistic elements (e.g., magic helper, rule of three) in traditional and classical literature from various cultures; and</p>	

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(B) analyze the effect of meter and structural elements such as line breaks in poems across a variety of poetic forms;</p>		
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(C) analyze how playwrights develop characters through dialogue and staging;</p>	<p>(5) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Drama. 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 explain the similarities and differences in the setting, characters, and plot of a play, including original works in Spanish, and those in a film based upon the same story line.</p>	
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) the controlling idea or thesis with supporting evidence;</p>	<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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>(A) summarize the main ideas and supporting details in text, demonstrating an understanding that a summary does not include opinions;</p>	<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>
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) features such as introduction, foreword, preface, references, or acknowledgements to gain background information; and</p>		

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational text, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) organizational patterns such as definition, classification, advantage, and disadvantage; 	<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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>(C) explain how different organizational patterns (e.g., proposition-and-support, problem-and-solution) develop the main idea and the author's viewpoint; and</p>	
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(E) analyze characteristics and structures of argumentative text by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identifying the claim; (ii) explaining how the author uses various types of evidence to support the argument; and (iii) identifying the intended audience or reader; and 		
<p>(9) 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:</p> <p>(F) analyze characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.</p>		Multimodal texts incorporate more than one mode within a single text.
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(A) explain the author's purpose and message within a text;</p>	<p>(9) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text, including culturally relevant texts, to support their understanding. Students are expected to compare and contrast the stated or implied purposes of different authors writing on the same topic.</p> <p>(13) Reading/Media Literacy. 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>(A) explain messages conveyed in various forms of media;</p>	

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(B) analyze how the use of text structure contributes to the author's purpose;</p>		Note that SE 10.B requires a connection between text structure and the author's purpose.
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(C) analyze the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;</p>	<p>(12) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) interpret factual, quantitative, or technical information presented in maps, charts, illustrations, graphs, timelines, tables, and diagrams.</p>	Note that SE 10.C requires a connection between the use of print and graphic features and the author's purpose.
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(D) describe how the author's use of figurative language such as metaphor and personification achieves specific purposes;</p>	<p>(4) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Poetry. 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 explain how figurative language (e.g., personification, metaphors, similes, hyperbole) contributes to the meaning of a poem.</p> <p>(8) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language. 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 how authors create meaning through stylistic elements and figurative language emphasizing the use of personification, hyperbole, and refrains.</p>	Note that SE 10.D requires a connection between the use of figurative language and the author's purpose.
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(E) identify the use of literary devices, including omniscient and limited point of view, to achieve a specific purpose;</p>	<p>(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. 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>(C) describe different forms of point-of-view, including first- and third-person.</p>	SE 10.E has been expanded to include the use of literary devices.

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(F) analyze how the author's use of language contributes to mood and voice; and</p>		Note that SE 10.F requires a connection between the use of language and mood or voice.
<p>(10) 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:</p> <p>(G) explain the differences between rhetorical devices and logical fallacies.</p>		
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) 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>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) 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>	
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) organizing with purposeful structure, including an introduction, transitions, coherence within and across paragraphs, and a conclusion; and</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(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>(C) revise drafts to clarify meaning, enhance style, include simple and compound sentences, and improve transitions by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging sentences or larger units of text after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p> <p>(15) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write imaginative stories that include:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) a clearly defined focus, plot, and point of view;</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(A) create multi-paragraph essays to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) present effective introductions and concluding paragraphs; (ii) guide and inform the reader's understanding of key ideas and evidence; (iii) include specific facts, details, and examples in an appropriately organized structure; and (iv) use a variety of sentence structures and transitions to link paragraphs; <p>(B) write informal letters that convey ideas, include important information, demonstrate a sense of closure, and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing);</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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"> (viii) transitional words and phrases that demonstrate an understanding of the function of the transition related to the organization of the writing (e.g., por el contrario, además de); 	
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific facts and details; 	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(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>(C) revise drafts to clarify meaning, enhance style, include simple and compound sentences, and improve transitions by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging sentences or larger units of text after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(15) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write imaginative stories that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a clearly defined focus, plot, and point of view; (ii) a specific, believable setting created through the use of sensory details; and (iii) dialogue that develops the story; and <p>(B) write poems using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) poetic techniques (e.g., alliteration, onomatopoeia); (ii) figurative language (e.g., similes, metaphors); and (iii) graphic elements (e.g., capital letters, line length). <p>(16) Writing. Students write about their own experiences. Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and communicates the importance of or reasons for actions and/or consequences.</p> <p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(A) create multi-paragraph essays to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) present effective introductions and concluding paragraphs; (ii) guide and inform the reader's understanding of key ideas and evidence; (iii) include specific facts, details, and examples in an appropriately organized structure; and (iv) use a variety of sentence structures and transitions to link paragraphs; <p>(B) write informal letters that convey ideas, include important information, demonstrate a sense of closure, and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing);</p> <p>(C) write responses to literary or expository texts and provide evidence from the text to demonstrate understanding; and</p>	

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) revise drafts for clarity, development, organization, style, word choice, and sentence variety;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(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>(C) revise drafts to clarify meaning, enhance style, include simple and compound sentences, and improve transitions by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging sentences or larger units of text after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p> <p>(15) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write imaginative stories that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a clearly defined focus, plot, and point of view; (ii) a specific, believable setting created through the use of sensory details; and (iii) dialogue that develops the story; and <p>(B) write poems using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) poetic techniques (e.g., alliteration, onomatopoeia); (ii) figurative language (e.g., similes, metaphors); and (iii) graphic elements (e.g., capital letters, line length). <p>(16) Writing. Students write about their own experiences. Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and communicates the importance of or reasons for actions and/or consequences.</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include revising for word choice.</p>

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(A) create multi-paragraph essays to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) present effective introductions and concluding paragraphs; (ii) guide and inform the reader's understanding of key ideas and evidence; (iii) include specific facts, details, and examples in an appropriately organized structure; and (iv) use a variety of sentence structures and transitions to link paragraphs; <p>(B) write informal letters that convey ideas, include important information, demonstrate a sense of closure, and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing);</p> <p>(C) write responses to literary or expository texts and provide evidence from the text to demonstrate understanding; and</p>	
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) complete complex sentences with subject-verb agreement and avoidance of splices, run-ons, and fragments; 	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(D) use complete simple and compound sentences with correct subject-verb agreement.</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p> <p>Specificity has been added to include avoidance of splices, run-ons, and fragments.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) consistent, appropriate use of verb tenses; 	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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"> (i) regular and irregular verbs (past, present, future, and perfect tenses in the indicative mode; 	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) conjunctive adverbs;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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;">(iv) conjunctive adverbs (e.g., consecuentemente, además, de hecho);</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iv) prepositions and prepositional phrases and their influence on subject-verb agreement;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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;">(v) prepositions and prepositional phrases to convey location, time, direction, or to provide details;</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(v) pronouns, including personal, possessive, objective, reflexive, prepositional, indefinite, and relative;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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;">(vi) indefinite pronouns (e.g., todos, juntos, nada, cualquier);</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(vi) subordinating conjunctions to form complex sentences and correlative conjunctions;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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;">(vii) subordinating conjunctions (e.g., mientras, porque, aunque, si); and</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(vii) capitalization of proper nouns, including abbreviations, initials, acronyms, and organizations;</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(20) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) use capitalization for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) abbreviations;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) initials and acronyms; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) organizations;</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(viii) punctuation marks, including commas in complex sentences, transitions, and introductory elements; and</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(20) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) recognize and use punctuation marks including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) commas in compound sentences;</p>	<p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>

Grade 6 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard Spanish conventions, including:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ix) correct spelling, including commonly confused terms; and</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and</p> <p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) differentiate between commonly confused terms (e.g., porque, por qué; tampoco, tan poco; mediodía, medio día; quehacer, que hacer);</p>	<p>Note that SE 11.D.ix requires students to apply their knowledge of spelling by writing and editing drafts.</p> <p>The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>
<p>(11) 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 uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.</p>	<p>(14) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) revise final draft in response to feedback from peers and teacher and publish written work for appropriate audiences.</p>	
<p>(12) 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:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts such as personal narratives, fiction, and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	<p>(15) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write imaginative stories that include:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) a clearly defined focus, plot, and point of view;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) a specific, believable setting created through the use of sensory details; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) dialogue that develops the story; and</p> <p>(B) write poems using:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) poetic techniques (e.g., alliteration, onomatopoeia);</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) figurative language (e.g., similes, metaphors); and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) graphic elements (e.g., capital letters, line length).</p> <p>(16) Writing. Students write about their own experiences. Students are expected to write a personal narrative that has a clearly defined focus and communicates the importance of or reasons for actions and/or consequences.</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(12) 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:</p> <p>(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>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(A) create multi-paragraph essays to convey information about a topic that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) present effective introductions and concluding paragraphs; (ii) guide and inform the reader's understanding of key ideas and evidence; (iii) include specific facts, details, and examples in an appropriately organized structure; and (iv) use a variety of sentence structures and transitions to link paragraphs; 	
<p>(12) 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:</p> <p>(C) compose multi-paragraph argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>		
<p>(12) 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:</p> <p>(D) compose correspondence that reflects an opinion, registers a complaint, or requests information in a business or friendly structure.</p>	<p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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) write informal letters that convey ideas, include important information, demonstrate a sense of closure, and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing);</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(A) generate student-selected and teacher-guided questions for formal and informal inquiry;</p>	<p>(22) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) brainstorm, consult with others, decide upon a topic, and formulate open-ended questions to address the major research topic; and</p>	SE 13.A specifies student-selected and teacher-guided questions for formal and informal inquiry.
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(B) develop and revise a plan;</p>	<p>(22) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) generate a research plan for gathering relevant information about the major research question.</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(C) refine the major research question, if necessary, guided by the answers to a secondary set of questions;</p>	<p>(24) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) refine the major research question, if necessary, guided by the answers to a secondary set of questions; and</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(D) identify and gather relevant information from a variety of sources;</p>	<p>(23) Research/Gathering Sources. 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>(A) follow the research plan to collect data from a range of print and electronic resources in Spanish (e.g., reference texts, periodicals, web pages, online sources) and data from experts;</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(E) differentiate between primary and secondary sources;</p>	<p>(23) Research/Gathering Sources. 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) differentiate between primary and secondary sources;</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;</p>	<p>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. 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>(A) compiles important information from multiple sources;</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(G) differentiate between paraphrasing and plagiarism when using source materials;</p>	<p>(23) Research/Gathering Sources. 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>(E) differentiate between paraphrasing and plagiarism and identify the importance of citing valid and reliable sources.</p>	
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(H) examine sources for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) reliability, credibility, and bias; and</p>	<p>(24) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) evaluate the relevance and reliability of sources for the research.</p>	Specificity has been added to include credibility and bias.
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(H) examine sources for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) faulty reasoning such as hyperbole, emotional appeals, and stereotype;</p>		

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(I) display academic citations and use source materials ethically; and</p>	<p>(23) Research/Gathering Sources. 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>(D) identify the source of notes (e.g., author, title, page number) and record bibliographic information concerning those sources according to a standard format; and</p> <p>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. 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>(D) uses quotations to support ideas and an appropriate form of documentation to acknowledge sources (e.g., bibliography, works cited).</p>	<p>SE 13.I has been expanded to include the ethical use of source materials.</p>
<p>(13) 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:</p> <p>(J) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.</p>	<p>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. 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>(C) presents the findings in a consistent format; and</p>	<p>Multimodal presentations include more than one mode of delivery.</p>
	2009 standards with no identified 2017 alignment	
	<p>(2) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) complete analogies that describe part to whole or whole to part (e.g., motor:carro como aire: ____ or carro:motor como llanta: ____); and</p>	
	<p>(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. 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) recognize dialect and conversational voice and explain how authors use dialect to convey character; and</p>	
	<p>(7) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction. 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 identify the literary language and devices used in memoirs and personal narratives and compare their characteristics with those of an autobiography.</p>	<p>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 9.A.</p>

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. 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) explain whether facts included in an argument are used for or against an issue;</p>	
	<p>(11) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Persuasive Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about persuasive text and provide evidence from text to support their analysis. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) compare and contrast the structure and viewpoints of two different authors writing for the same purpose, noting the stated claim and supporting evidence; and</p>	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 9.E.i-9.E.iii.
	<p>(11) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Persuasive Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about persuasive text and provide evidence from text to support their analysis. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) identify simply faulty reasoning used in persuasive texts.</p>	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 9.E.i-9.E.iii.
	<p>(12) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) follow multi-tasked instructions to complete a task, solve a problem, or perform procedures; and</p>	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 9.D.i-9.D.iii.
	<p>(13) Reading/Media Literacy. 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) recognize how various techniques influence viewers' emotions;</p>	
	<p>(13) Reading/Media Literacy. 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>(C) critique persuasive techniques (e.g., testimonials, bandwagon appeal) used in media messages; and</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(13) Reading/Media Literacy. 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>(D) analyze various digital media venues for levels of formality and informality.</p>	
	<p>(17) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. 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>(D) produce a multimedia presentation involving text and graphics using available technology.</p>	
	<p>(18) Writing/Persuasive Texts. Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write persuasive essays for appropriate audiences that establish a position and include sound reasoning, detailed and relevant evidence, and consideration of alternatives.</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 12.C.
	<p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(A) 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"> (ii) non-count nouns (e.g., cardúmen, jaulía); (iii) predicate adjectives (Ella es inteligente.) and their comparative forms (e.g., muy, más); 	
	<p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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) become familiar with regular and irregular verbs in the present and past tenses in the subjunctive mode (e.g., que haya, que hubiera);</p>	
	<p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. 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>(C) differentiate between the active and passive voice and know how to use them both; and</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(20) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) recognize and use punctuation marks including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) proper punctuation and spacing for quotations and em dash; and (iii) parentheses, brackets, and ellipses (to indicate omissions and interruptions or incomplete statements); and 	
	<p>(20) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) use proper mechanics, including italics for titles of books.</p>	
	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) spell words with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Greek roots (e.g., tele-, foto-, grafo-, metro-); (ii) Latin roots (e.g., spec, scrib, rupt, port, dict); (iii) Greek suffixes (e.g., -ología, -fobia, -ismo, -ista); and (iv) Latin derived suffixes (e.g., -able, -ible, -ancia); 	
	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) differentiate between commonly confused terms (e.g., porque, por qué; tampoco, tan poco; mediodía, medio día; quehacer, que hacer);</p>	
	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(F) use spelling patterns, rules, and print and electronic resources to determine and check correct spellings; and</p>	
	<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(G) know how to use the spell-check function in word processing while understanding its limitations.</p>	
	<p>(23) Research/Gathering Sources. 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>(C) record data, utilizing available technology (e.g., word processors) in order to see the relationships between ideas, and convert graphic/visual data (e.g., charts, diagrams, timelines) into written notes;</p>	

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2017 TEKS	2009 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(25) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. 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) develops a topic sentence, summarizes findings, and uses evidence to support conclusions;</p>	
	<p>(26) Listening and Speaking/Listening. 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>(C) paraphrase the major ideas and supporting evidence in formal and informal presentations.</p>	