

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
(a) Introduction	(a) Introduction	
<p>(1) The English Language Arts and Reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) are organized into the following strands: Reading, where students read and understand a wide variety of literary and informational texts; Writing, where students compose a variety of written texts with a clear controlling idea, coherent organization, and sufficient detail; Research, where students are expected to know how to locate a range of relevant sources and evaluate, synthesize, and present ideas and information; Listening and Speaking, where students listen and respond to the ideas of others while contributing their own ideas in conversations and in groups; and Oral and Written Conventions, where students learn how to use the oral and written conventions of the English language in speaking and writing. The standards are cumulative--students will continue to address earlier standards as needed while they attend to standards for their grade. In eighth grade, students will engage in activities that build on their prior knowledge and skills in order to strengthen their reading, writing, and oral language skills. Students should read and write on a daily basis.</p>	<p>(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.</p> <p>(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.</p>	<p>The revised 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.</p>
	<p>(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, STAAR Performance Level Descriptors, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.</p>	<p>Students will build on the standards and skills learned in prior grade levels with additional depth and complexity in this grade level.</p>
<p>(2) For students whose first language is not English, the students' native language serves as a foundation for English language acquisition.</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(2)(A) English language learners (ELLs) are acquiring English, learning content in English, and learning to read simultaneously. For this reason, it is imperative that reading instruction should be comprehensive and that students receive instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, decoding, and word attack skills while simultaneously being taught academic vocabulary and comprehension skills and strategies. Reading instruction that enhances ELL's ability to decode unfamiliar words and to make sense of those words in context will expedite their ability to make sense of what they read and learn from reading. Additionally, developing fluency, spelling, and grammatical conventions of academic language must be done in meaningful contexts and not in isolation.</p>		
<p>(2)(B) For ELLs, comprehension of texts requires additional scaffolds to support comprehensible input. ELL students should use the knowledge of their first language (e.g., cognates) to further vocabulary development. Vocabulary needs to be taught in the context of connected discourse so that language is meaningful. ELLs must learn how rhetorical devices in English differ from those in their native language. At the same time English learners are learning in English, the focus is on academic English, concepts, and the language structures specific to the content.</p>	<p>(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.</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 ELLs.</p>
<p>(2)(C) During initial stages of English development, ELLs are expected to meet standards in a second language that many monolingual English speakers find difficult to meet in their native language. However, English language learners' abilities to meet these standards will be influenced by their proficiency in English. While English language learners can analyze, synthesize, and evaluate, their level of English proficiency may impede their ability to demonstrate this knowledge during the initial stages of English language acquisition. It is also critical to understand that ELLs with no previous or with interrupted schooling will require explicit and strategic support as they acquire English and learn to learn in English simultaneously.</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
(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 8 as described in subsection (b) of this section.		
(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.		
	(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).	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.
	(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).	The revised TEKS emphasize the role of oral language proficiency as it relates to student success at school.
	(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
(b) Knowledge and skills	(b) Knowledge and skills	
<p>(1) 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 technical academic English words in multiple content areas (e.g., science, mathematics, social studies, the arts) derived from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots and affixes;</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) use print or digital resources such as glossaries or technical dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of technical or discipline-based vocabulary;</p>	The alignment between 2009 SE 1.A and 2017 SE 2.A is only to determining the meaning of technical and discipline-based vocabulary.
<p>(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) analyze textual context (within a sentence and in larger sections of text) to distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words;</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) analyze context to distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words; and</p>	
<p>(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) produce analogies that describe a function of an object or its description;</p>		
<p>(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) describe the origins and meanings of foreign words or phrases used frequently in written English (e.g., <i>caveat emptor</i> , <i>carte blanche</i> , <i>tete a tete</i> , <i>pas de deux</i> , <i>bon appetit</i> , <i>quid pro quo</i>); and</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) determine the meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in English such as <i>bona fide</i>, <i>caveat</i>, <i>carte blanche</i>, <i>tête-à-tête</i>, <i>bon appétit</i>, and <i>quid pro quo</i>.</p>	
<p>(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) use a dictionary, a glossary, or a thesaurus (printed or electronic) to determine or confirm the meanings of words and phrases, including their connotations and denotations, and their etymology.</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) use print or digital resources such as glossaries or technical dictionaries to clarify and validate understanding of the precise and appropriate meaning of technical or discipline-based vocabulary;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(2) 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) analyze how the genre of texts with similar themes shapes meaning;</p>	<p>(6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) analyze how themes are developed through characterization and plot in a variety of literary texts;</p>	
<p>(2) 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 influence of mythic, classical and traditional literature on 20th and 21st century literature; and</p>		
<p>(2) 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) relate the figurative language of a literary work to its historical and cultural setting.</p>	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) analyze how the author's use of language achieves specific purposes;</p>	Note that 2017 SE 8.D requires a connection between the author's use of language and its intended purpose.
<p>(3) 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 analyze the effects of diction and imagery (e.g., controlling images, figurative language, understatement, overstatement, irony, paradox) in poetry.</p>	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) analyze how the author's use of language achieves specific purposes;</p> <p>(E) analyze the use of literary devices such as irony and oxymoron to achieve specific purposes;</p> <p>(F) analyze how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the mood, voice, and tone of a text; and</p>	Note that 2017 SEs 8.D, 8.E, and 8.F require a connection between language, literary devices, or diction and syntax and the author's purpose for using it.

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(4) 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 how dramatic conventions (e.g., monologues, soliloquies, dramatic irony) enhance dramatic text.</p>	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) analyze the function of dramatic conventions such as asides, soliloquies, dramatic irony, and satire;</p>	
<p>(5) 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) analyze non-linear plot development (e.g., flashbacks, foreshadowing, sub-plots, parallel plot structures) and compare it to linear plot development;</p>	<p>(6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) analyze non-linear plot development such as flashbacks, foreshadowing, subplots, and parallel plot structures and compare it to linear plot development; and</p>	
<p>(5) 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) analyze how authors develop complex yet believable characters in works of fiction through a range of literary devices, including character foils;</p>	<p>(6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) analyze how authors develop complex yet believable characters in works of fiction through a range of literary devices, including character foils;</p>	
<p>(5) 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) analyze the way in which a work of fiction is shaped by the narrator's point of view; and</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(5) 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>(D) demonstrate familiarity with works by authors from non-English-speaking literary traditions with emphasis on classical literature.</p>	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) read and respond to American, British, and world literature;</p>	<p>SE 7.A does not limit instruction only to authors from non-English speaking traditions or those with emphasis on classical literature.</p>
<p>(6) 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 analyze how literary essays interweave personal examples and ideas with factual information to explain, present a perspective, or describe a situation or event.</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 7.A.</p>
<p>(7) 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 the role of irony, sarcasm, and paradox in literary works.</p>	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) analyze the use of literary devices such as irony and oxymoron to achieve specific purposes;</p>	<p>The cognitive complexity of 2017 SE 8.E requires the student to analyze.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(8) 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 to support their understanding. Students are expected to explain the controlling idea and specific purpose of an expository text and distinguish the most important from the less important details that support the author's purpose.</p>	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:</p> <p>(i) clear thesis, relevant supporting evidence, pertinent examples, and conclusion; and</p> <p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) analyze the author's purpose, audience, and message within a text;</p>	<p>The cognitive complexity of 2017 SEs 7.D.i and 8.A require the student to analyze.</p>
<p>(9) 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 text and distinguish between a summary that captures the main ideas and elements of a text and a critique that takes a position and expresses an opinion;</p>	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) paraphrase and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p>	
<p>(9) 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) differentiate between opinions that are substantiated and unsubstantiated in the text;</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(9) 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) make subtle inferences and draw complex conclusions about the ideas in text and their organizational patterns; and</p>	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;</p> <p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) analyze characteristics and structural elements of informational texts such as:</p> <p>(ii) multiple organizational patterns within a text to develop the thesis;</p>	
<p>(9) 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 and details in several texts selected to reflect a range of viewpoints on the same topic and support those findings with textual evidence.</p>	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;</p> <p>(H) synthesize information from two texts to create new understanding; and</p>	
<p>(10) 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) analyze the relevance, quality, and credibility of evidence given to support or oppose an argument for a specific audience; 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 7.E.i-7.E.iii.
<p>(10) 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) analyze famous speeches for the rhetorical structures and devices used to convince the reader of the authors' propositions.</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 7.E.i-7.E.iii.

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(11) 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) analyze the clarity of the objective(s) of procedural text (e.g., consider reading instructions for software, warranties, consumer publications); 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 7.D.i-7.D.iii.
<p>(11) 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) analyze factual, quantitative, or technical data presented in multiple graphical sources.</p>	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) evaluate the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;</p>	Note that 2017 SE 8.C requires a connection between the use of print or graphic features and their intended purpose.
<p>(12) 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) compare and contrast how events are presented and information is communicated by visual images (e.g., graphic art, illustrations, news photographs) versus non-visual texts;</p>		
<p>(12) 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) analyze how messages in media are conveyed through visual and sound techniques (e.g., editing, reaction shots, sequencing, background music);</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(12) 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) compare and contrast coverage of the same event in various media (e.g., newspapers, television, documentaries, blogs, Internet); and</p>		
<p>(12) 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) evaluate changes in formality and tone within the same medium for specific audiences and purposes.</p>	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) analyze how the author's diction and syntax contribute to the mood, voice, and tone of a text; and</p>	Note that 2017 SE 8.F requires a connection between diction or syntax and mood, voice, or tone.
<p>(13) 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 the correct genre for conveying the intended meaning to multiple audiences, 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>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) plan a piece of writing appropriate for various purposes and audiences by generating ideas through a range of strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, reading, or discussing;</p>	
<p>(13) 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) structure ideas in a sustained and persuasive way (e.g., using outlines, note taking, graphic organizers, lists) and develop drafts in timed and open-ended situations that include transitions and the rhetorical devices used to convey meaning;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(13) 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>(C) revise drafts to improve style, word choice, figurative language, sentence variety, and subtlety of meaning after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p>	
<p>(13) 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>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) a variety of complete, controlled sentences and avoidance of unintentional splices, run-ons, and fragments;</p> <p>(ii) consistent, appropriate use of verb tense and active and passive voice;</p> <p>(iii) pronoun-antecedent agreement;</p> <p>(iv) correct capitalization;</p> <p>(v) punctuation, including commas, semicolons, colons, and dashes to set off phrases and clauses as appropriate; and</p> <p>(vi) correct spelling; and</p>	The 2017 TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.
<p>(13) 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>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(14) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are responsible for at least two forms of literary writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write an engaging story with a well-developed conflict and resolution, interesting and believable characters, and a range of literary strategies (e.g., dialogue, suspense) and devices to enhance the plot;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	
<p>(14) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are responsible for at least two forms of literary writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) write a poem using a variety of poetic techniques (e.g., structural elements, figurative language) and a variety of poetic forms (e.g., sonnets, ballads); and</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(14) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are responsible for at least two forms of literary writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) write a script with an explicit or implicit theme and details that contribute to a definite mood or tone.</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts such as fiction and poetry using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	
<p>(15) 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) write an analytical essay of sufficient length that includes:</p> <p>(i) effective introductory and concluding paragraphs and a variety of sentence structures;</p> <p>(ii) rhetorical devices, and transitions between paragraphs;</p> <p>(iii) a controlling idea or thesis;</p> <p>(iv) an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, and context; and</p> <p>(v) relevant information and valid inferences;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) compose informational texts such as explanatory essays, reports, and personal essays using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	<p>Note that 2009 SEs 15.A.i-v and 2017 SE 10.B are aligned because students will sometimes use analysis as part of the process for writing an explanatory essay.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(15) 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 procedural or work-related documents (e.g., instructions, e-mails, correspondence, memos, project plans) that include:</p> <p>(i) organized and accurately conveyed information; and</p> <p>(ii) reader-friendly formatting techniques;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) compose correspondence in a professional or friendly structure.</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(15) 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 an interpretative response to an expository or a literary text (e.g., essay or review) that:</p> <p>(i) extends beyond a summary and literal analysis;</p> <p>(ii) addresses the writing skills for an analytical essay and provides evidence from the text using embedded quotations; and</p> <p>(iii) analyzes the aesthetic effects of an author's use of stylistic or rhetorical devices; and</p>	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing texts within and across genres;</p> <p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) compose informational texts such as explanatory essays, reports, and personal essays using genre characteristics and craft;</p>	<p>Note that because students will sometimes interpret and analyze information and data as part of the process of writing an explanatory essay, 2009 SEs 15.C.i-iii and 2017 SE 10.B are aligned.</p>
<p>(15) 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 (e.g., documentary, class newspaper, docudrama, infomercial, visual or textual parodies, theatrical production) with graphics, images, and sound that conveys a distinctive point of view and appeals to a specific audience.</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(16) 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 an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:</p> <p>(A) a clear thesis or position based on logical reasons supported by precise and relevant evidence;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(C) revise drafts to improve clarity, development, organization, style, diction, and sentence effectiveness, including use of parallel constructions and placement of phrases and dependent clauses;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>	<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 10.C.</p>
<p>(16) 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 an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:</p> <p>(B) consideration of the whole range of information and views on the topic and accurate and honest representation of these views;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>	<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 10.C.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(16) 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 an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:</p> <p>(C) counter-arguments based on evidence to anticipate and address objections;</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(ii) developing an engaging idea reflecting depth of thought with specific details, examples, and commentary;</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>	<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 10.C.</p>
<p>(16) 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 an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:</p> <p>(D) an organizing structure appropriate to the purpose, audience, and context; and</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing in timed and open-ended situations by:</p> <p>(i) using an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, topic, and context; and</p> <p>(10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) compose argumentative texts using genre characteristics and craft; and</p>	<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 10.C.</p>
<p>(16) 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 an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:</p> <p>(E) an analysis of the relative value of specific data, facts, and ideas.</p>		<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 10.C.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(17) 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>(i) more complex active and passive tenses and verbals (gerunds, infinitives, participles);</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(ii) consistent, appropriate use of verb tense and active and passive voice;</p>	<p>2009 SE 17.A.i contributes to the use of active and passive voice as referenced in 2017 SE 9.D.ii.</p>
<p>(17) 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>(ii) restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses; and</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) a variety of complete, controlled sentences and avoidance of unintentional splices, run-ons, and fragments;</p>	
<p>(17) 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>(iii) reciprocal pronouns (e.g., each other, one another);</p>		
<p>(17) 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) identify and use the subjunctive mood to express doubts, wishes, and possibilities; and</p>		
<p>(17) 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) use a variety of correctly structured sentences (e.g., compound, complex, compound-complex).</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) a variety of complete, controlled sentences and avoidance of unintentional splices, run-ons, and fragments;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(18) 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 conventions of capitalization; and</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(iv) correct capitalization;</p>	
<p>(18) 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) use correct punctuation marks including:</p> <p>(i) quotation marks to indicate sarcasm or irony;</p>		
<p>(18) 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) use correct punctuation marks including:</p> <p>(ii) comma placement in nonrestrictive phrases, clauses, and contrasting expressions; and</p> <p>(iii) dashes to emphasize parenthetical information.</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(v) punctuation, including commas, semicolons, colons, and dashes to set off phrases and clauses as appropriate; and</p>	
<p>(19) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to spell correctly, including using various resources to determine and check correct spellings.</p>	<p>(9) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and use appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(vi) correct spelling; and</p>	2017 SE 9.D.vi requires students to apply their knowledge of spelling by writing and editing drafts.
<p>(20) 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 a major research question to address the major research topic; and</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) develop questions for formal and informal inquiry;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(20) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) formulate a plan for engaging in research on a complex, multi-faceted topic.</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) develop and revise a plan;</p>	
<p>(21) 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 compile data from authoritative sources in a manner that identifies the major issues and debates within the field of inquiry;</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) locate relevant sources;</p>	
<p>(21) 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) organize information gathered from multiple sources to create a variety of graphics and forms (e.g., notes, learning logs); and</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;</p>	
<p>(21) 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) paraphrase, summarize, quote, and accurately cite all researched information according to a standard format (e.g., author, title, page number).</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(H) display academic citations, including for paraphrased and quoted text, and use source materials ethically to avoid plagiarism; and</p>	2017 SE 11.H has been expanded to include the ethical use of source material.
<p>(22) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan;</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(22) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) evaluate the relevance of information to the topic and determine the reliability, validity, and accuracy of sources (including Internet sources) by examining their authority and objectivity; and</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(G) examine sources for:</p> <p>(i) credibility and bias, including omission; and</p> <p>(ii) faulty reasoning such as ad hominem, loaded language, and slippery slope;</p>	<p>2017 SE 11.G.i has been expanded to include credibility and bias.</p>
<p>(22) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as the need occurs and is identified.</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) critique the research process at each step to implement changes as needs occur and are identified;</p>	
<p>(23) 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) marshals evidence in support of a clear thesis statement and related claims;</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) synthesize information from a variety of sources;</p>	
<p>(23) 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) provides an analysis for the audience that reflects a logical progression of ideas and a clearly stated point of view;</p>		
<p>(23) 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) uses graphics and illustrations to help explain concepts where appropriate;</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(I) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.</p>	<p>Multimodal presentations include more than one mode of delivery.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(23) 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 a variety of evaluative tools (e.g., self-made rubrics, peer reviews, teacher and expert evaluations) to examine the quality of the research; and</p>		
<p>(23) 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>(E) uses a style manual (e.g., <i>Modern Language Association</i>, <i>Chicago Manual of Style</i>) to document sources and format written materials.</p>	<p>(11) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(H) display academic citations, including for paraphrased and quoted text, and use source materials ethically to avoid plagiarism; and</p>	
<p>(24) 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>(A) listen responsively to a speaker by taking notes that summarize, synthesize, or highlight the speaker's ideas for critical reflection and by asking questions related to the content for clarification and elaboration;</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:</p> <p>(A) engage in meaningful and respectful discourse by listening actively, responding appropriately, and adjusting communication to audiences and purposes;</p>	
<p>(24) 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>(B) follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, solve problems, and complete processes; 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:</p> <p>(B) follow and give complex oral instructions to perform specific tasks, answer questions, or solve problems and complex processes;</p>	
<p>(24) 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) evaluate the effectiveness of a speaker's main and supporting ideas.</p>		

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>(25) 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 presentations using informal, formal, and technical language effectively to meet the needs of audience, purpose, and occasion, employing eye contact, speaking rate (e.g., pauses for effect), volume, enunciation, purposeful 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:</p> <p>(C) give a presentation using informal, formal, and technical language effectively to meet the needs of audience, purpose, and occasion, employing eye contact, speaking rate such as pauses for effect, volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and</p>	
<p>(26) 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 productively in teams, building on the ideas of others, contributing relevant information, developing a plan for consensus-building, and setting ground rules for decision-making.</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:</p> <p>(D) participate collaboratively, building on the ideas of others, contributing relevant information, developing a plan for consensus building, and setting ground rules for decision making.</p>	
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills</p>		
<p>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) reflect on understanding to monitor comprehension (e.g., asking questions, summarizing and synthesizing, making connections, creating sensory images); and</p>	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;</p> <p>(D) create mental images to deepen understanding;</p> <p>(E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;</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>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts;</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include student-selected text.</p>

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
<p>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) make complex inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding.</p>	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;</p> <p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) use text evidence and original commentary to support a comprehensive response;</p>	
2009 standards with no identified 2017 alignment		
	<p>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.</p>	
	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;</p>	
	<p>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. 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>(4) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. 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>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;</p>	
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) respond using acquired content and academic vocabulary as appropriate;</p>	
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(G) discuss and write about the explicit or implicit meanings of text;</p>	
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(H) respond orally or in writing with appropriate register, vocabulary, tone, and voice;</p>	
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(I) reflect on and adjust responses when valid evidence warrants; and</p>	
	<p>(5) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(J) defend or challenge the authors' claims using relevant text evidence.</p>	

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(6) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) analyze how the setting influences the theme.</p>	
	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) analyze the structure, prosody, and graphic elements such as line length and word position in poems across a variety of poetic forms;</p>	
	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) analyze characteristics and structural elements of argumentative texts such as:</p> <p>(i) clear arguable claim, appeals, and convincing conclusion;</p> <p>(ii) various types of evidence and treatment of counterarguments, including concessions and rebuttals; and</p> <p>(iii) identifiable audience or reader; and</p>	
	<p>(7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) analyze characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.</p>	Multimodal texts incorporate more than one mode within a single text.

English I Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

2009 TEKS	2017 TEKS	Notes
	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) analyze use of text structure to achieve the author's purpose;</p>	Note that this SE requires a connection between text structure and the author's purpose for using it.
	<p>(8) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(G) explain the purpose of rhetorical devices such as understatement and overstatement and the effect of logical fallacies such as straw man and red herring arguments.</p>	