Revise for Readers

Notice how a speaker revises language for a formal audience.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.6.1e "Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.*"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the three original phrases Malik revises, then number the three strategies he uses to check or improve the note. These marks show how he changes spoken language into conventional language for readers.

The Garden Note

(1) At the community garden meeting, Malik said, "Me and Tasha was checking the tomato beds yesterday. There ain't enough water in them hoses." His words helped everyone understand the problem, but his sentences did not follow the conventions used in formal announcements. The group needed to write a note for families, so Malik paused before speaking again. He decided that choosing standard English would make the message clear to readers who did not know him.

(2) First, Malik listened to his sentence and noticed that the subject and verb did not match. He changed "Me and Tasha was" to "Tasha and I were." Next, he replaced "ain't" with "isn't" and "them hoses" with "those hoses." These changes did not erase Malik's voice or his concern about the plants. Instead, they matched the audience and purpose of a written notice. The group kept the direct details about the tomato beds because those details explained what needed attention.

(3) Before sending the note, Malik read it aloud to check whether it sounded clear. He wrote, "Tasha and I checked the tomato beds yesterday. There isn't enough water in those hoses." Then he asked a classmate to read the note, since another reader can spot confusing wording. His classmate suggested adding a request: "Please report leaking hoses to the garden club." Malik used the suggestion because it told families exactly how to help. Reading aloud, asking for feedback, and revising helped him communicate in conventional language.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What conventional-language version did Malik use for “Me and Tasha was”?

2. Which two nonstandard word choices did Malik replace, and what did he replace them with?

3. Why did Malik choose conventional language for the note to families?

4. What three strategies did Malik use to improve the note before sending it?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write three sentences for a school announcement about an event. In the first sentence, write a natural spoken version with one variation from conventional English. In the second sentence, revise it into conventional language. In the third sentence, name one strategy you used to check the revision.

ANSWER KEY

Revise for Readers

GRADE 6 · L.6.1e

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the three original phrases Malik revises, then number the three strategies he uses to check or improve the note. These marks show how he changes spoken language into conventional language for readers. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What conventional-language version did Malik use for "Me and Tasha was"?	**"Tasha and I were."**
2	Which two nonstandard word choices did Malik replace, and what did he replace them with?	**He replaced "ain't" with "isn't" and "them hoses" with "those hoses."**
3	Why did Malik choose conventional language for the note to families?	**He wanted the message to be clear to readers who did not know him and to fit a written notice.**
4	What three strategies did Malik use to improve the note before sending it?	**He read it aloud, asked a classmate for feedback, and revised it.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Me and Jordan is bringing gloves to the park cleanup. Jordan and I are bringing gloves to the park cleanup. I read the second sentence aloud to check that it sounded clear.

Accept equivalent conventional revisions that correct the variation while keeping the original meaning. For the open task, check for one identifiable variation, a clear conventional revision, and a named checking strategy.