-Brazos Middle School 8th Grade ELA
TENTATIVE   4th 6 Weeks 2025-26

January 5, - February 20, 2026   (32 days)

Jan. 5 **Teacher Workday** Winter Break!	Jan. 6 Library **Lesson 1 Argumentative writing unit Notes and Practice** Terms to Know DG (p.10-11) **8.8E**	Jan. 7 **6th, 7th, 8th grade ELAR Benchmark Testing**	Jan. 8 **6th, 7th, 8th grade MATH Benchmark Testing**	Jan . 9 **8th grade Science/Social Studies Benchmark Testing**
Jan. 12 *Warm-Up: Week 18 **8.10D** Lesson 2 Argumentative writing unit What makes an argumentative essay Notes 8.8E	Jan. 13 *Warm-Up: Week 18 **8.10D** Lesson 3 Argumentative writing unit Parts of an Argumentative essay DG **8.8E**	Jan. 14 *Warm-Up: Week 18 **8.10D** Lesson 4 Argumentative writing unit Stating Claims 8.8E.i	Jan. 15 *Warm-Up:Week 18 8.10D Lesson 5 Argumentative writing unit Counterclaims DG (3-4) **8.8E.ii**	Jan. 16 *Warm-Up: Week 18 8.10D Lesson 6 Argumentative writing unit **Argumentative Paragraph 8.11C**
Jan. 19 **School Holiday** MLK DAY	Jan. 20 *Warm-Up: Week 19 8.10D Lesson 8 Argumentative writing unit Rubric 8.8E	Jan. 21 *Warm-Up: Week 19 8.10D Lesson 10 Argumentative writing unit 8.8E; 8.11C	Jan. 22 *Warm-Up: Week 19 8.10D Lesson 11 Argumentative writing unit DG 8.8E; 8.11C	Jan. 23 *Warm-Up: Week 19 8.10D Lesson 12 Argumentative writing unit 8.11C (Introductions)
Jan. 26 *Warm-Up: Week 20 8.10D Lesson 13 14, 15 **Argumentative writing unit 8.11C (Body Paragraphs)**	Jan. 27 *Warm-Up: Week 20 8.10D Lesson 16 Argumentative writing unit (Conclusion) **8.11C**	Jan. 28 *Warm-Up: Week 20 8.10D Lesson 17 Argumentative writing unit (Peer Editing) DG	Jan. 29 *Warm-Up: Week 20 8.10D Lesson 18 Argumentative writing unit (Conferences) Typing Final Draft 8.11C	Jan. 30 *Warm-Up: Week 20 8.10D Typing/Submitting Final Draft 8.11C
Feb. 2 *Warm-Up: Week 21 8.10D *Final Draft Due by Midnight MG*	Feb. 3 *Warm-Up: Week 21 8.10D ELAR Field test 7th, 8th grade (A.M.)	Feb. 4 *Warm-Up: Week 21 **8.10D** CBA 4 MG	Feb. 5 *Warm-Up: Week 21 **8.10D** CBA 4	Feb. 6 *Warm-Up: Week 21 **8.10D** IXL
Feb. 9 *Warm-Up: Week 22 **8.10D** Part of Speech Activity **DG**	Feb. 10 *Warm-Up: Week 22 **8.10D** Short Constructed Responses Practice	Feb. 11 *Warm-Up: Week 22 **8.10D** Grammar Activity **DG**	Feb. 12 *Warm-Up:Week 22 **8.10D** Short Constructed Responses Practice DG	Feb. 13 *Warm-Up: Week 22 **8.10D** Reteach and Reassess CBA 4
Feb. 16 *Warm-Up: Week 23 **8.10D** Commas in Writing DG	Feb. 17 *Warm-Up: Week 23 **8.10D** Grammar Activity **DG**	Feb. 18 *Warm-Up: Week 23 **8.10D** Short Constructed Response Practice	Feb. 19 *Warm-Up: Week 23 **8.10D** IXL Lessons	Feb. 20 *Warm-Up: Week 23 **8.10D** IXL Lessons

Revising, Editing, Argumentative Writing, POS, Grammar, Sentence Structure, Short Answer Response

In Writing, students engage in writing as a recursive process as they brainstorm/plan, draft, revise, and edit a multi-paragraph argumentative essay. Students apply the author's craft learned during argumentative text analysis to their own writing and presentation products. In revising, students review their texts for clarity, development, organization, style, word choice, and sentence variety. In editing, students focus on correcting errors in grammar and spelling in order to refine and polish their products.

analogy	*figurative language that makes comparisons in unexpected ways. The purpose is to show similarities in process or in structure.*
anecdote	*a short narrative that relates an interesting or amusing incident, usually in order to make or support a larger point*
argumentative text	*a text in which the writer develops and defends a position or debates a topic using logic and persuasion*
audience	*the intended target group for a message, regardless of the medium*
author's purpose	*the reason an author writes about a particular topic (e.g., to persuade, to entertain, to inform, to explain, to analyze, etc.); the reason an author includes particular details, features, or devices in a work*
bandwagon appeals	*a persuasive technique used in media messages that appeals to the "everyone is doing it" mentality*
bias	*a particular inclination, feeling, or opinion about a subject that is often preconceived or unreasoned*
circular logic/reasoning	*a logical fallacy in which an assumption is made in a definition or argument that includes the very point that one is trying to prove (e.g., I love Mr. Johnson's class because I'm always happy in there)*
claim	*an assertion or position on a topic or issue*
context	*the words, sentences, or passages that precede or follow a specific word, sentence, or passage*
counterargument	*is a viewpoint that opposes an author's thesis or claim; addressing and rebutting counterarguments are essential in persuasive writing and speaking*
credibility	*the quality of having reliable and trustworthy characteristics which may be influenced by an author having expertise on a topic, using unbiased and accurate reasoning, evidence, and sources to support ideas, and providing current and up-to-date information*
digital text	*An electronic text read or heard on a computer or other electronic device that may include images, sound, video, and other multimodal interactive and embedded elements*

editing	*a stage in the writing process when a written text is prepared for an audience by attending to and correcting mechanics, grammar, and spelling*
evidence	*specific details or facts that support an inference or idea*
faulty reasoning	*a logically incorrect argument, or fallacy, that contains a conclusion that is not supported by data, has limited information, and/or includes personal opinion or bias*
juxtaposition	*two or more words, phrases, or ideas placed close together in order to compare or contrast them for effect*
key idea	*important ideas throughout a work that support the central message, theme, tone, etc.*
loaded language	*a term or phrase that has strong emotional overtones and that is meant to evoke strong reactions beyond the specific meaning (e.g., tax relief instead of tax cut, or death tax instead of estate tax)*
logical fallacy	*an incorrect or problematic argument that is not based on sound reasoning*
multimodal text	*The strategic integration of two or more modes of communication to create meaning, including written and spoken texts, images, gestures, music, digital texts and media, and live performances*
organizational pattern	*the pattern an author constructs as he or she organizes his or her ideas and provides supporting details. Examples of commonly used patterns are cause and effect, problem and solution, description, and order of importance.*
paraphrase	*restate the meaning of something in different words. Paraphrasing alters the exact wording of the source and transmits its ideas or information without evaluation or interpretation.*
reliable source	*a credible or believable source. Some questions to evaluate credibility might be: Is the author a respected authority on the subject? Does the author support opinions with strong argumentation and reasoning? How current is the information?*
repetition	*a literary or rhetorical device that repeats the same word or phrase in order to emphasize an idea, detail, or point and may contribute to an author's style and tone*
rhetorical device	*a technique that an author or speaker uses to influence or persuade an audience*
summarize/summary	*to reduce large sections of text to their essential points and main idea. Note: It is still important to attribute summarized ideas to the original source.*

synthesize	*to combine elements and parts to form a coherent whole*
text/print feature	*any characteristic of the text outside the main body of the text that helps convey meaning such as titles, charts, photographs, timelines, footnotes, etc.*
tone	*the author's particular attitude, either stated or implied in the writing*