Where Rain Goes

Notice how a text connects a problem, its cause, and its solution.

3.LF.24.a "Explain how the structures, including comparison and contrast, sequence of events, problem and solution, and cause and effect, contribute to the meaning of the text, using textual evidence."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the problem, circle the words that tell what caused it, and number the steps used to solve it. These marks will help you see how the ideas connect.

A Garden for Rain

1. After a hard rain, students at Maple School saw a wide puddle by the front door. Rain fell on the roof and ran down a pipe onto the paved walkway. Pavement does not let much water soak into the ground. The water spread across the path, so students had to step around it. The school needed a way to move rainwater off the walkway.

2. The class learned about rain gardens. A rain garden is a shallow spot filled with soil and plants. On pavement, water stays on top and runs along the surface. In a rain garden, water can sink into the soil. The class chose a spot beside the walkway, away from the door. They planned to send the roof water there instead of onto the pavement.

3. First, workers moved the end of the roof pipe so it pointed toward the new garden. Next, they dug a shallow dip and added soil. Then the class planted flowers that can live through wet and dry days. During the next storm, water ran into the garden and soaked into the soil. The walkway stayed clear, and students could enter without stepping around a puddle.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How does the first paragraph show why the puddle formed? Use one detail from the text.

2. How does comparing pavement with a rain garden help you understand the class's choice? Use a detail about each one.

3. How does the order of the actions help you understand how the garden worked? Give two steps in order.

4. How does the last paragraph show that the plan solved the problem in the first paragraph? Use details from both paragraphs.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write three or four sentences about a different problem that rain could cause at a school. Tell what caused it, give a solution, and explain how the order of your ideas helps a reader understand the solution.

ANSWER KEY # Where Rain Goes

GRADE 3 · 3.LF.24.a

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the problem, circle the words that tell what caused it, and number the steps used to solve it. These marks will help you see how the ideas connect. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does the first paragraph show why the puddle formed? Use one detail from the text.	**Rain ran from the roof pipe onto pavement, which does not let much water soak into the ground.**
2	How does comparing pavement with a rain garden help you understand the class's choice? Use a detail about each one.	**Water stays on pavement, but it can sink into a rain garden's soil. That is why the class chose to send water to the garden.**
3	How does the order of the actions help you understand how the garden worked? Give two steps in order.	**Workers first pointed the pipe toward the garden. Next, they dug a dip and added soil, making a place for the water to soak in.**
4	How does the last paragraph show that the plan solved the problem in the first paragraph? Use details from both paragraphs.	**At first, students had to step around a puddle. After water ran into the garden, the walkway stayed clear.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Rain came through an open classroom window and wet the books on a shelf. First, the teacher shut the window. Next, we moved the books to a dry table. Telling the cause before the solution helps readers see why closing the window stopped more books from getting wet.

Accept answers that use accurate passage details to explain how a cause, comparison, sequence, or solution adds meaning. For Part 3, look for a different rain problem, a fitting solution, and an explanation of the order of ideas.