Heat, Evidence, Choices

Use annotations to track claims, evidence, and unanswered questions.

10.P.EICC.3 "Comprehension Strategies: Engage with a range of complex texts for a variety of tasks and purposes, accessing and using strategies for comprehension* before, during, and after reading as part of the meaning-making process."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline claims about how a city should respond to heat, circle details that support or limit those claims, and number two questions the passage leaves unanswered.

Cooling a Hotter City

1 Consider Riverton, a fictional city. On a July afternoon, pavement in the Riverton neighborhood can be much hotter than the air reported by the local weather station. Dark roofs, wide parking lots, and few shade trees absorb sunlight, then release heat slowly after sunset. Researchers call this pattern an urban heat island. It does not affect every block equally. In Riverton, neighborhoods built beside highways and warehouses have less tree cover than older districts with large parks. Residents there may face hotter walks to bus stops, higher cooling bills, and greater health risks during heat waves.

2 City planners often respond by proposing trees, reflective roofs, or lighter pavement. Each approach has limits. Young trees need water and years of care before they provide broad shade, while reflective surfaces can lower temperatures quickly but may cost more at installation. A 2023 pilot project in Riverton painted three school roofs white and added shade structures at two bus stops. Sensors recorded lower surface temperatures at the roofs, but the project did not measure whether nearby homes used less electricity. The results support further study, not a claim that one solution works everywhere.

3 Some residents welcomed the pilot because schools and bus stops serve people who cannot always avoid the afternoon heat. Others asked who would decide where improvements went next. They noted that a cooling project could look successful if officials chose sites that were already scheduled for repairs. For that reason, a community group requested public maps showing tree cover, surface temperatures, and planned investments. The group also asked planners to compare benefits, costs, and maintenance needs over several summers. Its request shifts the discussion from a single visible project to a larger question, how can a city reduce heat fairly and prove that its choices help?

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. After reading paragraph 1, write a 6- to 10-word gist that captures its most important idea.

2. Which detail in paragraph 2 most strongly limits the pilot project's conclusion? Explain why in one sentence.

3. How does paragraph 3 complicate a simple claim that the pilot was successful? Use one detail in one sentence.

4. What additional evidence would best help the city decide where to invest next? Name two kinds of evidence from the passage and explain their use in one sentence.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose a school or community issue. In 70 to 90 words, create a reading plan for two sources about it: state a purpose question, name what you will mark while reading, and explain how you will compare evidence and limits afterward.

ANSWER KEY

Heat, Evidence, Choices

GRADE 10 · 10.P.EICC.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline claims about how a city should respond to heat, circle details that support or limit those claims, and number two questions the passage leaves unanswered. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	After reading paragraph 1, write a 6- to 10-word gist that captures its most important idea.	**Some Riverton neighborhoods have greater heat risks.**
2	Which detail in paragraph 2 most strongly limits the pilot project's conclusion? Explain why in one sentence.	**The project did not measure whether nearby homes used less electricity, so it cannot show that lower roof temperatures reduced cooling bills.**
3	How does paragraph 3 complicate a simple claim that the pilot was successful? Use one detail in one sentence.	**It warns that officials could choose sites already scheduled for repairs, making the project appear successful without showing fair distribution.**
4	What additional evidence would best help the city decide where to invest next? Name two kinds of evidence from the passage and explain their use in one sentence.	**Public maps of tree cover and surface temperatures would reveal which areas are least shaded and hottest, helping planners target investments fairly.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

To decide whether our school should add shaded outdoor lunch areas, I will read a district budget report and a student survey. My purpose question is, Which plan would reduce heat exposure at a reasonable cost? While reading, I will underline claims, circle numbers or examples, and mark questions about missing information. Afterward, I will compare the sources' evidence, check whether either source ignores maintenance costs, and write a conclusion that names the stronger support.

Accept equivalent gists that identify unequal heat risk and answers that accurately connect evidence to a conclusion or limitation. For the open task, accept any relevant issue, two plausible sources, a clear reading purpose, annotation choices, and an after-reading comparison of evidence and limits.