Polish the Proof

Edit a model passage for clear, standard written English.

12.P.EICC.4.h "Edit the text, ensuring it adheres to the conventions of written language. (C)"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline every word, phrase, or punctuation mark that needs revision. Number each correction in the margin and label it G for grammar or usage, P for punctuation, or S for spelling or hyphenation.

Heat Between Blocks

1 On a hot afternoon, two neighborhoods can register remarkably different temperatures. This difference, known as the urban heat island effect occur when pavement, dark roofs, and dense buildings absorb solar energy. After sunset, these materials release stored heat slowly, so city blocks may remain warmer than nearby parks or rural land. The effect is not merely uncomfortable it can increase demand for air conditioning and worsen heat related illness. Tree canopy helps because leaves shade surfaces and cool the air through transpiration, the release of water vapor from plants.

2 Researchers measure urban heat with weather stations, satellites, and sensors mounted on vehicles. However, a single temperature reading do not describe every persons experience. A bus stop without shade, for example, may expose riders to direct radiation from the sun and from surrounding concrete. Residents who work outdoors is especially vulnerable, since they cannot always move into cooled spaces. Public health agencies use local data to identify places where cooling centers, drinking water, or extended transit hours could reduce risk. These choices should be based on evidence, not assumptions about which communities need support.

3 Cities can lower heat exposure through several coordinated strategies, but no single project solves the problem. Planting trees is useful, the trees must be watered and protected long enough to establish healthy roots. Light colored roofs reflect more sunlight than dark surfaces, they can also reduce indoor cooling costs. Still, planners must consider maintenance, access, and residents priorities before selecting a solution. A plan that looks efficient on a map may fail if it ignores where people wait for buses, walk to work, or live in homes without reliable cooling. Careful editing matters when writers explain these proposals because precise sentences help readers evaluate the evidence.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 1 so that its grammar and punctuation are correct.

2. Rewrite the fourth sentence of paragraph 1 so that it correctly joins the independent clauses and hyphenates the compound modifier.

3. Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 2, correcting the verb and the possessive noun.

4. Rewrite the third sentence of paragraph 3, correcting both the comma splice and the compound modifier.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 55-70 word, three-sentence proposal for reducing heat at a school bus stop. Include a hyphenated compound modifier, a correctly punctuated list, and a semicolon or colon, then edit your work for standard conventions.

ANSWER KEY

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GRADE 12 · 12.P.EICC.4.h

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline every word, phrase, or punctuation mark that needs revision. Number each correction in the margin and label it G for grammar or usage, P for punctuation, or S for spelling or hyphenation. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 1 so that its grammar and punctuation are correct.	**This difference, known as the urban heat island effect, occurs when pavement, dark roofs, and dense buildings absorb solar energy.**
2	Rewrite the fourth sentence of paragraph 1 so that it correctly joins the independent clauses and hyphenates the compound modifier.	**The effect is not merely uncomfortable; it can increase demand for air conditioning and worsen heat-related illness.**
3	Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 2, correcting the verb and the possessive noun.	**However, a single temperature reading does not describe every person's experience.**
4	Rewrite the third sentence of paragraph 3, correcting both the comma splice and the compound modifier.	**Light-colored roofs reflect more sunlight than dark surfaces; they can also reduce indoor cooling costs.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Install a shade structure at the south-facing bus stop, plant two drought-tolerant trees, and place a drinking fountain nearby. The project would protect students during long afternoon waits; it would also reduce heat absorbed by the concrete. Facilities staff should inspect the trees weekly during their first summer and replace any damaged irrigation lines promptly to prevent dry soil from harming roots.

Accept any clear, standard revision that corrects the identified convention error, including a period or coordinating conjunction instead of a semicolon for comma splices. For the open response, check the word count, three-sentence structure, required punctuation and compound modifier, and overall correctness of conventions.