Where Rain Goes

Notice how transitions guide a reader through a solution.

C.5.1.d "Use grade-appropriate transitions to connect sentences and paragraphs."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle words or phrases that connect ideas by showing time, cause, or contrast. Draw an arrow from the opening transition in each of paragraphs 2 and 3 to the idea it connects to in the paragraph before it.

A Garden for Rain

1. On rainy days, a wide puddle covered the path to Maya's school garden. Students stepped through mud to reach the vegetables. Because the ground was packed hard, rainwater stayed on top instead of soaking in. Maya's class wanted a dry path, but they did not want to send the water down a drain. Could the rain help the garden instead?

2. To solve this problem, the class dug a shallow rain garden in a low spot beside the path and filled it with loose soil. Then they planted native flowers that could handle wet ground. The flowers looked small at first. However, their roots would grow and help the soil absorb water. Before leaving, the students placed stones along the edge and waited for the next storm.

3. After the next storm, Maya hurried outside. Water flowed off the path and gathered among the flowers instead of forming a puddle under students' shoes. As a result, the path was easier to cross. The garden did not make rain disappear. Instead, it gave some rainwater a place to soak into the ground. Maya began checking the flowers each morning to see how they grew.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What problem does “To solve this problem” point back to, and what solution comes next?

2. What two ideas about the flowers does “However” contrast?

3. What earlier detail does “After the next storm” connect to? What change does it signal?

4. What cause and result does “As a result” connect?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a five-sentence paragraph about a small problem you solved or could solve at home or school. Use at least three different transitions to connect the problem, an action, a surprise or contrast, and a result.

ANSWER KEY

Where Rain Goes

GRADE 5 · C.5.1.d

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle words or phrases that connect ideas by showing time, cause, or contrast. Draw an arrow from the opening transition in each of paragraphs 2 and 3 to the idea it connects to in the paragraph before it. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What problem does "To solve this problem" point back to, and what solution comes next?	**It points back to the puddle on the path. The class dug a rain garden beside the path.**
2	What two ideas about the flowers does "However" contrast?	**The flowers looked small, but their roots would grow and help the soil absorb water.**
3	What earlier detail does "After the next storm" connect to? What change does it signal?	**It connects to the students waiting for a storm. It signals that they can now see what happened when it rained.**
4	What cause and result does "As a result" connect?	**Water flowed off the path into the garden, so the path was easier to cross.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

My backpack kept tipping over beside my desk. First, I moved the heavy books to the bottom. However, it still fell when I left the front pocket open. Next, I zipped the pocket and leaned the bag against the wall. As a result, my supplies stayed off the floor.

Accept circles around transitions such as "Because," "To solve this problem," "Then," "However," "After the next storm," and "As a result." For the arrows, accept a link from paragraph 2 to the puddle problem and from paragraph 3 to the class waiting for a storm.