

Spring Weather Clues

Use tables, bar graphs, and pictographs to describe typical spring weather.

3-ESS2-1 "Represent data in tables and graphical displays to describe typical weather conditions expected during a particular season.

Clarification Statement: Examples of data could include average temperature, precipitation, and wind direction..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline every number that tells a typical weather condition, circle the names of the two graphical displays, and write T beside temperature data and P beside precipitation data.

Pine Ridge Spring Records

- ① Weather can change from day to day, but records from many springs show what is usual for a season. In Pine Ridge, students studied weather notes from the past 12 springs. They found average temperatures for March, April, and May. They also found average precipitation, which is rain or melted snow, and the wind direction that happened most often.
- ② The class made a table first. The table shows March at 9°C, 5 centimeters of precipitation, and an east wind. April is 13°C, 7 centimeters, and a south wind. May is 17°C, 6 centimeters, and a west wind. A table keeps several kinds of weather data together, so a reader can compare the three spring months.
- ③ Next, the students turned the table data into graphical displays. Their bar graph has months along the bottom and average temperature along the side. The May bar is tallest, so May is usually the warmest month. Their precipitation pictograph uses one raindrop picture for each centimeter. April has seven raindrops, showing that it is usually the wettest of the three months.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What kind of weather data does the bar graph show? Use a detail from the passage to explain.

2 How many more raindrop pictures would April have than May in the precipitation pictograph?

3 Which month has the typical east wind? Give the temperature and precipitation for that month.

4 A student says April is the warmest month because it has the most raindrops. Use the data to explain why this is not correct.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Average precipitation during fall in Lakeview is 3 centimeters in September, 5 centimeters in October, and 4 centimeters in November. Make a three-row table and a bar graph to represent the data. Give each display a title and labels, and use a scale of 1 square = 1 centimeter on the bar graph.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline every number that tells a typical weather condition, circle the names of the two graphical displays, and write T beside temperature data and P beside precipitation data. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What kind of weather data does the bar graph show? Use a detail from the passage to explain.	It shows average temperature. The months are along the bottom, and average temperature is along the side.
2	How many more raindrop pictures would April have than May in the precipitation pictograph?	1 more raindrop picture.
3	Which month has the typical east wind? Give the temperature and precipitation for that month.	March, 9°C and 5 centimeters of precipitation.
4	A student says April is the warmest month because it has the most raindrops. Use the data to explain why this is not correct.	April is the wettest month with 7 centimeters of precipitation, but May is the warmest month at 17°C.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Table Title: Lakeview Fall Average Precipitation Month | Average precipitation (cm) September | 3 October | 5 November | 4 Bar Graph Title: Lakeview Fall Average Precipitation Average precipitation (cm), 1 square = 1 cm September | ■■■ 3 October | ■■■■■ 5 November | ■■■■ 4

Accept equivalent wording for the question answers when the month, data type, and values are correct. For the open task, accept any clear table and bar graph with the three correct values, a title, labeled months, precipitation units, and a scale of 1 square per centimeter.