

Heat Plan Links

Track transition words that connect solutions to ideas.

8W2.d "Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline every **bold** transition or connective phrase, not unbolded time words such as "after" or "during," and write S for time or sequence, E for example, X for contrast, or R for result above each one.

Cooling a City

- ① Cities often become hotter than nearby rural areas because pavement and dark roofs absorb sunlight. This pattern, called the urban heat island effect, can raise neighborhood temperatures, especially after sunset. **For example**, a wide asphalt parking lot stores heat during the day and releases it slowly at night. **In contrast**, tree leaves shade sidewalks and release water vapor, which helps cool the air. **Therefore**, city planners often study where shade is scarce before choosing heat-reduction projects.
- ② **First**, planners can protect existing mature trees, since large canopies usually provide more shade than young trees. **Next**, crews can plant trees along routes people use to reach bus stops, schools, and stores. **However**, a new tree will not cool a street immediately. It needs years to grow, as well as water and care during dry periods. **Meanwhile**, lighter-colored roofs can reflect more sunlight than dark roofs. This option can reduce heat sooner, **although** it does not replace the benefits of trees.
- ③ Cooling centers offer another layer of protection during dangerous heat. **For instance**, a library or recreation center may open air-conditioned rooms to residents who need relief. These sites are especially useful for people without home air conditioning. **Still**, residents must know when and where a center is open. **Consequently**, cities can share alerts through text messages, local news, and community groups. By combining shade, reflective surfaces, and clear information, a city can address heat in several connected ways.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What information follows **For instance** in paragraph 3, and why is that phrase useful there?

2 How do **First** and **Next** organize the planners' actions in paragraph 2?

3 Which bold phrase signals that the city's alerts follow from a need, and what is that need?

4 What two ideas does **although** set against each other in paragraph 2?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a four-sentence proposal for reducing heat on a neighborhood street. Use at least two actions from the passage, and include a sequence or addition transition, a contrast transition, and a result transition.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline every **bold** transition or connective phrase, not unbolded time words such as “after” or “during,” and write S for time or sequence, E for example, X for contrast, or R for result above each one. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What information follows For instance in paragraph 3, and why is that phrase useful there?	It gives the example of a library or recreation center opening air-conditioned rooms. The phrase signals that this is an example of a cooling center.
2	How do First and Next organize the planners’ actions in paragraph 2?	They show an order: planners protect existing mature trees first, then crews plant trees along routes people use.
3	Which bold phrase signals that the city’s alerts follow from a need, and what is that need?	Consequently. Residents need to know when and where a cooling center is open.
4	What two ideas does although set against each other in paragraph 2?	Lighter-colored roofs can reduce heat sooner, but they do not replace the benefits of trees.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

First, the city should protect the mature trees along the street. In addition, crews can plant new trees near bus stops. However, the new trees will need time and water before they provide much shade. Consequently, the city can also use lighter-colored roofs to reduce heat sooner.

For the marking job, accept E for **For example** and **For instance**, X for **In contrast**, **However**, **although**, and **Still**, R for **Therefore** and **Consequently**, and S for **First**, **Next**, and **Meanwhile**. For Part 3, accept any accurate four-sentence proposal using at least two passage-supported actions and all three required transition relationships.