From Farm to Ship

How place shapes crops sold to other countries

5.C.2.2.A "agricultural exports as affected by climate, physical features, and natural resources"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB In each paragraph, underline a climate condition and circle a land or water feature. Draw an arrow from each mark to the crop it helps grow or limits.

Why These Crops Grow Here

1. At a port in Ghana, sacks of cocoa beans wait for ships. Many beans began as pods on trees in the country's warm, rainy south. Cocoa trees need heat and steady rain to grow well. The region's soil supplies nutrients to the trees. Farmers dry the beans before selling them to other countries, where factories make chocolate. A long dry spell can shrink the crop and leave fewer beans to export.

2. Across Canada's Prairies, wide, flat fields stretch toward the horizon. Farmers grow wheat in this region and sell some of it to other countries. The flat land makes it easier to use large farm machines, and the deep soil helps wheat grow. Summer warmth gives wheat time to ripen, but a summer drought can cut the harvest. With less wheat to sell, exports may fall.

3. In Chile's Central Valley, workers pick grapes for buyers in other countries. The valley has sunny summers, but little rain falls during the growing season. Rivers fed partly by melting snow in the Andes Mountains provide water for irrigation. That water helps farmers grow grapes on valley farmland even when the weather stays dry. If mountain snow is scarce, less water may reach farms, making grape harvests smaller.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How could a long dry spell in Ghana change cocoa exports? Explain why.

2. How do both the land and the summer weather help Canada produce wheat to export?

3. Why can farmers in Chile's Central Valley grow grapes even though little rain falls during the growing season?

4. How does soil help farmers grow exports in both Ghana and Canada?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a new farming region with flat land, warm weather, and a river. Choose a crop not named in the passage. In three sentences, explain how two of those conditions could help farmers grow and export your crop, and how a change in one condition could reduce exports.

ANSWER KEY

From Farm to Ship

GRADE 5 · 5.C.2.2.A

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

In each paragraph, underline a climate condition and circle a land or water feature. Draw an arrow from each mark to the crop it helps grow or limits. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How could a long dry spell in Ghana change cocoa exports? Explain why.	**A long dry spell could shrink the cocoa crop, leaving fewer beans to export because cocoa trees need steady rain.**
2	How do both the land and the summer weather help Canada produce wheat to export?	**Flat land makes farm machines easier to use, deep soil helps wheat grow, and summer warmth helps it ripen.**
3	Why can farmers in Chile's Central Valley grow grapes even though little rain falls during the growing season?	**Rivers fed partly by melting snow in the Andes provide water that farmers use to irrigate grapes.**
4	How does soil help farmers grow exports in both Ghana and Canada?	**Soil supplies nutrients to Ghana's cocoa trees, while deep soil helps Canada's wheat grow.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Farmers in my region could grow rice for export because warm weather helps rice plants grow. Flat land makes it easier to build level, flooded fields, and river water can fill them. If the river runs low, farmers may harvest less rice and have less to sell to other countries.

For Part 3, accept a plausible crop not named in the passage if the response connects two stated conditions to growing it and explains how a change could reduce exports. Students may choose different climate conditions and land or water features to mark when the passage supports their choices.