Weather, Different Views

Compare how place, work, and time shape perspectives.

5.P.2.2.B "Compare perspectives of individuals and groups from different regions and experiences, including the past and present."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline what each person or group wants or worries about. Circle words that show where or when they live so you can compare their views.

What Counts as Good Weather?

1. In the 1930s, an Oklahoma farming family watched dry soil blow across its fields. During the Dust Bowl, drought and farming practices that left soil bare helped create dust storms. Rain could help the family grow wheat and keep soil in place. At the same time, a Maine fishing family feared storms at sea. Calm water meant a safer trip and a chance to earn money.

2. Today, many Oklahoma wheat growers still watch forecasts for rain, but they may also worry when heavy rain washes soil away. Some plant crops that cover the ground between harvests to protect the soil. Maine fishing crews watch forecasts for wind and waves before leaving shore. Some also pay attention to changing ocean temperatures because fish can move to different waters. Both groups need weather information, but they use it to make different choices.

3. Consider two people today. Lena grows wheat on an Oklahoma farm that her grandparents once worked. She wants steady rain, not weeks of dry weather or sudden downpours. Eli works on a Maine fishing boat and wants a calm day for the trip home. Lena can stay off a muddy field; Eli cannot pull his boat over when waves rise. Their regions, jobs, and family experiences shape what each calls good weather.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In the 1930s, why might the Oklahoma family have welcomed rain while the Maine family hoped for calm weather?

2. How do the weather concerns of Maine fishing families in the 1930s compare with those of Maine fishing crews today?

3. How might today's Oklahoma wheat growers think about rain differently from the Oklahoma farming family in the 1930s?

4. Lena and Eli both work outdoors. How do their regions and jobs shape what each wants from the weather?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a bus driver in a mountain town and an orchard grower in a warm valley during a week of freezing weather in early spring. Write four sentences comparing their views, explaining how place and work shape each view, and naming one concern they share.

ANSWER KEY

Weather, Different Views

GRADE 5 · 5.P.2.2.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline what each person or group wants or worries about. Circle words that show where or when they live so you can compare their views. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In the 1930s, why might the Oklahoma family have welcomed rain while the Maine family hoped for calm weather?	**Rain could help the Oklahoma family grow wheat and hold soil in place. Calm weather made fishing safer for the Maine family.**
2	How do the weather concerns of Maine fishing families in the 1930s compare with those of Maine fishing crews today?	**Both are concerned about conditions at sea. The family feared storms, while crews today watch wind and waves and may also watch ocean temperatures because fish can move.**
3	How might today's Oklahoma wheat growers think about rain differently from the Oklahoma farming family in the 1930s?	**The family needed rain during the Dust Bowl. Today's growers still watch for rain, but they may also worry that heavy rain will wash soil away.**
4	Lena and Eli both work outdoors. How do their regions and jobs shape what each wants from the weather?	**Lena grows wheat in Oklahoma, so she wants steady rain without drought or downpours. Eli fishes off Maine, so he wants calm water for a safe trip home.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The mountain bus driver might worry that icy roads will make it hard to drive safely. The valley orchard grower might worry that freezing temperatures will damage fruit blossoms. Their different jobs make them notice different problems caused by the same cold weather. Both might be concerned about people who must work outside.

Accept comparisons supported by the passage, including answers that describe the 1930s families as possible perspectives rather than recorded statements. For Part 3, accept other reasonable views that connect each person's work and region to the freezing weather.