# Evidence Into Action

Prepare and deliver a source-based message for a new audience.

**9.RL.27** "Utilize responsible and ethical research practices to present clear, coherent products with a command of language suitable for a particular target audience and purpose."

NAME _____ DATE _____

## 1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline the information or advice credited to each agency, and circle each agency's name. In the sentence beginning "Here is the decision" in paragraph 3, number the three proposed actions 1, 2, and 3 to show how the writer turns research into a plan.

### A Plan for the Club Fair

(1) To the student council event team: Our club fair is set for 3 p.m. in the open courtyard, when students and families will be walking between tables. Heat deserves a place in our planning, even if the forecast temperature seems ordinary. The National Weather Service explains on its "Heat Index" page that the heat index combines air temperature and relative humidity to estimate how hot it feels. That detail matters because air temperature alone may not tell visitors what to expect. I am sharing this information to help us make a clear plan, not to claim that I know the weather for fair day.

(2) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends staying cool and drinking water during extreme heat on its "Extreme Heat" page. Those recommendations are useful for an outdoor event, but they do not prove that our courtyard will be unsafe next week. We should not turn a general health warning into a claim about a specific afternoon without a current forecast. Notice that I have named the agencies behind both points instead of presenting their guidance as my own discovery. I have also put their ideas in my own words; I am not using quotation marks to suggest that either agency wrote these sentences.

(3) Here is the decision I want our team to make: First, check the forecast heat index on fair day; second, set up a water station near the entrance; third, move the fair to the gym if conditions could put visitors at risk. The forecast check is a way to gather local evidence before deciding, while the water station and indoor option are our proposed responses. Please tell me by Friday whether the gym can be reserved as a backup. That way, our announcement to families can describe the location and any change without pretending we have a forecast we do not yet have.

## 2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What information does the writer credit to the National Weather Service, and why is it useful to the event team?

2. How does the writer keep the CDC's general advice separate from a claim about next week's fair?

3. Why does the writer put a forecast check before a decision to move the fair?

4. Which detail shows that this message is written for an event team rather than for families? Explain how it fits the writer's purpose.

## 3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Prepare a 75 to 100 word message to families about the club fair, then deliver it aloud to a partner acting as a family member. Credit both agencies aloud in your own words, recommend a sensible plan, and make clear that the forecast is not yet known. Your listener identifies both sources and the proposed plan; revise and repeat if either was unclear.

ANSWER KEY

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GRADE 9 · 9.RL.27

## PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the information or advice credited to each agency, and circle each agency's name. In the sentence beginning "Here is the decision" in paragraph 3, number the three proposed actions 1, 2, and 3 to show how the writer turns research into a plan. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

## PART 2 · ANSWERS

| # | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | What information does the writer credit to the National Weather Service, and why is it useful to the event team? | **The heat index combines air temperature and relative humidity to estimate how hot it feels. This helps the team plan beyond looking at air temperature alone.** |
| 2 | How does the writer keep the CDC's general advice separate from a claim about next week's fair? | **The writer credits the CDC for advice to stay cool and drink water, but says that advice does not prove the courtyard will be unsafe next week.** |
| 3 | Why does the writer put a forecast check before a decision to move the fair? | **The team needs current, local evidence before deciding whether conditions call for moving the fair.** |
| 4 | Which detail shows that this message is written for an event team rather than for families? Explain how it fits the writer's purpose. | **The writer asks whether the gym can be reserved as a backup. An event team can arrange a location change, which supports the writer's planning request.** |

## PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Dear families, The club fair is planned for the courtyard at 3 p.m., but we have not yet checked the fair-day forecast. The National Weather Service explains that air temperature and humidity together affect the heat index, a measure of how hot it feels. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends staying cool and drinking water during extreme heat. Our team should check the forecast that morning, offer water near the entrance, and use the gym if conditions could put visitors at risk. We will share the final location before the event.

Accept accurate paraphrases that name the agencies and distinguish their general guidance from an unknown fair-day forecast. For Part 3, look for a clear message addressed to families, both source credits, and a practical recommendation. Observe the actual oral delivery: both agency credits must be audible and tied to the correct ideas; the recommendation and unknown forecast must be clear to a family audience. The listener should identify both sources and the plan. The written sample is preparation, not evidence of completed speaking.