

Roots, Waves, Questions

Annotate evidence, revise predictions, and build understanding.

8.5 "Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline three details that show how mangroves affect coasts. In the margin, write one question that would help you understand an idea that is unclear or surprising.

Mangroves on the Moving Coast

- ① Along tropical coastlines, mangrove forests stand where land meets salt water. Their tangled roots slow waves and trap mud, helping shorelines grow instead of washing away. Mangroves also provide shelter for young fish, crabs, and birds. Yet these forests are not simply collections of trees. They are living systems shaped by tides, storms, and people. To understand why communities restore mangroves, a reader must consider both what the roots do nearby and how the forest affects the wider coast.
- ② In some places, people cleared mangroves for roads, buildings, or shrimp ponds. Without roots holding sediment, erosion can increase, and waves can reach farther inland. Restoration is not as easy as planting any seedling in any open space. Scientists and local residents study water depth, soil, tidal flow, and native species before planting. If a site is too deeply flooded or planted with the wrong species, many seedlings die. Successful projects often protect existing forests while restoring damaged areas.
- ③ The benefits of mangroves can extend beyond a single village. During storms, a wide, healthy forest can reduce the energy of waves before they reach homes and roads. It cannot stop every flood or replace warning systems, but it can be one part of coastal protection. Mangroves also store carbon in their wood and waterlogged soils, which connects local restoration to global climate concerns. When leaders decide whether to fund restoration, they must weigh long-term benefits against competing uses for coastal land.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Before reading, what purpose could you set based on the title and first paragraph?

2 Using paragraph 1, predict one reason communities restore mangroves. Cite one later detail that confirms or changes your prediction.

3 What can you infer about why successful projects protect existing forests instead of only planting new seedlings? Use two details from the passage.

4 Suppose you think restoration only means planting trees. Which sentence in paragraph 2 should you reread to correct that idea, and what does it show?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a three-sentence reading log about this passage. State your reading purpose, make one inference supported by two details, and ask one question you still have while naming a strategy you would use to investigate it.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline three details that show how mangroves affect coasts. In the margin, write one question that would help you understand an idea that is unclear or surprising. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Before reading, what purpose could you set based on the title and first paragraph?	Possible purpose: Learn why communities restore mangroves and how mangrove forests protect coasts.
2	Using paragraph 1, predict one reason communities restore mangroves. Cite one later detail that confirms or changes your prediction.	A reader could predict that mangroves help protect shorelines. Paragraph 2 confirms this by explaining that without roots holding sediment, erosion can increase and waves can reach farther inland.
3	What can you infer about why successful projects protect existing forests instead of only planting new seedlings? Use two details from the passage.	Existing forests already provide benefits such as slowing waves and trapping mud, and new seedlings may die if the site is too deeply flooded or has the wrong species.
4	Suppose you think restoration only means planting trees. Which sentence in paragraph 2 should you reread to correct that idea, and what does it show?	Reread: "Restoration is not as easy as planting any seedling in any open space." It shows that restoration requires choosing appropriate conditions and native species.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

My purpose is to explain why mangrove restoration can protect coasts and support larger environmental goals. I infer that careful planning matters because water depth, soil, tidal flow, and native species affect whether seedlings survive, while existing forests are protected. I still wonder how leaders compare restoration with other land uses, so I would reread the final paragraph and annotate its long-term benefits and competing uses.

Accept reasonable purposes, predictions, inferences, and questions when they are grounded in passage details. For the reading log, look for all three required sentences and evidence that the student is monitoring understanding through a named strategy.