

Map the Heat

Annotate how evidence turns temperature readings into decisions.

8.6.E “interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB In each paragraph, underline the sentence that states the main point. In the margin, write a 3- to 6-word note that tells what the paragraph adds to the article.

A City Heat Map

- ① A volunteer project in Phoenix, Arizona, showed that heat can differ sharply within one city. On a July afternoon, volunteers attached small sensors to their cars and drove assigned routes. The sensors recorded air temperature every second. By collecting readings at the same time, the volunteers helped scientists create a detailed map of neighborhood heat. A citywide weather station could report one official temperature, but it could not show changes from a shaded park to a wide parking lot. Residents could use the evidence to discuss where cooling efforts were most needed.
- ② Heat is not spread evenly across a city. Dark pavement and rooftops absorb sunlight, then release stored heat slowly after sunset. Trees can lower nearby temperatures because their shade blocks some sunlight, and water released from leaves can cool the air. Scientists call the pattern of higher city temperatures an urban heat island. The phrase does not mean that a city is surrounded by water. Instead, it compares the warmer built-up area to an island surrounded by cooler land outside the city.
- ③ After the volunteers shared their map, local groups used it to ask practical questions. Which bus stops lacked shade? Which apartment areas stayed hottest after dark? A map alone could not solve these problems, but it helped people decide where to look more closely. City planners could compare the temperature data with information about tree cover, pavement, and residents' health risks. Then they could prioritize actions, such as planting trees, adding shade structures, or choosing lighter materials for some surfaces.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 After underlining paragraph 1's main-point sentence, copy it below.

2 Write a 3- to 6-word margin note for paragraph 2 that captures its main point.

3 In paragraph 3, number the two questions asked by local groups. Then write one sentence explaining the shared concern behind both questions.

4 In paragraph 2, circle the sentence that corrects a possible misunderstanding of the term urban heat island. Copy the sentence, then add a 3- to 6-word margin note.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Choose one paragraph. Write a 3- to 6-word margin note that captures its main point, then underline one key detail and draw an arrow to a 6- to 12-word comment explaining how that detail supports your note.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

In each paragraph, underline the sentence that states the main point. In the margin, write a 3- to 6-word note that tells what the paragraph adds to the article. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	After underlining paragraph 1's main-point sentence, copy it below.	A volunteer project in Phoenix, Arizona, showed that heat can differ sharply within one city.
2	Write a 3- to 6-word margin note for paragraph 2 that captures its main point.	Built areas stay warmer.
3	In paragraph 3, number the two questions asked by local groups. Then write one sentence explaining the shared concern behind both questions.	The questions ask which bus stops lacked shade and which apartment areas stayed hottest after dark. Both concern places where people may face dangerous heat.
4	In paragraph 2, circle the sentence that corrects a possible misunderstanding of the term urban heat island. Copy the sentence, then add a 3- to 6-word margin note.	The phrase does not mean that a city is surrounded by water. Note: Not a water-surrounded city.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Paragraph 3 margin note: Data guides cooling decisions. Underlined detail: "City planners could compare the temperature data with information about tree cover, pavement, and residents' health risks." Arrow comment: This comparison helps planners choose where action is needed.

Accept accurate main-point sentences and margin notes that are supported by the selected paragraph. For the open task, accept a different paragraph or detail if the note, evidence, and arrow comment clearly connect.