

Space With Purpose

Study how a clear proposal develops from claim to conclusion.

6.W.2 "Organization and Composition Generate and organize ideas using the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing) to develop multi-paragraph texts..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the sentence that states the writer's main claim. Circle transition words or phrases, then number three details that support the claim.

A Shaded Study Area

- ① Our school should create a shaded outdoor study area beside the library. It would give students a calm place to read, plan projects, or work with a partner during pleasant weather. The space could include two tables, a bench, and native plants in large containers. Because the area is near classrooms, teachers could supervise it easily. A small outdoor study area would make better use of space that is now mostly empty pavement during the school day.
- ② First, shade would make the pavement area more comfortable on sunny days. A canopy or umbrella blocks direct sunlight, and the tables would give students a place to spread out books and materials. In addition, native plants are plants that grow naturally in a region. They can provide food and shelter for local insects and birds. For example, students could record which pollinators visit the containers during a science unit. These details show that the space could support both learning and local wildlife.
- ③ However, the project should be planned carefully. The principal could ask a small student team to sketch the layout and list needed supplies. Next, the team could share the plan with the custodian, who knows where water and safe walking paths are located. Finally, the school could begin with a few containers and add more later. By turning unused pavement into a useful study area, the school would create a place that serves students, teachers, and nearby wildlife.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What is the writer's thesis statement? Copy the complete sentence.

2 What job does each paragraph do in the proposal?

3 Choose two details from paragraph 2 that support the thesis. Explain how each detail supports the proposal.

4 How do the words "However," "Next," and "Finally" help organize paragraph 3?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a three-paragraph proposal for one practical improvement at your school. State a clear thesis in paragraph 1, include at least two supporting facts, definitions, details, or examples and three transitions, and end with a concluding statement.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the sentence that states the writer's main claim. Circle transition words or phrases, then number three details that support the claim. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the writer's thesis statement? Copy the complete sentence.	Our school should create a shaded outdoor study area beside the library.
2	What job does each paragraph do in the proposal?	Paragraph 1 introduces the proposal and thesis. Paragraph 2 gives supporting details and examples. Paragraph 3 explains planning steps and concludes the proposal.
3	Choose two details from paragraph 2 that support the thesis. Explain how each detail supports the proposal.	Possible answers: Shade would make the area more comfortable on sunny days, so students could use it outdoors. Native plants can provide food and shelter for insects and birds, so the area could support local wildlife.
4	How do the words "However," "Next," and "Finally" help organize paragraph 3?	"However" signals a shift to a concern about planning. "Next" and "Finally" show the order of the planning steps.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Our school should place clearly labeled recycling bins beside the cafeteria trash cans. Students throw away many drink bottles and clean paper items after lunch. A bin placed where students already stop would make recycling easier. First, each bin should have pictures of items accepted locally, such as empty plastic bottles, aluminum cans, and clean paper, if the local recycling program accepts them. Contamination means putting trash or food in recycling, and it can make materials harder to recycle. Therefore, signs should also show items that do not belong, including leftover food. Next, a student team could check the bins weekly and report problems to the principal. The team could revise signs when students seem confused. In conclusion, clear bins and useful signs would help the school reduce waste without making lunch routines complicated.

Accept any accurately copied thesis and any two relevant supporting details with reasonable explanations. For the writing task, accept varied topics when the response has three organized paragraphs, a focused claim, relevant support, transitions, and a conclusion.