

# Close Reading of Rigorous Text

As required by the CCLS and the New York State ELA Test, the books ask students to find evidence from the text to support their answers.

**2 Focused Instruction** Lesson 9  
Read the first part of the passage. Then answer the questions.

**A Century<sup>1</sup> of Progress**

1 Chicago's World's Fair was held in 1933 and 1934. At that time, the city of Chicago was 100 years old. It was held to remember its birthday.

2 The fair was named "A Century of Progress." It was held to show off new science and technology of the time. People came to see new products. They came to see what things were changing. It was held along the shore of Lake Michigan—an easy walk to and from downtown Chicago.

*century: a period of 100 years*

**Think About It**

Why did people come to the Chicago World's Fair? Think about reasons people came to the fair.

Causes	Effect
People could see new science and technology.	People came to the Chicago World's Fair.

Was Chicago's 100th birthday a cause or an effect of holding World's Fair in this city?

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**3 Guided Practice** Lesson 9  
Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

*excerpt from What Are Hurricanes*  
by Dan Stillman

1 Hurricanes are large, swirling storms. They are made of winds of 74 miles per hour or higher. That's faster than a cheetah, the fastest animal on land. Winds from a hurricane can damage buildings and trees.

2 Hurricanes form over warm ocean waters. So when they strike land, when a hurricane reaches land, a wall of ocean water ashore, this wall of water can cause flooding.

3 Once a hurricane forms, weather forecasters can predict its path. They also predict how strong it will get. This information helps people get ready for the storm.

4 There are five types, or categories, of hurricanes. The scale of categories is called the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. The categories are based on wind speed.

**Category 1:** Winds 74–95 mph—faster than a baseball pitcher's fastball

**Category 2:** Winds 96–110 mph—as fast as a professional tennis ball

**Category 3:** Winds 111–129 mph—similar to the serving speed of many professional tennis players

**Category 4:** Winds 130–156 mph—faster than a roller coaster

**Category 5:** Winds more than 157 mph—close to the speed of some high-speed trains

**A CLOSER LOOK**  
Hurricanes need special conditions to form. Circle the details in the text that tell what causes hurricanes to form. Underline the part of the text that describes the effects of a hurricane hitting land.

**3 Guided Practice** Lesson 9

What damage can hurricanes do?

1 Which are the effects of a hurricane reaching land?

A Storm clouds start building.  
B High winds can damage buildings.  
C Weather forecasters can predict its path.  
D The eye of the storm brings clear weather.

2 Part A  
Why is it important for forecasters to predict a hurricane's path?

Part B  
What detail from the passage best supports the answer?

A "Tropical storms can turn into hurricanes."  
B "Hurricanes form over warm ocean waters."  
C "This information helps people get ready for a storm."  
D "NASA scientists use data from satellites and other sources to learn more about hurricanes."