

Cause and Effect Graded Assignment

Directions: Read *The Storm* and answer the questions that follow.

The Storm

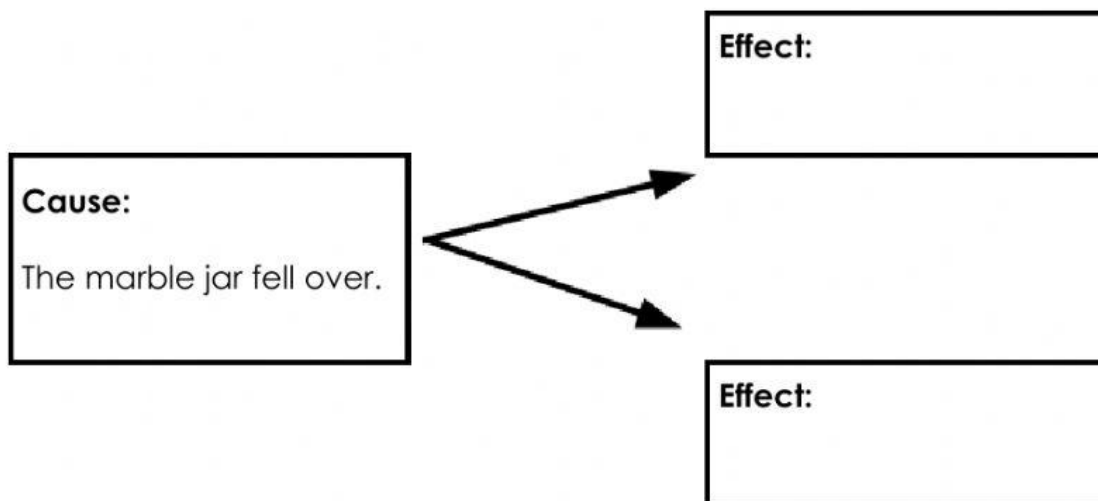
1. The wind howled, and the rain beat down. Lightning blazed with a quick light. Thunder crashed. The storm knocked down a towering maple on the street. It knocked out the electricity for the entire street. Andy sat in front of the dark TV set. He found a flashlight and turned it on.
2. Andy shone the flashlight ahead of him as he walked down the long hallway. As he entered the kitchen, the flashlight batteries died. The room became jet black. Andy ran into the wall and stubbed his big toe. He hollered and jumped on one foot. He bumped into the table, which upset his marble jar. The jar fell over. The marbles scattered all over the table and floor.
3. Andy's dog, Lola, jumped up at the noise and ran towards Andy's voice. Lola skidded on the marbles. She flew across the floor into her dog dishes, spilling water and food all over.
4. The cat, Tootsie, was showered with water. She jumped to the safety of the counter. She landed on the edge of a cookie sheet sticking out of the dish rack. The cookie sheet flipped over, taking the contents of the dish rack with it. The pots, plates, and silverware made an awful racket as they hit the floor. One of the pans struck the flour canister. The flour poofed up, covering everything in white.
5. Andy's mother heard the noise and came running with another flashlight. Amazed, she walked into the kitchen and stopped. "What happened here?" she asked.

1. Why did Andy's street lose electricity?
 - a. The storm caused a tree to fall.
 - b. The rain caused the power lines to flood.
 - c. Andy found a flashlight and turned it on.
 - d. The batteries in Andy's flashlight stopped working.
2. What happened when the cat jumped to safety on the counter?
 - a. Tootsie was showered with water.
 - b. Tootsie knocked over all the dishes on the dish rack.
 - c. Lola skidded on the marbles.
 - d. Lola ran towards Andy's voice.

Complete the chart: (circle the correct response)

When...	Then...
3. Andy's flashlight batteries died...	a. ...he shone the flashlight ahead of him. b. ...lightning blazed and thunder crashed. c. ...Andy ran into the wall and stubbed his big toe.
a. She jumped to safety on the counter... b. The dog, Lola, flew across the floor into her dog dishes... c. The flour poofed up...	4. ...the cat, Tootsie, was showered with water.

5. Complete the chart: Select two correct responses.



Lola skidded on the marbles and spilled her water and food.	Andy had a flashlight.
Thunder crashed.	Tootsie knocked over all the dishes from the dish rack.
Lightning blazed and rain beat down.	Mom was home too.

Directions: Read *Air Pressure* and answer the questions that follow.

Air Pressure

Molecules

1. Air is made up of molecules, which are the smallest parts that something can be divided into. For air these tiny parts are made up of different gases. The molecules in air push in all directions. This push of air is called air pressure.

Warm Air

2. Air pressure is important to weather. Temperature helps air pressure change. When the air is warm, its molecules move faster and spread apart. This warm air has low pressure. Weather with this type of air is called a low or a warm front.

Cool Air

3. When the air is cool, its molecules move less and get closer together. This increases the pressure. This weather is called a high or a cold front.

Storms

4. When the two types of fronts come together, storms are created. In the summer these storm fronts can cause thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. In winter, these fronts create snow.

6. What is the cause of a snowstorm?

- a. A warm front comes together with a cold front.
- b. Snow shovels can be used to remove snow.
- c. Weather forecasters predict it will snow.
- d. Air molecules move slowly and are close together.

7. What causes it to snow in the winter?

- a. The air is warm and has low air pressure.
- b. The molecules in the air are pushed in all directions.
- c. The cold and warm front come together.
- d. The air is cool and has an increase in air pressure.

8. What are the effects of the two types of fronts coming together in the summer?

- a. Snow
- b. A change in air pressure
- c. Thunder, lightning, and heavy rain
- d. A cold front

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

9. Read this paragraph.

Flash floods that happen in towns and cities are called urban flooding. That is because urban streets and parking lots cannot soak up the heavy rainfall. The rain runs downhill and then creates deep pools of water that stand in the roads. Urban flooding can be dangerous if the storm drains are full and cause water to churn. The water can cause drivers to lose control of their cars.

Which of the following statements best complete the chart?

Cause:



Effect:

The rain runs downhill and then creates deep pools of water that stand in the roads.

- A Urban flooding can cause water to churn.
- B Flash floods that happen in towns and cities are called urban flooding.
- C Urban flooding can be dangerous if the storm drains are full.
- D The water can cause drivers to lose control of their cars.
- E Urban streets and parking lots cannot soak up the heavy rainfall.

10.

Read this paragraph.

Bianca was as gloomy as the light rain that was falling. She turned away from the window feeling sorry for herself. The weatherman said the rain would be gone by now. What would she do if it were raining when people arrived for her birthday party? How could they have a cookout and a campfire for toasting marshmallows? Just as she was about to give up, the clouds blew away, and the August sun blazed to dry up the soggy ground. Bianca was suddenly happy again.

Based on the paragraph, which of the following cause and effect charts are correct?

