

Reading a weather chart

Non-fiction | 6 questions

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read once for the main idea. Look back at the passage while answering. Find words that support each answer.

A weather chart can show a pattern that is hard to notice from a single day. Imagine a class measuring rainfall at the same time each morning. They record the amount collected since the previous reading, then empty the container ready for the next day.

A bar chart gives each day its own bar. A taller bar means more rain was collected during that period. An empty space above a day may mean no rain was recorded, but the key or notes must be checked. A missing reading is different from a reading of zero.

The scale also matters. If each marked step represents two millimetres, a bar reaching the third step shows six millimetres, not three. Reading the labels prevents this mistake.

The class can compare wet and dry periods, but the chart does not explain every cause. It records rainfall at one place over a particular time. A nearby town may have a different pattern. A useful conclusion states what the chart supports and does not turn a short record into a claim about every place or season.

Questions

Choose one answer for each question. You can refer to the passage. The answer notes start on a separate page.

1. When does the class take its readings?

- A. Only on wet afternoons
- B. At a different time every day
- C. At the same time each morning
- D. Whenever a cloud appears

2. How much rain does the example's third scale step represent?

- A. Three millimetres
- B. Two millimetres
- C. Nine millimetres
- D. Six millimetres

3. What does "pattern" mean in the opening sentence?

- A. The shape of one rain drop
- B. The name of the nearest town
- C. A relationship or repeated change across the readings
- D. A decoration on the collection container

4. Why is a missing reading different from zero?

- A. Zero means the scale was not labelled
- B. Missing readings can only happen in winter
- C. A missing reading gives no measurement, while zero records none collected
- D. A missing reading always means heavy rain

5. Why should the container be emptied after each reading?

- A. So the next reading covers the next period
- B. So every bar has the same height
- C. So the weather remains dry
- D. So the class does not need a scale

6. What caution does the final paragraph give?

- A. Use only the tallest bar in any conclusion
- B. Assume nearby towns have identical rainfall
- C. Treat one week as proof of every season's weather
- D. Keep conclusions within the place and time measured

Answers and explanations

Try the questions before reading these notes. A practice score is not an exam grade.

1. C. At the same time each morning

The first paragraph specifies the same time each morning.

2. D. Six millimetres

Each step is two millimetres, so three steps represent six.

3. C. A relationship or repeated change across the readings

The chart helps show how readings relate across several days.

4. C. A missing reading gives no measurement, while zero records none collected

Zero is a recorded amount; missing data does not tell us the amount.

5. A. So the next reading covers the next period

Emptying prevents the previous period's rain being included in the next collection.

6. D. Keep conclusions within the place and time measured

The chart covers one place and time, so wider claims need more evidence.

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