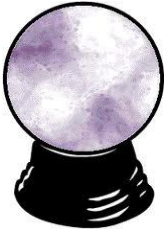


# Power Word: Predict

This is a guide for the video on the word Predict.  
Be prepared to take notes and pause the video when necessary.

Guided Notes



**Predict:** to declare or indicate \_\_\_\_\_;  
Foretell on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, or scientific reason.

A *prediction* may be a statement about an  
\_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_.

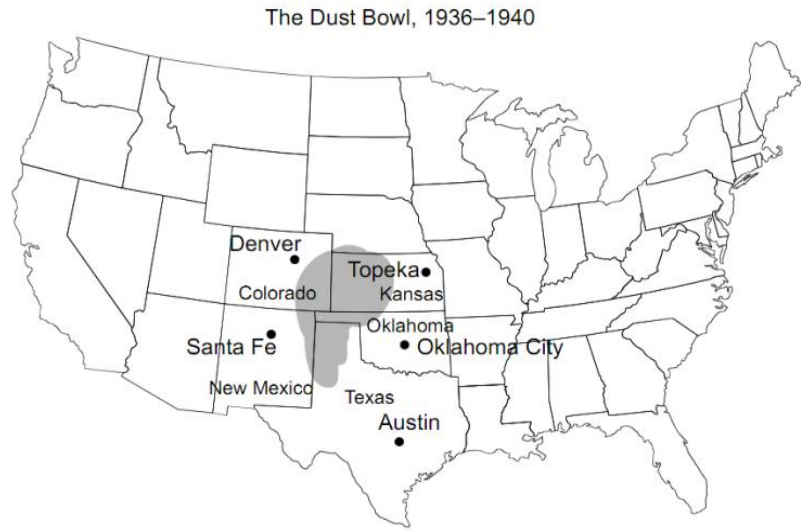
The skill of predicting can be applied to fiction and nonfiction and is often guided by action steps. Use the prompts to formulate a prediction about what will happen in the featured picture.



Action Steps for PREDICTING		My Predictions
1.	Consider what you know already	Based on what you have seen, learned, or read about, what do you know about these African animals?
2.	Gather evidence to infer things you may not know	Based on the picture, what do you think you know? What can you figure out without being told?
3.	Recall facts, reread, or skim to gather additional details	What other details in the picture provide more information for what may be happening in the picture?
4.	Based on evidence, determine what you think may happen	Based on the picture and the details you have listed, what do you think may have happened after this photo was taken?
5.	Continue on to check your prediction	In the case of a still photograph, how can you check your prediction?

We make predictions in order to use what we have read and know to learn more than what the author tells us.

Based on this graphic, what do you think the reading selection will be about?



Read the featured nonfiction text and record your predictions based on what you have seen, what you know, and what you have learned.

Mean Clouds by Jerry Stanley	My Predictions
<p>Life had always been hard on the farmers who lived in Oklahoma, and in the 1930s it was especially hard on those who lived in the Panhandle, a barren stretch of rock and red soil sandwiched between Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico. These people owned small family farms of forty to eighty acres and were “dry farmers.” They had no irrigation system,</p> <p>-----</p> <p>no reservoirs to store water, no canals to bring water to their farms. When there was enough rain, the Okies in the Panhandle grew wheat and corn and raised cattle. When there wasn’t enough rain, they were forced to sell their livestock and farm machinery and borrow money from the bank. Every year they gambled with their lives, hoping for enough rain to get by.</p>	<p>How do you think rain affects “rock and red soil”?</p> <p>What do you think happens to “rock and red soil” when it does not rain?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>What do you think would happen if a farm had to sell all its livestock and farm machinery because of the lack of rain?</p>

# Mean Clouds by Jerry Stanley

## My Predictions

In 1931 it stopped raining in the Panhandle. The sky became bright and hot, and it stayed that way every day. Cornstalks in the fields shriveled from the sizzling heat. Shoots of wheat dried up and fell to the ground. The farmers were caught in an impossible situation. They were already suffering from the effects of the Great Depression, which had started in 1929 when the stock market collapsed. The Depression caused the price of wheat and corn to fall so low that it made growing these crops unprofitable.

Use evidence from the article so far to explain why the lack of rain in 1931 was "an impossible situation."

Most farmers had borrowed money to buy their land and had borrowed again against their land in lean years. When the prices for their crops fell, many couldn't make payments to the banks that held title to their land. By 1932 one thousand families a week in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas were losing their farms to the banks. And now it had stopped raining in the Panhandle, and the crops themselves were failing.

To "borrow against their land" means to take out a loan from the bank and use what is owned—in this case land—as collateral, or a pledge to pay back the loan. If payments on the loan are not made, then the collateral is taken by the lender (bank) as full payment.

What do you think happened to the one thousand families a week who lost their farms to the banks?

Then when it seemed that things couldn't get any worse, they did. The year was 1936. It hadn't rained more than a few drops in the Panhandle for five straight years. One day the wind started to blow, and every day it blew harder and harder, as if nature were playing a cruel joke on the Okies. The wind blew the dry soil into the air, and every morning the sun rose only to disappear behind a sky of red dirt and dust. The wind knocked open doors, shattered windows, and leveled barns. It became

What do you think happened to the people who could not farm?

What do you think happened to the land and its people after the Dust Bowl ended?

<h1>Mean Clouds</h1> by Jerry Stanley	<h1>My Predictions</h1>
<p>known as the great Dust Bowl, and it was centered in the Panhandle near Goodwell, Oklahoma. From there it stretched to the western half of Kansas, the eastern half of Colorado, the northeastern portion of New Mexico, and northern Texas. In these areas, and especially in the Panhandle, the dry winds howled for four long years, from 1936 to 1940. Frequently the wind blew more than fifty miles an hour, carrying away the topsoil and leaving only hard red clay, which made farming impossible.</p>	<p>How could you check your predictions that are not addressed in this reading selection?</p>

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