Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.

How to Grow a Garden

Have you ever grown plants in your own yard? You just need the right tools, seeds, and space. You can grow something you can eat even if you don’t have a yard.

Plan

The first step is to decide where to have your garden. Find a spot in your yard or on your balcony where the plants will get plenty of sun.

The next step is to make a plan of your garden. Decide how big your garden will be, then plan where each kind of plant will be. Think of the fruits and vegetables you like to eat, and work with a grown-up to find what grows well where you live. Tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, beets, pumpkins, strawberries, and lettuce all grow well in gardens.

If you are planting a garden in your yard, work with a grown-up to clear the part of the yard. Take some string to mark out the perimeter of your garden. Put a stake in the ground at each corner and tie the string to the stakes. Clear this area of leaves and grass, or build a raised garden bed.

After you’ve decided what to have in the garden, mark on your plan where each kind of plant will go. Tall plants like tomatoes and peas should go on the north side of the garden so they won’t block the sun for the other plants.

If you are growing a garden on your balcony, get some big pots to grow your plants in. Different types of plants can grow in the same pot. You might want to try themes for your pots. One pot could be used to grows toppings for a pizza: tomatoes, basil, oregano, and peppers. Another could be a spaghetti sauce garden pot, with a tomato plant, basil, garlic, chives, oregano, and parsley! Or, you could have a salad pot with lettuce, carrots, green onions, spinach, radishes, and a tomato plant.

Shop

Now that you’ve planned your garden, it’s time to buy the seeds or plants. Many fruits and vegetables grow easily from a seed, but you might have better luck starting with a seedling.
Plant

Gather all your tools, seeds and seedlings—it’s time to plant your garden! Dig a long furrow or ditch to make a row. Drop the seeds along the ditch, then spread the dirt over the seeds. You might want to plant more than one row of your favorite fruits or vegetables.

Mark the row or pot so you can tell what kind of plant is growing there. You can tape the seed pack to a stake, or write the name of the plant on a small wooden stick.

Water

After you’ve planted everything, your plants need water. If it rains a lot where you live, you may not need to water your garden much. If there isn’t much rain, you’ll need to water your plants often so they can keep growing.

Watch out for bugs! Some bugs and insects like ladybugs and bees are helpful and will eat other bugs or pollinate your plants, but other bugs are harmful. If you see bugs you think are harmful, ask a grown-up to help you get rid of them.

Weed

It is also important to keep weeds out of your garden. They can crowd out the plants you want in your garden. Get help from a grown-up to find out if something is a weed or a plant, and pull out any weeds.

Some fruits and vegetables, like peas, strawberries, and lettuce, will be ready to harvest earlier in the summer. Other plants like tomatoes, carrots, and pumpkins will take longer to grow before they’ll be ready for you to eat them.

Harvest

When you harvest the food from your garden, you may be surprised at how delicious the food is. The food you grow will help keep you strong and healthy.

Giving Reasons

Read the passage on gardening, then lead a discussion to help student understand how reasons the author gives support specific points in a text. Use these questions as a springboard to the discussion.

How can you tell the author knows a lot about gardens?

Why is it important to plan your garden?

Why should you leave some bugs and insects alone in your garden?

Why should you plant more than one row of some plants?