

# COMPARING

# Texts



Questions under the flaps.

**How are the most important points similar?**

How are the

### Fierce Ocean Animal

Not all animals in the ocean can be trusted to be safe as dolphin. Sharks are often considered the top predator in When most people think of sharks, they think of larger sharks, like hammerheads and great whites. The great k is the most famous kind of shark after some movies e about it in the 1970s. The great white shark is a very k that can swim up to 35 miles per hour in short bursts. very deadly for ocean animals. Large female great whites to over 20 feet and weigh over 4,000 pounds. To get that ave to eat often and in large quantities. So they eat ich have a lot of fat, like seals, sea lions, and whales. Despite the size and speed of the great white, they do

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Compare and contrast two texts.

### Compare and Contrast

	Important Point	Key Detail
Text 1		
Text 2		

Compare and contrast the important points from the two texts.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Compare and contrast the key details from the two texts.

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

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### Compare & Contrast

-Finding similarities and differences in a text

In informational reading, you can compare and contrast two texts on one topic.



If an author wrote two texts about bodies of water, the author may tell how they are similar and different.

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MINI

Lessons



# Comparing Texts Mini Lesson I

## Standard:

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.9

Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

## I Can Statements:

- I can compare and contrast important points and key details from two texts on the same topic.

## Procedures:

Step 1- Introduce compare and contrast anchor chart. Expand on prior knowledge from past grades and even from literature standards.

Step 2- Students will read two animal texts to a partner and discuss immediate similarities and differences they recognize simply by reading. Then, they will draw task cards and circle the answers about where they found the key detail.

Step 3- Students will make a Venn diagram about the two texts.

## Materials:

- Anchor chart
- 2 passages on fast animals
- Task cards
- Venn diagram



# [Comparing Texts] Lesson Plan

## Compare & Contrast

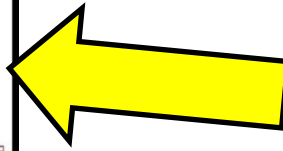
- Finding similarities and differences in a text
- In informational reading, you can compare and contrast two texts on one topic.



If an author wrote two texts about bodies of water, the author may tell how they are similar and different.


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**Step 1-  
Introduce  
anchor chart  
and activate  
prior  
knowledge.**



**Step 2-  
Students read  
to partners  
and answer  
questions on  
task cards.**

**Fast M**




Every animal

Many people know this cheetah is the fastest land animal. This speed car in sports breaks cool off their great speed, because of their big paws.

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**Fast Fish**



This animal can swim up to 100 yards.

This animal can run 70 miles per hour.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal has to take breaks to cool off and catch its breath.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This is the fastest land animal.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This is the fastest ocean animal.

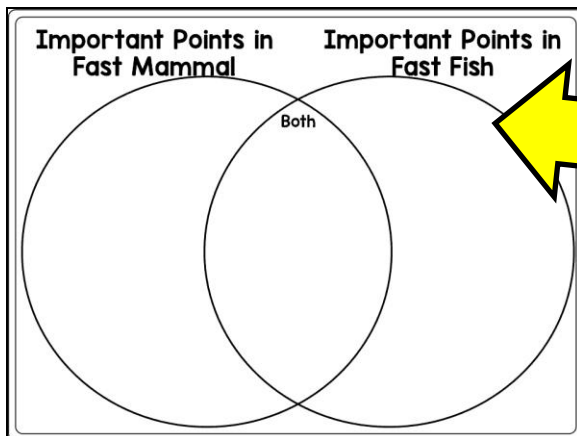
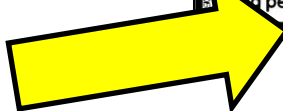
Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal can go as quickly as a fast car.

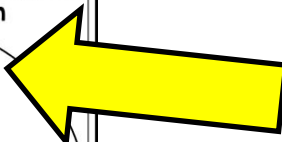
Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal can grow to weigh up to 200 pounds.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish



**Step 3-  
Students  
compare and  
contrast with a  
Venn diagram.**



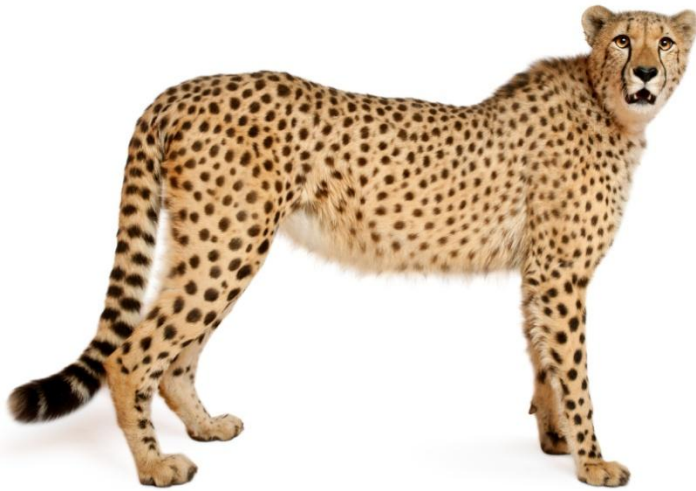
# Compare & Contrast

- Finding similarities and differences in a text
- In informational reading, you can compare and contrast two texts on one topic.



If an author wrote two texts about bodies of water, the author may tell how they are similar and different.

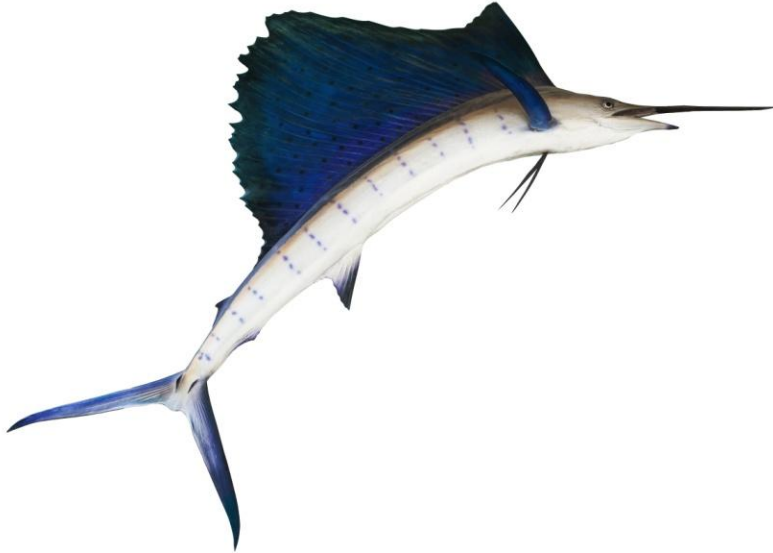
# Fast Mammal



The fastest land animal in the world is the cheetah. A cheetah can run up to about 70 miles per hour, which is the same speed as a car in the fast lane of the highway. Unlike a car, a cheetah cannot keep up this rate of speed for very long. Their bodies will overheat if they try to keep running at that speed. They have to take breaks to cool off after periods of hard running. The cheetah is also extremely agile and can change direction very quickly at nearly full speed. With its speed and agility, the cheetah is a great hunter. The cheetah is found mainly in various parts of Africa and is covered with about 2,000 black spots. It is much smaller than other big cats like the lion, topping out at about 160 pounds. Their diet mainly consists of gazelles and antelope.



# Fast Fish



**The sailfish is the fastest swimming animal on earth. It can reach speeds of almost 70 miles per hour, just a tiny bit slower than the cheetah. A sailfish has been recorded swimming over 100 yards in just under 5 seconds. Sailfish have a large sail on their backs which is usually kept down when they are swimming. They were given the name “sailfish” because the sail on their backs resembles a sail from a sailboat. Sailfish can appear in many different colors and they can actually change their body color instantly to send messages. Sailfish are known amongst fishermen for their ability to leap out of the water into the air. They can grow to about 200 pounds, which is about the average weight of a fully grown man.**

This animal can swim  
up to 100 yards  
in less than 5 seconds.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal can run  
70 miles per hour.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal leaps  
out of the water at  
high speeds.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal has to  
take breaks to cool  
off and catch its breath.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This is the fastest  
land animal.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This is the fastest  
ocean animal.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal has about  
2,000 black spots.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish

This animal can  
grow to weigh up to  
200 pounds.

Circle:  
Fast Mammal  
Fast Fish



**Important Points in  
Fast Mammal**

**Important Points in  
Fast Fish**

**Both**



Comparing  
Texts  
Mini  
Lesson 2

Standard:

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.9

Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

I Can Statements:

- I can compare and contrast important points and key details from two texts on the same topic.

Procedures:

Step 1- Students will read aloud three paragraphs. They will turn and talk with a partner about an important point from the paragraph.

Step 2- Teachers will make a T-chart on chart paper beforehand for the two texts. Leave a lot of empty space. Students will work in groups to read two nonfiction texts. On a Post-it note, they will write the most important point from each story and add it to a class anchor chart.

Step 3- Students will work in partners to re-read passages and underline the important points in the texts.

Materials:

-Teacher paragraph read-alouds

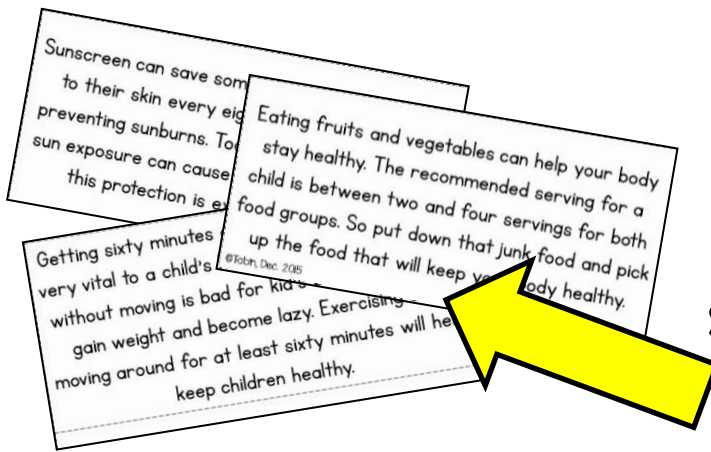
-Passages and color coding task cards

-Compare and contrast anchor charts

-Post-It notes


# [Compare and Contrast] Lesson Plan

**Step 1-  
Teacher reads  
aloud  
paragraphs and  
students discuss  
important  
points.**




**Step 2-  
Students will  
write important  
points on a  
Post-it note and  
attach it to the  
T-chart.**

**Flightless Bird: Ostrich**



All birds have wings, which means that all birds can fly. There are only a few birds in the world that cannot use their wings. Instead they use their powerful legs to run. They are the only birds that can run at 40 miles per hour. The ostrich is the largest of these birds which is no surprise.





**Flightless Bird: Penguin**

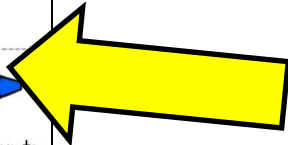


All birds have wings, which means that all birds can fly. Right? Wrong! There are only a handful of birds in the world that can't fly.



(Picture taken from my classroom using different texts.)

 <p>Use the <b>red</b> crayon to underline an important point about the penguin being a flightless bird.</p>	 <p>Use the <b>orange</b> crayon to underline another important point about the penguin being a flightless bird.</p>
 <p>Use the <b>green</b> crayon to underline an important point about the ostrich being a flightless bird.</p>	 <p>Use the <b>blue</b> crayon to underline another important point about the ostrich being a flightless bird.</p>



**Step 3-  
Students color  
code passages.**



Sunscreen can save someone's life. By applying it to their skin every eighty minutes, people are preventing sunburns. Too much sun exposure and skin damage can cause skin cancer. So wearing this protection is extremely important.

Getting sixty minutes of active playtime a day is very vital to a child's health. Staying inside all day without moving is bad for kids' bodies. They can gain weight and become lazy. Exercising and moving around for at least sixty minutes will help keep children healthy.

Eating fruits and vegetables can help your body stay healthy. The recommended serving for a child is between two and four servings for both of these two food groups. So put down that junk food and pick up the food that will keep your body healthy.

# Flightless Bird: Penguin



Even though all birds have wings, not all birds can fly. One of the most famous flightless birds is the penguin. Penguin “wings” have evolved into flippers over time. This gives them the ability to easily swim through water. Penguins can be found in both warm and cold climates. Many penguins can be found in the Southern Hemisphere and Antarctica is home to many kinds of penguins. However, some penguins live in warm areas and the Galapagos penguin lives very close to the equator. Penguins are great swimmers, but they are not as good on land. Since they don’t have wings or much in the way of legs, they have to waddle most places or they sometimes slide on their stomachs.

# Flightless Bird: Ostrich



Similar to penguins, ostriches are another famous flightless bird. The ostrich is the world's largest bird and it is also the fastest bird on land. The ostrich is able to accomplish this because it has long, powerful legs. Since it cannot fly, it uses these to get around. The ostrich can run at over 40 miles per hour. Ostriches do not overheat like cheetahs do, so they can run long distances at a high rate of speed. With their long necks, male ostriches can grow to over nine feet tall. They mainly eat plants, but they will eat some very small animals. The ostrich is easily scared, so they will run away from most threats. Ostriches do not have teeth, so they swallow pebbles to help grind up the food in their stomachs.





Use the **red** crayon to underline an important point about the penguin being a flightless bird.



Use the **orange** crayon to underline a key detail about this important point.



Use the **green** crayon to underline an important point about the ostrich being a flightless bird



Use the **blue** crayon to underline a key detail about this important point.

Comparing  
Texts  
Mini  
Lesson 3

Standard:

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.9

Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

I Can Statements:

- I can compare and contrast important points and key details from two texts on the same topic.

Procedures:

Step 1- Students will work with partners to pick one task card to use. Partner 1 will pre-write about one of the topics and partner 2 will pre-write about the other.

Step 2- They will then write mock passages on their topics.

Step 3- Students will find another set of partners to trade writing papers with. They will read the partner's topic sets together to compare and contrast important points and key details.

Materials:

-Task cards

-Pre-writing sheet

-Writing papers

-Comparison piece

# [Comparing Texts] Lesson Plan

Compare and contrast these two modes of transportation.



Compare and contrast these two piles of healthy foods.



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**Step 1-**  
Partners pick a topic set to write about. They will pre-write for the topic they choose.

**Step 2-**  
Students will write mock writing passages for the topics.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Healthy Foods	
Fruits	Vegetables
Important Point	Important Point
Important Point	Important Point
Key Detail	Key Detail

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\_\_\_\_\_

Transportation
Cars
Important Point
Important Point
Key Detail

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Healthy Foods

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Modes of Transportation

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Modes of Transportation

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**Step 3-**  
Students trade writing pieces with another partner set. They will compare and contrast the new passages.

Compare and contrast these two modes of transportation.



Compare and contrast these two piles of healthy foods. .



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Modes of Transportation

## Airplanes

Important Point


Important Point


Key Detail


## Cars

Important Point


Important Point


Key Detail




Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Healthy Foods

## Fruits

Important Point


Important Point


Key Detail


## Vegetables

Important Point


Important Point


Key Detail


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Healthy Foods


# Healthy Foods


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Modes of Transportation


# Modes of Transportation


NO-PREP

Printables



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Compare and contrast two texts.

# Compare and Contrast

	Important Point	Key Detail
Text 1:		
Text 2:		

Compare and contrast the important points from the two texts.

---

---

---

---

Compare and contrast the key details from the two texts.

---

---

---

---



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the important points in two different texts.

# Important Points

Text:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point

Text:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point

Important Point


Important Point


Now, compare and contrast these points.


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the important points in two different texts.

# Important Points & Key Details

Text:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point

Key Detail

Text:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point

Key Detail

Now, compare and contrast these points and key details.


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the similarities and differences between two texts.

# Compare and Contrast

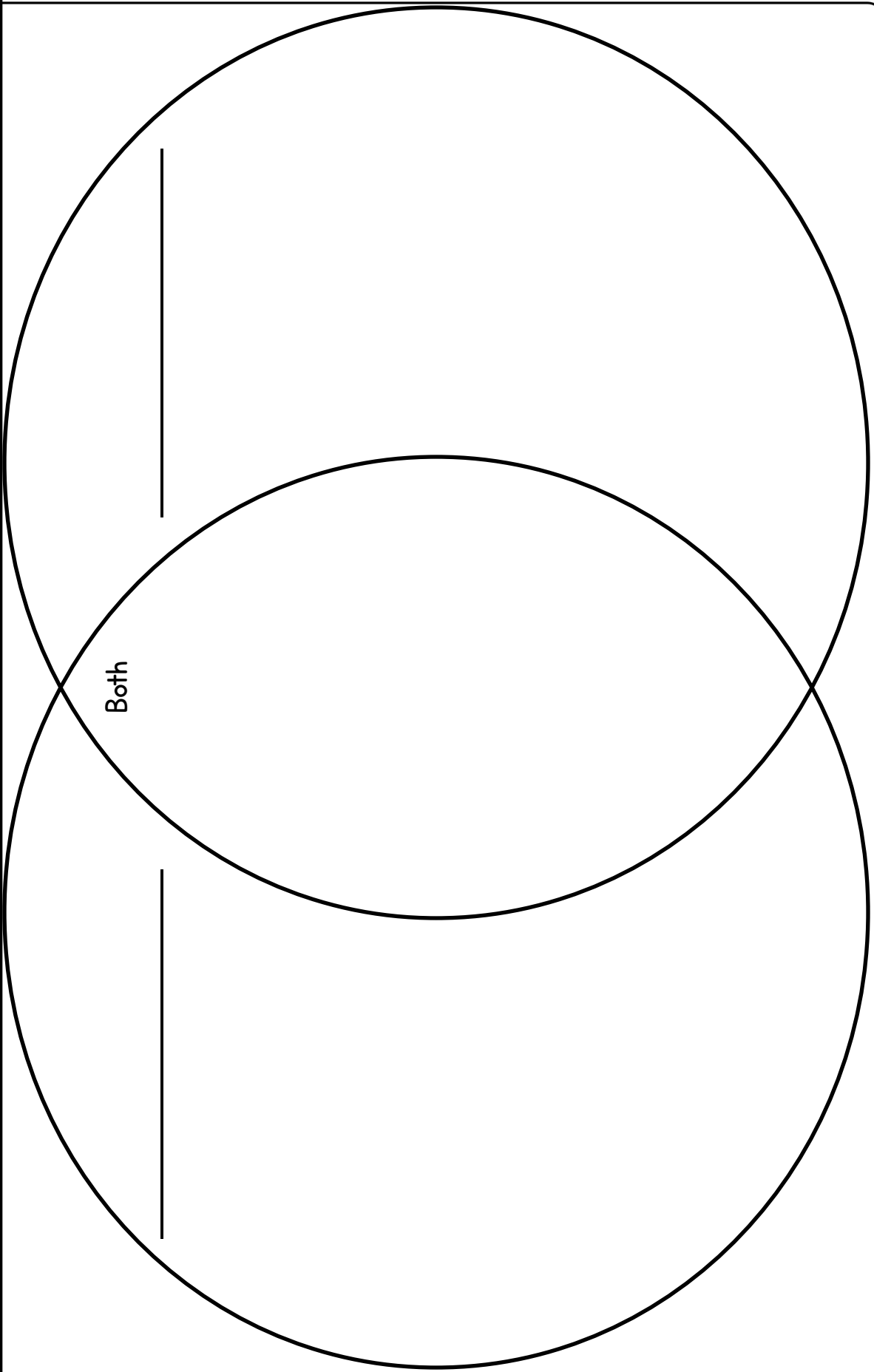
Important Points in \_\_\_\_\_.

Important Points in  
Both Texts

Important Points in \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

I can compare and contrast two texts.



Both

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the similarities and differences between the texts.

# Compare and Contrast

Identify one important point from the first text.

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Identify one important point from the second text.

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---

Identify one key detail from the first text.

---

---

Identify one key detail from the second text.

---

---

Describe the similarities between your two texts.

---

---

---

---

Describe the differences between the two texts.

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---

---

---



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the similarities and differences between two texts.

# Compare and Contrast

Text 1

Text 2

Similarities

Important Point:

Text 1

Text 2

Differences

Important

Points

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Write about the similarities and differences between two texts.

# Compare and Contrast

Text 1:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point	Key Detail	Key Detail

Text 2:

\_\_\_\_\_

Important Point	Key Detail	Key Detail

Now **CIRCLE** all the similarities.

READING

Passages



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# How Video Games Help

There are many people, including parents, who are opposed to children playing video games. However, there are some positives of playing video games that kids can benefit from and some parents realize this. One reason that parents give for allowing their children to play video games is that it allows them to develop their hand and eye coordination at a young age. When many children are developing physically and some are still struggling, kids who play video games can be ahead of their peers. This will also help those children when it comes time for them to play sports. Their reflexes and ability to adapt might be more advanced than other children. Playing video games with their peers also teaches children how to work as a team and how to share. These are skills that they will need later on in life.

As the kids grow up and become teenagers, video games can keep them inside the house. Despite most parents thinking this is a bad thing, there are some kids who are easily influenced and can get in trouble outside with their friends. This is one way to keep them out of trouble. A final benefit of video games for children is it gives parents a chance to hang out and interact with their kids. If a parent is willing to play video games with their child, they can spend time bonding with their kid and having fun with them.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# How Video Games Hurt

Despite some parents allowing their children to play video games and some even encouraging it, most parents do not approve of playing them too much. One common reason for parents not wanting their children playing often is that some games are violent. There have been some acts of violence in the past that were done by teenagers playing violent video games. This caused parents to be concerned that violent video games would lead to violent children. So most violent games are not liked by parents.

The main reason that parents do not want their children playing video games often has nothing to do with what kind of games they are. It is because they take away from time when children could be doing something else. Parents view this loss of time as a big negative. Many kids do not do as well on homework because they play video games first and are tired when they finally get to homework. Some students do homework first, but rush through it in order to go play video games when they are done. So it can affect schoolwork and grades in this way. As students get older and have to study more, they may sacrifice study time for video games.

Playing video games all day also takes away from the time kids could be spending outdoors. This means that they are not out with their friends. This can slow down social development and the child may have to catch up later in life.





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Video Games

1. Identify an important point from How Video Games Help.

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2. Identify a key detail from How Video Games Help.

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3. Identify an important point from How Video Games Hurt.

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4. Identify a key detail from How Video Games Hurt.

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---

5. How are the important points or key details that the author makes in each text similar?

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6. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

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---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# A Friendly Ocean Animal

With thousands and thousands of animals in the ocean, it is not always clear which animals are safe to go near and which animals people need to stay away from. One animal that people can feel safe around is the dolphin. Dolphins are very smart animals and can be trained easily. They are also very friendly. Dolphins in captivity are often good friends with their trainers. Dolphins in the wild usually play with other dolphins in their pod, or group of dolphins, and they sometimes swim along boats and jump out of the water alongside them. They are so safe that there are places around the world that where people can go swimming with dolphins. These places are in areas with warm water. That is where most dolphins live. People get to pet the dolphins and make them do tricks in exchange for fish.

Dolphins are so smart that they talk to each other underwater using clicks and whistles. Their hearing is excellent, so they have no issues hearing each other underwater. Their hearing and communication is so good that some dolphins can survive in the wild even if they are blind. Dolphins can swim up to about 35 miles per hour and they have great agility, or the ability to turn quickly. This helps them get away from any predators like sharks. Dolphins are predators themselves and they eat small fish.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# A Fierce Ocean Animal

Not all animals in the ocean can be trusted to be safe as easily as a dolphin. Sharks are often considered the top predator in the ocean. When most people think of sharks, they think of larger kinds of sharks, like hammerheads and great whites. The great white shark is the most famous kind of shark after some movies were made about it in the 1970s. The great white shark is a very large shark that can swim up to 35 miles per hour in short bursts. It can be very deadly for ocean animals. Large female great whites can grow to over 20 feet and weigh over 4,000 pounds. To get that big, they have to eat often and in large quantities. So they eat animals which have a lot of fat, like seals, sea lions, and whales.

Despite the size and speed of the great white, they do not usually try to bite people. Most of the time when a person is bitten, it is because the shark confused them for a seal. Great whites often use their mouth to figure out what is in front of them. So some of them bite people just to figure out what they are. Unfortunately, those sharks have large, razor sharp teeth so their bites hurt. Great whites do not share much space with people and are usually found in water that is a little cold for swimming. It is still a good idea to avoid the water if you know great whites have been spotted in the area.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ocean Animals

1. Identify an important point from A Friendly Ocean Animal.

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2. Identify a key detail from A Friendly Ocean Animal.

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3. Identify an important point from A Fierce Ocean Animal.

---

---

4. Identify a key detail from A Fierce Ocean Animal.

---

---

5. How are the important points or key details that the author makes in each text similar?

---

---

6. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cold Climate Penguins

Penguins are found in both warm and cold climates around the world, but more of them are found in cold climates. Almost all the penguins in the world are found in the Southern Hemisphere, and many of those are located around Antarctica. The penguins have a lot of physical features that help them survive the harsh weather in Antarctica. While most birds have wings, penguins have flippers for swimming. They cannot fly, but they do go into the ocean to find food and play, so the flippers are more useful for them. Bodies lose heat quicker in water than when out of water. Due to this, penguins have a very thick layer of feathers that help keep them warm in the cold water.

The emperor penguin is the largest and tallest penguin in the world. The emperor penguin is only found in Antarctica. When a female emperor penguin lays an egg, the male incubates it by sitting on it for two months while the mother goes off to find food and eat during that time. During the winter months when the weather is coldest, penguins huddle together for warmth. This means that there are huge gatherings of penguins all standing against each other. The penguins take turns rotating through the huddle. The outside of the huddle is the coldest area. This way they all get equal time in the center.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Warm Climate Penguins

While most penguins do live in a cold environment, there are some penguins that live and thrive in warmer climates. The Galapagos penguin is the only penguin that lives north of the equator. The Galapagos penguin is able to live amongst the Galapagos islands because some of the water currents in the area are colder. They go into the water often when the temperatures get hot to help cool off. They also bend over forward to keep their feet in their own shadow and out of the sun's hot rays. Adults make sure the young penguins and newly born chicks are kept in rock crevices and out of the sun. Penguins that live in warmer weather areas tend to be smaller penguins.

The Little penguin is the smallest penguin species and can be found along the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. These penguins are also known as blue penguins. This is because their young chicks are a unique shade of blue. Due to their size, cats and dogs are a threat to their survival. The African penguin is found off of the southwestern coast of Africa. These penguins spend almost the entire day in the water and only return to land in the evening. They have a special part of their body above their eyes where blood is sent and cooled off if they are getting too hot. This keeps them from overheating.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Penguins

1. Identify an important point from Cold Climate Penguins.

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2. Identify a key detail from Cold Climate Penguins.

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3. Identify an important point from Warm Climate Penguins.

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4. Identify a key detail from Warm Climate Penguins.

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5. How are the important points or key details that the author makes in each text similar?

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6. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Appalachian Trail

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail is one of the most famous hiking trails in the United States. It is more commonly referred to as the Appalachian Trail, or the AT, and it extends from Maine all the way to down to Georgia. The trail is about 2,200 miles long and it travels through 14 different states. The trail is the longest “hiking-only” trail in the world. Most of the trail winds through heavily wooded areas and it rarely goes through towns. Over 2 million people spend at least a day hiking along some part of the trail each year. The trail was thought up back in 1921 by Benton MacKaye. It was his idea to connect some farms with some work areas out in the wild. In 1923, the first part of the trail opened in New York.

In 1925, MacKaye held a conference and the conference inspired the Appalachian Trail Conservancy. That organization still runs and controls the trail to this day. In 1948, Earl Shaffer became the first person to complete a hike over the entire trail all at once, which is known as a thru-hike. Shaffer later completed the first thru-hike that traveled south ending in Georgia. The Appalachian Trail is known as one of the three legs of the Triple Crown of long distance hiking in America, which also includes the Pacific Crest Trail and the Continental Divide.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Continental Divide

The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, or more commonly, the Continental Divide, is one of the three legs of the Triple Crown of long-distance hiking in the United States. The Continental Divide runs for 3,100 miles and it goes through five different states. It hugs the Rocky Mountains closely. The trail is considered to be about 70% of the way completed. In the areas where it is not finished, people have to travel on paved or dirt roads. Since the trail is so long, it usually takes about six months for hikers to complete it all the way through. Only about 200 people try to hike the entire trail each year.

The trail got its start in 1962 when people from the Rocky Mountain Trails Association started mapping out a trail through Colorado. In 1995, the CDTA, or Continental Divide Trail Association, formed with the intent to get the trail completed by 1998. There were some problems trying to get enough money to complete the trail and the completion date got pushed back. The CDTA closed in 2012 and it looked like the trail would never get completed. In 2013, some of the former CDTA members and volunteers organized and started the CDTC in its place. The trail now has a second chance.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Hiking Trails in America

1. Identify an important point from The Appalachian Trail.

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2. Identify a key detail from The Appalachian Trail.

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3. Identify an important point from The Continental Divide.

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4. Identify a key detail from The Continental Divide.

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5. How are the important points or key details that the author makes in each text similar?

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6. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Life on the Titanic

The RMS Titanic, better known as the Titanic, is maybe the most well-known ship in history. When the Titanic was completed in 1912, it was the largest ship in history. The ship was just under 900 feet long and could hold over 3,300 people including the crew. The Titanic was built to be a luxury passenger liner, meant for taking people back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean. It was built with all of the top features of the day. The ship was built with a barbershop, a library, a swimming pool, and a gym among many other features. The Titanic featured the very fancy Grand Staircase, which was a staircase winding through all seven decks of the Titanic. Passengers could enjoy the view and peacefulness of the sea from the deck, which included an enclosed area. This would allow people to still be outside even if it rained.

There were common areas for people to hang out and chat with friends and fellow passengers. The ship was outfitted with games like shuffleboard and ring toss. The pool on board was actually a salt water pool and could be used for both relaxing and for exercising. People on the Titanic would not have been bored.



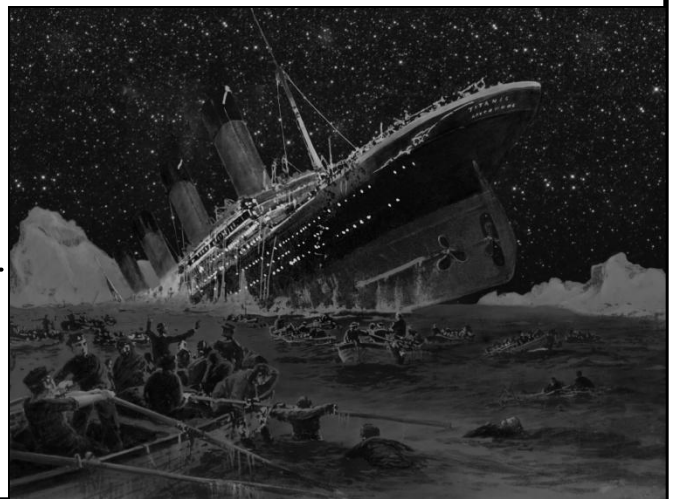
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Night the Titanic Sunk

The Titanic was equipped with just about every safety featured that was available about 100 years ago. Many people thought the ship was unsinkable. However, just before midnight on April 14, 1912 the ship hit an iceberg. Scouts on the ship saw the iceberg just before the ship would hit it head on. Instead, the ship grazed the side of the iceberg. The iceberg ripped a series of holes along the edge of the bottom of the Titanic. The ship was built with safety features that would allow it to hit an iceberg. The ship could withstand flooding in up to four compartments, but the iceberg ripped holes in five compartments. The ships lower levels started to fill quickly with water.

All of the Titanic's safety features had led many people to believe it was unsinkable. Due to that, the ship was not equipped with enough lifeboats in the case of an emergency. The passengers similarly thought the ship was unsinkable, so most people were hesitant to get on the lifeboats. They thought the ship would be fine and they could just stay there.

Only about 700 people got off the ship and into lifeboats. The rest either remained on the ship or were not given a chance to get off. The water was freezing, so the people remaining on the boat did not survive when it sank.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Titanic

1. Identify an important point from Life on the Titanic.

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2. Identify a key detail from Life on the Titanic.

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3. Identify an important point from The Night the Titanic Sunk.

---

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4. Identify a key detail from The Night the Titanic Sunk.

---

---

5. How are the important points or key details that the author makes in each text similar?

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6. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

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INTERACTIVE

*Pieces*





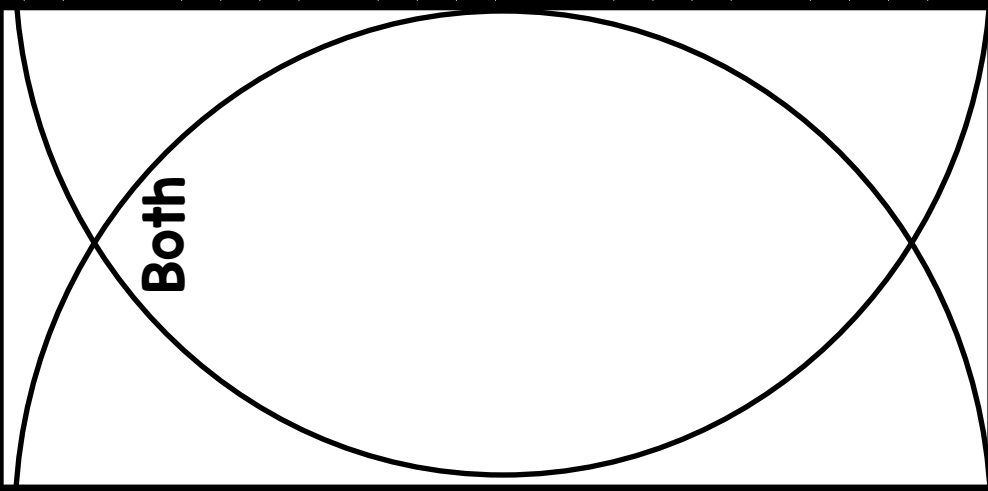
Topics: -----

Compare and contrast the two texts.

**Text 1**



**Both**



**Text 2**



**Titles:**

Answer the questions under the flaps.

**How are the  
most  
important  
points  
similar?**

**How are the  
most  
important  
points  
different?**

Titles: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the questions under the flaps.

How are the important points similar?

How are the important points different?

How are the key details similar?

How are the key details different?

Titles:

Answer the questions under the flaps.

Important points from  
the first text

Important points from  
the second text

Similarities between the  
two texts

Differences between  
the two texts

**Titles:**

Answer the questions under the flaps.

**Explain an important point from the first text.**

**Explain an important point from the second text.**

**Compare and contrast these two important points.**

**Titles:** \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the questions under the flaps.

**Explain a key detail from the first text.**

**Explain a key detail from the second text.**

**Compare and contrast these two key details.**

# TASK Cards





## Card 1

What is one important point from the first text?

## Card 2

What is a key detail to support that important point from text 1?

## Card 3

What is another important point from the first text?

## Card 4

What is a key detail to support that important point from text 1?

## Card 5

What is one important point from the second text?

## Card 6

What is a key detail to support that important point from text 2?

## Card 7

What is another important point from the second text?

## Card 8

What is a key detail to support that important point from text 2?

## Card 9

How are these  
important  
points and key  
details similar?

## Card 10

How are these  
important  
points and key  
details  
different?

## Card 11

Why do you  
think there are  
similarities  
and differences  
in texts?

## Card 12

What does it  
mean to  
compare and  
contrast?

SUMMATIVE

Assessments



# Compare & Contrast Assessment

1. What does it mean to compare and contrast?
  - a. to find out what the text means
  - b. to find similarities and differences
  - c. to ask and answer questions
  - d. to figure out the point of view
  
2. What is the best way to compare two texts on the same topic?
  - a. compare the information to the pictures
  - b. compare the captions to the images
  - c. compare the text features
  - d. compare the important points and key details
  
3. Select a possible comparison for the images shown to the right.
  - a. Both firemen and policemen save lives.
  - b. Women can also fight fires.
  - c. Police save peoples' lives, while firemen do not.
  - d. Police and firemen wear the same uniforms.
  
4. Write a difference that you might find in a text set written to compare and contrast police and firemen.



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## A Nocturnal Flying Bird

An owl is probably the most famous nocturnal bird. This means that owls sleep during the day and do most of their activity, including hunting, at night. Owls have a few things that help a lot with hunting at night. They have an incredible sense of hearing and their feathers help with flying silently. Owls have incredible long distance vision, which helps them spot prey.



## A Nocturnal Flying Mammal

Bats are the only mammal that can fly. Bats are nocturnal, just like owls are. Bats have very poor vision so they rely on echolocation to help guide them while they are flying.

Echolocation is a series of short, small sounds that the bat makes which bounce off it's surroundings and gives the bat an idea of what is around it. This helps their hunting.



5. What are the two passages mostly about?

- a. nocturnal birds
- b. nocturnal animals that fly
- c. eyes and ears
- d. birds and mammals

6. What do owls rely on while flying?

- a. echolocation
- b. the wind
- c. good eyesight
- d. good sense of taste

7. What do bats rely on while flying?

- a. echolocation
- b. the wind
- c. good eyesight
- d. good sense of taste

8. What is an important point from A Nocturnal Flying Bird?

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9. How are the important points that the author makes in each text similar?

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10. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

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# Compare & Contrast Assessment

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  - b. **to find similarities and differences**
  - c. to ask and answer questions
  - d. to figure out the point of view
  
2. What is the best way to compare two texts on the same topic?
  - a. compare the information to the pictures
  - b. compare the captions to the images
  - c. compare the text features
  - d. **compare the important points and key details**
  
3. Select a possible comparison for the images shown to the right.
  - a. **Both firemen and policemen save lives.**
  - b. Women can also fight fires.
  - c. Police save peoples' lives, while firemen do not.
  - d. Police and firemen wear the same uniforms.
  
4. Write a difference that you might find in a text set written to compare and contrast police and firemen.



**Example- Firemen save lives by fighting fires and police save lives by fighting crime.**



## A Nocturnal Flying Bird

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- b. the wind
- c. **good eyesight**
- d. good sense of taste

7. What do bats rely on while flying?

- a. **echolocation**
- b. the wind
- c. good eyesight
- d. good sense of taste

8. What is an important point from A Nocturnal Flying Bird?

**Answers will vary.**

9. How are the important points that the author makes in each text similar?

**The important points are similar because they both deal with animals and adaptations to survive to nocturnal life.**

**-or other possible similarity-**

10. How are the important points that the author makes in each text different?

**One text describes a bat, while the other describes an owl.**

**-or other possible difference-**

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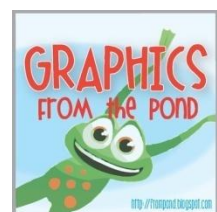
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Accuracy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Practicality	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thoroughness	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Creativity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clarity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

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