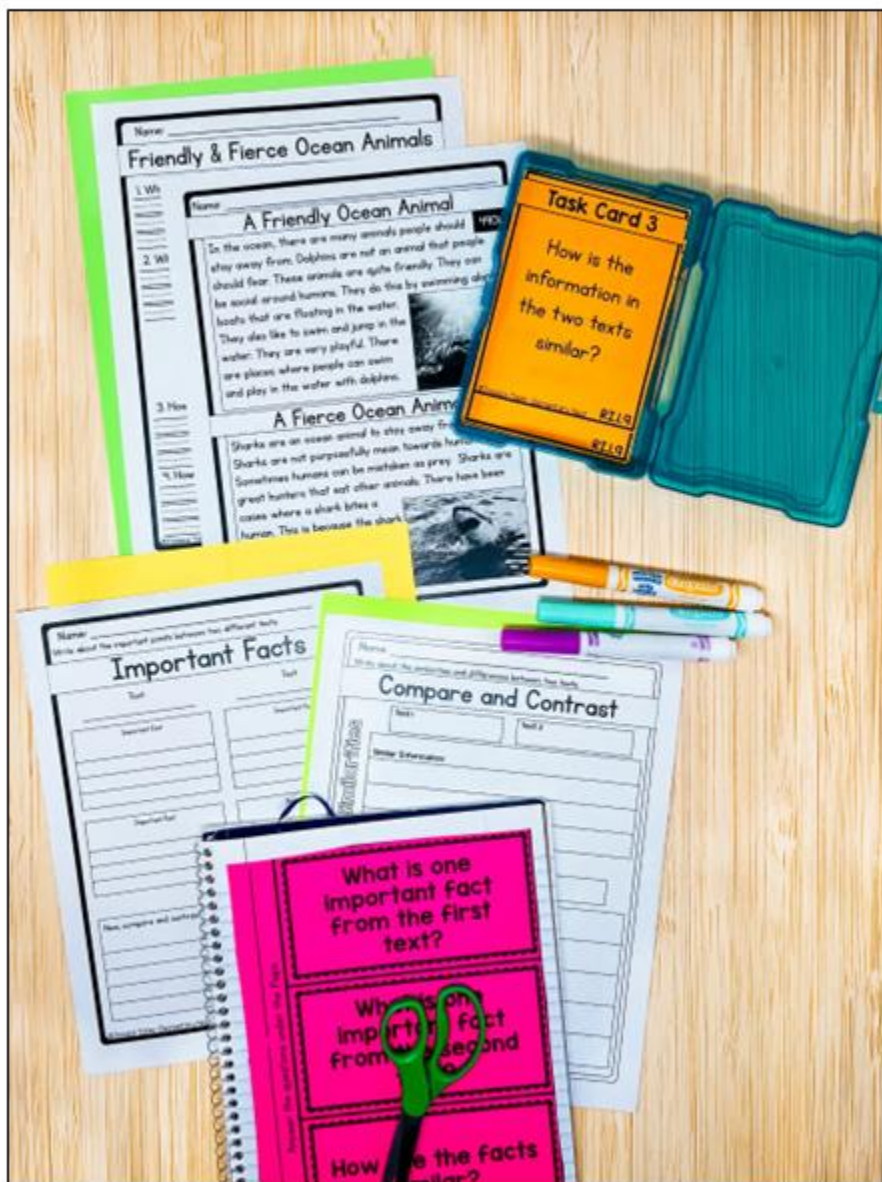


Compare and Contrast



What Teachers Have Said...



“This is a great resource to teach my students comparing and contrast 2 nonfiction text. Love how it breaks it up into different lessons for each part of the standard.”

“I found this to be a great resource to teach and practice comparing and contrasting. The mini-lessons are simple to use. I also liked the scaffolding of actually comparing & contrasting.”

“I am currently using the reading passages and worksheets to collect data, and will be incorporating the interactive pieces into a compare and contrast project. I HIGHLY recommend this resource!”

RI.1.9

This ELA unit provides resources to use while teaching the standard **RI.1.9**, which states that students will be able to **“Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).”**



Using This Unit

Let's look at the structure of this unit.

Lessons

- There are 3 mini lessons in this unit. Each mini lesson will likely take more than one day to complete, so you can break them up over the course of one to three days. It all depends on how much time you have for your reading block. I suggest at least 10-15 minutes for your daily lesson, then 15-20 minutes+ for practice time. Putting your mini lessons together may take between one to two weeks.

Graphic Organizers

- These can be used throughout the unit as you see fit. You can use them with your lessons if you need more or use them within your independent reading time.

Reading Passages

- These can be used throughout the unit as you see fit, too. They can be used during partner reading time, independent reading time, or a continuation of a mini lesson you think they need more time with.

Task Cards & Interactive Notebook Pieces

- Use each of these resources as you see fit. If you do centers or hands-on learning time, include these pieces within the centers for extended practice.

Assessment

- There is one 3-page assessment included at the end of this unit. When you're finished teaching your two week unit, use this assessment with your students. Answer key is included.

Mini Lesson I

There are three mini lessons within this unit. Here is a look at mini lesson I. It focuses on **how to compare and contrast.**

1st Grade Reading: Informational Lesson
RI.1.9- Lesson 1
I can find the similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic.
Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
Mini-Lesson Focus: How to Compare and Contrast
Activities to Teach:
Step 1: Teacher will create an anchor chart teaching students about similarities and differences in informational text. Students can participate in the creation of the anchor chart through teaching, questioning and discussion or display mini-poster and discuss.
Step 2: Teacher will read 2 nonfiction texts from the classroom library. Throughout the 2 books, teacher will have students practice answering questions about the similarities and differences between the two texts.
Step 3: Students will participate in a 'Hot-Potato' activity. They will mix up around the room, pair up with a new partner, and share one similarity and one difference in the two pictures the teacher displays. Repeat with all comparison cards.
Step 4: Students will then work with a partner to choose one of the picture cards to focus on, and create a Venn diagram on the two objects in the card.

Compare & Contrast
When you **compare** and **contrast** reading, you are looking for things that are the **same** and things that are **different**.

For example:
Similarities- outdoors, trees, habitats
Differences- temperatures, colors

Suggested Read Alouds
1st Grade Informational Focus: COMPARE & CONTRAST
Rosa
by: Nikki Giovanni
and
If a Bus Could Talk
by: Faith Ringgold
I am Helen Keller
by: Brad Meltzer
and
Helen Keller: Courage in the Dark
by: Joanna Hurwitz
Animals in Winter
by: Henrietta Bancroft
and
All About Animals Winter
by: Martha Rustad
Looking Closely Inside the Rainforest
by: Frank S. and
Step Inside Rainforest
by: Howard

Click this image to find a **bing post** with suggested read-alouds for all standards!

I can compare and contrast.

Compare and contrast these two things.

Compare and contrast these two things.

Compare and contrast these two things.

Compare and contrast these two things.

Mini Lesson 2

Here is a look at mini lesson 2.
It focuses on

practicing using two texts on similar topics.

1st Grade Reading: Informational Lesson
RI.1.9- Lesson 2
I can find the similarities and differences between two texts on the same topic.
Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
Mini Lesson 2 Focus:
Practicing Using Two Texts on Similar Topics

Activities to Teach
Step 1- Teacher and students will chorally read The Cheetah and The Sail Fish- two texts about fast animals. The teacher will read the text aloud by himself or herself first, then invite the students to read aloud with the rest. 2-3 reads.
Step 2- Students will then work in groups of 2-3 other students to draw talk cards about the two passages. They will read the facts and circle which text they learned the fact from.
Step 3- Students will work with a partner to create a Venn diagram. They will use facts and information from the two fast animal texts to compare and contrast the two animals. Then they will compare their group's to check.

Materials:

The Cheetah

Cheetahs are mammals that can run very quickly. They are the fastest land animals. These cats can run at speeds of up to 70 miles per hour. This is the same speed as a car driving quickly on an interstate. Cheetahs cannot keep up this quick speed for long periods. This cat tires out very easily. After a quick burst of speed, a cheetah will need to rest to catch its breath. It also needs to cool down.

The Sailfish

A sailfish is a type of fish that lives in the ocean. Known for its speed, a sailfish is very special because it can swim at high speeds. This fish can swim 100 yards in only 4 seconds. Sailfish are also known for leaping out of the water at the ocean's surface. They grow to about six to eight feet long and are covered in blue tinted scales. They can weigh up to 200 pounds. They get their name from the tall dorsal fin that rises from their backs. They also have a very sharp tail.

Comparison Cards:
This animal can swim up to 100 yards in four seconds.
This animal can run 70 miles per hour.
Circle: The Cheetah, The Sail Fish
This animal can go as quickly as a fast car.
Circle: The Cheetah, The Sail Fish
This animal can grow to weigh up to 200 pounds.
Circle: The Cheetah, The Sail Fish
This animal can leap out of the water at high speeds.
Circle: The Cheetah, The Sail Fish
This animal can take a break to rest and catch its breath.
Circle: The Cheetah, The Sail Fish

Venn Diagram:
Cheetahs | Both | Sailfish

Mini Lesson 3

Here is a look at mini lesson 3.
It focuses on
practicing similarities and differences.

1st Grade Reading: Informational Lesson
RI.1
I can find similarities and differences between two informational texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations or in descriptions of people, events, places, and objects).

Identify basic similarities in and differences between two informational texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations or in descriptions of people, events, places, and objects).

Mini-Lesson
Practicing Similarities and Differences


Activities to Teach

Step 1- Teacher will choose a recipe for cookies and a recipe for cupcakes to compare and contrast. He or she will invite the rest of the class to read both books (or excerpts from both books) and compare and contrast the two recipes. The teacher will ask students to compare and contrast the two recipes and their illustrations.

Step 2- Teacher will read aloud the recipe for cookies and the recipe for cupcakes. He or she will invite the rest of the class to read both texts aloud 2-3 more times. The teacher will ask students to compare and contrast the two recipes and their illustrations.


Step 3- Students will work in pairs to compare and contrast the two recipes. They will compare and contrast the two recipes and their illustrations. They will compare their work and check accuracy.

Chocolate Chip Cookies



- First, you will need to preheat the oven to 350 degrees.
- Measure all of your ingredients and lay them out.
- Then, you will mix butter, sugar, and brown sugar together. You will add one egg at a time and mix.
- Finally, you'll mix in vanilla, salt, and chocolate chips.
- Scoop the batter onto a flat cookie sheet.
- Bake the cookies for 10 minutes.
- Let cool and enjoy!

Chocolate Cupcakes



- First, you will need to preheat the oven to 350 degrees.
- Put thin paper liners in the cupcake pan.
- Measure all of your ingredients and lay them out.
- Then, in a bowl, mix together butter, sugar, eggs, flour, salt, and baking powder, milk, and vanilla.
- Scoop the batter into the cupcake cups evenly.
- Bake the cupcakes for 15-20 minutes.
- Let cool after the cupcakes are done.
- Decorate with chocolate sprinkles.

Recipe Comparisons

Name: _____

Photograph Similarities	Photograph Differences

Procedure Similarities	Procedure Differences

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Reading Passages

You're also provided with passages that will help guide instruction. These are instructional level passages. They have been professionally leveled by Lexile, and the scores are included on each passage.

The image displays a collection of reading passages, each with a title, text, and questions. The passages are arranged in a collage-like fashion, overlapping each other. The titles and main text of the visible passages are as follows:

- iPods**: An iPod is a small piece of technology. It is a portable music player. MP3s are digital music files. iPods play music. iPods have changed a lot since they were first introduced. The first iPod was big. Over the years, they have gotten much smaller. The smallest iPod is only 1.9 inches wide and one inch tall. People use headphones to listen to music. They listen to music while working, studying, and more.
- iPods & iPads**: 1. What is the main topic of iPods? 2. What is the main topic of iPads?
- How Video Games Help**: Some parents think that video games are good for kids. These parents think there are positives to playing video games. They can help with a child's hand coordination. Video games also help with eye coordination. Parents may encourage their kids to play video games because they teach kids to cooperate. Kids learn to work together. It can even teach kids patience and how to strategize.
- Video Games**: 1. What is the main topic of How Video Games Help? 2. What is the main topic of How Video Games Help?
- Recycling Our Way to a Cleaner Earth**: Keeping the earth clean is important. Recycling is one way to do that. People should recycle their paper. They should also recycle plastic and glass. Many people throw these in the trash. They should recycle them instead of putting them in the garbage can. It can all be sent to a recycling facility. Once it is there, people will melt everything down. They will make new things from them.
- Recycling & Reusing**: 1. What is the first text mostly about? 2. What is the second text mostly about? 3. How are the two texts similar to each other? 4. How are the two texts different from each other?
- Warm Weather Penguins**: Many people know of penguins living in cold areas. They may not know about the penguins that live in warm areas. Some penguins live there. These are called warm weather penguins. They live in Africa. They are called penguins because they are related to the penguins in Antarctica. When penguins get too warm, they use their fans. This helps them cool off. They also jump in the water. A popular warm-weather breed is the African penguin.
- Penguins**: 1. What is an interesting fact from Warm Weather Penguins? 2. What is an interesting fact from Cold Weather Penguins? 3. How are the two texts similar to each other? 4. How are the two texts different from each other?
- Cold Weather Penguins**: Most penguins live in very cold areas of the world. They have thick feathers that keep water out and keep them warm. They also have a layer of fat. During cold nights, penguins will huddle together. They huddle in a large group. Their body heat keeps them warm. They take turns being on the inside of the huddle. They rotate and go to the outside where it is cold.
- A Friendly Ocean Animal**: In the ocean, there are many animals people should stay away from. Dolphins are not an animal that people should fear. These animals are quite friendly. They can be social around humans. They do this by swimming around in boats that are floating in the water. They also like to swim and jump in the water. They are very playful. There are places where people can swim and play in the water with dolphins.
- Friendly & Fierce Ocean Animals**: 1. What is the main topic of A Friendly Ocean Animal? 2. What is the main topic of A Fierce Ocean Animal? 3. How are the two texts similar to each other? 4. How are the two texts different from each other?
- A Fierce Ocean Animal**: Sharks are an ocean animal to stay away from. Sharks are not purposefully mean towards humans. Sometimes humans can be mistaken as prey. Sharks are great hunters that eat other animals. There have been cases where a shark bites a human. This is because the shark thinks that the human was a seal. The best advice is to stay away. This will keep people safe.

Close-Up Passage


Here's a closer look at some included passages.

Name: _____

iPods

410L

An iPod is a small piece of technology. It is an MP3 player. MP3s are digital music files. iPods play this music. iPods have changed a lot since they came out. The first iPod was big. Over the years, they have gotten much smaller. The smallest iPod is around one inch wide and one inch tall. People use headphones to listen to music. They listen to music while working, studying, and more.




Name: _____

iPads

490L

Technology has changed a lot over time. A very popular type of technology is the iPad. An iPad is a tablet. It acts as a computer. It is the size of a small book. iPads may be tiny pieces of technology, but they can do a lot. People can connect to the Internet and search the web. They can check their emails, talk with friends, and more.





Name: _____

iPods & iPads

1. What is the main topic of iPods?

2. What is the main topic of iPads?

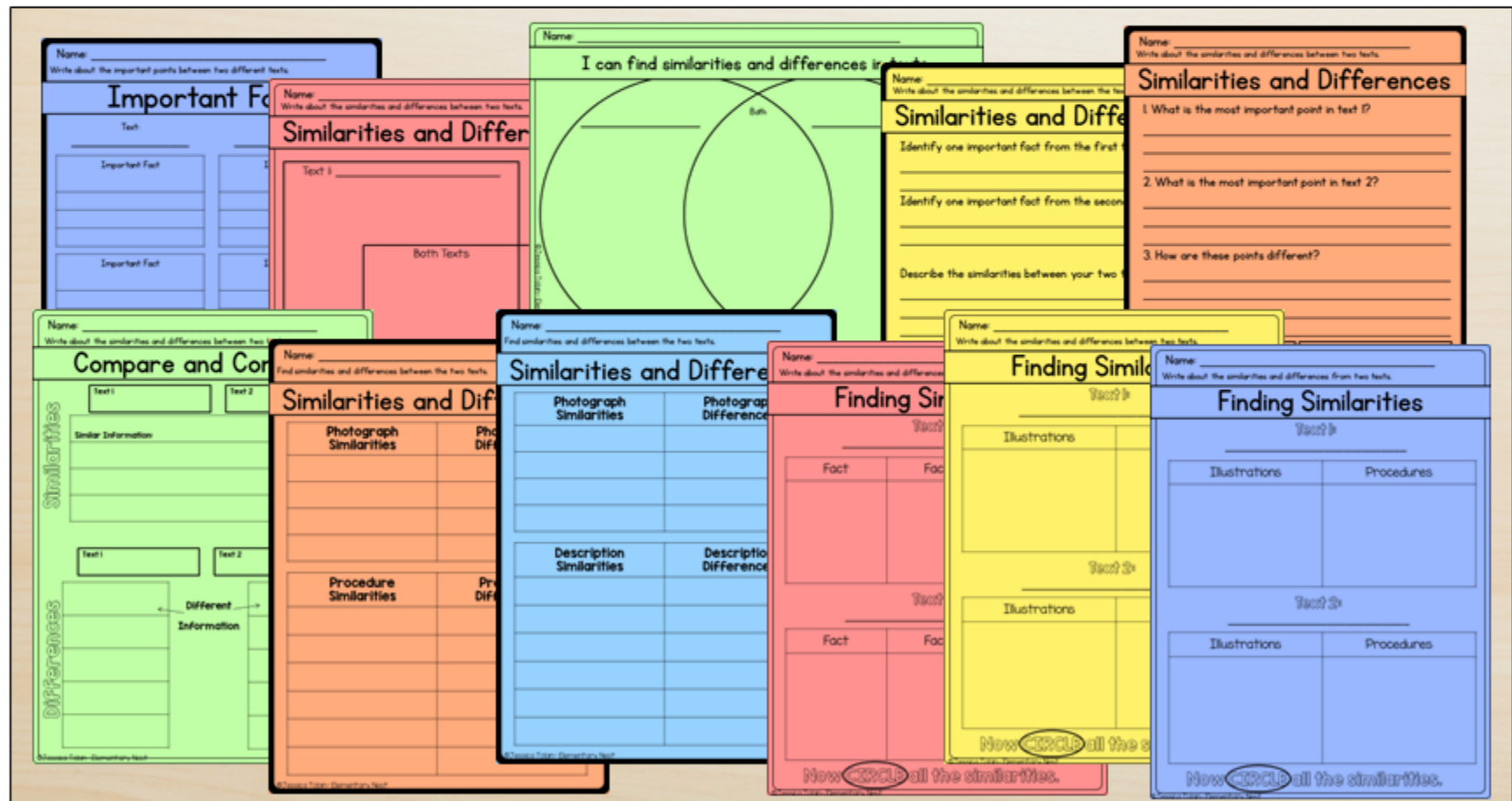


3. How are the two texts similar to each other?

4. How are the two texts different from each other?

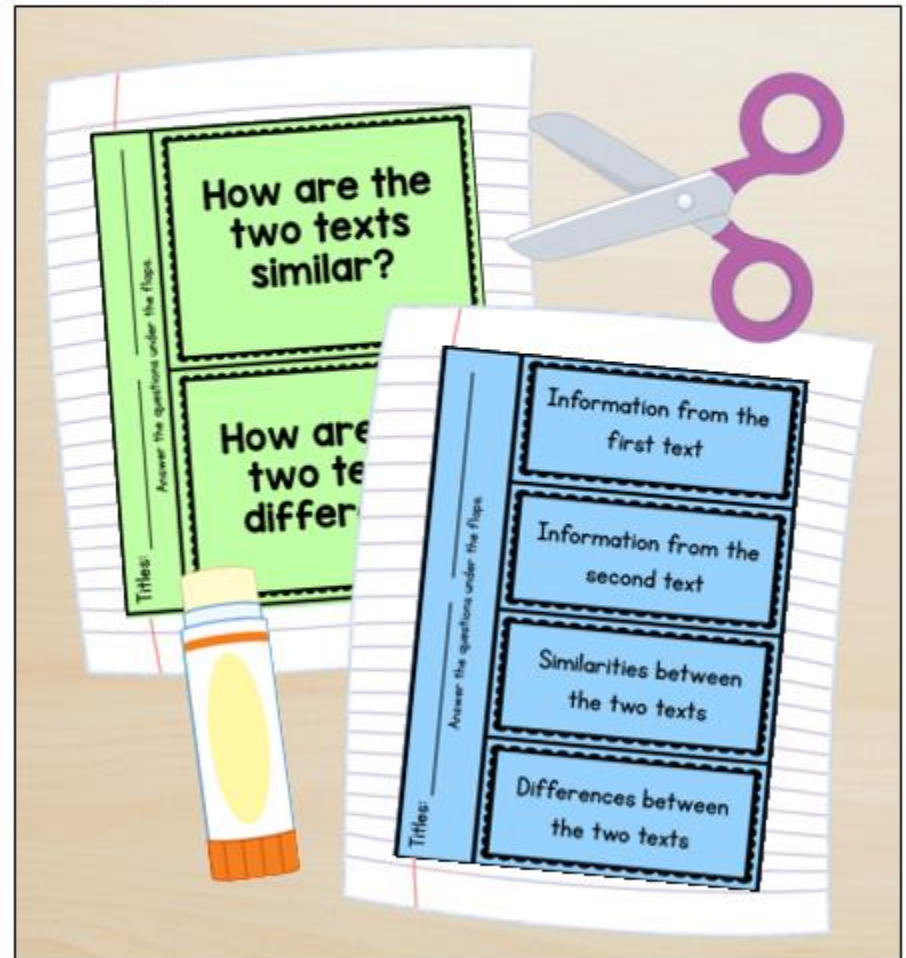
Graphic Organizers

You're also provided with graphic organizers to use with any read-aloud or independent practice text.



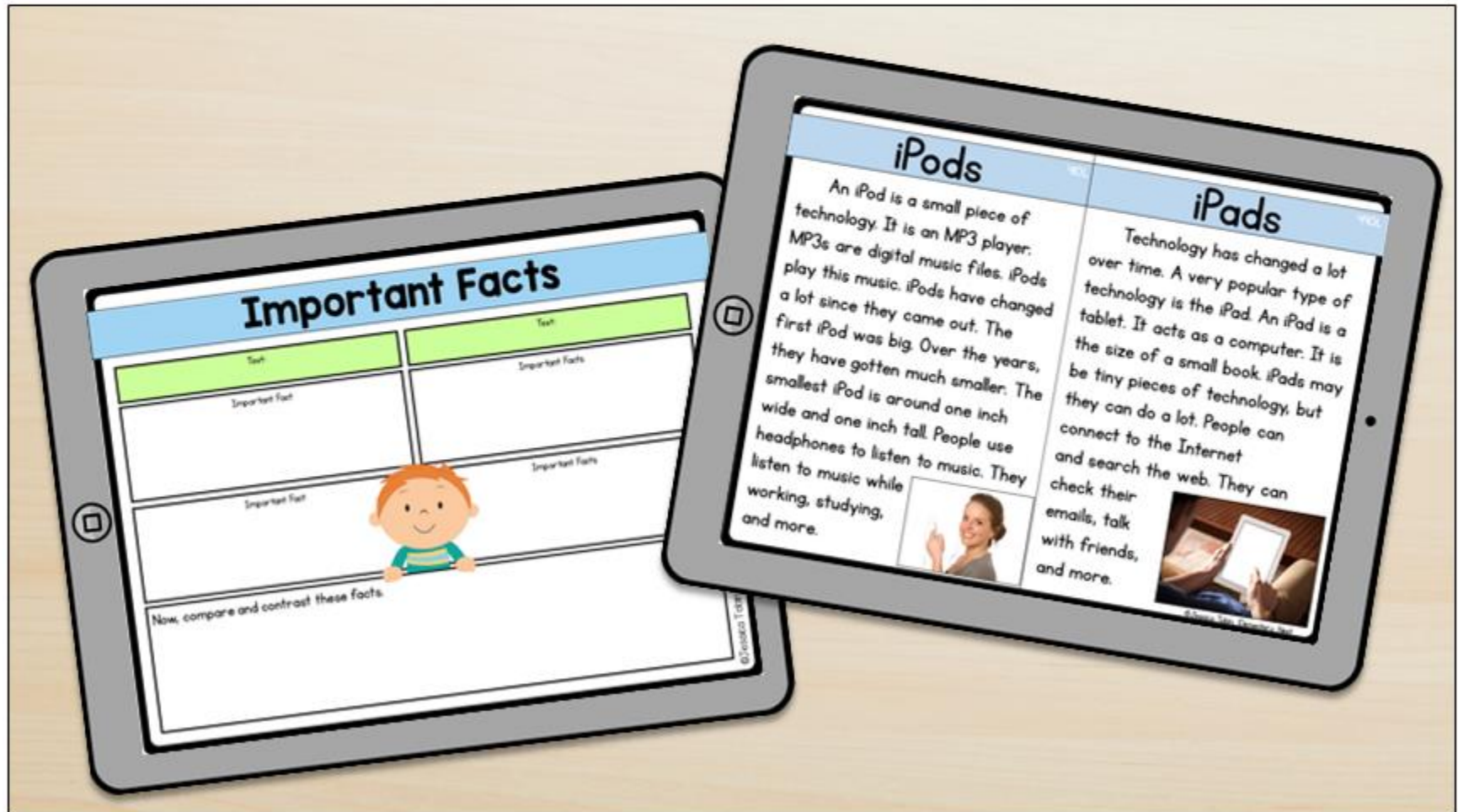
Extra Resources

For even more practice, you can use these interactive notebook templates and task cards with texts and review activities. Only a few examples shown here.



Digital Additions

Two pieces of this reading unit have been converted into digital options. The passages and graphic organizers now come in Google Slides.



Assessment

The unit is wrapped up with a summative assessment. Within this assessment, the students are asked a few questions about the standard itself. Then, they are asked to perform tasks aligned with that standard. There are two short texts, one with multiple choice texts and one with short answer.

Compare & Contrast Assessment

Name: _____

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 kind of things usually do NOT get compared in texts?

- a) the information
- b) the photographs
- c) the descriptions
- d) the number of pages

3. Write a similarity between the two photographs.

4. Write a difference between the two photographs.

A Nocturnal Flying Bird 360L

An owl is a type of bird. Most owls are nocturnal. This means they sleep during the day. They stay awake at night. At night, they hunt for food. This is better for owls because they are all alone. During the day, hawks and eagles are hunting. Owls have large and strong eyes. Their eyes help them see in the dark, which helps them when they hunt.

A Nocturnal Flying Mammal 37

Bats are mammals that have wings and can fly. This is very special for mammals. They are also nocturnal. They stay awake at night and sleep during the day. Bats use echolocation. This helps them fly at night. They use noises that bounce off of objects. This helps them fly around and know if there is any prey nearby.

5. What are the two passages mostly about?

- a) Bats and Owls
- b) Bats and Eyes
- c) Eyes and Ears
- d) Birds and Mammals

6. How do owls get around in the dark?

- a) echolocation
- b) good flying skills
- c) good eyesight
- d) good sense of taste

7. How do bats get around in the dark?

- a) echolocation
- b) good flying skills
- c) good eyesight
- d) good sense of taste

8. Describe the differences between the two photographs.

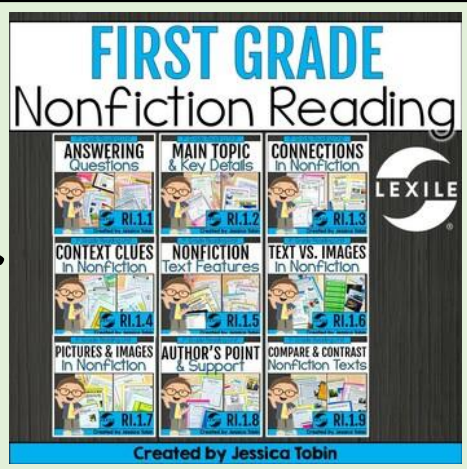
9. Describe the similarities between the two texts.

10. Describe the differences between the two texts.

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