

FOCUS on

COMPARING AND CONTRASTING



To the Student

In *FOCUS on Comparing and Contrasting, Book H*, you will read passages and answer questions. You will practice using the reading strategy called Comparing and Contrasting. You will learn about the strategy on the Learn About pages. You will see a sample passage, sample questions, and sample answer choices on the Lesson Preview pages. Then you will practice using the strategy in twenty lessons.

Each lesson has a passage and five questions. After you finish reading the passage, answer the five questions. For the first four questions, fill in the correct answers on the Answer Form on page 53. Or, you may fill in the correct answers directly on the page. For the fifth question, write the answer on the lines provided on the page. Fill in the circle on the Answer Form to show that you have completed the fifth question.

Use the Tracking Chart on page 47 to show when you have finished each lesson and to show the number of questions that you answered correctly. After each group of five lessons, you will complete a self-assessment to see how you are doing.

So . . . FOCUS and enjoy!

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Learn About

Comparing and Contrasting

Comparing and contrasting is finding out how things are *alike* or *different*. Comparing is finding how things are alike, and contrasting is finding how things are different. Two or more people, places, objects, and events can be compared and contrasted.

When you read a passage, think about how the people, places, objects, or events are similar, or alike, and different.

Read this paragraph to find out how two forms of rail transportation are alike and different.



If you have ever been in a city, then you probably have ridden on a bus, train, trolley, or some other kind of vehicle. Most cities have transportation that can move large numbers of people quickly, cheaply, and efficiently. For example, Tokyo, New York City, and London have subways and monorails. The subway and the monorail are *both* types of electric railway systems. *Both* can transport thousands of passengers from one place to another. The subway travels in deep, underground tunnels. Powered by electric motors, subways consist of a series of individual cars. The cars have steel wheels that run on two steel rails. *In contrast*, a typical monorail travels above the ground on a single, elevated, concrete rail. *Instead* of metal wheels, a monorail has rubber tires. *Like* the subway, a monorail is powered by an electric motor. It *also* consists of a series of individual cars. The first subway in the world opened in London in 1863, *whereas* the first monorail in the world opened in Germany in 1901.

	Subway	Monorail
Alike	electric railway	electric railway
Alike	individual cars	individual cars
Different	steel wheels	rubber tires
Different	opened in 1863	opened in 1901

The chart shows some of the comparisons and contrasts in the passage.

Compare the two kinds of rail transportation described in the paragraph. Think about how subways and monorails are alike.

Both subways and monorails are forms of electric rail transportation often found in cities. Both can transport thousands of passengers, and both have individual cars that run along a rail. Both are powered by electric motors, and both can be found in Tokyo, New York City, and London.

Contrast the two kinds of rail transportation in the paragraph. Think about how subways and monorails are different.

Subways travel underground, and subway cars have steel wheels that run on two steel rails. The first subway in the world opened in London in 1863. Monorails travel above ground, and monorail cars have rubber tires that ride on a single, concrete rail. The first monorail in the world opened in Germany in 1901.

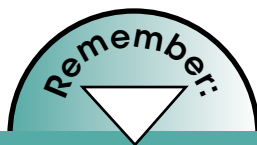
Clue words can signal comparisons and contrasts in what you read.

For comparisons, look for clue words that signal how things are alike. The words *both*, *same*, *like*, *alike*, *also*, and *similar* signal ways in which things are similar, or alike.

For contrasts, look for clue words that signal how things are different. The words *but*, *unlike*, *different*, *however*, *whereas*, *in contrast*, and *instead* signal ways in which things are different.

What six clue words are used in the paragraph about subways and monorails? The clue words *both*, *in contrast*, *instead*, *like*, *also*, and *whereas* are used.

If there are no comparison or contrast clue words in a passage, think about how things are alike or different.



Comparing is finding how things are alike. Contrasting is finding how things are different.

Lesson 6

Read this food magazine article about two popular sauces. As you read, think about how red salsa and tomato ketchup are alike and how they are different. Look for clue words.

TWO POPULAR SAUCES

Both red salsa and tomato ketchup are sauces that are popular in the United States. Red salsa and tomato ketchup are similar because both are made from tomatoes, both originated in other parts of the world, and both have been in existence for a long time.

The word *salsa* means "sauce." Red salsa, or *salsa roja*, originated in Mexico. It was first created in ancient times by the Aztecs, Mayas, and Incas. It was originally made from fresh tomatoes, chili peppers, and ground squash seeds. It was served with turkey, lobster, and fish.

Today, red salsa is made with roughly chopped or diced fresh tomatoes. It may also have chili peppers, lemon or lime juice, onion, garlic, salt, and an herb called cilantro (see LATIN troh). Many Americans like to eat salsa with eggs or with Mexican foods such as burritos or tortilla chips. In the 1990s, salsa passed ketchup to become the most popular sauce in the United States.

In contrast to salsa, today's ketchup is related to a sauce that originally came from Asia. People in China and Malaysia ate a dipping sauce known as *kachiap*. This sauce was made of spices and the brine, or salty water, from pickled fish. In the 1700s, English traders introduced this tangy sauce to England. English cooks served dishes with the brine from pickled walnuts, cucumbers, and mushrooms. In 1876, an American company began to manufacture, bottle, and sell sweet tomato ketchup.

Like salsa, classic American tomato ketchup is made from ripe tomatoes. But the tomatoes for ketchup are cooked. These cooked tomatoes are blended with vinegar, sugar, salt, and spices such as cinnamon, ginger, and cloves. Unlike salsa, tomato ketchup is smooth and somewhat sweet. It is usually eaten with hamburgers, hot dogs, and French fries.

Because tomato ketchup is cooked, it can be kept in the refrigerator safely for a longer period of time than salsa can be kept. Red salsa is fresh and uncooked, so it should be eaten as soon as possible.



Answer these questions about the article.

1. How are red salsa and tomato ketchup different?

- Ⓐ Red salsa is spicy, but tomato ketchup is somewhat sweet.
- Ⓑ Red salsa is cooked, but tomato ketchup is uncooked.
- Ⓒ Red salsa is preserved, but tomato ketchup is fresh.
- Ⓓ Red salsa is from China and Malaysia, but tomato ketchup is from Mexico.

2. One way in which red salsa and tomato ketchup are alike is that both

- Ⓐ are from Mexico.
- Ⓑ are made with tomatoes.
- Ⓒ are tangy.
- Ⓓ contain vinegar and ground squash seeds.

3. Both red salsa and tomato ketchup

- Ⓐ are sauces.
- Ⓑ are uncooked.
- Ⓒ are cooked.
- Ⓓ originally came from Asia.

4. The chart tells how red salsa and tomato ketchup are alike and different.

	Red Salsa	Tomato Ketchup
Alike	sauce	sauce
Alike	made with tomatoes	made with tomatoes
Different		
Different	from Mexico	from China and Malaysia

Which two items belong in the empty boxes?

- Ⓐ uncooked/cooked
- Ⓑ hamburgers/tortilla chips
- Ⓒ ginger/chili peppers
- Ⓓ smooth/roughly chopped

5. How popular are red salsa and tomato ketchup in the United States today?
Use a clue word or words.
