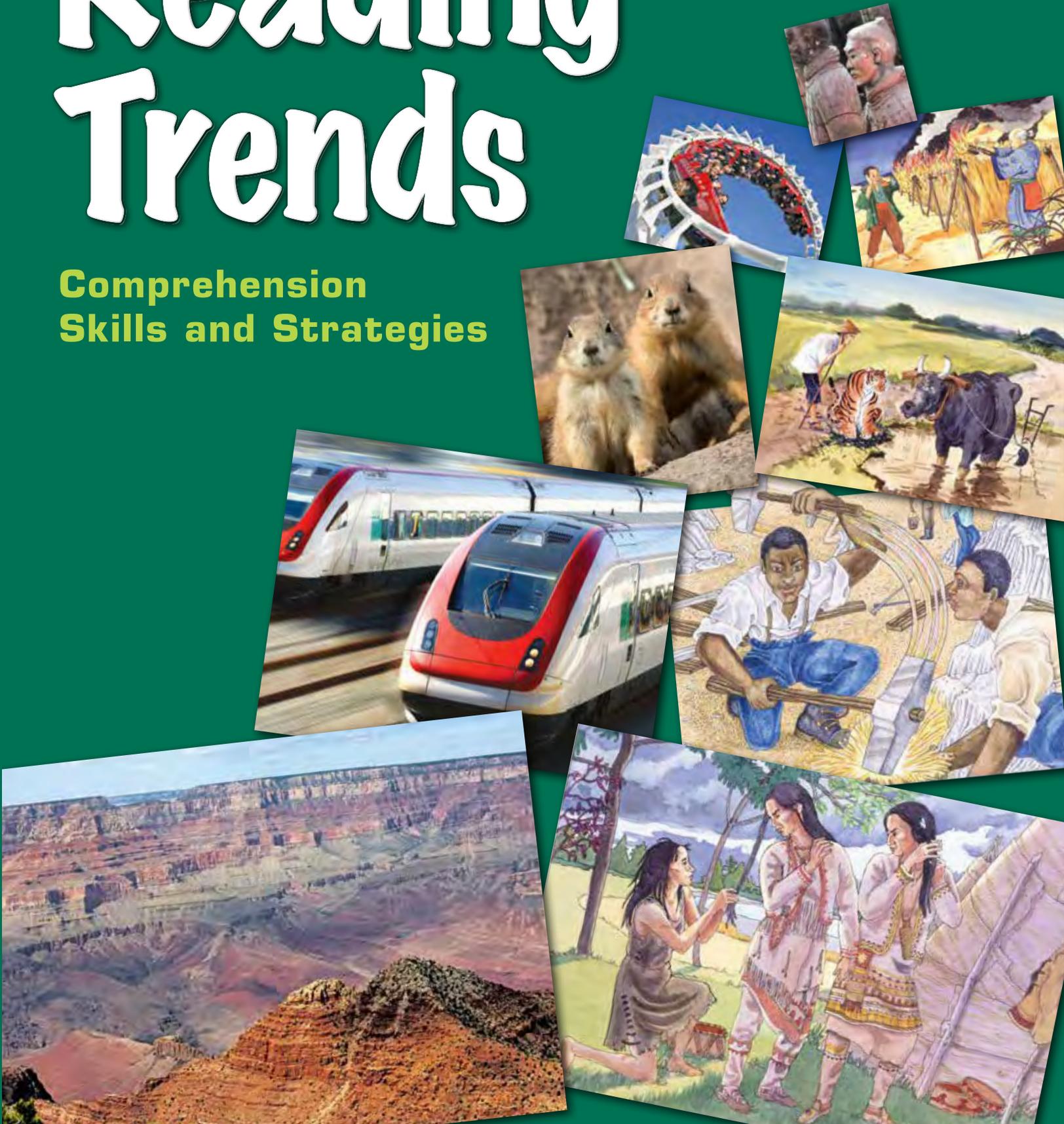


Reading Trends

Comprehension
Skills and Strategies



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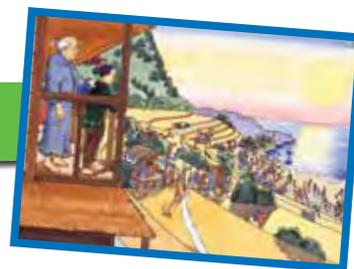


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Comparing and Contrasting

UNIT 3



MOTION IN THE OCEAN

The ocean affects the lives of everyone on Earth. When is the ocean helpful? When is it harmful? The ocean can be exciting, but it can be dangerous, too.



Work with a partner. Read each title and question. Choose one of the titles. Read the question, and discuss your answers.

Comparing and Contrasting

70

FICTION

The Great Wave

73

How will a giant wave change a village?

NONFICTION

Underground Mysteries

81

Where can you find volcanoes?

NONFICTION

Swimming for Food

89

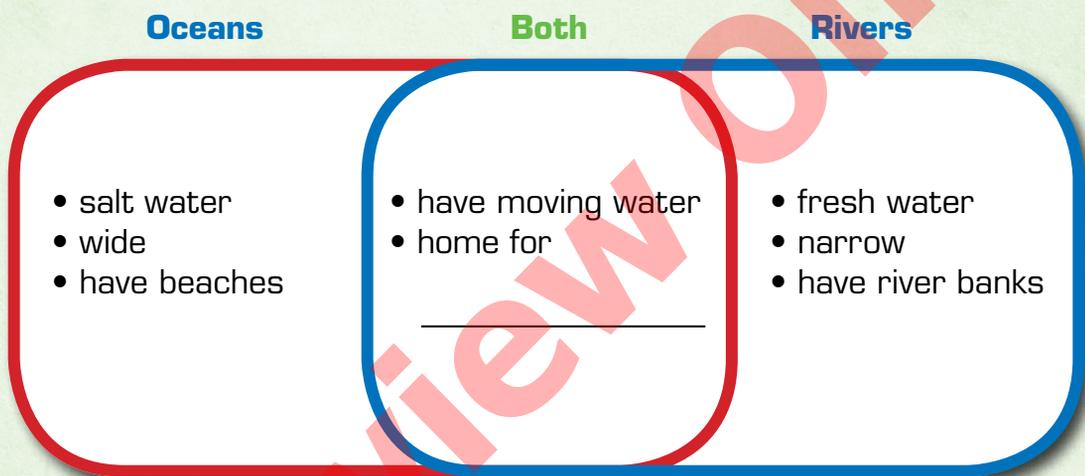
How do ocean animals get their food?

Comparing and Contrasting

What's the Same? What's Different?

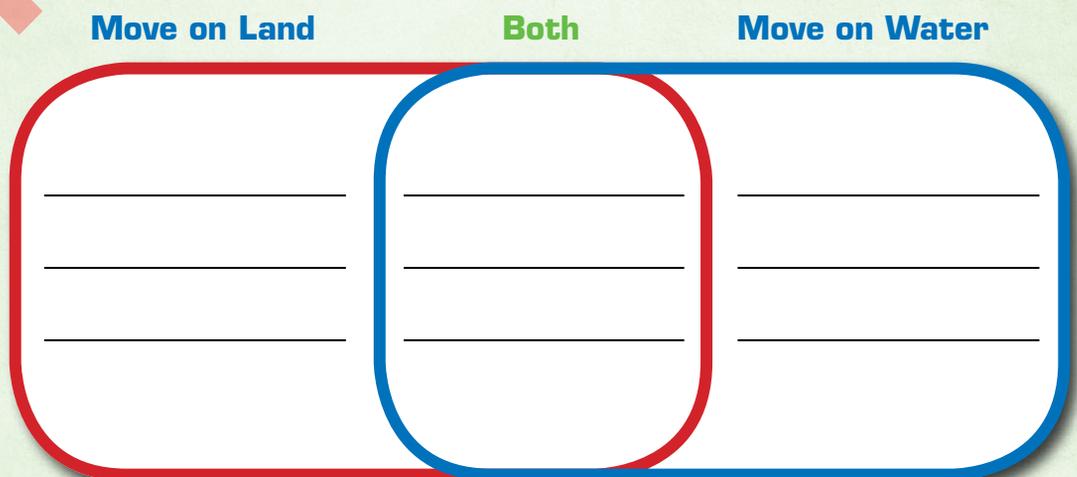
When writers **compare** two or more people, places, things, or ideas, they tell how they are alike. When they **contrast** them, they tell how they are different. Writers use comparison and contrast to provide more information about two or more things.

Look at the Venn diagram below. The two boxes show how oceans and rivers are different. The area where the two boxes come together shows how oceans and rivers are alike. Fill in the blank line to show another way they are alike.



Try It Out

Now, you try. The way people move on land is different from the way that they move in the water. Write the differences in the two boxes. Then, write how they are alike in the area where the two boxes come together.



Complete the diagram. Then, draw your own Venn diagram. Compare and contrast two different animals that live in the ocean. Think about how they look and what they eat. Share your diagram with a partner.

How to Compare and Contrast

As you read, see if the writer compares or contrasts. Look for people, things, and ideas that the writer describes as being the same or different. You may not find them right away. You may find them as you reread the text and discover **clue words** that show that the writer compares and contrasts two or more things.

1. To **compare** is to tell how two or more things are alike. **Clue words** or **phrases** such as *like*, *similar*, *both*, *also*, and *same as* can be signals that the writer is comparing two things.
2. To **contrast** is to tell how two or more things are different. **Clue words** or **phrases** such as *unlike*, *different*, *but*, *however*, *though*, *while*, and *on the other hand* can be clues that the writer is contrasting two or more things.
3. Now, compare and contrast what you read with your own knowledge and experience. Compare what you know to what the writer says. Contrast what you know with what the writer says. Make connections as you read.

It's Up to You

Read the following paragraph. Underline clue words or phrases that signal that information is being compared. Circle clue words or phrases that signal contrasts.

Riding the Waves

Windsurfing and kiteboarding are popular water sports. In both sports, the riders stand on boards. They use wind power to move the boards across the water. Windsurfers hold onto a bar that is connected to a big sail.

The windsurfer moves the bar, and this changes the direction of the sail. Kiteboarders, on the other hand, use two or four cable lines. The lines are connected to a kite. The kiteboarder moves the lines to control the kite and catch the wind.



TIP

As you read, underline **clue words** that **compare**. Circle **clue words** that **contrast**. Make a Venn diagram to organize the information. Think about the diagram. What does it tell you about the things being compared and contrasted?



Use your own paper to make a Venn diagram like the ones on page 70. Fill in the diagram to show how windsurfing and kiteboarding are alike and how they are different.

Your Turn

Try a short article. As you read, look for information that tells how two things are alike and how they are different. Remember to look for **clue words** that show you that the writer is about to **compare** or **contrast** things.

What is one way tsunamis are **different** from regular waves at the beach?

Tsunamis are giant waves.

They are much bigger.

Underline two **clue words** in this article that signal a **contrast**.

What causes regular waves at the beach?

What causes tsunamis?

Dangerous Waves

Tsunamis are different from waves on a normal day at the beach. Tsunamis are giant waves. Regular waves at the beach are much smaller. Tsunamis are very dangerous, for they can take many lives as they swallow up the shoreline. A photographer made the photo below to show what a tsunami looks like.

Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanoes. The ground shakes and starts a huge wave moving.

Regular waves at the beach are different from tsunamis. They are much calmer. They do not cause damage. Regular waves form on the surface of the ocean, while tsunamis come from deep within the ocean.

The waves on the surface of the ocean are caused by wind. Fill a glass full of water and blow on it. You are creating wind that makes a small wave. Now, shake the glass and you will see the difference in the size of the wave that you have created.



Make a diagram like the ones on page 70 to compare and contrast tsunamis and regular ocean waves. For each difference that you list about one kind of wave, have your partner list one difference for the other kind of wave. Then, work together to compare the waves.

THE GREAT WAVE

Look Ahead

Dialogue is what characters say to one another in a story. Read the last four paragraphs on page 75. What does the dialogue tell you about the characters in the story?



Connect

What do you already know about waves? Write two things.

Predict



What do you think will happen in this story? Give one reason that supports your prediction. Share your prediction with a partner.



THE GREAT WAVE

How is the rice field in the growing season **different** than in harvest time?

Hamaguchi (Hah mah GOO chee)

Tada (TAH dah)

Long ago in Japan, there was a village by the ocean. The people there grew rice for a living. Without rice, they would have no money to buy things. The people planted rice in the fields near their homes. The fields looked like huge steps leading to the mountain behind the village.

During the growing season, the fields were a soft green, but now that it was harvest time, the fields had turned golden brown.

A crooked dirt road passed through the rice fields and led to the mountain. On the mountain lived a wise old man named Hamaguchi and his grandson, Tada.

One autumn evening, Hamaguchi and Tada stood on their front porch. They gazed at the beautiful scene in front of them. The sun had not yet gone down, and it danced on the golden fields of rice and sparkled on the gentle sea.

The rice crop had been good that year. The people of the village were going to celebrate with a harvest dance. Bright lanterns and streamers hung from every house, and the sweet sound of music filled the air.

As they watched the village, Hamaguchi and Tada felt the house rock a little. It was a slow, gentle shaking, and then, everything was still.

Tada was not frightened because he had felt many earthquakes before. But Hamaguchi knew this shaking was different. It had been a long, spongy kind of shaking, and it felt like it came from the very bottom of the ocean.

Hamaguchi looked out at the ocean and saw that the water was darker than usual and that it moved strangely. He did not like what he saw.

The water is running away from the land, Hamaguchi thought.

The people of the village also saw the water pulling away from the land, and they ran down to the beach. They stared at the bare sand and rocks as the water pulled farther and farther away. The people did not know what it might mean.

Hamaguchi knew what the ocean was going to do because he had heard about it when he was a boy. He had no time to send a message down the mountain. There was only one thing to do.

“Tada!” called Hamaguchi. “Quick! Light me a torch!”

Tada lit a torch at once, and Hamaguchi ran with it to his rice fields. Quickly, he touched one field, then another, with his torch. The dry rice stalks burst into flames.

“Grandfather, why?” cried Tada. “Why do you set fire to our rice fields? It is all we have!”

Hamaguchi did not answer. When he was done, he threw down the torch and waited.

STRATEGY

Write one **question** you have at this point in the story. As you read, see if the question is answered.

How was the water behaving differently than usual?



After the fire started, what did the younger people do **differently** from the others?



STRATEGY

Was the question you wrote on page 75 answered? If so, how? If not, how might you find the answer?

Smoke and flames filled the air. The villagers turned from the ocean. “Fire!” they cried.

The younger people raced up the road to the mountain and reached the rice fields in no time. Other people began bringing pots and baskets filled with water. They wanted to put out the fire at once, but Hamaguchi stopped them.

“Let the rice burn,” he said. “I want all the people to come here. There is great danger.”

The whole village was coming up the road. Hamaguchi counted the villagers. At last, everyone had arrived.

“Are you crazy?” someone cried out.

“Grandfather has gone crazy!” said Tada. “He set fire to his rice, and I saw him do it!”

“Tada is right,” said Hamaguchi. “I did set the fields on fire, but very soon you will know why.”

Hamaguchi turned toward the ocean. “Look!” he cried. “See now if you think I am crazy!”

The people saw a dark wall moving toward the village. It was a wall of water.

“Tsunami!” cried the people. “Giant wave!”

At that instant, the wall of water was so high that it seemed to be a part of the sky. Then, it crashed on the shore. The roar was louder than any thunder. The mountain shook with the force of the great wave.

Again and again, the ocean pulled back and then crashed into the shore. The place where the village had stood was under water.

The ocean pulled back for the last time and returned to its place. It left behind bare land and broken pieces of wood and bamboo and straw. The people stood for a long time. Their homes and their fields were gone, but they were alive!

They turned to Hamaguchi and said, “You have destroyed your wealth to save us.”

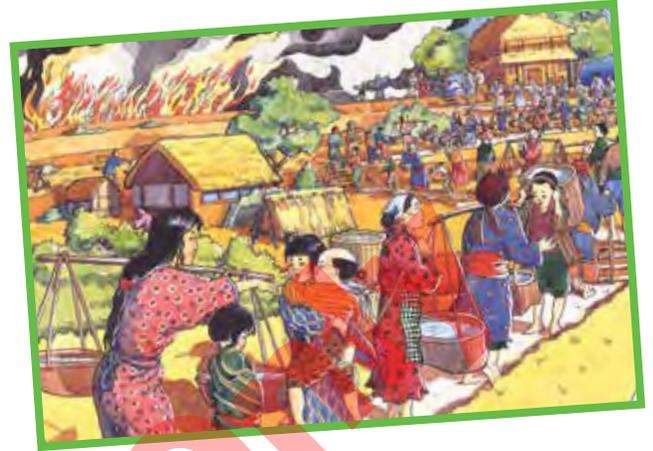
After a time, the people rebuilt their village. They gave Hamaguchi a share of their rice to thank him for what he did. And to this day, people still remember the wise and good man who saved the lives of the villagers.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

Circle the correct answer.

1. How are Tada and the villagers **alike**?
 - A They live on the mountain.
 - B They set fire to the rice fields.
 - C They ran down to the water.
 - D They think Hamaguchi is crazy.

2. How are the villagers **different** at the end of the story?
 - A They want to grow lots of rice in the fields.
 - B They are mad at Hamaguchi for starting the fire.
 - C They are thankful for Hamaguchi's wisdom.
 - D They have more pots and baskets to carry water.



SUMMARIZING

To summarize the story, write a sentence that tells how Hamaguchi knew that a tsunami was coming. Then, tell what Hamaguchi did and why he did it. Finally, tell what happened at the end.

In "The Great Wave," a wise man knew that a tsunami was coming because _____

What did Hamaguchi do? Why? _____

What happened at the end of the story? _____

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Write your answers on the lines below.

1. How would the story be different if Tada had not obeyed his grandfather?



2. Did Hamaguchi act wisely? Would you have acted differently? Explain.

3. What would you do if you knew that a tsunami was coming?

4. How is Hamaguchi like someone you know?

WRITE ON!

Write from the Start

Think about a time when you were scared by bad weather. Use your experience to help you write a journal entry about the tsunami. Reread the story. Now, pretend that you are one of the villagers in the story. Plan your journal entry by answering the following questions.

1. How did you feel before the tsunami arrived? _____

2. What did you do when the tsunami hit the shore? _____

3. What happened next? _____

4. How did you feel when the tsunami was over? _____

Write Now

Pretend that you are one of the villagers in the story. Use your answers to the questions to plan the journal entry. Write words and sketch pictures that show what the experience was like. Then, on your own paper, write your journal entry.



All the Write Stuff

- Date the entry.
Use words such as *I*, *me*, and *my*.
Write thoughts and feelings.
- Tell what happened.
Draw pictures.