

Table of Contents

Part I

Comparing and Contrasting	4
Recognizing Transition Words	6
Using Graphic Organizers	7
Compare and Contrast Sources	9
Writing an Extended Response	11

Part II

Practice Exercises	13
--------------------------	----

Recognizing Transition Words

Did you answer the question on page 5 correctly? It may have been because you read the words *however*, *even though*, *both*, and *In contrast* in paragraphs 1 and 2. These words show a transition, or change. They help you to know when you are going to be comparing or contrasting. **Transition words** can serve as clues.

<p>These words and phrases can signal comparison:</p> <p>same, like, similar, still, in comparison, in the same way, both</p>	<p>These words and phrases can signal contrast:</p> <p>in contrast, however, even though, rather, on the other hand, but</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Read the passage on pages 4 and 5 again. Then answer the question that follows.

Which sentence shows a way that gulls and terns are alike?

- A** The tern flies with its beak pointed down toward the sea.
- B** Both are large birds that live by the sea in colonies.
- C** Also, terns are better fliers than gulls.
- D** And the gull's tail is short but wide.



Three of the answers show contrasts. These are choices A, C, and D. Only choice B uses a comparison word, *both*. Choice B is correct.



2 Which sentence shows how lakes and oceans are alike?

- A** Lakes and oceans are both home to many animals and plants.
- B** The largest lake is much smaller than the smallest ocean.
- C** Oceans also have more kinds of animal life.
- D** Oceans are also much larger than lakes.

3 Which transition word is used to show how lakes are different from oceans?

4 Which phrase describes lakes but *not* oceans?

- A** much larger
- B** much deeper
- C** surrounded by land
- D** more kinds of animal life

5 Which body of water has dolphins?

- A** lakes
- B** oceans
- C** both
- D** neither

Recognizing
Transition
Words

PAGE 6

Cold-blooded animals get their heat from the outside. When it is cool, they soak up the sun. When it is hot, they lie in a shady spot or cool off in the water. When it gets very cool, cold-blooded animals slow down. They may slow down so much that they can't move at all. Snakes, alligators, turtles, and lizards are cold-blooded animals.

Because they don't need to use food energy to keep warm, cold-blooded animals don't need to eat as much or as often. A warm-blooded animal needs to eat ten times as much as a cold-blooded animal of the same size. Some warm-blooded animals can only go a few hours without food. But cold-blooded animals can go weeks or even months without eating.

- 1 Fill in this Venn diagram with facts from the article. Use the diagram to help you answer questions 2–5.

