

COMPARE & CONTRAST

3 LEVELED PASSAGES

High-interest and professionally written

Precisely leveled with certified Lexile® scores

- “Broad Leaves vs. Needles” 620L
- “Arctic vs. Antarctic” 680L
- “Dependent vs. Independent” 740L

All passages include nonfiction text features.

- Images
- Diagrams
- Infographics
- Graphs
- Charts
- Illustrations
- Tables
- Maps
- Captions
- Keywords

Teacher THRIVE

BROAD LEAVES vs. NEEDLES 620L

Key Vocabulary

- pigment** matter that gives color to living things
- absorbs** takes in
- vein** a tiny tube on the surface of a leaf that carries water and nutrients
- nutrients** matter that living things need in order to stay alive and grow
- evaporates** changes from a liquid to a gas, most often as a result of heat

This blue spruce tree's leaves are long needles.

Both broad leaves and needles help trees photosynthesize, or make food. They do this with the help of a **pigment** called **chlorophyll**. Chlorophyll **absorbs** sunlight. It also gives leaves their green color. In addition to sunlight, leaves absorb carbon dioxide gas from the air. This gas gets in through tiny holes on the surface of leaves. Plants use both sunlight and carbon dioxide to make sugar, which they use as food. They give off oxygen, another gas, as a waste.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

You're enjoying a day at the park and decide to rest under a big, shady oak tree. It's nice and cool under the tree, and the bright sunlight is no longer in your eyes. Why did you choose this tree instead of a different one? You may not have thought about it, but you probably noticed that the oak tree provides more shade because its leaves are flat and broad, or wide. You spot a different tree nearby. Its branches have firm little needles at the ends. Although they're very different from the leaves of the oak tree, those needles are also leaves.

These green (summer) and red (fall) maple leaves are broad leaves.

ARCTIC vs. ANTARCTIC 680L

Key Vocabulary

- geography** Earth's natural features or the study of them
- regions** certain areas, such as those of a country or the world
- extreme** very great in degree
- charged** having an amount of electricity
- layer** a single coat or thickness of something that lies under or on top of something else

If you've ever studied Earth's **geography**, you know about the polar **regions**. The North Pole is located in the Arctic region. The South Pole is in the Antarctic region. Both regions are defined by a circle on a globe: the Arctic Circle or the Antarctic Circle. Both are quite far from where most people live. Also, they're both cold because neither one receives direct sunlight. However, these two regions are different in many other ways.

For one thing, there's a difference between the cold of the Arctic and the **extreme** cold of the Antarctic. The Antarctic is much, much colder than the Arctic. There are several reasons for this difference. The Arctic region is water that is mostly surrounded by land. In contrast, the Antarctic region is land surrounded by water. The Arctic Ocean is covered by thin layer of sea ice. The Antarctic continent, however, is covered by a very thick layer of ice. This ice, called an **ice cap**, is a big reason that Antarctica is so cold. Another reason is how high Antarctica's land is. Higher land is colder than lower land.

Eight countries have land in the Arctic region: Canada, Greenland (which is part of the Kingdom of Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, and the United States. Antarctica is owned by no single country. It is ruled under several international agreements.

There are many differences between the Arctic and the Antarctic in other ways, too. The Arctic has many **extreme** weather conditions. In contrast, the Antarctic has long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Auroras are common in the Arctic, but they're rare in the Antarctic. In the Arctic, they're called the **northern lights**. In the Antarctic, they're called the **southern lights**.

These green (summer) and red (fall) maple leaves are broad leaves.

DEPENDENT vs. INDEPENDENT 740L

Key Vocabulary

- dependent** needing something or someone else for help or support
- temperature** how hot or cold something is
- develop** to grow and become bigger or more adult
- ability** a talent or skill
- similar** having certain things in common without being exactly alike

Did you ever see a newborn kitten or puppy? These animals are completely helpless and **dependent** on their mother when they are born. They can't see, walk, or control their body **temperature**. For the first two weeks of life, they don't do much besides sleeping and drinking their mother's milk. The same is true of newborn lions and wolves.

In contrast, horses and cattle are much more independent at birth. They can see, walk, and even run within a few hours of being born. Deer and giraffes are also fairly independent at birth.

These animals are all mammals. In other words, they are all warm-blooded animals with hair or fur. They are all born live and drink milk from their mother. Yet they are different in an important way. Some are helpless at birth, while others are fairly independent. Why are they different?

This newborn Chihuahua is helpless and blind.

Some mammals have more time to **develop** before they were born. Others develop less before birth. Those that are more independent at birth developed more before they were born. There are good reasons for the difference between the two groups. However, different kinds of mammals have different reasons.

Some newborn mammals must be able to follow their mother right away. Take zebras, for example. They live in herds on grasslands, or savannas, in Africa. So do their predators, including lions and hyenas. Zebra mothers would put themselves and their foal in danger if they stayed in one place while waiting for a newborn to grow more. A foal must keep up with the herd in order to stay safe. It can run within an hour of being born.

Rabbits, on the other hand, are born blind, hairless, and helpless. They must stay close to their mother for about two weeks before they can take care of themselves. However, unlike zebras, they don't run to escape predators. They hide instead. Newborns stay in a safe place while their mother gathers food for them. She only brings food twice a day so predators won't find the nest.

Primates are a mammal group that includes lemurs, monkeys, apes, and humans. These animals are neither helpless nor independent at birth. Instead, they fall somewhere in the middle. These animals aren't "followers" (like zebras) or "hiders" (like rabbits). Most primates spend a lot of time in trees. Their babies are born with the **ability** to cling to their mother's fur. (Chimps, gorillas, and humans are the only primates that can't hold on from birth.) Primate babies stay with one or both parents for a fairly long time. This gives them plenty of time to learn important skills.

This newborn zebra is only a few hours old.

BROAD LEAVES vs. NEEDLES 620L

Key Vocabulary

- pigment** matter that gives color to living things
- absorbs** takes in
- vein** a tiny tube on the surface of a leaf that carries water and nutrients
- nutrients** matter that living things need in order to stay alive and grow
- evaporates** changes from a liquid to a gas, most often as a result of heat

This blue spruce tree's leaves are long needles.

Both broad leaves and needles help trees photosynthesize, or make food. They do this with the help of a **pigment** called **chlorophyll**. Chlorophyll **absorbs** sunlight. It also gives leaves their green color. In addition to sunlight, leaves absorb carbon dioxide gas from the air. This gas gets in through tiny holes on the surface of leaves. Plants use both sunlight and carbon dioxide to make sugar, which they use as food. They give off oxygen, another gas, as a waste.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

You're enjoying a day at the park and decide to rest under a big, shady oak tree. It's nice and cool under the tree, and the bright sunlight is no longer in your eyes. Why did you choose this tree instead of a different one? You may not have thought about it, but you probably noticed that the oak tree provides more shade because its leaves are flat and broad, or wide. You spot a different tree nearby. Its branches have firm little needles at the ends. Although they're very different from the leaves of the oak tree, those needles are also leaves.

Both broad leaves and needles help trees photosynthesize, or make food. They do this with the help of a **pigment** called **chlorophyll**. Chlorophyll **absorbs** sunlight. It also gives leaves their green color. In addition to sunlight, leaves absorb carbon dioxide gas from the air. This gas gets in through tiny holes on the surface of leaves. Plants use both sunlight and carbon dioxide to make sugar, which they use as food. They give off oxygen, another gas, as a waste.

Broad leaves and needles may serve the same purpose, but they also have some differences. Each type of leaf has features that are useful in certain parts of the world. These features give trees the best chance to survive in those places.

Broad leaves are flat, like a sheet of paper. They're lightweight and usually not very sturdy. They're not always large, but they're wide compared to needles. They often have a big **vein** down the middle, which carries water and nutrients to the leaves.

These green (summer) and red (fall) maple leaves are broad leaves.

Digital Versions Included



COMPARE &
CONTRAST

GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Graphic organizers that are customized for each passage.

These graphic organizers provide a visual representation of the text structure and passage, which helps with reading comprehension and writing skills.

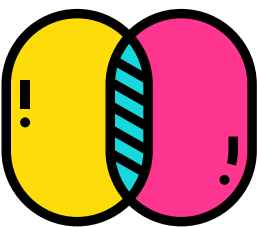
Detailed answer keys are included to help guide your students' work.

Digital version included: Students can type directly into Google Slides.

Teacher **THRIVE**



Digital
Versions
Included



KEY WORDS ANALYSES

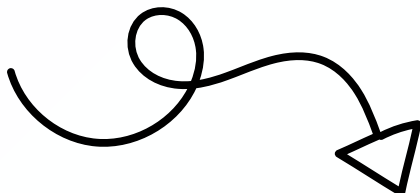
Students will find the specific cause-and-effect keywords and analyze how they are used in the articles.

Keywords Analyses deepen student understanding of nonfiction text structures and help them build expository writing skills.

Detailed answer keys are included.

**Digital version included:
Students can type directly
into Google Slides.**

Teacher THRIVE



Digital Versions Included



COMPARE & CONTRAST

READING RESPONSES

10 short-answer reading response questions for each passage

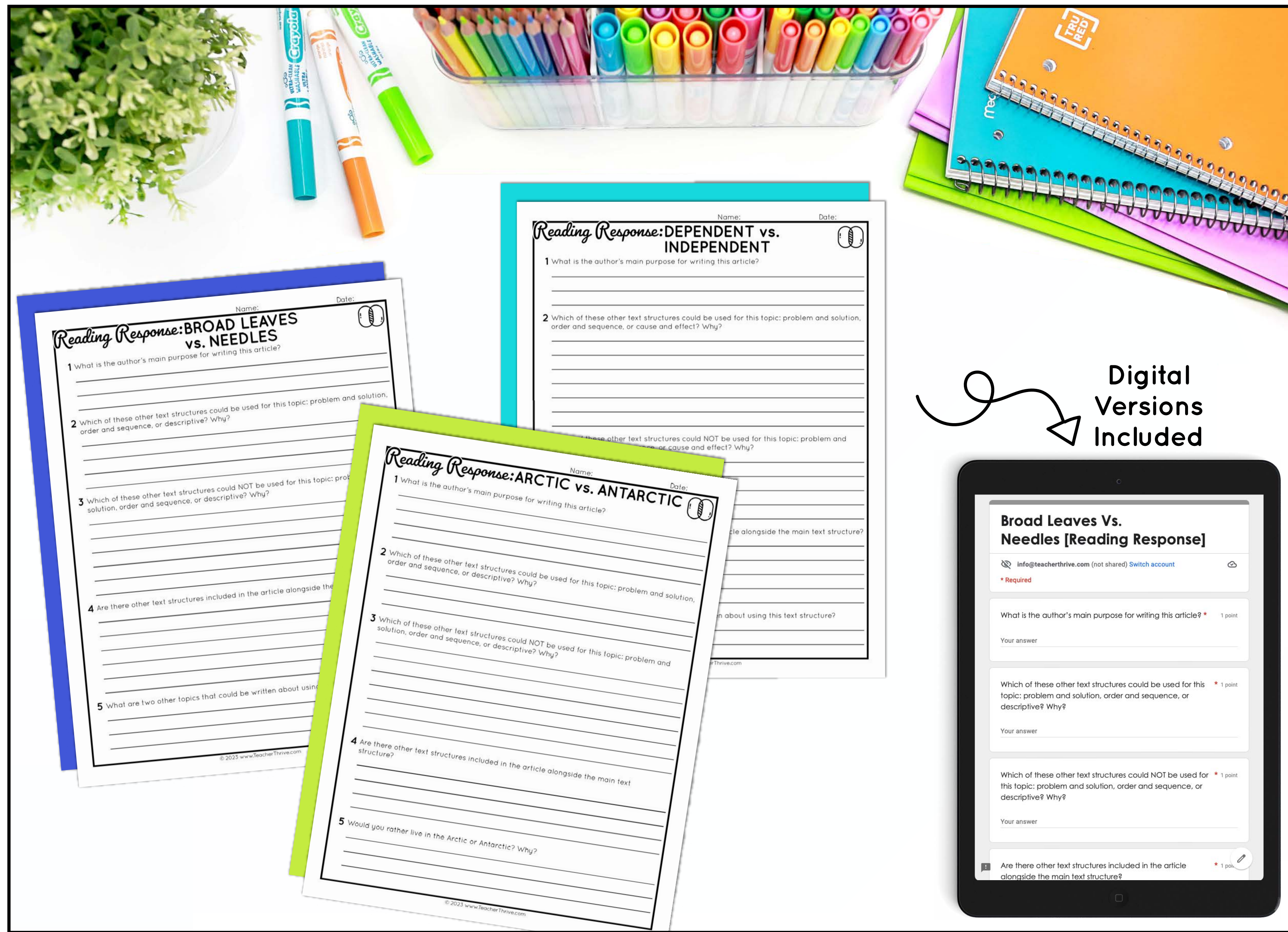
These text-dependent questions can be used for:

- Guided Reading
- Shared Reading
- Independent Work
- Writing/Journal Prompts

Detailed answer keys are included to help guide your students' work.

Digital version included:
Students can type directly into Google Forms.

Teacher THRIVE



COMPARE & CONTRAST ASSESSMENTS

Each passage comes with a 10-question multiple-choice assessment.

Teachers can use these assessments at the end of each unit to direct further instruction.

Digital version included: Students can complete these assessments using Google Forms. These Google Forms are self-grading.

Teacher THRIVE

The image displays a variety of school supplies: a small green plant in a white pot, several markers (Crayola Ultra-Fine Pointers), a container of colored pencils, and three spiral-bound notebooks in orange, blue, and green. Overlaid on these supplies are three printed assessment worksheets and a digital version on a tablet.

The printed assessments are titled:

- Assessment: BROAD LEAVES vs. NEEDLES**
- Assessment: DEPENDENT vs. INDEPENDENT**
- Assessment: ARCTIC vs. ANTARCTIC**

Each worksheet contains 10 multiple-choice questions. The digital version on the tablet shows the 'Broad Leaves Vs. Needles [Assessment]' form, which includes a header with the email 'info@teacherthrive.com' and a 'Required' status. The questions are identical to the printed versions.

Digital Versions Included

More Third Grade Resources!

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO TEACH

Third Grade Grammar

YEARLONG BUNDLE

Explicitly teach, reinforce, and assess essential grammar skills with an easy-to-follow weekly schedule.

- PowerPoints
- Practice Printables
- Task Cards
- Sketch Notes
- Assessments
- Notebook Activities

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY

Grammar Spiral Review

YEAR LONG
• 36 WEEKS •

100% EDITABLE STUDENT PAGES

3rd Grade

Math Spiral Review

YEAR LONG
• 36 WEEKS •

100% EDITABLE STUDENT PAGES

3rd Grade

WORD ANALOGIES

LEVEL 3

Vocabulary Development

Differentiated Printables & Task Card Format
Google Forms Format • PowerPoint Lesson

Reading Spiral Review

YEAR LONG
• 36 WEEKS •

Covers all fiction and nonfiction reading standards

Student question pages are 100% EDITABLE!

3rd Grade

MORNING WORK • HOMEWORK • CLOSE READING • TEST PREP

Weekly Grammar Assessments

YEAR LONG
• 36 WEEKS •

The perfect Friday quiz to wrap up your weekly Grammar Spiral Review

100% EDITABLE STUDENT PAGES

3rd Grade

Weekly Math Assessments

YEAR LONG
• 36 WEEKS •

The perfect Friday quiz to wrap up your weekly Math Spiral Review

100% EDITABLE STUDENT PAGES

3rd Grade

NONFICTION TEXT STRUCTURES

GRADE 3

PRINT & DIGITAL VERSIONS ARE INCLUDED

LEVELED PASSAGES • GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS • KEYWORD ANALYSES • TEXT-DEPENDENT QUESTIONS • ASSESSMENTS

LEXILE® 620-740