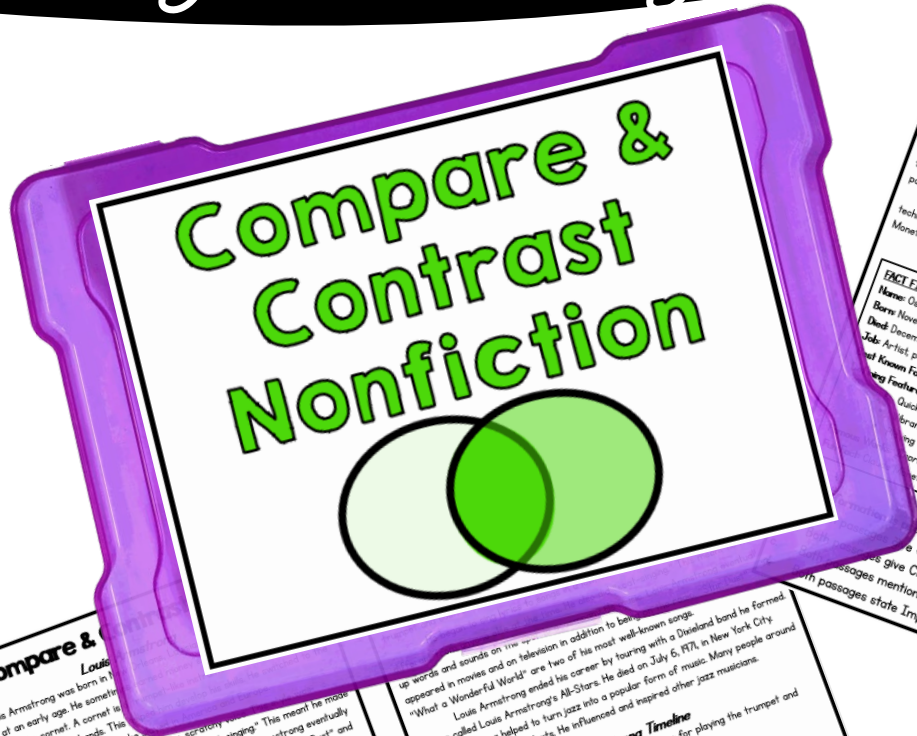


# COMPARE & CONTRAST NONFICTION



task cards

2nd GRADE



**15 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction**  
*Who Was Claude Monet?*

Claude Monet was a French artist. He was born on November 14, 1840. He loved to draw as a child. He also enjoyed the outdoors.

In Paris, Monet went to art school. He was then drafted into the army. He got sick, however, and returned to Paris. He continued painting, especially outdoor scenes. The art critics in Paris were starting to notice his work. Monet became friends with several other artists. They formed a group and decided to experiment with art. They wanted to create work that was different than what was already being made in Paris. These artists used a technique that included quick brushstrokes and played with the natural light. Bright colors were used. The style became known as Impressionism. This term came from the title of one of Monet's works, *Impression: Sunrise*. These paintings have a blurry quality that gives an "impression" of a scene.

Critics said the artwork looked unfinished, but Monet kept working on his techniques. His paintings gained popularity and began to sell. He died in 1926. Claude Monet is considered the founder of Impressionism. His work still inspires artists today.

**FACT FILE**  
Name: Oscar-Claude Monet  
Born: November 14, 1840, in Paris, France  
Died: December 5, 1926, in Giverny, France  
Job: Artist, painter  
Fun Fact: Known for: Starting the Impressionist movement in art

**Key Features of His Work:**

- Quick brushstrokes
- Vibrant colors
- Playing with light
- Impression: *Sunrise, Water Lilies, Haystacks*
- Created about 250 paintings of water lilies in 30 years.

**How are the two texts different? Choose all that apply.**

a. One is written in paragraphs, while the other is a timeline of events.  
b. One tells more about Armstrong's early life than the other.  
c. One text mentions Armstrong's unique singing voice.  
d. One includes a picture of Armstrong, while the other doesn't.

**16 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction**  
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# Ways to Use Task Cards

1. **Centers**
2. **Scoot:** Pass out one card for each student. Set a timer and say, “Scoot!” when the timer goes off. Students move seats to the next card. They continue to rotate until they are back at their original seats.
3. **Scavenger Hunt:** Hide cards around the room. Students search for cards and answer them.
4. **Jenga:** Number Jenga blocks. Students stack the blocks, then take turns pulling them. Students answer the corresponding number card.
5. **Whole-Class Practice:** Teacher displays card on the projector. Students answer on mini whiteboards.
6. **Exit Tickets:** Give each student a task card at the end of the lesson. Have them answer on a sticky note.

# 1 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction

## *Louis Armstrong*

Louis Armstrong was born in New Orleans, Louisiana on August 4, 1901. He loved music at an early age. He sometimes earned money singing on the streets. He learned to play the cornet. A cornet is a trumpet-like instrument that was shorter and wider. He joined several big bands. This helped him develop his skills. He switched to the trumpet and soon became famous as he played in America and Europe.

He began to sing lyrics to songs in a low, scratchy voice. This style was different from anyone else at the time. He also did "scat-singing." This meant he made up words and sounds on the spot to accompany his music. Louis Armstrong eventually appeared in movies and on television in addition to being on the radio. "Star Dust" and "What a Wonderful World" are two of his most well-known songs.

Louis Armstrong ended his career by touring with a Dixieland band he formed. It was called Louis Armstrong's All-Stars. He died on July 6, 1971, in New York City. Louis Armstrong helped to turn jazz into a popular form of music. Many people around the world enjoyed his talents. He influenced and inspired other jazz musicians.

## *Louis Armstrong Timeline*

Louis Armstrong was a jazz musician famous for playing the trumpet and singing in a uniquely rough voice.

### Major Events in Louis Armstrong's Life

- 1901 - Born in New Orleans, Louisiana
- 1922 - Joined his first big band in Chicago, Illinois
- 1924 - Joined an African American dance band in New York City, New York
- 1926 - Switched from playing the cornet to the trumpet
- 1932 - Appeared in movies
- 1937 - Became the first African American to host a nationally-sponsored radio show
- 1950s-1960s - Performed all over the world
- 1964 - Hit No. 1 on the pop music charts, knocking the Beatles out of the top spot
- 1968-1970 - Had a series of health problems
- 1971 - Died on July 6 in New York City, New York

### What information do readers learn from both texts?

- a. The year Armstrong joined his first big band
- b. The year and city of Armstrong's birth and death
- c. That Armstrong hit No. 1 on the pop music charts
- d. That one of his songs was called "Star Dust"

# 2 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction

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### How are the two texts different? Choose all that apply.

- a. One is written in paragraphs, while one is a timeline of events.
- b. One tells more about Armstrong's early life than the other.
- c. Only one text mentions Armstrong's unique singing voice.
- d. Only one text says Armstrong was a famous musician.

# Answer Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Card #	Answer	Card #	Answer
1.		16.	
2.		17.	
3.		18.	
4.		19.	
5.		20.	
6.		21.	
7.		22.	
8.		23.	
9.		24.	
10.		25.	
11.		26.	
12.		27.	
13.		28.	
14.		29.	
15.		30.	

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6.		21.	
7.		22.	
8.		23.	
9.		24.	
10.		25.	
11.		26.	
12.		27.	
13.		28.	
14.		29.	
15.		30.	

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