

COMPARE & CONTRAST

NONFICTION

task cards

I Compare & Contrast

Althea Gibson

Althea Gibson was born on August 25, 1927, in South Carolina. She moved to Harlem, New York when she was three. Gibson started playing tennis when she was ten. She was very good at this game. A tennis club sponsored her so she could learn to play tennis.

By the 1940s, Gibson began winning tennis tournaments organized by the American Tennis Association (ATA). This was the African American version of the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA). She did so well that people took notice of her. The USLTA finally allowed Gibson to compete in tournaments in 1950. She was the first African American to win that tournament in 1957 and 1958. She won more matches than any other woman.

Gibson retired from tennis in 1958. She played golf and was an avid golfer. She wrote an autobiography. It was titled *I Always Wanted to Be Somebody*. She made a part of the International Tennis Hall of Fame. She died in 1990.

16 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction

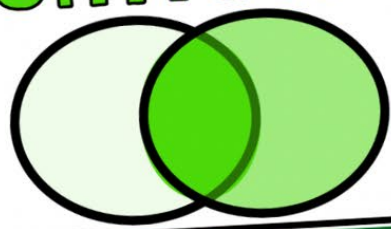
Van Gogh's *Starry Night*

The *Starry Night* is one of the most recognized paintings in the world. Vincent Van Gogh painted this scene in 1889. He was staying near Saint-Rémy-de-Provence in France. The painting shows a view out a window just before sunrise. In the background, a cypress tree is in the foreground. Van Gogh used dark blues and blacks in *The Starry Night*. One of the most remarkable features of this oil painting is the brushstrokes that create a sense of movement that is almost alive. The brightness of the sky is a result of the town's lights. In the background, the sky is filled with stars and a crescent moon. The shapes in the background are like waves. The painting was a breakthrough for Van Gogh. He was among the first to use these techniques.



3rd Grade

Compare & Contrast Nonfiction



★ Compare & Contrast Nonfiction Challenge

1. Underline details in the texts on each card that show a similarity among them.
2. Circle details in the texts on each card that show a difference among them.

II Compare & Contrast Nonfiction

What is a Pulley?

A pulley is a simple machine. It helps us lift and move heavy objects. A pulley is a wheel with a groove around the edge. A rope, cord, or chain goes around the wheel. When the end of the rope is pulled down, the object attached to the other end of the rope moves up. Using a pulley would help you move a heavy box to a high shelf. It would take less effort to lift the box yourself. Attaching the box to a rope that goes over a pulley will make the job easier. All you have to do is pull on the other end of the rope. The box will raise. It can then be pushed onto the shelf. Pulleys can be found in many everyday objects. Cranes used in construction use pulleys. Elevators that take you to different floors in a building have pulleys in them. Blinds and curtains that cover windows have pulleys. They are used to raise and lower the blinds. Pulleys are even used in life-saving equipment for rescue missions. They help rescue victims out of trouble. This simple machine helps us save time and energy.

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

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



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

Althea Gibson

Althea Gibson was born on August 25, 1927, in South Carolina. Her family moved to Harlem, New York when she was three. Gibson started playing paddle ball when she was ten. She was very good at this game. A tennis club sponsored her so she could learn to play tennis.

By the 1940s, Gibson began winning tennis tournaments organized by the American Tennis Association (ATA). This was the African American version of the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA). She did so well in ATA tennis games that people took notice of her. The USLTA finally allowed Gibson to compete in their tournaments in 1950. She was the first African American to play at Wimbledon. She won that tournament in 1957 and 1958. She won more matches as her career went on.

Gibson retired from tennis in 1958. She played golf instead. Gibson also wrote an autobiography. It was titled *I Always Wanted to Be Somebody*. In 1971, she was made a part of the International Tennis Hall of Fame. She died in New Jersey in 2003. Althea Gibson paved the way for other African Americans to get involved in tennis.

Important Events in Althea Gibson's Life

Althea Gibson was a famous tennis player. Her skills allowed her to play in tennis championships and win.

Major Events

1927 - Born in Silver, South Carolina

1940 - Got involved in community paddle ball

1942 - Learned to play tennis; won tournaments sponsored by the African American tennis association

1949 - Went to A&M University in Florida on a tennis scholarship

1950 - Was finally allowed to play in the USLTA national tournament

1956 - Won the French Open in both singles and doubles

1957 & 1958 - Won the Wimbledon and U.S. National singles titles

1958 - Wrote her autobiography; retired from tennis; played golf

1971 - Elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame

1973 - Served as a sports administrator for the state of New Jersey

2003 - Died in East Orange, New Jersey

What information do readers learn from both texts?

- Althea Gibson moved to Harlem when she was ten.
- Althea Gibson was a famous tennis player.
- Althea Gibson was a sports administrator.
- Althea Gibson won the French Open in 1956.

2 Compare & Contrast Nonfiction

Althea Gibson

Althea Gibson was born on August 25, 1927, in South Carolina. Her family moved to Harlem, New York when she was three. Gibson started playing paddle ball when she was ten. She was very good at this game. A tennis club sponsored her so she could learn to play tennis.

By the 1940s, Gibson began winning tennis tournaments organized by the American Tennis Association (ATA). This was the African American version of the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA). She did so well in ATA tennis games that people took notice of her. The USLTA finally allowed Gibson to compete in their tournaments in 1950. She was the first African American to play at Wimbledon. She won that tournament in 1957 and 1958. She won more matches as her career went on.

Gibson retired from tennis in 1958. She played golf instead. Gibson also wrote an autobiography. It was titled *I Always Wanted to Be Somebody*. In 1971, she was made a part of the International Tennis Hall of Fame. She died in New Jersey in 2003. Althea Gibson paved the way for other African Americans to get involved in tennis.

Important Events in Althea Gibson's Life

Althea Gibson was a famous tennis player. Her skills allowed her to play in tennis championships and win.

Major Events

1927 - Born in Silver, South Carolina

1940 - Got involved in community paddle ball

1942 - Learned to play tennis; won tournaments sponsored by the African American tennis association

1949 - Went to A&M University in Florida on a tennis scholarship

1950 - Was finally allowed to play in the USLTA national tournament

1956 - Won the French Open in both singles and doubles

1957 & 1958 - Won the Wimbledon and U.S. National singles titles

1958 - Wrote her autobiography; retired from tennis; played golf

1971 - Elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame

1973 - Served as a sports administrator for the state of New Jersey

2003 - Died in East Orange, New Jersey

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

- Only one text mentions Gibson playing paddle ball.
- One is written in paragraphs, while one is a timeline of events.
- One says Gibson won at Wimbledon, while the other doesn't.
- Only one text tells the title of Gibson's autobiography.

Answer Sheet

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Card #	Answer
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Card #	Answer
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

Card #	Answer
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Card #	Answer
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

Terms of Use



How Can I Use This Resource?

Thank you for trusting MagiCore. Our mission is to create resources that support teachers and promote student success. Please note that this resource is licensed for use by a single teacher in a classroom setting. If you need to use this resource with more than one teacher and/or across multiple classrooms, additional licenses are available at a discount. You can purchase additional licenses by visiting your TPT "Purchases" page and then selecting "Download Additional Licenses" or by contacting me at julie@magicorelearning.com.



Good to Go



Not O.K.

- Use this resource personally or with your own children
 - Use this resource in your own classroom with your students.
 - Provide this resource to your students to use at your instruction.
 - Print and/or copy for use in your own classroom.
 - Provide printed pages to a substitute teacher with the sole purpose of instructing your students.
 - Share with your students via a secure document portal or electronic learning platform that requires individual user verification and limits access to only the students in your own classroom (e.g. Google Classroom)
 - Review this resource with others with the sole purpose of recommending it to others for purchase, provided you share one of the links below:
- Share with others to use personally.
 - Share with others to use in another classroom.
 - Print or copy any page(s) and distribute them to other teachers or other classrooms.
 - Publish or host online in a manner where any of the material is accessible to anyone who is not a student in your own classroom, including but not limited to personal, classroom, or district websites that are accessible to the general public.
 - Use this resource commercially (e.g. Outschool).
 - Publish, sell, or otherwise distribute this product to anyone in manner inconsistent with these terms of use.

<https://magicorelearning.com/>

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore>

© Copyright 2023. All rights reserved. The unlicensed reproduction or distribution of this product is strictly prohibited. Permission is granted to the original purchaser or licensee to make copies to use with students and/or to assign to students digitally providing it is only available to students assigned directly to the purchaser. Placing this product in any manner that makes it accessible to the general public is strictly forbidden. Commercial use, including but not limited to online or in person classes, is prohibited. Contact julie@magicorelearning.com for commercial licensing information. Sharing without permission or hosting online in a public manner is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These terms may be updated at any time. You can see the most up to date Terms of Use at <https://magicorelearning.com/terms-of-use>.

Let's Connect!

www.magicorelearning.com



<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore>



<https://www.facebook.com/Magicorelearning/>



<https://www.instagram.com/magicorelearning>

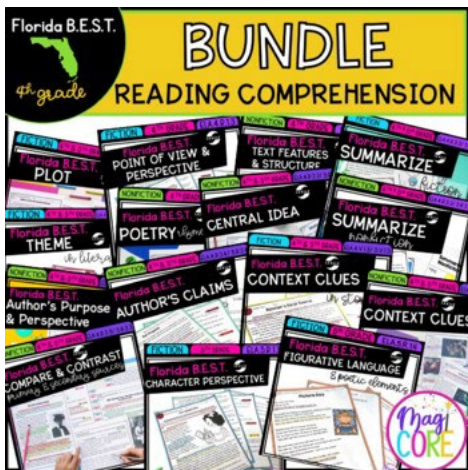


<https://www.pinterest.com/magicorelearning/>



Julie@magicorelearning.com

Looking for more?



CREDITS

Cycle ball photo: Kurukuruback, CC BY-SA 4.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corner_kick_of_cycle-ball.jpg

Golden pheasant photo: Jmhullot, CC BY 3.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Golden_Pheasant,_Tangjiahe_Nature_Reserve,_Sichuan.jpg

Japan map: CIA, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japan_Map_CIA_2021.png

Pulley drawing: Pearson Scott Foresman, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pulley_\(PSF\).png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pulley_(PSF).png)

Pulley example: Grand Canyon National Park, CC BY 2.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Travelling_pulley_\(50472646836\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Travelling_pulley_(50472646836).jpg)

Starry Night painting: Vincent van Gogh, CC BY-SA 4.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Van_Gogh_-_Starry_Night_2.jpg

White Bat Flower photo: Brocken Inaglory, CC BY-SA 3.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:White_bat_flower.jpg

Zorbing photo: Harry Malsch, CC BY 2.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zorb_01.jpg

