



VIDEO SCRIPT

Video: Reptile Reunion Compare-Contrast Nonfiction Text Structure (part-part)



Scene	Full Transcript
1	Narrator: Hmm, looks like somebody's ready for lunch!
2	Narrator: When we last saw Paige and Sam they had embarked on a tour through the Reptile Exhibit. Paige's curiosity led her right into a refresher on compare-contrast text structure. But will Sam's quest to hold a live 'gator result in a similar fate? Be sure to watch Reptile Relatives before watching this video. Then join the Knowledge Seekers as they try to avoid being lunch and chew on compare-contrast text structure in this episode of THINKING ALOUD!
3	Introduction
4	Narrator: As we rejoin Sam, remember when authors want to show how two things are alike or different they use compare-contrast text structure.
5	Sam: (Thinking) The alligator viewing has to be close by. I wonder when it's feeding time? This brochure, <i>Guide to Comparing Crocodiles and Alligators</i> should be helpful.
6	<p>Voice Over Sam: Crocodile or Alligator? At first glance, it can be a challenge to tell crocodiles and alligators apart. Although they do share some of the same characteristics, scientists have placed them in two separate subfamilies because of some important differences.</p> <p>Crocodiles have a narrow, tapered snout, shaped like a "v." In comparison, alligators have a broad, rounded snout, shaped like a "u." The crocodile has an upper and lower jaw that is about the same width. When its mouth closes, the upper teeth interlocks with the lower teeth, exposing them. The alligator, on the other hand, has a wider upper jaw than its lower jaw. When its mouth closes, the teeth in the lower jaw are almost hidden.</p> <p>If you studied these two giant reptiles closely, you would notice more differences. Though the skin of both alligators and crocodiles is thick and bumpy, the skin color is different. Crocodiles are grayish green, whereas alligators are black.</p>
7	Narrator: You can bet that this guy knows the difference! Watch how Sam slowed down her thinking to think through the passage and make sense of compare-contrast text structure.
8	Voice Over Sam: Ok, I know the author used a part-part compare-contrast text structure because he went back and forth in the text, comparing and contrasting one body part to another. By using this text structure to point out similarities and differences in crocs and gators, it helps me to better understand how they are alike and different.



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<p>8 continued</p>	<p>Voice Over Sam: I can easily create a part-part compare-contrast graphic organizer to record my thinking. I start by comparing and contrasting the two reptiles by reading the question in the title and the first sentence. I know the signal word “same” is a word that authors use to compare things that are similar, but I also see the words “separate” and “differences.” These are words that authors use to contrast two things.</p> <p>My graphic organizer represents how they are alike and different. It will help me remember the information to share with Paige.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>Voice Over Sam: I’m going to label the names of the reptiles: Crocodile and Alligator. The parts that are the same will be recorded in the middle of my graphic organizer to represent features that are shared by both. Then I will contrast the differences by placing them across from the shared feature, to either the left or right.</p> <p>I notice the signal words “in comparison.” They help me think about how the author is contrasting the shape of their snouts. Comparing the snouts to the letters “v” and “u” with the signal word “like” creates a mental image that is easy to remember. Since both animals have snouts, I record that between the topics.</p> <p>Next, I notice the author talks about their jaws and teeth. I know the signal word “same” compares the similar width of the crocodile’s upper and lower jaw. As I read on, I see the phrase “on the other hand.” I’m thinking about how we use this phrase to convey how something is different. I know these words signal that the alligator has a different jaw structure. Sure enough, the –er on wider lets me know that the upper jaw is different from the lower one. If I see a row of teeth on the lower jaw, I know it’s a crocodile!</p> <p>But there’s more! In fact the word “more” lets me know that the author is continuing to contrast more features. This time, the word “both” helps me know that the author is comparing their skin. Both are thick and bumpy. “Whereas” signals that their color is different. The crocodile’s skin is grayish green; the alligator’s skin is black.</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Paige: I can’t believe it!</p> <p>Sam: Do you want to hold him?</p> <p>Paige: Not a chance!</p> <p>Sam: Ok. Here. I think he kind of likes me.</p> <p>Paige: Maybe for lunch!</p> <p>Sam: He did look kind of hungry. I hope you learned as much as I did. Here’s a brochure for you.</p>





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<p>10 continued</p>	<p>Paige simultaneously with Sam: Thanks. I drew this organizer for us. Did you know the crocodile is endangered? They can make over twenty sounds. Alligators are a lot more common especially in the Southeast. They're not quite as aggressive as the crocodile but can roar like a lion.</p> <p>Sam simultaneously with Paige: Did you know you can identify an alligator by its black color, rounded jaw and hidden teeth? Crocodiles have a more "v"-like snout, are green and like to show their teeth. They both have bumpy skin.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Narrator: This comparison could go on all morning! In contrast it only takes a few minutes to think about compare-contrast text structure, identify signal words and key characteristics, and create graphic organizers when you read. It's time well spent. Be sure to view the next episode of Thinking Aloud!</p>

