

Lights, Lives, Views

Compare three perspectives in a coastal lighting debate.

11.T.C.2.a "Compare and contrast varying perspectives on a particular topic found across a variety of texts, analyzing how texts establish and develop perspective to shape perceptions or beliefs. (I)"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Read the three fictional excerpts. Underline each speaker's main position and circle one supporting detail. Beside a circled detail, write R for research explanation, C for cost or practical concern, or P for personal experience. Then explain how the choices shape a reader's view.

Three Views on Beach Lighting

- ① Text A: Field-report recommendation by Dr. Lena Ortiz, fictional marine researcher. "Our dawn survey found hatchling tracks leading inland near beachfront lights. This observation is consistent with what sea-finding research explains: hatchlings respond to visual patterns of light and dark. On a natural beach, the open seaward sky is usually brighter than the landward dune silhouette. They do not depend on moonlight to find the sea. Artificial lights can disrupt that pattern. I recommend reducing unnecessary light and requiring fixtures designed to limit light reaching the beach. Decisions should account for the animals' orientation, not only the brightness people prefer."
- ② Text B: Opinion column by the fictional Seaside Hotel Association. "We support darker beaches for hatchlings. We also ask the council to consider a worker carrying supplies down a stairway after sunset, or a small motel facing a sudden replacement bill. A uniform deadline could affect properties differently. Publish clear standards, consult people who use the paths, and offer financial help for qualifying fixture changes. Please evaluate both beach protection and needed visibility. Treat us as partners in implementation, not as opponents of wildlife. A workable transition is part of conservation, not an excuse to avoid it."

- ③ Text C: Council testimony by fictional student Maya Reed. "Last summer I saw hatchling tracks heading toward a road beside a bright dune access. At another boardwalk, I could see the walking surface under downward-facing lamps. Those experiences made me question the claim that people's needs and turtle protection must always conflict. They do not prove that one fixture will work everywhere. Ask scientists, hotel staff and residents to evaluate designs together. We should demand effective protection and test practical arrangements. Let the discussion begin with what each place needs, rather than a choice between caring about wildlife and caring about people."

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

- ① What goal do A and B share, and where do their emphases differ? Use one detail from each.

- ② How does A establish a research-centered perspective? Distinguish the fictional observation from the general explanation.

- ③ Explain how B's worker and motel examples, together with "partners," could shape beliefs about hotel owners.

- ④ How does C develop a different perspective from A? Evaluate the effect of admitting that one example does not prove every design will work.

In 90-120 words, compare TWO supplied excerpts. Identify each perspective, cite one specific phrase or detail from each, and explain how their techniques may shape perceptions or beliefs. Include one meaningful similarity or difference. Discuss the actual texts rather than inventing new ones.

Choose A, B or C for each side of the comparison. Explain what the evidence or wording encourages readers to notice, believe or question. More than one interpretation is possible if it is supported by specific text.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Read the three fictional excerpts. Underline each speaker's main position and circle one supporting detail. Beside a circled detail, write R for research explanation, C for cost or practical concern, or P for personal experience. Then explain how the choices shape a reader's view. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What goal do A and B share, and where do their emphases differ? Use one detail from each.	Both support darker beaches for hatchlings. A foregrounds orientation research and limiting light on the beach; B stresses differing costs, path visibility and a workable transition.
2	How does A establish a research-centered perspective? Distinguish the fictional observation from the general explanation.	The dawn-survey observation is local evidence within the fiction; the light/dark explanation gives a general mechanism. Linking them encourages readers to see artificial lighting as a biological problem requiring informed action.
3	Explain how B's worker and motel examples, together with "partners," could shape beliefs about hotel owners.	The examples make practical burdens concrete. Partners frames hotel owners as willing collaborators rather than people indifferent to wildlife; readers may see implementation concerns as compatible with conservation.
4	How does C develop a different perspective from A? Evaluate the effect of admitting that one example does not prove every design will work.	C uses personal experience and rejects an either/or framing, while A emphasizes a research mechanism. C's limit makes its collaborative proposal more credible by avoiding a universal claim from two observations.

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Texts A and B both support darker beaches, but they lead readers toward different priorities. A connects a dawn observation with an explanation of hatchlings' orientation, presenting lighting as a biological problem that calls for informed limits. B imagines a worker on stairs and a motel facing replacement costs, making implementation burdens concrete. Its request to be treated as "partners" may challenge readers who assume businesses oppose conservation. Whereas A foregrounds a mechanism of harm, B foregrounds the conditions for cooperation. Together, the texts suggest that agreeing on a goal does not settle how a community should carry it out.

Accept supported comparisons of perspectives and likely audience effects, not a required political opinion. The annotation labels identify evidence types; the task does not require every type in every excerpt. The model compares A and B within 90-120 words. All named people, organizations, observations and excerpts are original classroom fiction. The scientific background follows Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Artificial Lighting and Sea Turtle Hatchling Behavior, myfwc.com/research/wildlife/sea-turtles/threats/artificial-lighting/ (checked September 11, 2026). Sea-finding does not depend on lunar light; the fictional proposals are not lighting-installation guidance.