# Two Views, One Return

Compare how two authors shape the same event with different details.

**6.RI.3.B** "Compare and contrast one author's presentation of ideas or events with another's, identifying where the texts agree or disagree."

NAME _____ DATE _____

## 1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Read the overview, then the two separately labeled classroom texts. Underline one detail in each text that supports an agreement. Circle a detail in each that reveals its distinct focus; compare the actual last sentences.

### Wolves Return to Yellowstone

1 In 1995, wildlife managers released gray wolves into Yellowstone National Park after wolves had been absent there for about 70 years. Two writers later described the return. In an article called "A Changed Valley," Lian Park focuses on effects inside the park. In "Living Near Wolves," Mateo Ortiz focuses on people and animals near the park's borders. Both writers use the same historical event, but they choose different details and create different main ideas about what changed. Park and Ortiz are fictional author voices created for this comparison. The two texts below are original classroom writing, not quotations from published articles.

2 **Text A: A Changed Valley, by the fictional Lian Park**

Wolves returning to Yellowstone changed the lives of other animals. They hunted elk, and elk changed how they used some areas. Where heavy browsing eased, young willow and aspen had more opportunity to grow. That does not mean wolves alone made plants recover: weather, beavers and other animals also matter. Look beyond a single predator and a single prey animal. The return of wolves helps us ask how many parts of an ecosystem affect one another over time.

**3** **Text B: Living Near Wolves, by the fictional Mateo Ortiz**

Wolves changed elk behavior and the food web after their return to Yellowstone. For a ranching family near the park, however, a calf or sheep lost to a wolf is an immediate concern. People need practical ways to reduce conflict. Range riders and fencing can help protect livestock, and programs may compensate confirmed losses. Ecological change is part of the story, but living beside wolves also takes planning. Attention to livestock protection gives neighbors a practical place to begin.

## 2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What idea about wolves and elk do both Park and Ortiz present?

2. How is Park's main focus different from Ortiz's main focus?

3. Which detail shows that Park does not claim wolves are the only reason plants changed?

4. How does Ortiz's ending differ from Park's ending, and what does this difference show about their presentations?

## 3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write exactly three sentences comparing Park's and Ortiz's presentations. Include one agreement, one detail from Park, and one detail from Ortiz, then explain how their different details shape each author's main idea.

**ANSWER KEY** # Two Views, One Return

**GRADE 6 · 6.RI.3.B**

## PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Read the overview, then the two separately labeled classroom texts. Underline one detail in each text that supports an agreement. Circle a detail in each that reveals its distinct focus; compare the actual last sentences. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

## PART 2 · ANSWERS

| # | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | What idea about wolves and elk do both Park and Ortiz present? | **Both present wolves as changing elk behavior after the wolves returned.** |
| 2 | How is Park's main focus different from Ortiz's main focus? | **Park focuses on changes in Yellowstone's ecosystem, while Ortiz focuses on challenges and solutions for people living near wolves.** |
| 3 | Which detail shows that Park does not claim wolves are the only reason plants changed? | **She says that weather, beavers, and other animals also affect the plants.** |
| 4 | How does Ortiz's ending differ from Park's ending, and what does this difference show about their presentations? | **Ortiz ends with tools for protecting livestock, showing a focus on human planning. Park ends by stressing connected ecosystem effects.** |

## PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Both Park and Ortiz say that wolves changed Yellowstone after their return. Park focuses on ecosystem connections, explaining that less elk browsing gave young willows and aspens more opportunity to grow. Ortiz focuses on challenges for nearby ranchers, so his details about range riders and livestock-loss payments present coexistence as something people must plan for.

Accept equivalent comparisons supported by accurate passage details. For the open response, look for a clear agreement, a contrast in focus, and evidence from both authors. Use evidence from Text A and Text B themselves, not only the overview. Their agreement concerns wolf effects; their differing emphasis is not a direct contradiction. Both are explicitly fictional author voices. The actual final sentences support the ecosystem-connections versus livestock-protection comparison. Retain exactly three sentences in the open response.