

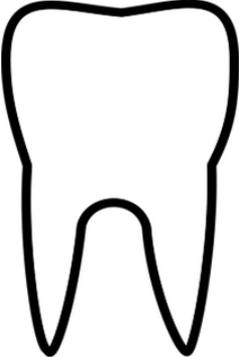
FREE

INFERENCES

PRINT AND DIGITAL PASSAGE

INFERENCES: t e e t h

When babies are born, their teeth are hidden. The first baby teeth break through around 6 to 12 months old. Soon, the entire first set of 20 teeth, called baby teeth, come in. This happens for many kids by the time they are three years old. Starting at age five or six, most kids start losing their baby teeth. These teeth get loose because they are pushed out by the permanent teeth that are under them. By age 12 most baby teeth have fallen out and kids have a full set of permanent teeth.



When the permanent teeth come in, there are 28 of them. Four more teeth, called wisdom teeth usually grow in at the back of the mouth between the ages of 17 and 25. These wisdom teeth usually make the teeth too crowded and need to be removed.

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When the permanent teeth come in, there are 28 of them. Four more teeth, called wisdom teeth usually grow in at the back of the mouth between the ages of 17 and 25. These wisdom teeth usually make the teeth too crowded and need to be removed.

Inside your mouth, the teeth are surrounded by gums. The part of the tooth that you can see is called the crown. Much of the tooth, including its root, is hidden under the gums. The crown of each tooth is covered with enamel. Enamel is a covering on the outside of the tooth. It protects the inside part of the tooth.

Under the enamel, is the dentin. The dentin is the largest part of the tooth and goes from the top of the tooth down to the roots. Dentin is not as strong as enamel, it is still very hard. Dentin protects the very inside part of the tooth, called the pulp. Nerve endings and a blood supply for each tooth are found in the pulp. When you eat foods that are too hot or too cold or if you get a cavity, the pulp is the part of the tooth that feels the pain. The tooth's blood vessels feed the tooth and keep it alive and healthy.

You have several different types of teeth in your mouth. The two front teeth on the top and bottom are incisors. There are four incisors on the top and four on the bottom. These teeth are flat and are used for cutting and chopping food. We bite into food using these teeth.

Next to the incisors are pointy teeth called canines. Canine teeth help tear food. There are two on the top and two on the bottom. Next to your canine teeth are your bicuspid teeth. You have eight bicuspid in all. There are four on top and four on the bottom. Bicuspids are shaped differently from both incisors and canines. Bicuspids are bigger and have ridges. This allows them to crush and grind food. In the very back of your mouth are the molars. There are eight of these, with four on the top and four on the bottom. Molars are the largest and strongest teeth. They grind the food until it's soft and ready to be swallowed. Wisdom teeth are the last four teeth to come in, with one on each back corner of the mouth.

1. The author stated that when a baby is born, its teeth are hidden. Make an inference. Where are the baby's teeth?
 A. Under the baby's gums
 B. In the baby's stomach
 C. The parents have them

2. Make an inference. The author stated that wisdom teeth make the teeth too crowded. What does this tell you about the person's mouth when the wisdom teeth come in?
 A. The mouth is too big
 B. The mouth is too round
 C. The mouth is too small

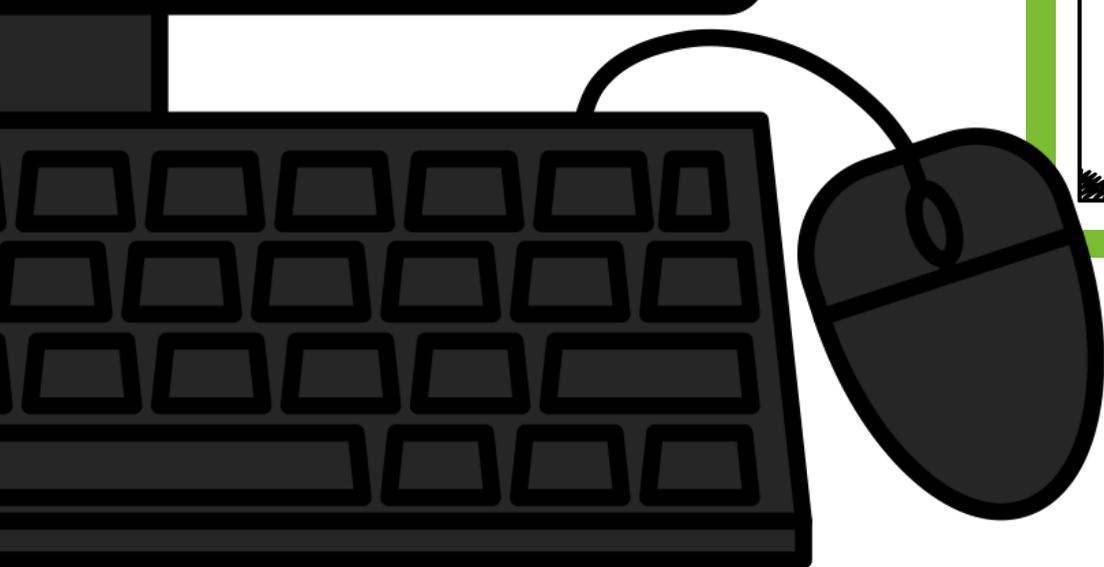
3. What do the roots of teeth do?
 A. Help a person mash food
 B. Clean the tooth
 C. Anchor the tooth to the jawbone

Match the tooth to its description.

4. _____ Pointy teeth
 5. _____ The largest teeth
 6. _____ For crushing food
 7. _____ For cutting and chopping food
 8. _____ The teeth with ridges

9. Why do you think you have wisdom teeth?
 A. To make your smile look bigger
 B. Each has a different job
 C. Each one fits together with another tooth

10. Imagine a person has braces made their teeth come in?
 A. Their teeth would get bigger
 B. They would become crooked
 C. It wouldn't change the shape of their teeth



3rd
Grade

Thank you so much for downloading this freebie! I hope that this resource will work really well in your classroom!

Please note:

This is a free resource but it does represent hours of hard work and time on my part. I simply ask that you please respect my work and follow my terms of use. Thanks for your understanding!



You May:

- Share this resource with the students you teach using a link, direct email, or via Google Classroom™ or a similar password protected platform.
- Post this on your classroom website **IF** it is password protected.
- Print items for use in your classroom.

You May NOT:

- Post images of this unit or any part of it without permission on a class or school website, on a district server, or anywhere on the internet that is visible to the public.
- Share PDFs or links to the Digital Resource with another teacher, homeschool parent, or anyone else. [You may direct them to my website newsletter sign-up.](#)
- Use this as a template to create a new resource.
- Re-sell this unit.

If you have any questions, please email me at:
theteachernextdoor01@gmail.com

Thank you so much!

Your feedback is important to me:

If you have trouble printing, see a small mistake, or have a question, please email me at theteachernextdoor01@gmail.com or use the “Ask a Question” feature on TpT, before leaving negative feedback. I will do my best to fix the problem ASAP! I really want you to be happy with this resource.

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Credits:

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

I'd love to connect with you...

Get ideas from my website and blog: <http://the-teacher-next-door.com/>

Meet me on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/TheTeacherNextDoor>

Join me on Instagram: <http://instagram.com/theteachernextdoor/>

Check out my Pinterest Boards: <http://www.pinterest.com/TeacherNextDoor>

Thanks!

Jenn

TEACHER NOTES

Thank you so much for downloading this freebie!

This Teeth Passage Freebie comes in print and digital is also part of an Inferences Using Informational Text Unit. This bundle has lots of passages, 2 sets of task cards, graphic organizers, and activities too!

If you like this freebie, I'd love for you to check out the Inferences Using Informational Text for 3rd Grade!

[Click here to take a look at the Inferences Using Informational Text Unit:](#)

INFERENCES
USING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

PRINT AND DIGITAL
for Google Classroom™

3rd Grade

The TEACHER next Door

When babies are born, their teeth are hidden. The first baby teeth break through around 6 to 12 months old. Soon, the entire first set of 20 teeth, called baby teeth, come in. This happens for many kids by the time they are three years old. Starting at age five or six, most kids start losing their baby teeth. These teeth get loose because they are pushed out by the permanent teeth that are under them. By age 12 or 13, most baby teeth have fallen out and kids have a full set of permanent teeth.

When the permanent teeth come in, there are 28 of them. Four more teeth, called wisdom teeth usually grow in at the back of the

TEACHER NOTES

Inferences can be really fun to teach! I like to relate them to real life first, like if you saw a broken window in your house and noticed a baseball right beside the window, what would you infer? Or if your mom was smiling and singing in the kitchen, what would you infer was her mood? Or if you saw a friend at recess time and there was paint on his/her hands and a little blob of paint on his/her shirt, what would you infer? Or if someone comes in with wet clothes and an umbrella, what kind of weather is it outside? What would you infer?

Kids really start to “get it” when they realize that we make inferences all the time. It’s not just for reading! After talking about real life examples, then we move on to pictures (or task cards with pictures - like those included in this set), and then move to short passages and finally to picture books and then to novels. By scaffolding it, like everything else we do, starting with lots of guided practice and activities together and then moving to pairs, and then independent work, students are better able to grasp the concept.

If you’d like a few more tips on how to teach inference, I did write a blog post you might want to read:

[Inferences Using Informational Text](#)

Here's another post you may like:

[8 Activities to Build Inference Skills](#)

1. Use Real Life Examples as a Discussion

See the examples above, from the blog post, or make up your own. The idea is that we make inferences (good guesses based on clues or evidence) all the time in our everyday life.

TEACHER NOTES

2. Read Mentor Texts

Reading picture books and stopping every now and then to ask students to make an inference is a great way to practice this skill. When students hear your thinking out loud and are able to have lots of focused practice, it will prepare them for when they will find inferences on their own.

If you need ideas for mentor texts for inferences, there are some on the blog post I listed, and there is also a FREE list of books to teach lots of key reading strategies in My TpT store:

[Click here to see the FREE Mentor Text List.](#)

3. Teeth Passage

For the print version, I like to copy it with the passage on the front and the questions on the back to save paper. This passage is multiple choice, although some of the passages in the complete unit are open-ended.

If this is the first inference activity for the year, you might want to do it as a whole class or in pairs at first, to scaffold learning a bit.

4. How the Passage May Be Used:

- Whole class
- Partners or small groups
- Independent work
- Literacy Centers
- Homework
- Assessment
- Spiral review
- Test Prep

TEACHER NOTES FOR DIGITAL: INFERENCES PASSAGE

This FREEBIE includes the following:

- **Print version of the passage with key**
- **Google Forms™ Teeth passage and questions**

Google Forms™ are:

- Self-grading
- Questions and answer options are editable

Google Forms can also be used on other platforms.

To use Google Forms™ with any other online platform:

1. Login to your Google Drive™ account
2. Find the Google Forms™ Quiz
3. Click on the Responses Tab (or click on the pencil icon on the bottom right of Google Forms™ to edit and view the scores)
4. Download the Spreadsheet

Please note: I am most familiar with Google Classroom™. When in doubt, if your school has an IT teacher, (or you have a super techie friend) he/she can be an invaluable resource on this subject!

TEACHER NOTES: DIGITAL LINK

If you are already familiar with Google Classroom™, here is the link:

*** Please note that these may only be used for your own students in a password protected website like Google Classroom™ and may not be shared with other teachers or homeschool parents. These may not be placed on the internet openly, may not be placed on a class/school website or district server or anywhere that is visible to the public. Thank you for your understanding!

Passage: Teeth

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1wB15BXdSExHV3FPNdT_E-StlP0KtFWQpTy63VLIjak/copy

HOW TO MAKE ASSIGNMENTS IN GOOGLE CLASSROOM™

1. **Make sure you have access to Google Classroom™.** It's easiest if you have a school or district account (free). See your school administrator if you don't currently have access. www.classroom.google.com **Besides having your own Google account, each student will need his/her own account for Google Classroom™**
2. **Download the Link for the Google Classroom™ Resource.** Make sure it is in the browser you'll use to assign it to students.
3. **It will ask you if you want to make a copy (yes).** Open the File on your own Google Drive™ and you'll see it is in the edit mode (look at the end of the URL and it says edit). Save this as your master copy. You do not want students editing this copy.
4. **Go to Google Classroom™. Click on Class Work. Then click on Create.**
5. **Click on Assignments. Type in the Title.** You can also add the points, the due date, the topic, and the rubric, or you can leave these blank.
6. **Click on Add.** This is the content for the assignment. There are several options for what you'd like to add. For something in your Google Drive™, click on Drive (it has the triangle logo shape). **Then click on the file to insert the one you want to assign.**
7. **VERY IMPORTANT: Next to the attachment there is a drop down with an arrow. It will give you three options:**
 - Student can view file. (no)
 - Student can edit file. (no)
 - Make a copy for each student. (yes!)**

Make sure to click the make a copy for each student. This way each student has his/her own unique link and cannot edit your file or anyone else's.

HOW TO MAKE ASSIGNMENTS IN GOOGLE CLASSROOM™ (CONT.)

Note: You can NOT edit the assignment once you click make a copy for each student. If you need to make changes, DELETE the assignment and start over. Otherwise, the pieces will not move correctly.

8. Click on Assign. You can select all students or select individual students to differentiate.

9. Once you have created an assignment, you can view each student's progress in Google Classroom™ on the Stream page.

If you'd like to see a blog post with screenshots of this process:
[Click here for How to Make Assignments in Google Classroom™](#)

For more information:

[Click here to read Why You Will Love Using Google Slides™](#)

[Click here to read What You Need to Know About Google Forms™](#)

[Click here to read Google Classroom™ FAQ](#)

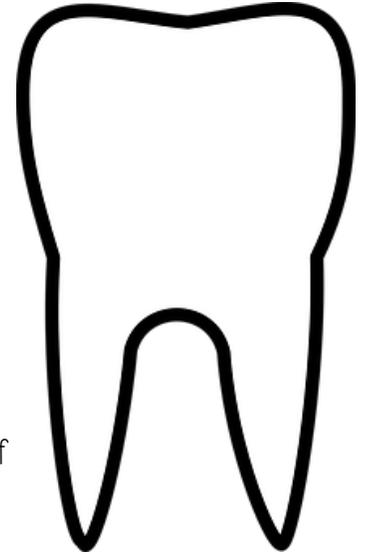
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When the permanent teeth come in, there are 28 of them. Four more teeth, called wisdom teeth usually grow in at the back of the mouth between the ages of 17 and 25. These wisdom teeth usually make the teeth too crowded and need to be removed.



Inside your mouth, the teeth are surrounded by gums. The part of the tooth that you can see is called the crown. Much of the tooth, including its root, is hidden under the gums. The crown of each tooth is covered with enamel. Enamel is a covering on the outside of the tooth. It protects the inside part of the tooth.

Under the enamel, is the dentin. The dentin is the largest part of the tooth and goes from the top of the tooth down to the roots. Dentin is not as strong as enamel, but it is still very hard. Dentin protects the very inside part of the tooth, called the pulp. Nerve endings and a blood supply for each tooth are found in the pulp. When you eat foods that are too hot or too cold or if you get a cavity, the pulp is the part of the tooth that feels the pain. The tooth's blood vessels feed the tooth and keep it alive and healthy.

You have several different types of teeth in your mouth. The two front teeth and the teeth on either side of them are incisors. There are four incisors on the top and four on bottom. These teeth are flat and are used for cutting and chopping food. We bite into food using these teeth.

Next to the incisors are pointy teeth called canine. Canine teeth help tear food. There are two on the top and two on bottom. Next to your canine teeth are your bicuspid teeth. You have eight bicuspid in all. There are four on top and four on the bottom. Bicuspids are shaped differently from both incisors and canines. Bicuspids are bigger and have ridges. This allows them to crush and grind food. In the very back of your mouth are the molars. There are eight of these, with four on the top and four on the bottom. Molars are the largest and strongest teeth. They grind the food until it's small and ready to be swallowed. Wisdom teeth are the last four teeth to come in, with one in each back corner of the mouth.

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- A. The mouth is too big
- B. The mouth is too round
- C. The mouth is too small

3. What do the roots of a tooth do?

- A. Help a person mash food into small pieces
- B. Clean the tooth
- C. Anchor the tooth to the gums

Match the tooth to its description:

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| 4. _____ | Pointy teeth which tear food | A. incisor |
| 5. _____ | The largest teeth which get food ready to swallow | B. canine |
| 6. _____ | For crushing and grinding up food | C. bicuspid |
| 7. _____ | For cutting or biting into food | D. molars |
| 8. _____ | The teeth which usually have to be removed | E. wisdom teeth |

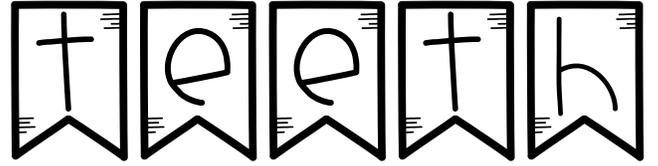
9. Why do you think you have different kinds of teeth?

- A. To make your smile look better
- B. Each has a different purpose to help you eat different foods
- C. Each one fits together

10. Imagine a person had braces before they got their wisdom teeth. The braces made their teeth straight. What might happen when their wisdom teeth come in?

- A. Their teeth would get crowded and crooked
- B. They would become smarter
- C. It wouldn't change their other teeth

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Key

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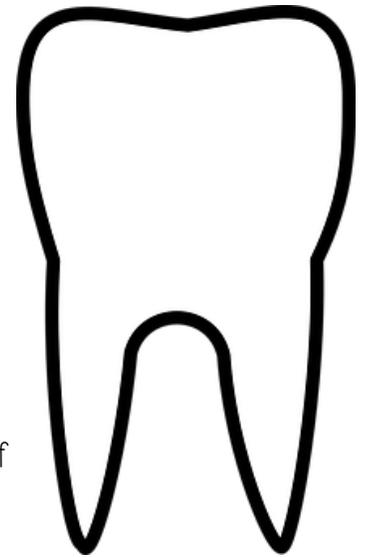
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