

FREE

INFERENCES

PRINT AND DIGITAL PASSAGE

Inferences: PIZZA'S INVENTION



... disagree, but most say ... invented a few thousand ... people in the ... figured out how to mix ... to make a simple ... bread was then cooked ... and seasoned with oil ... they had no tomatoes ... n't really pizza yet, but it was a start!

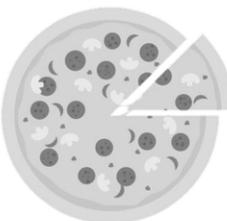
... of the countries that made flatbreads but it had ... cheese until the seventh century when the water ... d from India. Italians were able to use their milk to ... l cheese. About 1,000 years later there were still

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- The Mediterranean people were the first to invent a flatbread with oil and spices. There was no cheese and no tomato sauce. What can you infer?
 - A. It tasted exactly like pizza.
 - B. It was delicious but was very different from pizza.
 - C. It was terrible.
- Make an inference. What happened when water buffaloes came to Italy and their milk was made into cheese?
 - A. When water buffalo cheese was made, it was added to flatbread.
 - B. Water buffalo cheese was used to make pizza.
 - C. No one ate it.
- Why do you think people started eating pizza?
 - A. They weren't used to it.
 - B. Explorers brought it from other countries.
 - C. Both A and B.
- Why did some people think it was poisonous?
 - A. They looked like mushrooms.
 - B. They grew in a field.
 - C. Neither of them.
- Why did people start eating pizza?
 - A. It was a quick meal.
 - B. Pizzas were easy to make.
 - C. All of the people.
- Why might people have been afraid to eat it?
 - A. Italy is always hot.
 - B. This made it hard to eat.
 - C. They didn't know what it was.

Inferences: PIZZA'S INVENTION

Name: _____

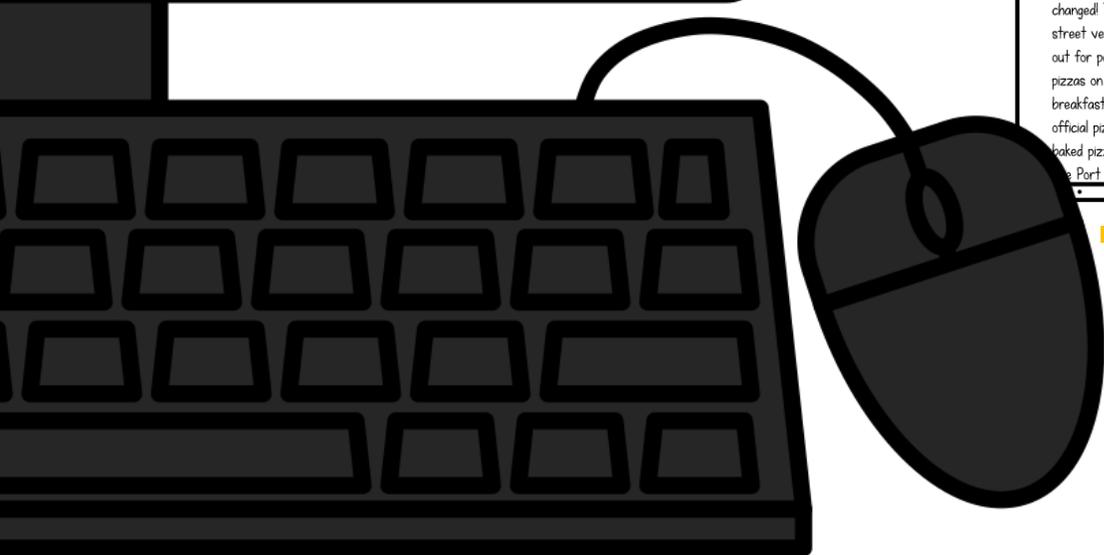


Researchers disagree, but most say that pizza was invented a few thousand years ago when people in the Mediterranean figured out how to mix flour and water to make a simple flatbread. This bread was then cooked over hot stones and seasoned with oil and spices. Since they had no tomatoes or cheese, it wasn't really pizza yet, but it was a start!

Italy was one of the countries that made flatbreads but it had no tomatoes or cheese until the seventh century when the water buffaloes arrived from India. Italians were able to use their milk to make the special cheese. About 1,000 years later there were still no tomatoes in Europe until early explorers brought them back from Peru in 1522. At first, Italians used the tomatoes as houseplants and were afraid to eat them. Almost everyone thought they were poisonous. Finally, Italian peasants were so hungry that they decided to give them a try. After peasants ate them and lived, the wealthy people decided to try them too and tomatoes became a key ingredient of pizzas.

For several hundred years, pizza was made in only one city in Italy, Naples. They were made in the small kitchens of many homes but weren't yet sold as a business. In 1738, this changed! The first pizza bakery was opened in Naples and it made pizzas which were sold by street vendors. These street vendors were mostly boys who walked through the streets calling out for people to buy their pizzas. As they walked, they balanced "stuffed", tin stoves filled with pizzas on their heads. Working people all over Naples loved the cheap but filling pizzas for breakfast, lunch and dinner. The bakery did so well that in 1830, they opened the world's first official pizza restaurant called "Port Alba". One interesting thing about this restaurant is that it baked pizzas in a wood burning oven which was lined with lava rocks from a nearby volcano! Port Alba pizzeria is still open today.

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4th – 5th
Grades

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

Please note:

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- Post this on your classroom website **IF** it is password protected.
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- 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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Thanks!

Jenn

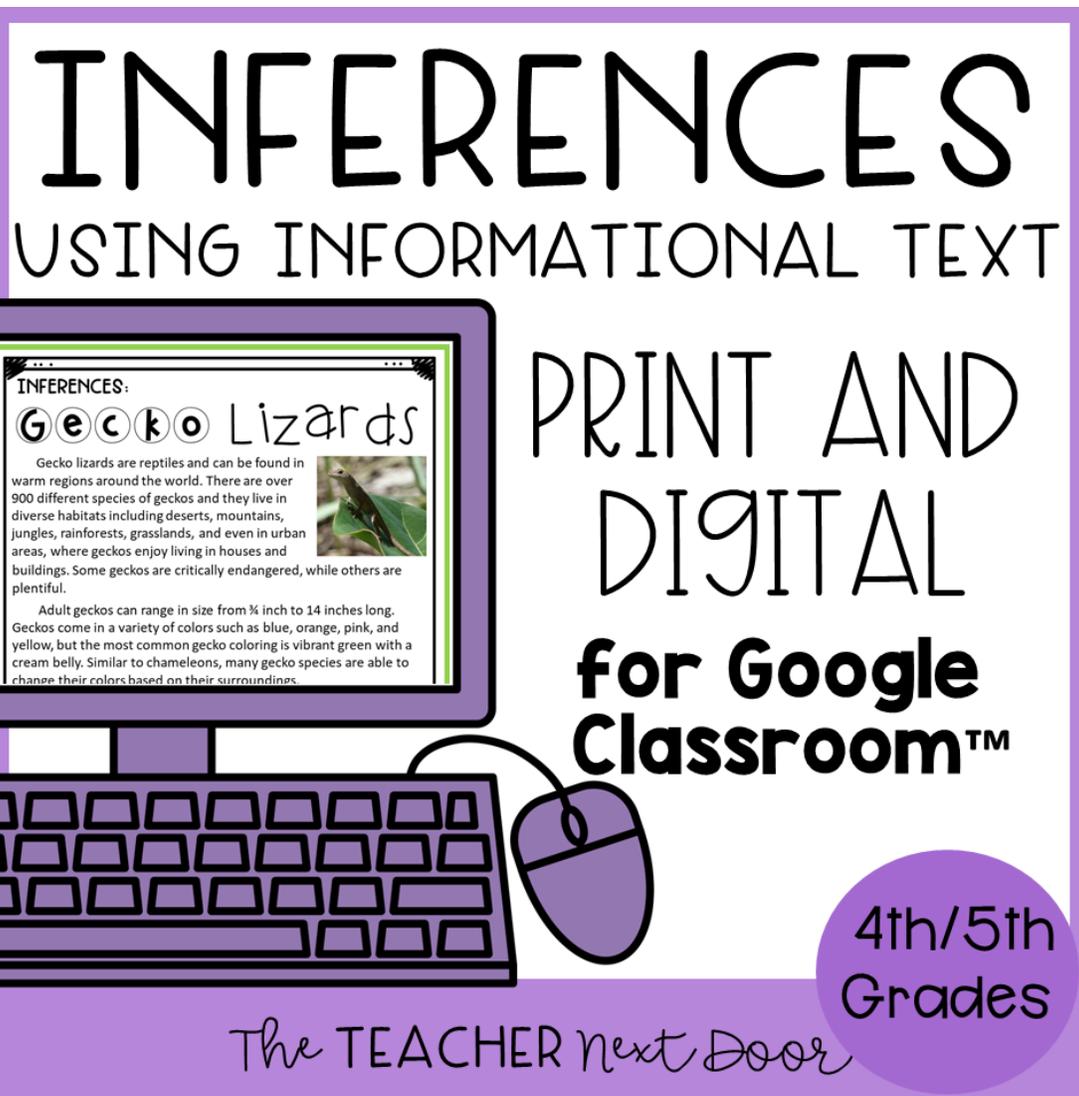
TEACHER NOTES

Thank you so much for downloading this freebie!

This Pizza's Invention 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 4th – 5th Grades!

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



INFERENCES
USING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

PRINT AND DIGITAL
for Google Classroom™

4th/5th
Grades

The TEACHER next Door

INFERENCES:
Gecko Lizards

Gecko lizards are reptiles and can be found in warm regions around the world. There are over 900 different species of geckos and they live in diverse habitats including deserts, mountains, jungles, rainforests, grasslands, and even in urban areas, where geckos enjoy living in houses and buildings. Some geckos are critically endangered, while others are plentiful.



Adult geckos can range in size from 3/4 inch to 14 inches long. Geckos come in a variety of colors such as blue, orange, pink, and yellow, but the most common gecko coloring is vibrant green with a cream belly. Similar to chameleons, many gecko species are able to change their colors based on their surroundings.

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. Pizza Invention's 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™ Pizza's Invention 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: Pizza's Invention

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1usJwrTFhkZyslZdGDnib0--_KGfySi8zcJ-0oGTxQw/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™](#)

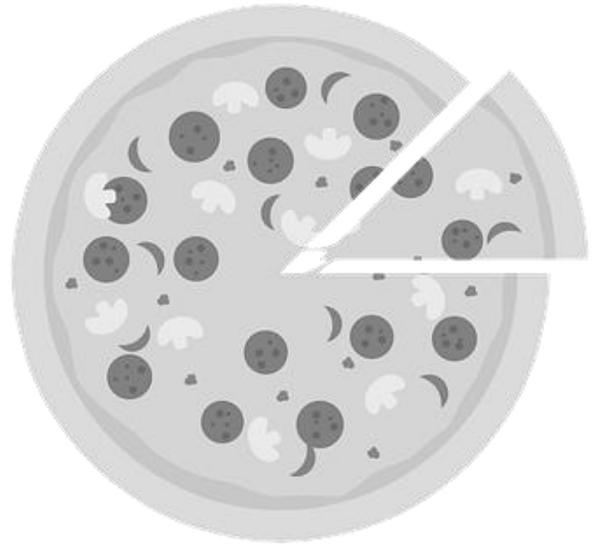
[Click here to read What You Need to Know About Google Forms™](#)

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

Inferences: PIZZA'S INVENTION

Name: _____

Researchers disagree, but most say that pizza was invented a few thousand years ago when people in the Mediterranean figured out how to mix flour and water to make a simple flatbread. This bread was then cooked over hot stones and seasoned with oil and spices. Since they had no tomatoes or cheese, it wasn't really pizza yet, but it was a start!



Italy was one of the countries that made flatbreads but it had no tomatoes or cheese until the seventh century when the water buffaloes arrived from India. Italians were able to use their milk to make the special cheese. About 1,000 years later there were still no tomatoes in Europe until early explorers brought them back from Peru in 1522. At first, Italians used the tomatoes as houseplants and were afraid to eat them. Almost everyone thought they were poisonous. Finally, Italian peasants were so hungry that they decided to give them a try. After peasants ate them and lived, the wealthy people decided to try them too and tomatoes became a key ingredient of pizzas.

For several hundred years, pizza was made in only one city in Italy, Naples. They were made in the small kitchens of many homes but weren't yet sold as a business. In 1738, this changed! The first pizza bakery was opened in Naples and it made pizzas which were sold by street vendors. These street vendors were mostly boys who walked through the streets calling out for people to buy their pizzas. As they walked, they balanced "stuffas", tin stoves filled with pizzas on their heads. Working people all over Naples loved the cheap but filling pizzas for breakfast, lunch and dinner. The bakery did so well that in 1830, they opened the world's first official pizza restaurant called "Port Alba". One interesting thing about this restaurant is that it baked pizzas in a wood burning oven which was lined with lava rocks from a nearby volcano! The Port Alba pizzeria is still open today.

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The Mediterranean people were the first to invent a flatbread with oil and spices. There was no cheese and no tomato sauce. What can you infer?

- A. It tasted exactly like pizza.
- B. It was delicious but was very different from pizza.
- C. It was terrible.

2. Make an inference. What happened when water buffaloes came to Italy and their milk was made into cheese?

- A. When water buffalo cheese was made, it was added to flatbread.
- B. Water buffalo cheese was too strong to be put on flatbread.
- C. No one ate water buffalo cheese since it didn't come from cows.

3. Why do you think Italy had no tomatoes for such a long time?

- A. They weren't grown there.
- B. Explorers didn't bring them back to Italy until about 1522.
- C. Both A and B

4. Why did everyone start eating tomatoes after thinking they were poisonous

- A. They looked pretty.
- B. They grew well in Italy.
- C. Neither of these

5. Why did people all over Naples like to eat the pizzas?

- A. It was a quick and delicious meal that didn't cost a lot of money.
- B. Pizzas were a big part of their family food history.
- C. All of the popular people liked pizza.

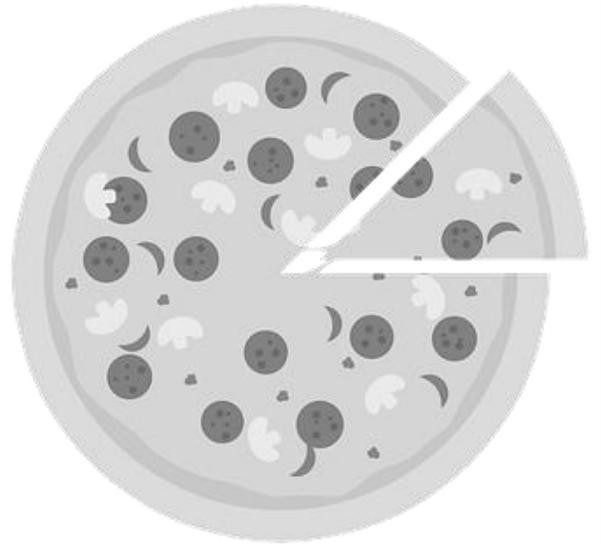
6. Why might have street vendors placed the tin stoves full of pizzas on their heads?

- A. Italy is always very cold and it kept them warm.
- B. This made it easy for them to carry.
- C. They didn't want them in their hands where they would be tempted to eat the pizza.

Inferences: PIZZA'S INVENTION

Key

Researchers disagree, but most say that pizza was invented a few thousand years ago when people in the Mediterranean figured out how to mix flour and water to make a simple flatbread. This bread was then cooked over hot stones and seasoned with oil and spices. Since they had no tomatoes or cheese, it wasn't really pizza yet, but it was a start!



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