	<b>Lesson Plans for Nestle Collection</b>
	<b>Dental Hygiene (Level 1, PreK-2)</b>
	<b>Reading Is Fundamental</b>
	<b>Books Supported:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Brush Your Teeth Please</i> by Leslie McGuire</li> <li>• <i>Arthur's Tooth</i> by Marc Brown</li> <li>• <i>The Tooth Book</i> by Edward Miller</li> <li>• <i>Open Wide, Tooth School Inside</i> by Laurie Keller</li> <li>• <i>Throw Your Tooth On the Roof</i> by Selby B. Beeler</li> </ul>

## INTRODUCTION

Because children typically lose their first primary teeth between the ages of four and seven, tooth loss and dental hygiene are of great interest to children in this age group. The books in this collection explain the process of tooth growth, loss, and regrowth, discuss how teeth work, and provide children with information they need to practice good dental hygiene.

Here are some examples of classroom activities to support students' learning:

- Create a word wall of vocabulary from the unit. For pre-readers, include pictures that can be easily detached from and reattached to the wall. As you review vocabulary, ask students to help you match the pictures with the words.
- Set up a "Dental Hygiene" literacy center in your classroom. Include books from this collection, other books about dental hygiene, and handouts and posters about dental hygiene from your local dentist or school nurse.
- Use the handouts and posters to talk about dental hygiene with your class.
- Invite a dentist or dental hygienist to talk to your class about dental hygiene.
- Make a list of good dental hygiene rules for your class.
- Set up a dental hygiene imaginative play center. Include models of teeth, toothbrushes, and dental floss for children to examine. (Emphasize that students should not use these toothbrushes on their own teeth. Provide dolls for students to practice on.)
- To encourage good dental hygiene, contact your local dentist and ask if they can donate a dental hygiene kit (including a toothbrush, toothpaste, and dental floss) for each child. Provide these for students to take home.

## Materials List

- sentence strips
- handouts and posters about dental hygiene
- models of teeth
- toothbrushes

- dental floss
- dental hygiene kits for children to take home

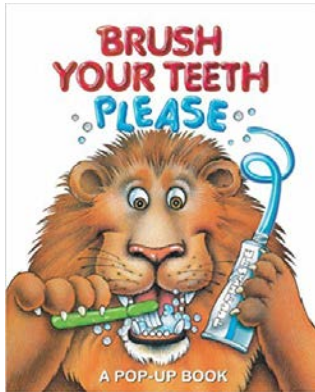
### **General Objectives for Dental Hygiene Lessons**

Students will:

- understand new vocabulary
- understand and practice good dental hygiene rules
- understand how primary teeth are replaced by permanent teeth
- recognize and label the parts of a tooth
- recognize the various types of teeth and explain the purpose of each
- understand the potential consequences of poor dental hygiene

## BOOK-SPECIFIC LESSON PLAN 1

### Using *Brush Your Teeth Please* by Leslie McGuire with the Dental Hygiene Level I Lesson Plan



*Brush Your Teeth Please* by Leslie McGuire (Studio Fun International, 1993) is an interactive pop-up book that encourages young children to brush all the surfaces of their teeth and floss along with smiling animals.

#### Objectives

Students will:

- understand new vocabulary words
- demonstrate understanding of how to brush their teeth

#### CCSS Alignment

RI.K.1 With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.  
RI.K.2 With prompting and support, identify the main topic and key details of a text.  
RI.K.4 With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.  
RI.K.7 With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g. what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).  
RI.K.10 Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.

#### NGSS Alignment (None)

**Pre-Reading Activities:** Look at the cover and read the title together. Talk with students about the importance of brushing your teeth twice a day and flossing before bed. Discuss what it means to brush and floss.

**Reading:** Read the book aloud to your class. You may choose to invite a child helper to help you move the toothbrushes and floss. Encourage students to read the repeated words "brush" and "floss" on each page along with you. On the last page, show the mirror and ask students to show their smiles!

**Post-Reading:**

Post-Reading Comprehension Questions:

What is the main topic of this book? (How to brush your teeth)

What directions should you brush your teeth in? (up and down, back and forth)

Which teeth should you brush? (All of them!)

How often should you floss? (every day)

Class Activity: As a class, talk about how to thoroughly brush your teeth. If you have the capability in your classroom, let students practice brushing their teeth and then take the toothbrushes home.

**ABOUT THIS TITLE**

**Lexile:** Not Leveled

**Interest Level:** 2-5 years

**Reading Level:** PreK-K

**Themes**

Dental Hygiene, Animals, Tooth Brushing, Flossing

**Word List:****Category Vocabulary: (Category vocabulary adapted from *The Tooth Book*)**

Teeth	These help you eat and talk.
Brush	To clean your teeth with a toothbrush
Floss	To clean between your teeth
Primary teeth	The set of 20 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 months and 2 1/2 years. These are also called baby teeth, milk teeth, and deciduous teeth.
Permanent teeth	The set of 32 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 and 21 years. These are also called adult teeth.
Incisors	The 8 teeth in the front of your mouth that help you bite into food
Canines	The 4 pointy teeth that help you tear food apart
Bicuspid	The 8 teeth with two sharp points that shred food into smaller pieces. These permanent teeth replace primary molars.
Molars	The teeth at the back of your mouth that grind food into tiny pieces
Enamel	The hard, white outer covering of a tooth
Dentin	The layer of a tooth between the enamel and the pulp that protects the pulp
Pulp	The soft inside of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels are
Crown	The part of the tooth above the gums
Root	The part of the tooth that sits in the jawbone below the gums
Gingiva	The gum tissue that holds your teeth in place
Jawbone	The bone that holds your teeth in place
Dentist	A doctor whose job is to take care of your teeth
Tooth Decay	This happens when bacteria that live on the surface of your teeth cause your teeth to rot.

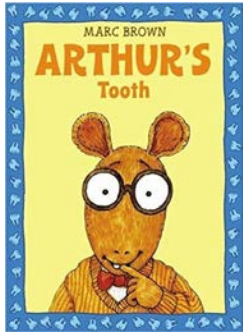
Cavity	The rotten part of a tooth that may create a small hole
Filling	The dentist uses this to repair a cavity.
X-ray	The dentist uses this to see inside your teeth.
Flouride	A mineral that protects teeth from decay. It is usually in toothpaste and is sometimes added to water.
Plaque	A sticky substance that builds up on your teeth and causes tooth decay
Tooth Fairy	Some children leave their baby teeth under a pillow for this person to collect.

**Book-Specific Vocabulary:**

No additional book-specific vocabulary.

## BOOK-SPECIFIC LESSON PLAN 2

### Using *Arthur's Tooth* by Marc Brown with the Dental Hygiene Level I Lesson Plan



*Arthur's Tooth* by Marc Brown (Little, Brown, 1985) features Brown's familiar aardvark character. Arthur struggles with the fact that he is the only student in his class who has not yet lost a tooth. Along the way, he experiences support and bullying from various classmates and visits the dentist. Finally, he loses his first tooth in a surprising way.

#### Objectives

Students will:

- understand new vocabulary
- retell important events and key details
- connect the story's main conflict to its resolution

#### CCSS Alignment

RL.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

RL.1.2 Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.

RL.1.3 Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

RL.1.7 Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, settings, or events.

RL.1.10 With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1.

RL.2.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RL.2.3 Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

RL.2.5 Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.

RL.2.7 Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.

RL.2.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

#### NGSS Alignment (None)

**Pre-Reading Activities:** Introduce the book to students by showing them the cover and reading the title. Discuss the premise of the book. (Arthur is the only person in his class who has not lost a tooth.)

**Reading:** Make the book available for students to read in your literacy center or to check out from your classroom library. Provide students with a list of questions to think about as they read.

Why does Arthur feel different from the other students in his class? (He's the only one who hasn't lost a tooth.)

What does Arthur do to try to make his loose tooth fall out? (He wiggles it all the time, he eats chewy foods, and he goes to the dentist.)

In *Nasty Mr. Tooth Decay*, how old does the announcer say children are when they start to lose their baby teeth? (between 4 and 7)

Which classmate makes fun of Arthur for still having all his baby teeth? (Francine)

How does Arthur lose his tooth? (Francine bumps into him.)

**Post-Reading:**

Post-Reading Comprehension Questions:

Complete these together once all students have read the book.

Think about the title, *Arthur's Tooth*. What happens to Arthur's tooth over the course of the story? (It's loose, Arthur wiggles it, and finally it falls out.)

How does Arthur feel about his loose tooth over the course of the story? (He's excited to finally have a loose tooth, but he feels frustrated that he's the only one in his class who hasn't lost a tooth. After he visits the dentist, he feels reassured that people lose their baby teeth at different times. When he loses the tooth, he is very happy.)

When Arthur smiles at the end, what can we tell from the illustration? (He has lost his tooth.)

Class Activity: Show students a model or chart of baby teeth and talk about what Dr. Sozio says—that everyone loses baby teeth at a different time. Take the opportunity to talk about safe ways to get a tooth to come out (gentle wiggling) and unsafe ways (tying floss to a doorknob and slamming the door). Also use this opportunity to model empathy and social-emotional skills by talking about Francine's bullying behavior.

<b>ABOUT THIS TITLE</b>
<b>Lexile:</b> 450L
<b>Interest Level:</b> 4-8 years
<b>Reading Level:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> grade



**Themes**

Dental Hygiene, Animals, Tooth Brushing, Dentist, School, Teachers, Bullying, Tooth Fairy

**Word List:****Category Vocabulary: (Category vocabulary adapted from *The Tooth Book*)**

Teeth	These help you eat and talk.
Brush	To clean your teeth with a toothbrush
Floss	To clean between your teeth
Primary teeth	The set of 20 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 months and 2 1/2 years. These are also called baby teeth, milk teeth, and deciduous teeth.
Permanent teeth	The set of 32 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 and 21 years. These are also called adult teeth.
Incisors	The 8 teeth in the front of your mouth that help you bite into food
Canines	The 4 pointy teeth that help you tear food apart
Bicuspid	The 8 teeth with two sharp points that shred food into smaller pieces. These permanent teeth replace primary molars.
Molars	The teeth at the back of your mouth that grind food into tiny pieces
Enamel	The hard, white outer covering of a tooth
Dentin	The layer of a tooth between the enamel and the pulp that protects the pulp
Pulp	The soft inside of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels are
Crown	The part of the tooth above the gums
Root	The part of the tooth that sits in the jawbone below the gums
Gingiva	The gum tissue that holds your teeth in place
Jawbone	The bone that holds your teeth in place
Dentist	A doctor whose job is to take care of your teeth
Tooth Decay	This happens when bacteria that live on the surface of your teeth cause your teeth to rot.

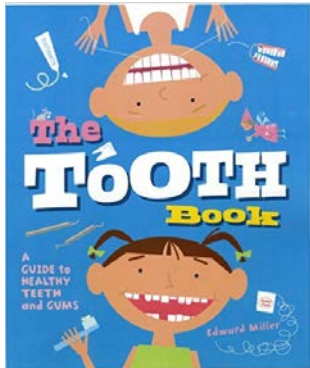
Cavity	The rotten part of a tooth that may create a small hole
Filling	The dentist uses this to repair a cavity.
X-ray	The dentist uses this to see inside your teeth.
Flouride	A mineral that protects teeth from decay. It is usually in toothpaste and is sometimes added to water.
Plaque	A sticky substance that builds up on your teeth and causes tooth decay
Tooth Fairy	Some children leave their baby teeth under a pillow for this person to collect.

**Book-Specific Vocabulary:**

Loose	Not tight
Wiggle	To move from side to side or back and forth

## BOOK-SPECIFIC LESSON PLAN 3

### Using *The Tooth Book* by Edward Miller with the Dental Hygiene Level I Lesson Plan



*The Tooth Book* by Edward Miller (Holiday House, 2008) addresses many topics of tooth development and dental hygiene in an engaging graphical format.

#### Objectives

Students will:

- understand key vocabulary
- use diagrams and other illustrations to explain key concepts
- understand and practice good dental hygiene habits
- understand how food choices relate to dental hygiene

#### CCSS Alignment

RI.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

RI.1.3 Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.

RI.1.4 Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features (e.g. headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.

RI.1.7 Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

RI.1.10 With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.

RI.2.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RI.2.3 Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

RI.2.4 Determine the meaning of words or phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 2 topic or subject area*.

RI.2.5 Know and use various text features (e.g. captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

RI.2.7 Explain how specific images (e.g. a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

RI.2.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

### **NGSS Alignment (None)**

**Pre-Reading Activities:** Introduce students to the book by showing them the cover and briefly summarizing its contents. Do a close analysis of several pages, modeling how students can use text features like headings and bold print to locate key information.

**Reading:** Make the book available in the literacy center or to check out from the class library. Provide students with a list of questions to guide their reading.

Which two sets of teeth will you have in your life? (Primary and permanent)

What are the parts of a tooth? Provide students with a diagram of a tooth to label. (enamel, dentin, pulp, crown, root, nerves, blood vessels)

What are the four types of teeth? Provide students with a diagram of the mouth to label. (incisors, canines, bicuspids, molars)

What kind of strokes should you use to brush your teeth? (small, round strokes)

How long should you brush your teeth? (2-3 minutes)

When should you floss your teeth? (Every night before bed)

How often should you visit the dentist for a check-up? (twice a year)

### **Post-Reading:**

Post-Reading Comprehension Questions:

Go over the answers to the Reading questions above together, then discuss the following questions as a class.

What are some lost tooth traditions from around the world? (Answers will vary. See the pages headed "Lost Tooth.")

What are some dos and don'ts for healthy teeth and gums? (Answers will vary. See the pages headed "The Don'ts" and "Healthy Teeth and Gums.")

What can happen if you don't take care of your teeth? (tooth decay, cavities, gum disease)

What is the ultimate goal of good dental hygiene? (A healthy, happy smile!)

**Class Activity:** As a class, make a list of good dental hygiene rules. Think about the ones you can implement at school, like making healthy food choices.

<b>ABOUT THIS TITLE</b>
<b>Lexile:</b> AD630L
<b>Interest Level:</b> 5-8 years
<b>Reading Level:</b> K-3
<b>Themes</b> Dental Hygiene, Animals, Tooth Brushing, Dentist, Tooth Fairy, Baby Teeth, Permanent Teeth, Primary Teeth, Healthy Eating, First Aid

**Word List:****Category Vocabulary: (Category vocabulary adapted from *The Tooth Book*)**

Teeth	These help you eat and talk.
Brush	To clean your teeth with a toothbrush
Floss	To clean between your teeth
Primary teeth	The set of 20 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 months and 2 1/2 years. These are also called baby teeth, milk teeth, and deciduous teeth.
Permanent teeth	The set of 32 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 and 21 years. These are also called adult teeth.
Incisors	The 8 teeth in the front of your mouth that help you bite into food
Canines	The 4 pointy teeth that help you tear food apart
Bicuspid	The 8 teeth with two sharp points that shred food into smaller pieces. These permanent teeth replace primary molars.
Molars	The teeth at the back of your mouth that grind food into tiny pieces
Enamel	The hard, white outer covering of a tooth
Dentin	The layer of a tooth between the enamel and the pulp that protects the pulp
Pulp	The soft inside of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels are
Crown	The part of the tooth above the gums
Root	The part of the tooth that sits in the jawbone below the gums
Gingiva	The gum tissue that holds your teeth in place
Jawbone	The bone that holds your teeth in place
Dentist	A doctor whose job is to take care of your teeth
Tooth Decay	This happens when bacteria that live on the surface of your teeth cause your teeth to rot.

Cavity	The rotten part of a tooth that may create a small hole
Filling	The dentist uses this to repair a cavity.
X-ray	The dentist uses this to see inside your teeth.
Flouride	A mineral that protects teeth from decay. It is usually in toothpaste and is sometimes added to water.
Plaque	A sticky substance that builds up on your teeth and causes tooth decay
Tooth Fairy	Some children leave their baby teeth under a pillow for this person to collect.

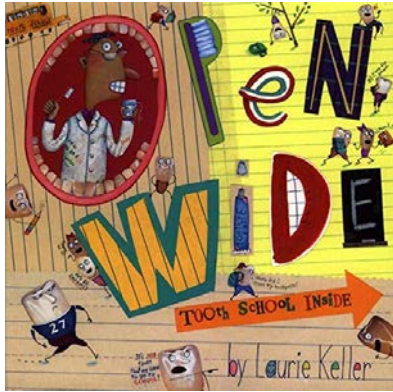
**Book-Specific Vocabulary:**

Tusks	Special teeth some animals have
Nerves	Allow the tooth to feel when you bite
Blood vessels	Keep the tooth alive
Tooth Mouse	In Mexico, France, and Spain, some children leave their teeth out for this person.
Gum disease	When germs cause gums to become red and sore
Dental hygienist	A person who assists a dentist and cleans your teeth
Vitamin B	A vitamin that is important for healthy gums
Vitamin C	A vitamin that helps fight germs that cause tooth decay and gum disease
Calcium	A mineral that strengthens your teeth
Sugar	Feeds the germs in the plaque on your teeth, causing acid to form
Mouth guard	A piece of plastic that fits over your teeth to protect them while you play sports



## BOOK-SPECIFIC LESSON PLAN 4

### Using *Open Wide, Tooth School Inside* by Laurie Keller with the Dental Hygiene Level I Lesson Plan



*Open Wide, Tooth School Inside* by Laurie Keller (Macmillan-Square Fish, 2000) uses an engaging graphical format and a frame story about teeth attending school to explain the physical characteristics of teeth and best practices for dental hygiene.

#### Objectives

Students will:

- understand key vocabulary
- use text features to find key points and details
- identify the parts of a tooth
- identify different types of teeth and what they do
- understand how to properly care for their teeth

#### CCSS Alignment

RI.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

RI.1.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

RI.1.3 Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.

RI.1.4 Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.

RI.1.5 Know and use various text features (e.g. headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.

RI.1.6 Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.

RI.1.7 Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

RI.1.10 With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.

RI.2.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RI.2.3 Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

RI.2.4 Determine the meaning of words or phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 2 topic or subject area*.

RI.2.5 Know and use various text features (e.g. captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

RI.2.6 Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

RI.2.7 Explain how specific images (e.g. a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

RI.2.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

### **NGSS Alignment (None)**

**Pre-Reading Activities:** Look at the cover and discuss the premise of the book with your class. Do a close analysis of several pages to model how to separate the true information about teeth from the fictional antics of the class of teeth.

**Reading:** Make the book available for students to read in the literacy center or to check out from your classroom library. Provide a list of questions to guide students' reading.

How many of each kind of teeth are in Dr. Flossman's class? (8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars, 12 molars (including 4 wisdom teeth))

Provide students with a diagram of the mouth to label.

How many total teeth are in Dr. Flossman's class (and in a set of permanent teeth)? (32)

What are the parts of a tooth? (crown, enamel, dentin, pulp, root, cementum)

Provide students with a diagram of a tooth to label.

What are three reasons we have baby teeth? (They help develop the face and jaw, help babies and small children chew, and guide permanent teeth into the proper position.)

What causes tooth decay? (bacteria that stick to teeth)

What causes a cavity? (Bacteria builds up on teeth and turns into plaque, which eats through tooth enamel.)

How does a dentist see the inside of a tooth? (with an x-ray)

### **Post-Reading:**

Go over the answers to the Reading questions above together, then discuss the following questions as a class.

Post-Reading Comprehension Questions:

What is the main topic of this book? (teeth)

What is the author's purpose for writing? (to explain how teeth work and how to care for them)

How do the different kinds of teeth work together to break down food? (Incisors cut the food, canines tear it, premolars crush it, and molars grind it into tiny bits.)

What are some ways you can care for your teeth? (Brush at least twice a day, floss at least once a day, and visit the dentist twice a year.)

Class Activity: As a class, complete the funny true or false and multiple choice quizzes in the back of the book.

<b>ABOUT THIS TITLE</b>
<b>Lexile:</b> AD600L
<b>Interest Level:</b> 5-8 years
<b>Reading Level:</b> K-3
<b>Themes</b> Dental Hygiene, School, Tooth Brushing, Dentist, Tooth Fairy, Baby Teeth, Permanent Teeth, Primary Teeth, Healthy Eating, History

**Word List:****Category Vocabulary: (Category vocabulary adapted from *The Tooth Book*)**

Teeth	These help you eat and talk.
Brush	To clean your teeth with a toothbrush
Floss	To clean between your teeth
Primary teeth	The set of 20 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 months and 2 1/2 years. These are also called baby teeth, milk teeth, and deciduous teeth.
Permanent teeth	The set of 32 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 and 21 years. These are also called adult teeth.
Incisors	The 8 teeth in the front of your mouth that help you bite into food
Canines	The 4 pointy teeth that help you tear food apart
Bicuspids	The 8 teeth with two sharp points that shred food into smaller pieces. These permanent teeth replace primary molars.
Molars	The teeth at the back of your mouth that grind food into tiny pieces
Enamel	The hard, white outer covering of a tooth
Dentin	The layer of a tooth between the enamel and the pulp that protects the pulp
Pulp	The soft inside of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels are
Crown	The part of the tooth above the gums
Root	The part of the tooth that sits in the jawbone below the gums
Gingiva	The gum tissue that holds your teeth in place
Jawbone	The bone that holds your teeth in place
Dentist	A doctor whose job is to take care of your teeth
Tooth Decay	This happens when bacteria that live on the

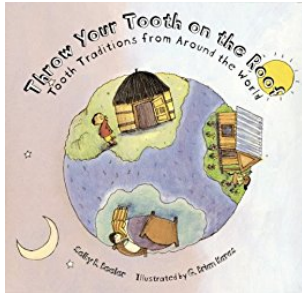
	surface of your teeth cause your teeth to rot.
Cavity	The rotten part of a tooth that may create a small hole
Filling	The dentist uses this to repair a cavity.
X-ray	The dentist uses this to see inside your teeth.
Flouride	A mineral that protects teeth from decay. It is usually in toothpaste and is sometimes added to water.
Plaque	A sticky substance that builds up on your teeth and causes tooth decay
Tooth Fairy	Some children leave their baby teeth under a pillow for this person to collect.

### **Book-Specific Vocabulary**

Wisdom teeth	The four final molars that grow in, usually between ages 17 and 21
Toothpaste	A substance you put on your toothbrush to clean your teeth
Toothbrush	A brush you use to clean your teeth
Bacteria	Germs that live on the surface of your teeth and can cause tooth decay
Cementum	A thin layer of tissue that protects the root of a tooth

## BOOK-SPECIFIC LESSON PLAN 5

### Using *Throw Your Tooth on the Roof* by Selby B. Beeler with the Dental Hygiene Level I Lesson Plan



*Throw Your Tooth on the Roof* by Selby B. Beeler (Houghton Mifflin, 1998) provides a brief introduction to the traditions that surround losing teeth around the world. There is a two-page spread for each continent or region, and each of these includes short paragraphs for countries in that area.

#### Objectives

Students will:

- understand key vocabulary
- identify the main topic of the book
- retell tooth traditions from several countries

#### CCSS Alignment

RI.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

RI.1.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

RI.1.7 Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

RI.1.10 With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.

RI.2.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RI.2.2 Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.

RI.2.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

#### NGSS Alignment (None)

**Pre-Reading Activities:** Show students the book and discuss the main topic. Discuss the fact that children all over the world lose their teeth in the same way, but they have different traditions surrounding what they do with their lost baby teeth. As a class, do a close analysis of one or two spreads.

**Reading:** Make the book available to read in the literacy center or to check out from the classroom library. Provide students with a list of questions to think about as they read.

Around the world, what animals are involved in lost tooth traditions? (dogs, mice, rabbits, rats, birds, chickens, crows, squirrels, and others)

Where are some things children do with a lost tooth? (put it under the pillow, bury it, throw it on the roof, give it to a parent, leave it in a slipper, throw it at the sun, keep it, hide it, and many other things)

What are some things children get in exchange for teeth? (money, candy, jewelry, small gifts)

**Post-Reading:**

Go over the answers to the Reading questions above together, then discuss the following questions as a class.

Post-Reading Comprehension Questions:

What is the main topic of this book? (what children do with lost teeth around the world)

What is the same about children all over the world? (They all lose teeth.)

What is different? (Children do different things with their lost teeth.)

Choose several countries and retell what children do with their teeth there. (Answers will vary.)

Class Activity: Provide students with tooth-shaped paper and have each student write a paragraph about what they do (or will do) with their lost baby teeth.

<b>ABOUT THIS TITLE</b>
<b>Lexile:</b> AD540L
<b>Interest Level:</b> 5-8 years
<b>Reading Level:</b> K-3
<b>Themes</b> Dental Hygiene, World Traditions, Geography, Tooth Brushing, Tooth Fairy, Baby Teeth, Permanent Teeth, Primary Teeth, Losing Teeth

**Word List:****Category Vocabulary: (Category vocabulary adapted from *The Tooth Book*)**

Teeth	These help you eat and talk.
Brush	To clean your teeth with a toothbrush
Floss	To clean between your teeth
Primary teeth	The set of 20 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 months and 2 1/2 years. These are also called baby teeth, milk teeth, and deciduous teeth.
Permanent teeth	The set of 32 teeth that grow in between the ages of 6 and 21 years. These are also called adult teeth.
Incisors	The 8 teeth in the front of your mouth that help you bite into food
Canines	The 4 pointy teeth that help you tear food apart
Bicuspids	The 8 teeth with two sharp points that shred food into smaller pieces. These permanent teeth replace primary molars.
Molars	The teeth at the back of your mouth that grind food into tiny pieces
Enamel	The hard, white outer covering of a tooth
Dentin	The layer of a tooth between the enamel and the pulp that protects the pulp
Pulp	The soft inside of a tooth where the nerves and blood vessels are
Crown	The part of the tooth above the gums
Root	The part of the tooth that sits in the jawbone below the gums
Gingiva	The gum tissue that holds your teeth in place
Jawbone	The bone that holds your teeth in place
Dentist	A doctor whose job is to take care of your teeth
Tooth Decay	This happens when bacteria that live on the



	surface of your teeth cause your teeth to rot.
Cavity	The rotten part of a tooth that may create a small hole
Filling	The dentist uses this to repair a cavity.
X-ray	The dentist uses this to see inside your teeth.
Flouride	A mineral that protects teeth from decay. It is usually in toothpaste and is sometimes added to water.
Plaque	A sticky substance that builds up on your teeth and causes tooth decay
Tooth Fairy	Some children leave their baby teeth under a pillow for this person to collect.

### Book-Specific Vocabulary

El Ratón	The mouse who takes teeth in Mexico and Guatemala
Rolling Calf	In Jamaica, children shake their teeth in a can to scare this animal off.
El Ratoncito	The mouse who takes teeth in Argentina
St. John	Some children in Brazil ask this person to take their teeth.
El Ratón Miguelito	The mouse who takes teeth in Colombia
Aroussa	An Arabic word for candy, sweet, and bride
La Petite Souris	The mouse who takes lost teeth in France
Ratoncito Perez	The mouse who takes lost teeth in Spain
Mr. Moon	Some children in Botswana ask him to take their teeth.
Tand Feen	The name for the Tooth Fairy in Denmark
Roof	The top of a house or other building
Milk teeth	A name for baby teeth that comes from the fact that babies drink milk