

# READING BUNDLE

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

## MAIN IDEA

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

**Giraffes**

NOT SO FRODO! Frodo and Dogbert

**HISTORY of Football**

MAIN IDEA (NO SUPPORTING IDEAS)

3rd Grade

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## ELEMENTS OF POETRY, DRAMA, AND PROSE

Teaching Pages, Passages, a Flip Book, & Graphic Organizers

**POETRY**

The elements of poetry include meter, rhyme, repetition, line choice, theme, and mood.

3rd - 5th Grades

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## COMPARE AND CONTRAST

**Compare, Contrast, and Traditional Literature**

The Day and the Night

A key element into a part where Poets use words to work, and found a great deal of features, which had taken from the Poets when they were making, really, the key procedure to the work of to be real and to start writing. Search the Poets, when the key part.

3rd - 5th Grades

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## CHARACTERS, SETTINGS, AND EVENTS

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

**The Baker**

WILLOW WATER

Rafting

Setting

3rd - 5th Grades

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## INFERENCES USING LITERATURE

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

**The Unicorn Horse**

Book: A Tale of Shopping Bag

The Boy of Arishin

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## INFERENCES USING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

**INFERENCES**

How to Make a Piñata

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## INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, & ACTIVITIES

**GIANTS of the SEA**

Naked Mole Rat

Informational Text Structures Scavenger Hunt!

Order and Sequence

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## CAUSE AND EFFECT USING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

PASSAGES, TASK CARDS, AND GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

**Coral Reef**

Platypus

CAUSE and EFFECT

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## TEXT EVIDENCE DIFFERENTIATED UNIT

**Dragonflies**

3rd - 5th Grades

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9 UNITS  
FOR 3RD GRADE


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# PASSAGES WITH QUESTIONS

Print AND Digital!

Digital version:

- Google Slides or
  - Google Forms
- (but works on other platforms).

**INFERENCES:** 

Name \_\_\_\_\_

When babies are born, their teeth are hidden. The first baby teeth break through around 5 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 mouth between the ages of 17 and 25. These wisdom teeth usually make the teeth too crowded and need to be removed. 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. The pulp is a soft, sticky substance that carries blood and nutrients to the tooth. It also carries away waste and a blood supply for each tooth are found in the pulp. When you eat, the nerves in the pulp tell your brain if you get a cavity, the pulp is alive and healthy. Foods that are too hot or too cold or if you get a cavity, the pulp is alive and healthy.

You have several different types of teeth in your mouth. The two front teeth and the teeth that are on the sides are called incisors. There are four incisors on the top and the teeth on either side of them 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. The side teeth are called canines. There are two canines on the top and two on the bottom. There are two on the top and two on the bottom. Canines are sharp and are used for tearing food. There are eight bicuspids from both incisors and canines. Bicuspids are used for crushing and grinding up food. In the very back of the 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.

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 that 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 a tooth do?  
A. Help a person smash 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  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The largest teeth which get food ready to swallow  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ For crushing and grinding up food  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ For cutting or biting into food  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The teeth which usually have to be removed

A. incisor  
B. canine  
C. bicuspid  
D. molars  
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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Perfect for:

- Whole Class Lessons
- Independent Work
- Guided Reading
- Group Work/Partners

**CAUSE AND EFFECT TECHNICAL TEXT:**  
**Making a SMOOTHIE**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Smoothies are not only delicious, but they can be healthy too. Smoothies are easy to make and can be credited with exactly what you want in them. Follow the basic four blending blocks below to make your own smoothie.

**Part 1: Liquid**  
Put 1/2 cups of liquid into the blender first, so it will surround the blades and help the ingredients mix properly. You can choose from milk, soy milk, almond and coconut milk. Fruit juices (orange or pineapple), tea, yogurt or even water may also be used.

**Part 2: Fruits**  
When adding fruits, you need to remember that if the fruit is frozen, you will need less ice. Also, the more fruits you add, the less liquid you will need. Be careful, though, as some fruits work better than others. For example, watermelon and cantaloupe are made up of so much water, that they may water down your smoothie. One of the most popular smoothie fruits is banana. Bananas are cheap, sweet, and help to thicken the smoothie. They also go with everything! Of course, you can experiment to find out which fruits you like best.

**Part 3: Special Extras**  
Depending upon your taste, you might add other flavorings such as cinnamon, honey, brown sugar, nutmeg, vanilla extract, or peanut butter for extra thickness. Some people like to add warm or protein powders to make their smoothies even more nutritious. One of the most popular extras is ice cream. This will make your smoothie seem more like a dessert.

**Part 4: Ice**  
A little bit of ice adds a nice texture to the smoothie and helps to thicken it a bit. Ice can also tame down the smoothie's sweetness and make it more cool and refreshing.

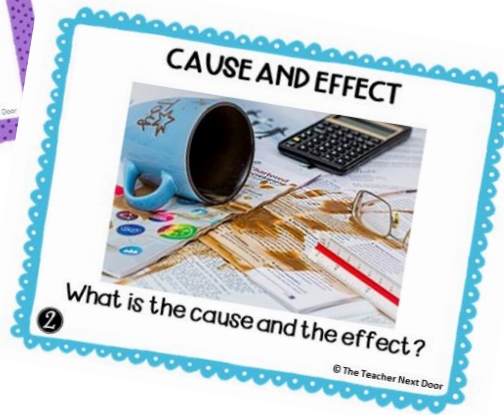
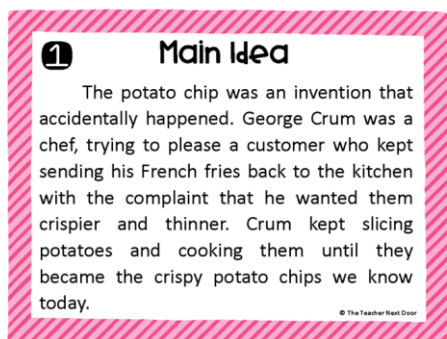
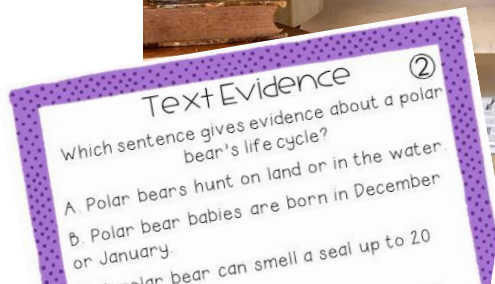
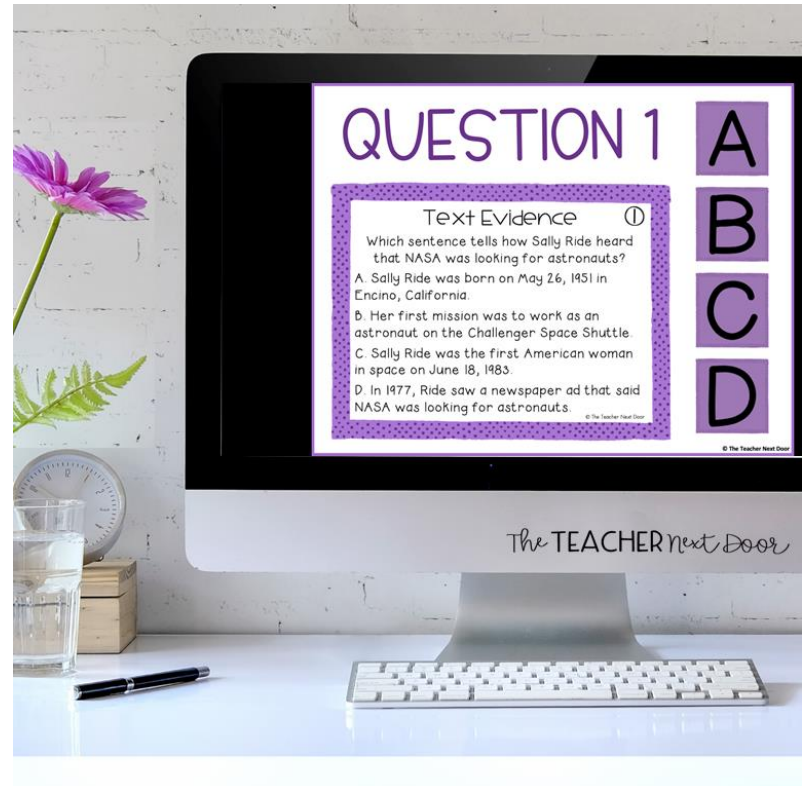
**How to Make Smoothies:**  
Put the liquid in the blender, followed by the fruits, the extras and the ice. Allow it to mix until all of the ingredients are blended well.

Cause	Effect
The liquid should surround the blender's blade	This means you will need less ice
Be careful not to add too much watermelon or cantaloupe	This means you will need less liquid
Bananas are one of the most popular fruit choices	This will make the smoothie thicker
	This adds a nice texture and makes it more refreshing

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# LOTS OF TASK CARDS AND GAMES

Digital Activities Give Students Immediate Feedback!



Can be used for:

- Small groups/partners
- Independent Work
- Literacy Centers

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# LOOKING FOR MORE TIME SAVING Reading Resources?

[CLICK HERE](#) to take a look!

## DIGITAL READING BUNDLE: 20 READING UNITS: FICTION AND NONFICTION

**DIGITAL READING BUNDLE**  
INTERACTIVE UNITS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OR READING CENTERS

for **GOOGLE SLIDES™**

**FICTION for GOOGLE SLIDES**

- DIGITAL READING: Questions From the Story
- DIGITAL READING: Central Message
- DIGITAL READING: Characters
- DIGITAL READING: Cause and Effect
- DIGITAL READING: Context Clues
- DIGITAL READING: Elements of Plot
- DIGITAL READING: Illustrations and Text
- DIGITAL READING: Compare and Contrast
- DIGITAL READING: Text Evidence

**NONFICTION for GOOGLE SLIDES**

- DIGITAL READING: Questions From the Text
- DIGITAL READING: Main Idea
- DIGITAL READING: Cause and Effect
- DIGITAL READING: Context Clues
- DIGITAL READING: Text Features
- DIGITAL READING: Point of View
- DIGITAL READING: Illustrations and Text
- DIGITAL READING: Compare and Contrast
- DIGITAL READING: Reading Comprehension

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3rd Grade

## READING CENTERS BUNDLE YEARLONG SET OF READING GAMES

**FICTION READING CENTERS**

**NONFICTION READING CENTERS**

**THREE FORMATS:**

- PRINT - TASK CARDS
- GOOGLE FORMS
- INTERACTIVE PDFs

3rd Grade

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[CLICK HERE](#) to take a look!

## GRAMMAR GAMES BUNDLE

for third grade  
PRINT AND DIGITAL GAMES

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[CLICK HERE](#) to take a look!

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