



Nonfiction

Teeth

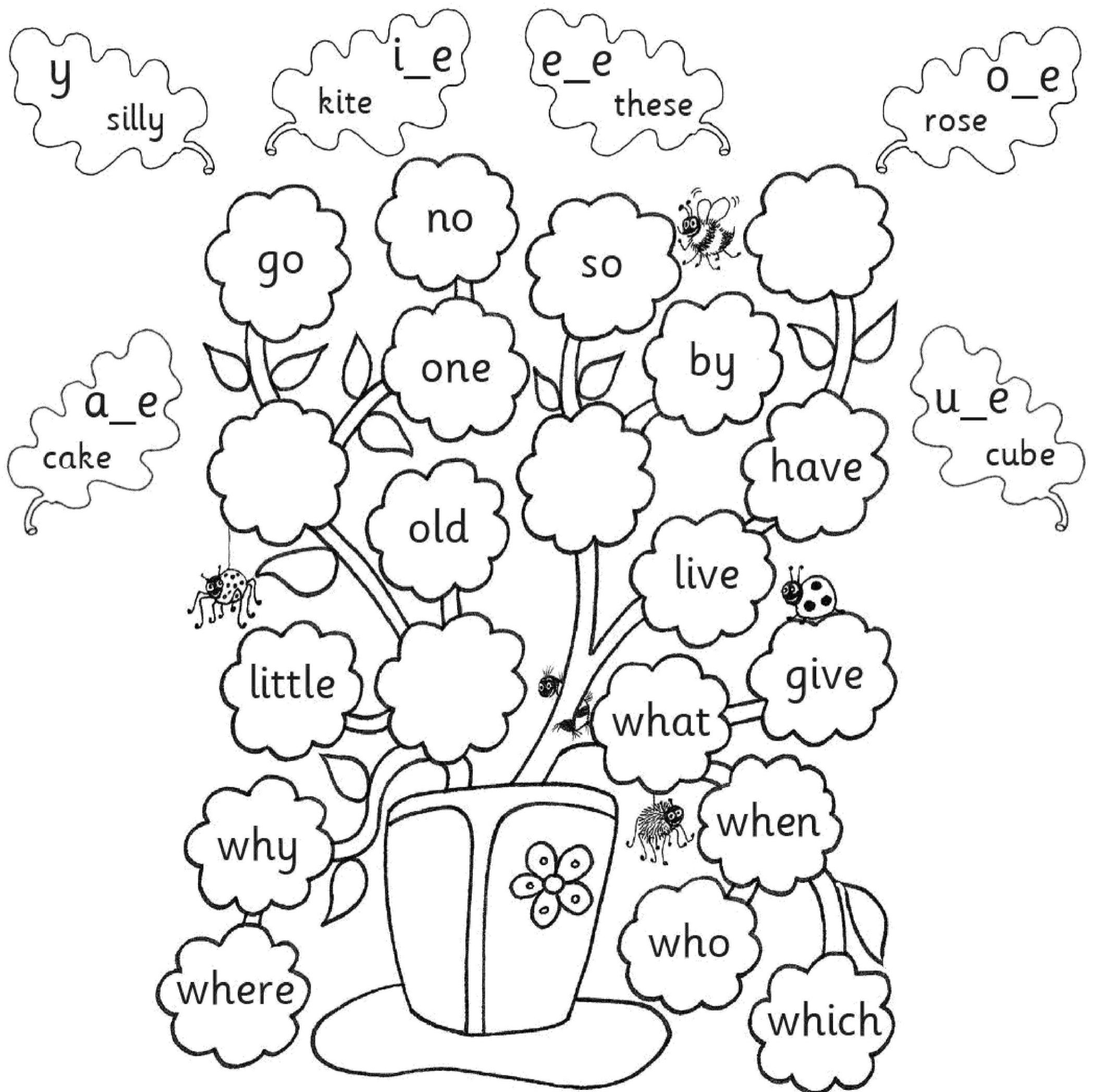


Jolly
Phonics

Teachers and parents

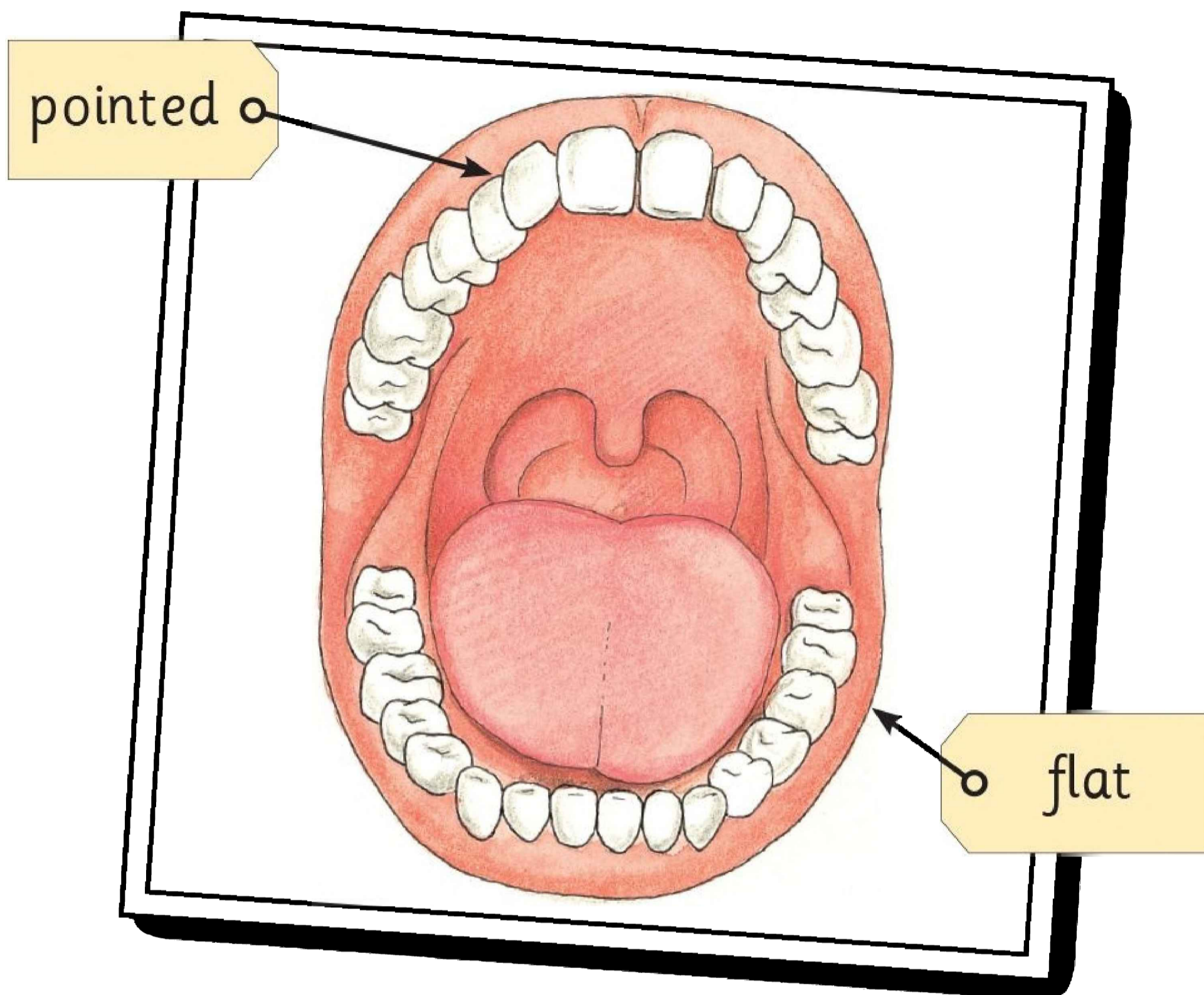
Before tackling these Green Level Readers, a child will need to be able to:

- Recognise the basic 42 letter sounds;
- Recognise the alternative letter-sound spellings in the leaves below, including the 'hop-over <e>' digraphs in words like *take*, *these*, *bike*, *code*, *mule*;
- Read (blend) regular words containing these letter sounds;
- Recognise the twenty tricky words shown in the flowers below;
- Recognise the names of the three main characters, as well as Phonic.



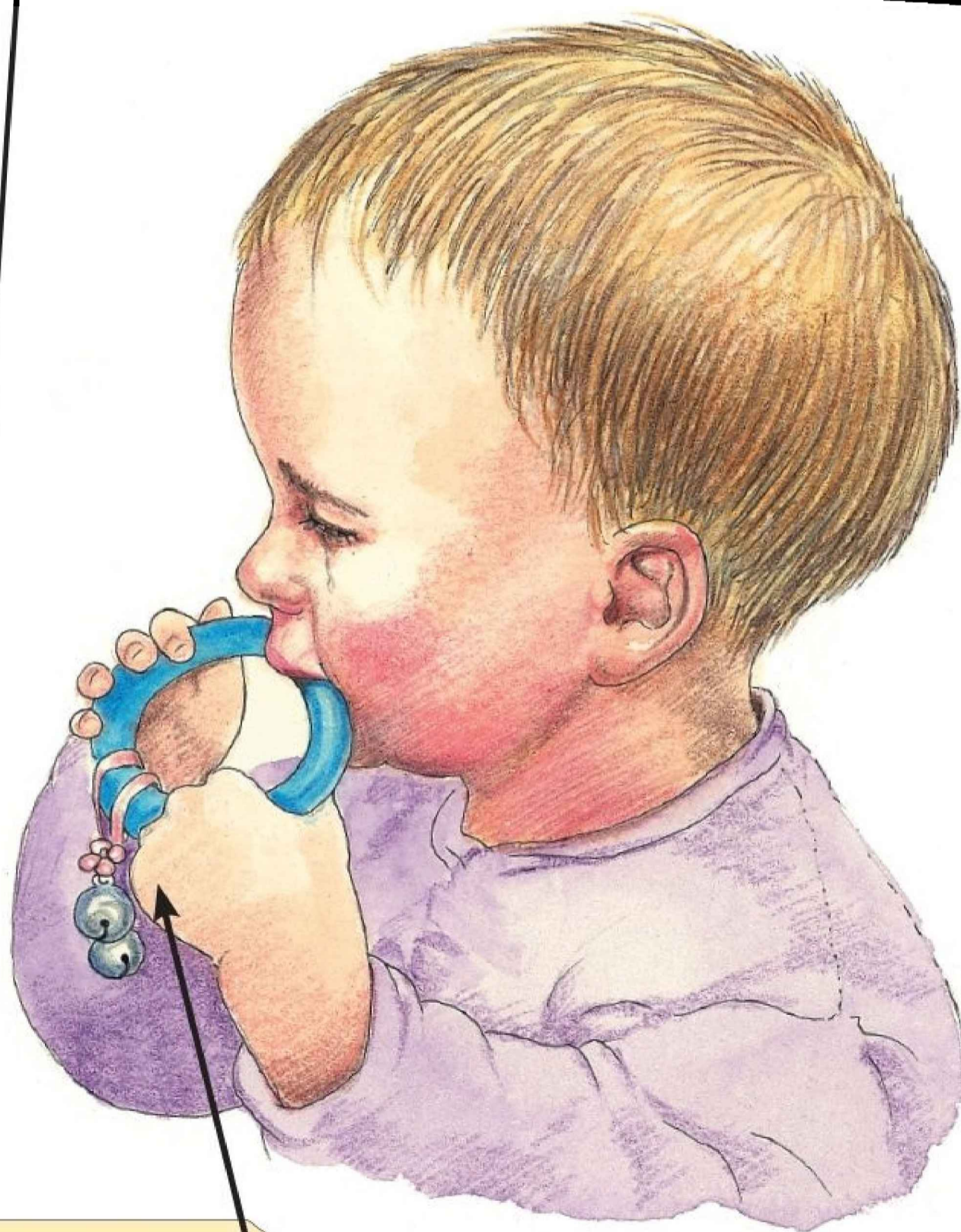
Smile! What do you see? A mouth, lips and teeth. Teeth help us to bite into our food and cut it up into smaller lumps.



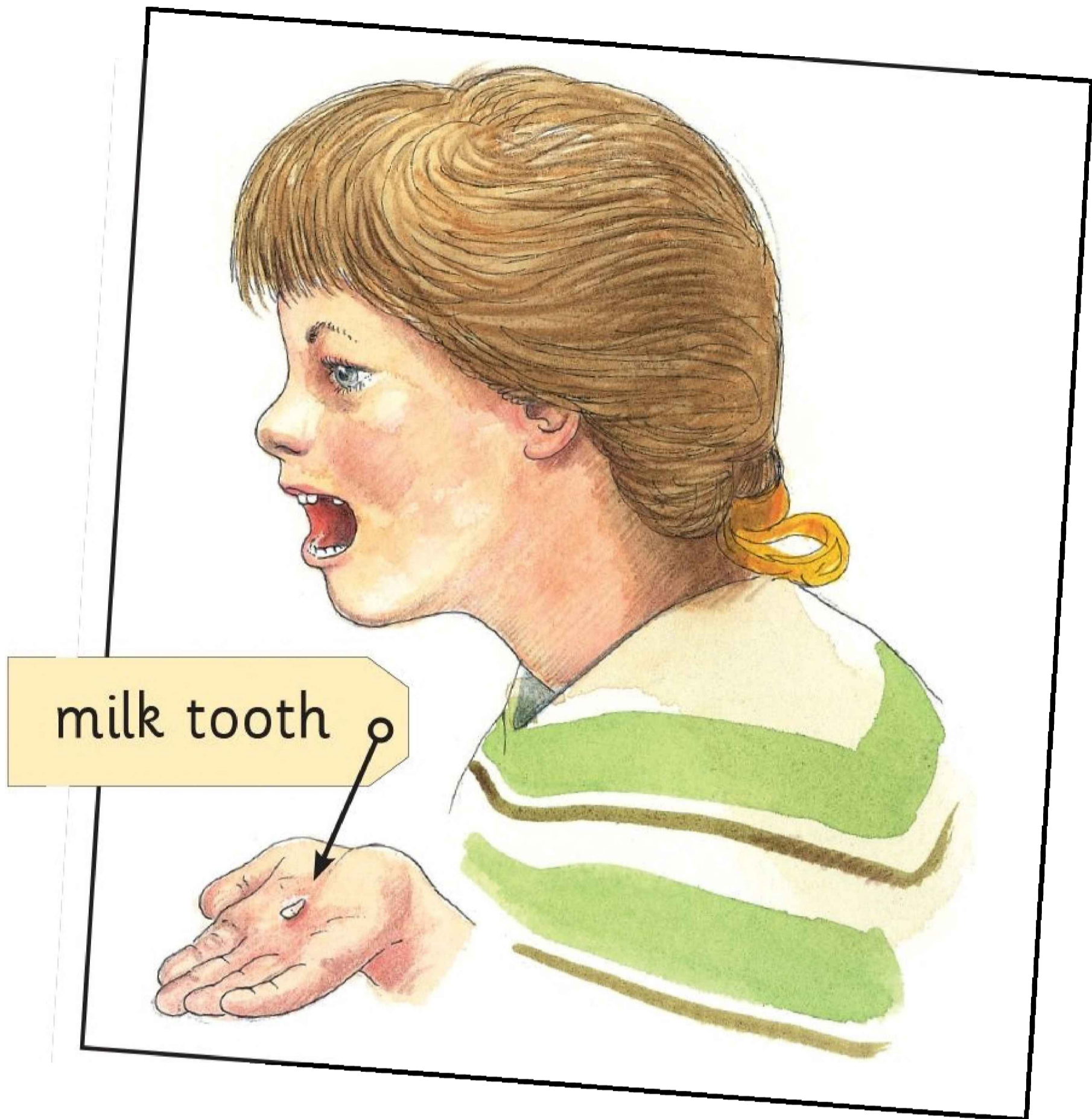


Different shaped teeth have different jobs. Some are shaped like spades and we use them to bite into food. Some are sharp and pointed, so as to shred the lumps of food into smaller bits. Then there are wide, flat teeth at the back of the mouth, which mash the food into a pulp.

When we are born, we have no teeth that can be seen yet. The teeth are all hidden under our gums. When they start to develop, they can make the gums sore. This is called teething.

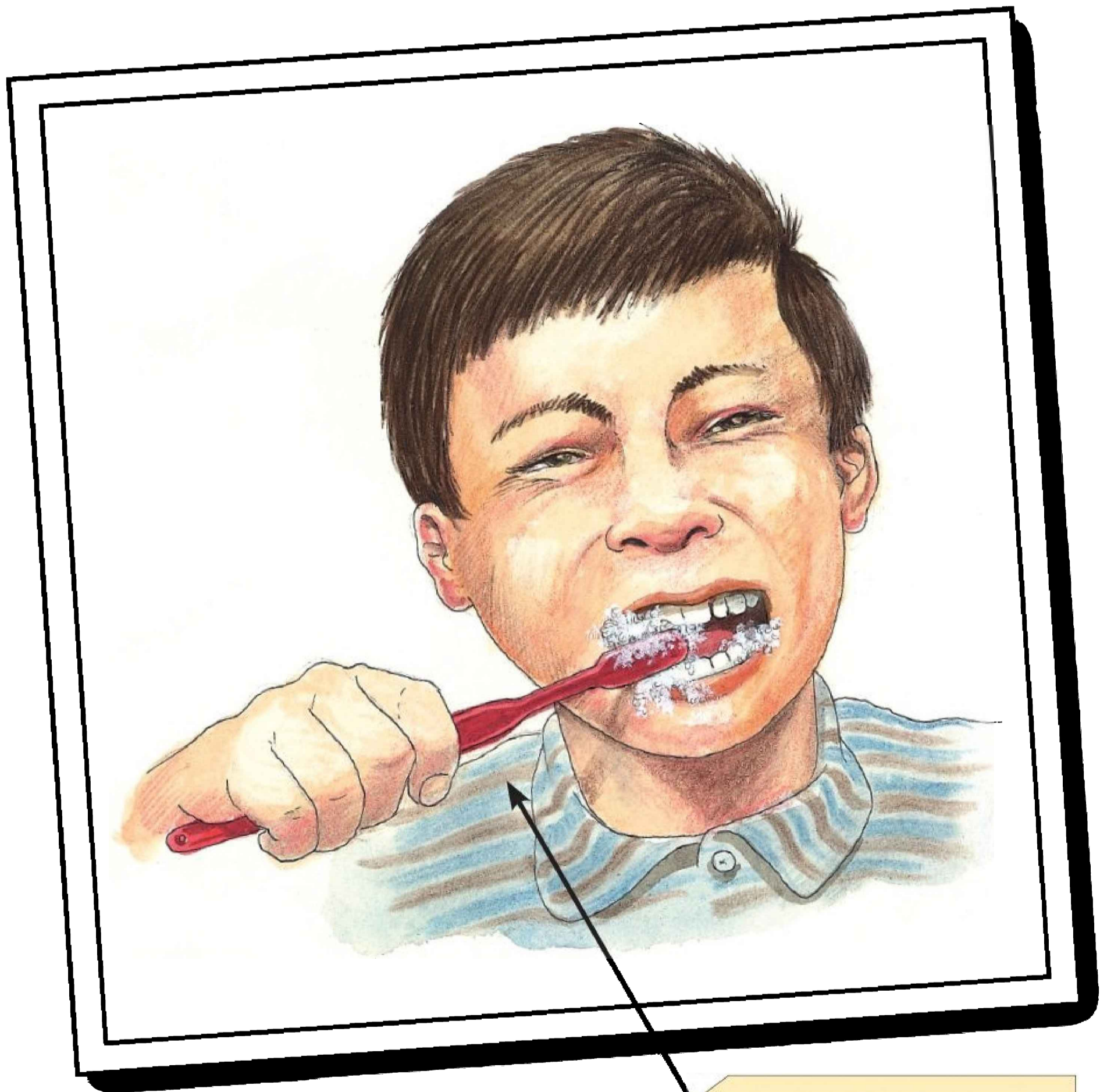


teething ring



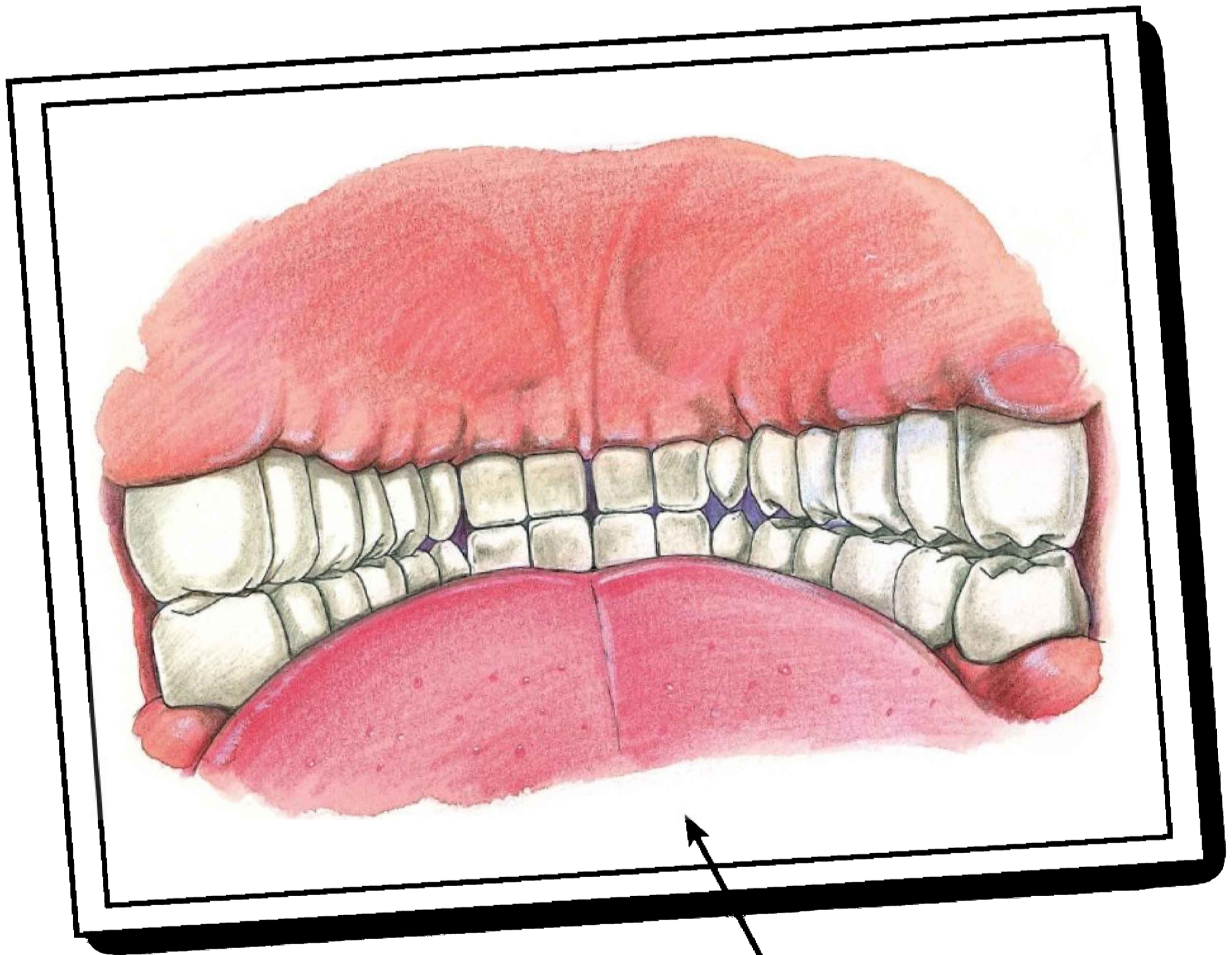
We have more than one set of teeth. As small children, we get a set of milk teeth. There are only twenty of these milk teeth. They start to wobble and fall out when we are about six or seven.

Then we get our next set of teeth. These adult teeth are much bigger and are all we get for the rest of our lives. So it is very important to keep them healthy.



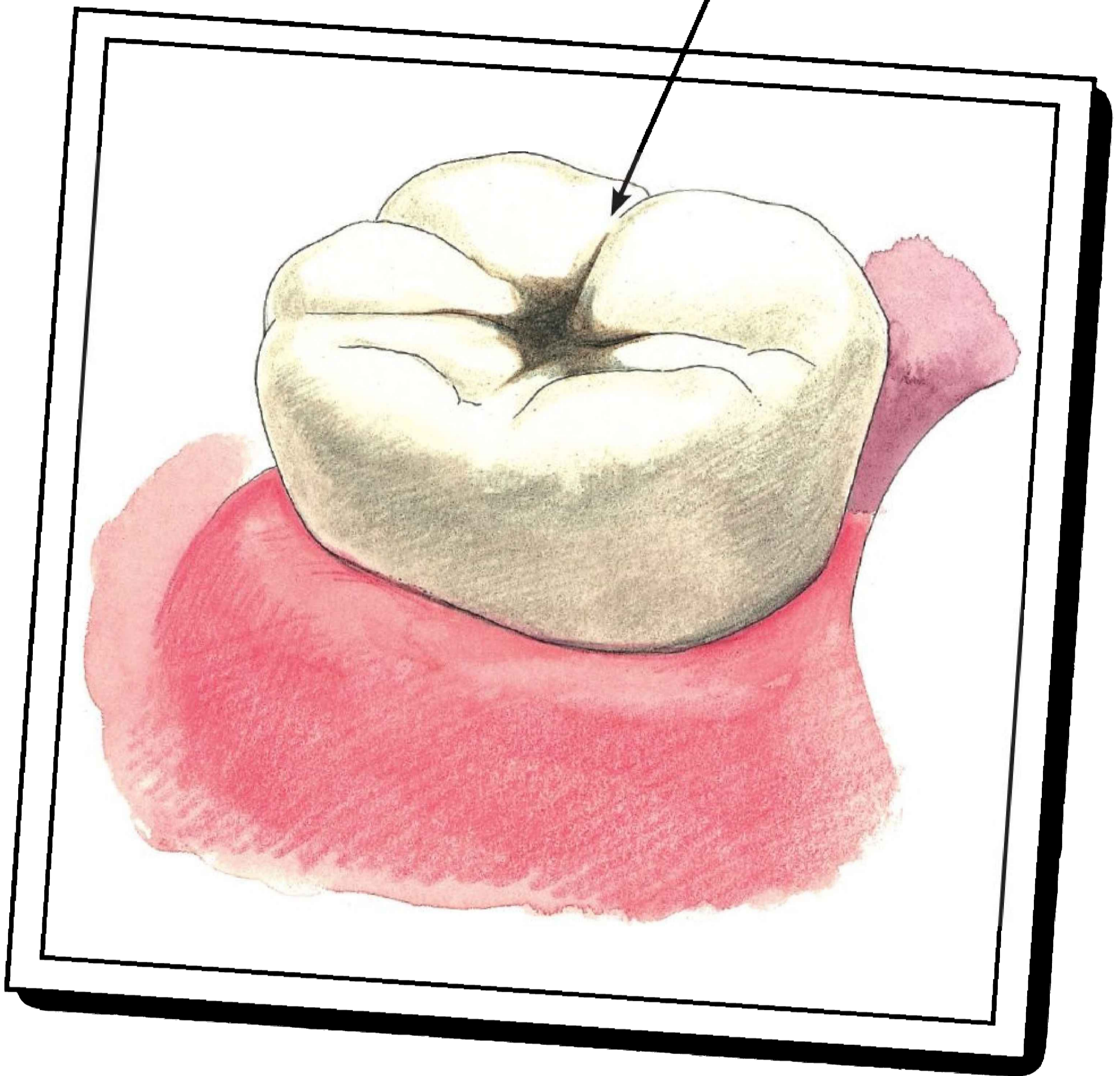
o tooth brush

Inside the mouth, it is dark and wet. There are some living things so small that we cannot see them. They like dark and wetness, so they live and breed inside our mouths.



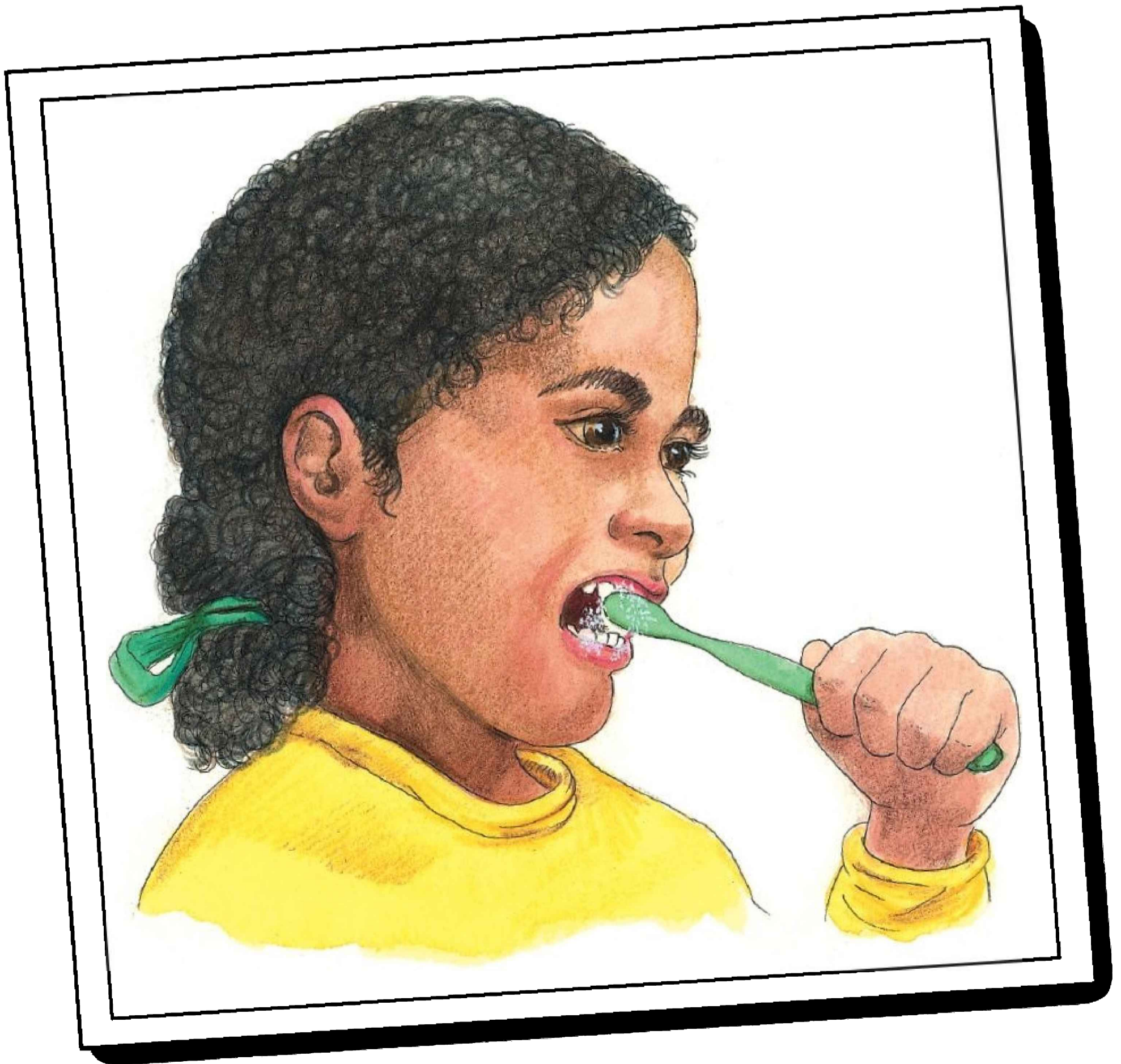
inside the
mouth

rotting tooth

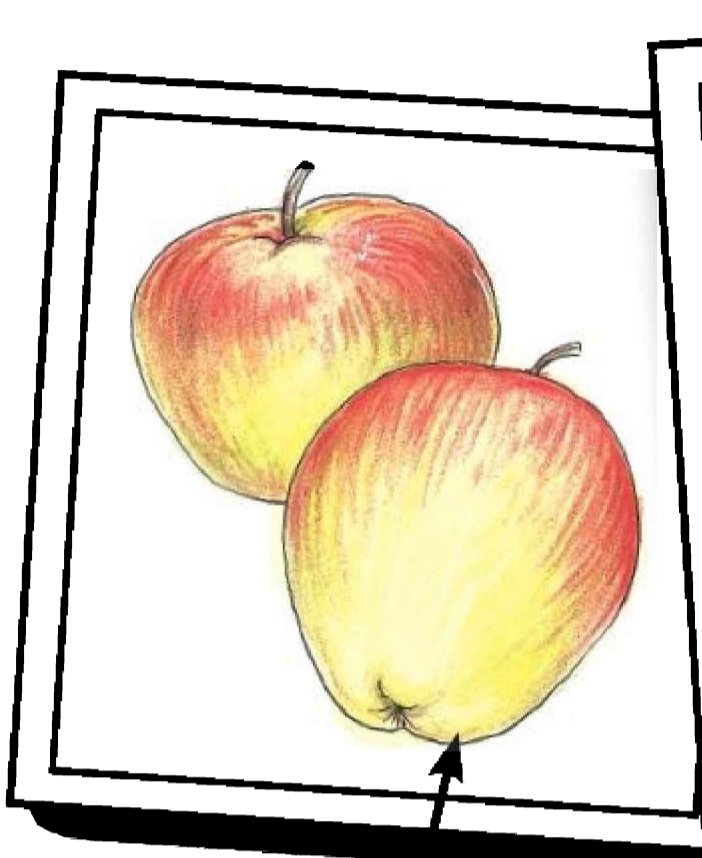


If they breed on food which has stuck to our teeth, the teeth can rot and go bad.

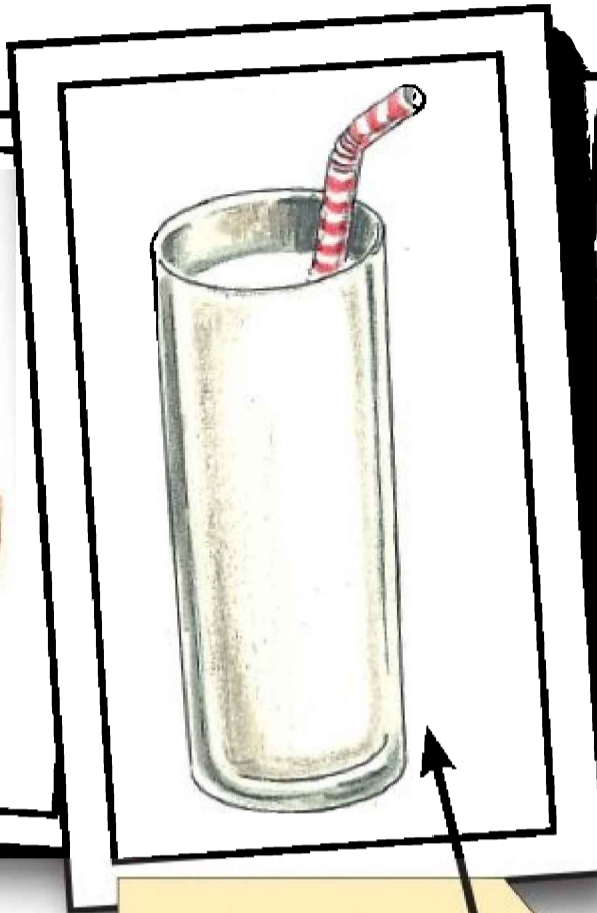
Brushing our teeth can help stop this happening. This is why teeth need to be brushed when you get up in the morning and before you go to bed. Brush the inside, outside and top of the teeth.



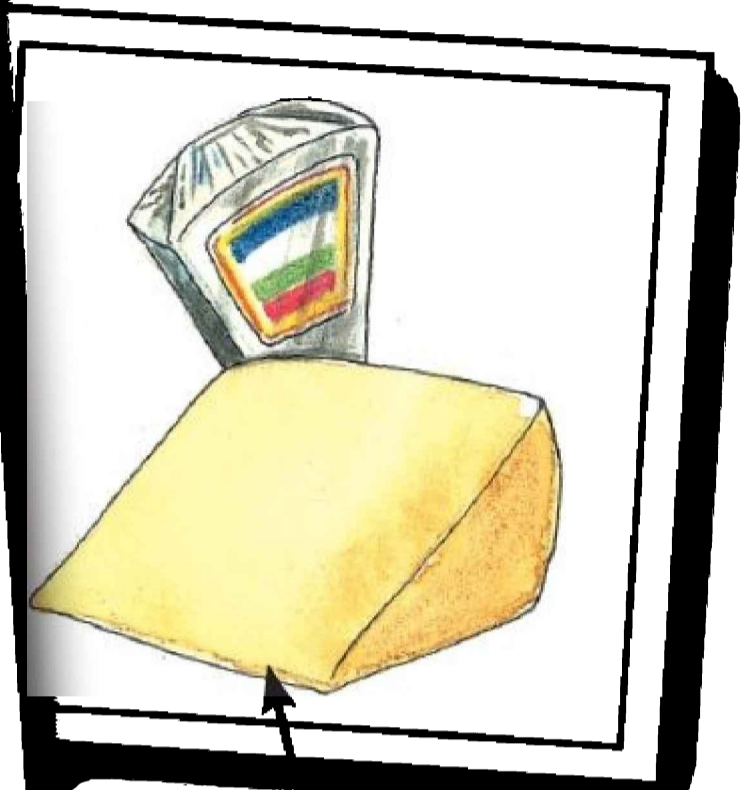
Some food is good for teeth.



apples

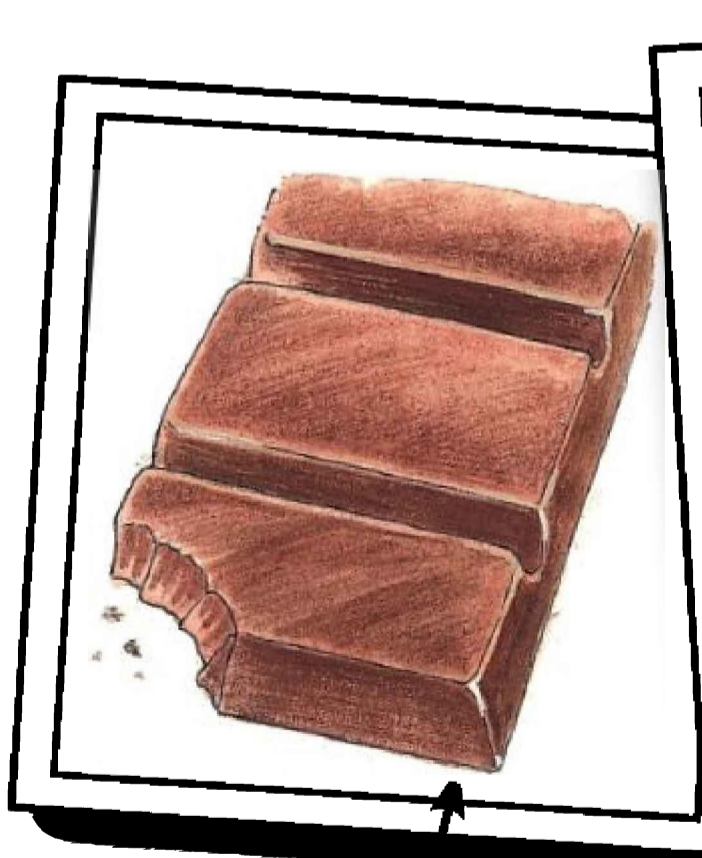


milk



cheese

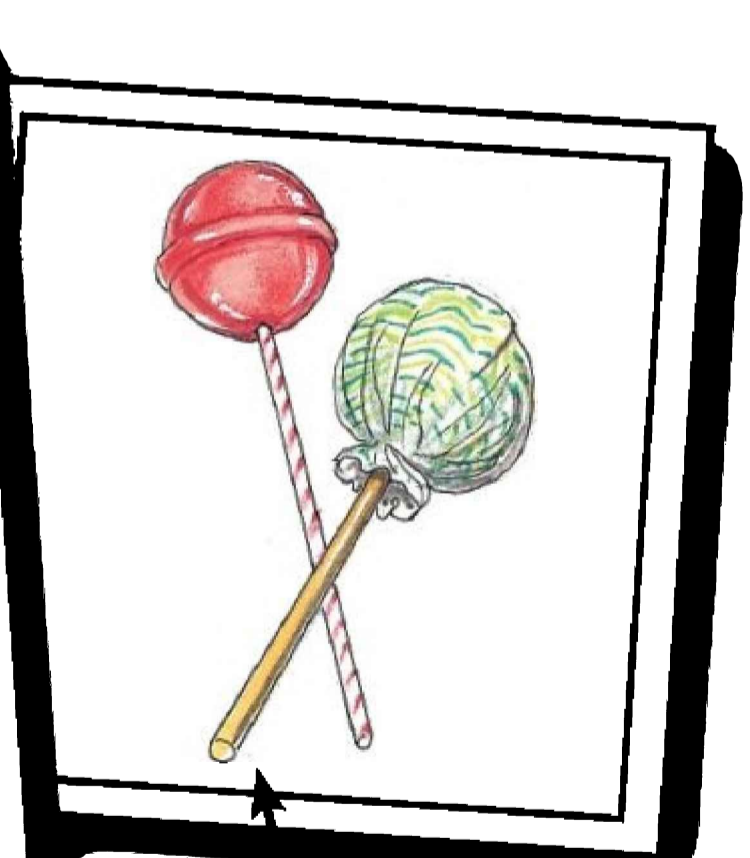
Some food is bad for teeth.



chocolate



lemonade



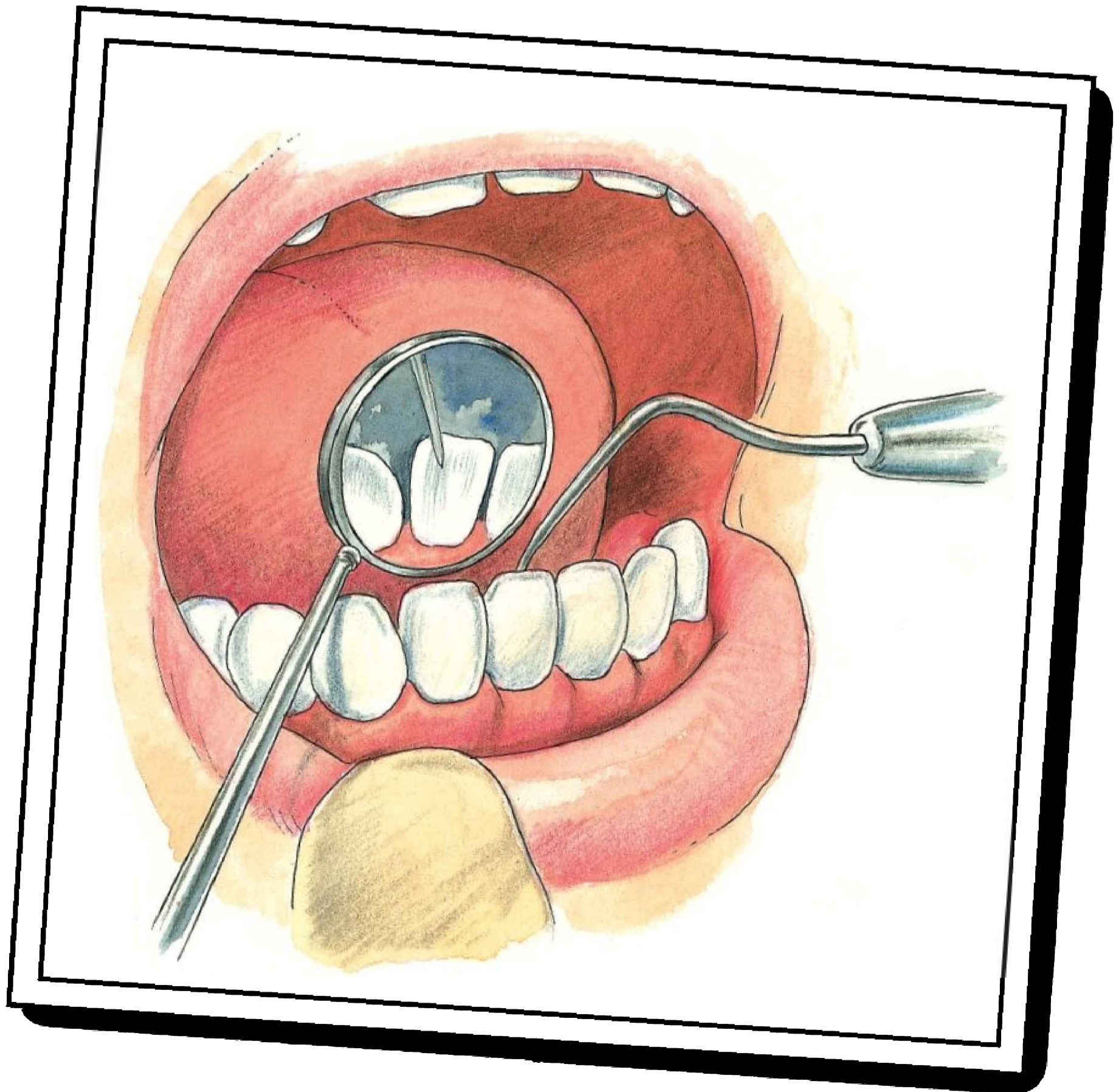
lollipops

dentist o

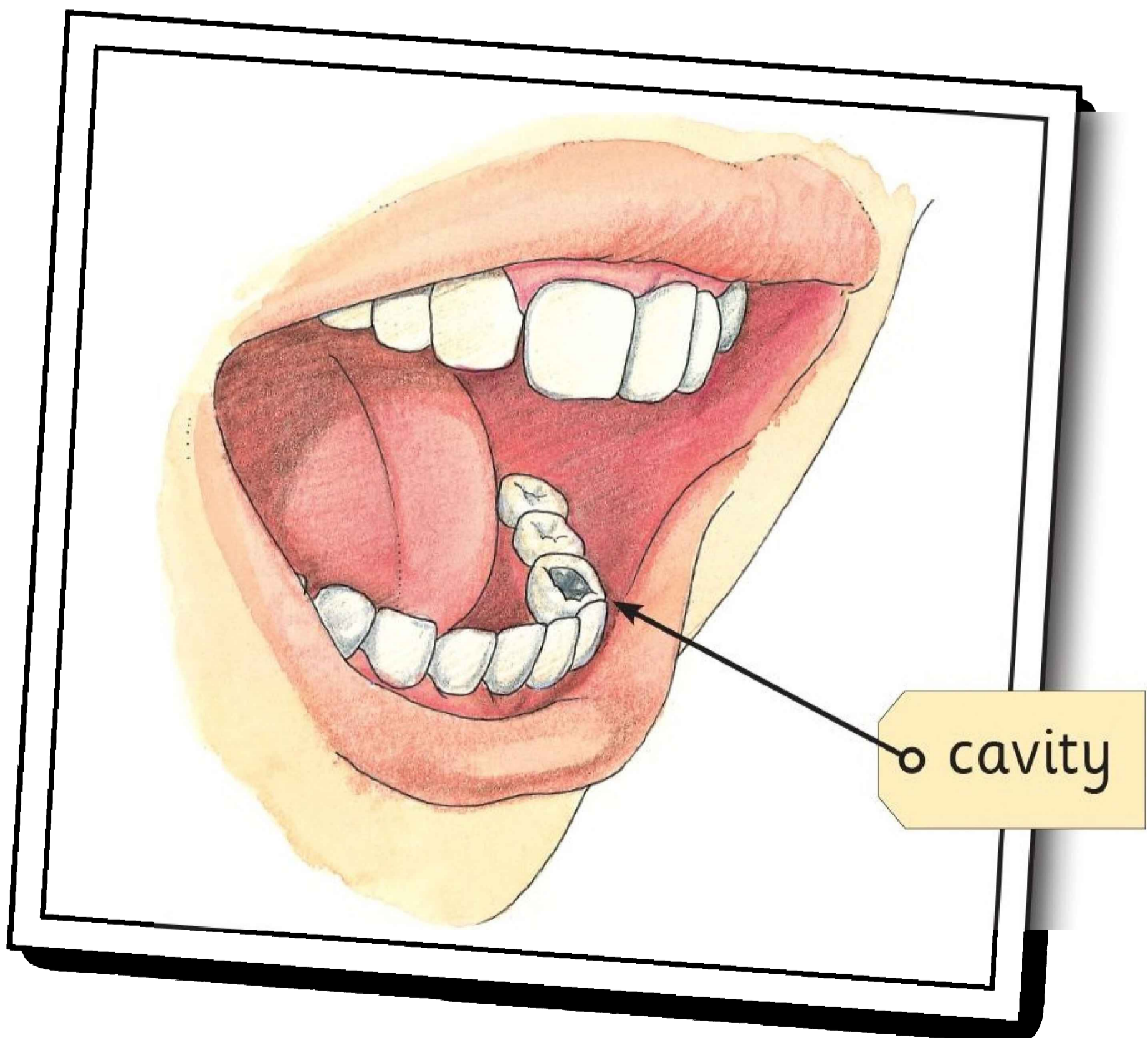


Dentists are trained to help us protect our teeth and gums. They have lots of different equipment.

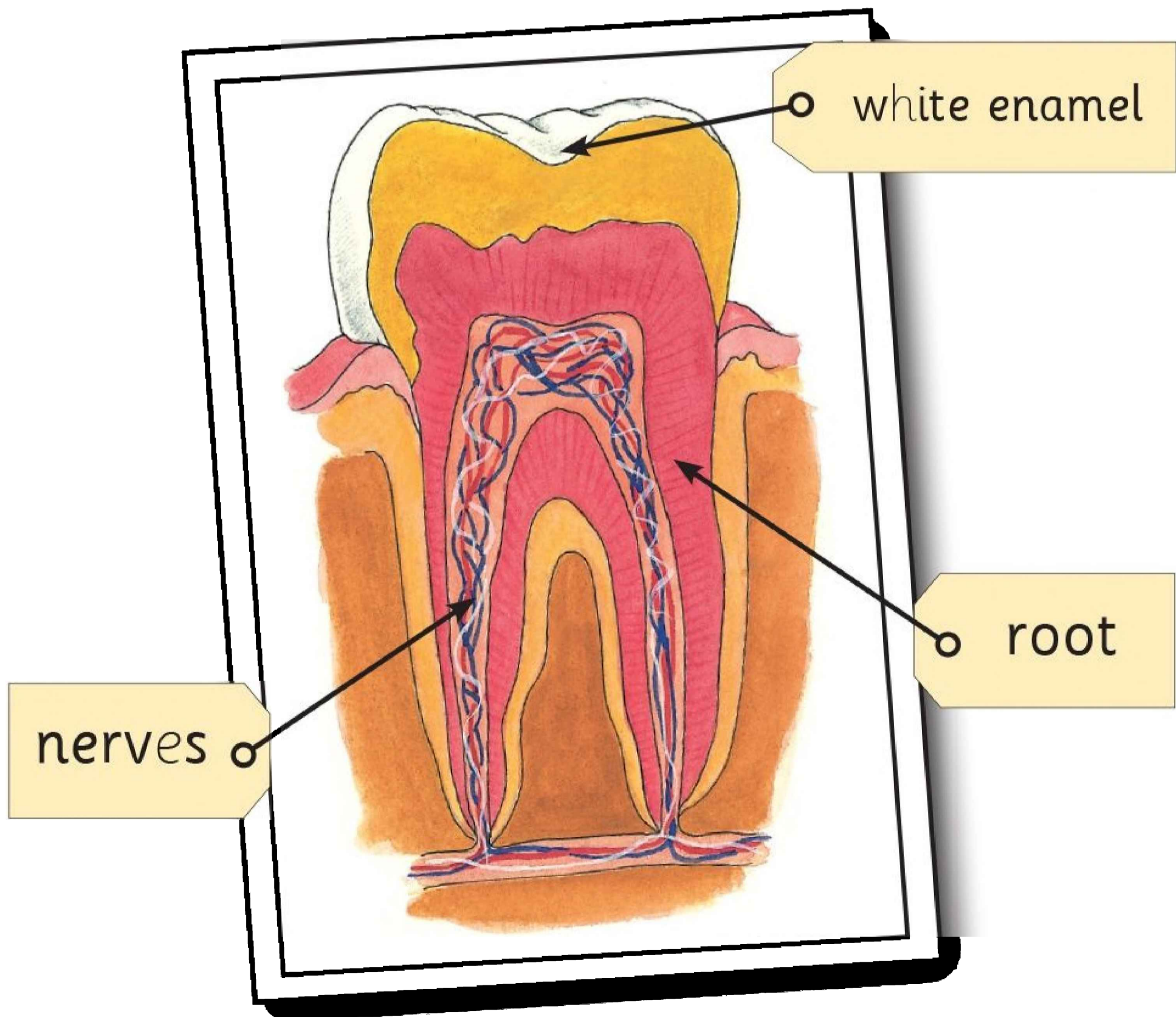
Dentists have a lamp, which they shine into the mouth so they can see it better. Then they use a small mirror to help them see all the teeth. They poke around with a sort of metal toothpick, which helps them look for holes.

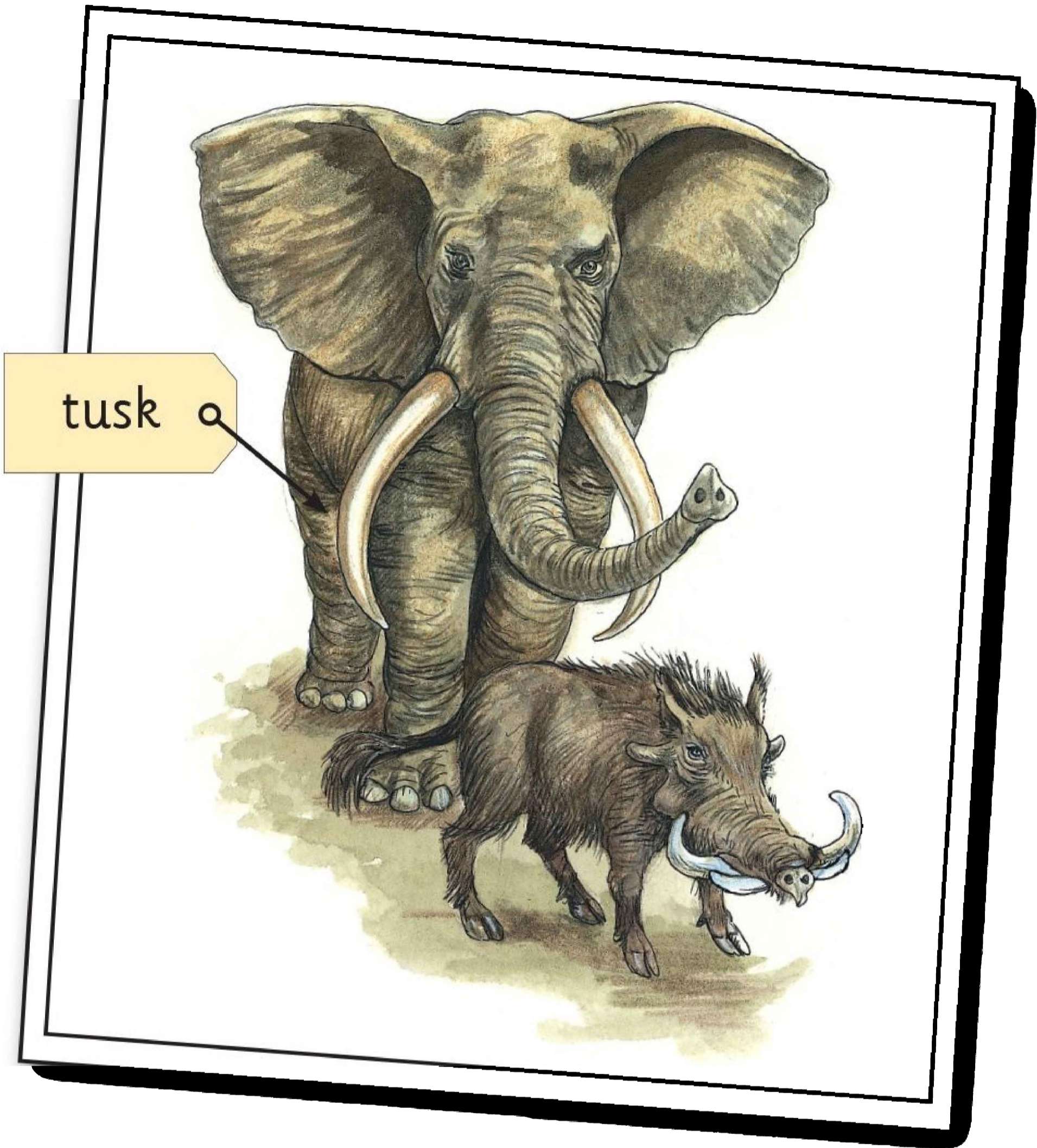


If a tooth has a hole in it, it needs a filling to stop the rot spreading. The dentist starts by injecting a painkiller into the gum to make it numb. Then the dentist drills out the rotten part of the tooth. The hole that is left is called a cavity, and this is what the dentist fills.



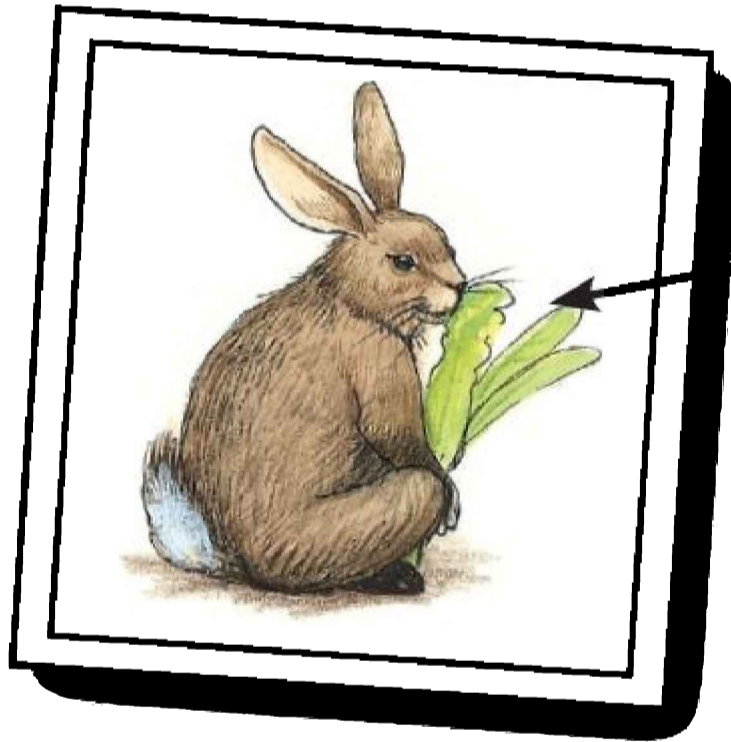
A tooth is made up of three main parts. It has a root, which joins it to the gum and to the rest of the skull. Then, on the inside, there are lots of nerves. It is the nerves which sometimes feel pain. The outside of the tooth is coated with white enamel, which is very hard.



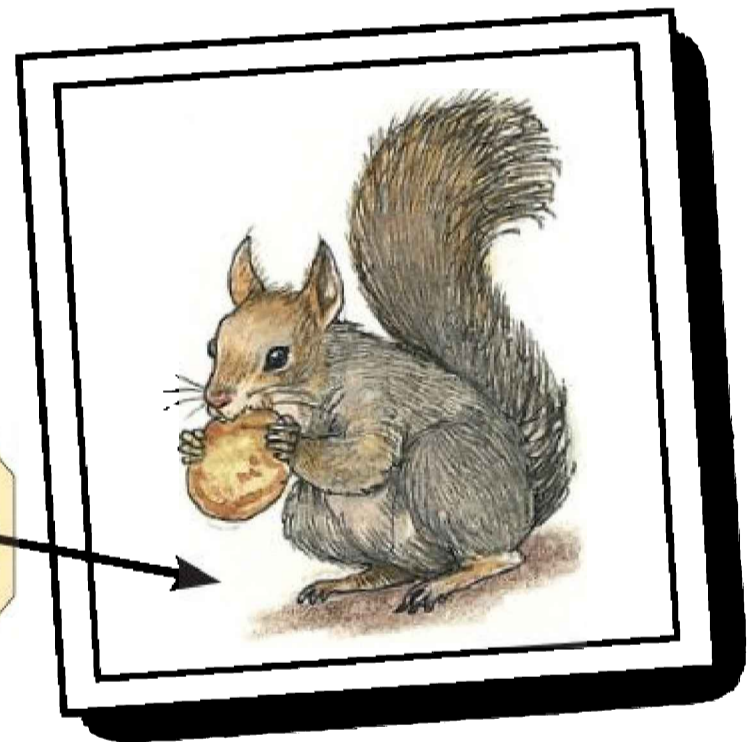


Different animals have different sorts of teeth. Animals' teeth have adapted to do all sorts of different jobs. Tusks are the biggest sort of teeth.

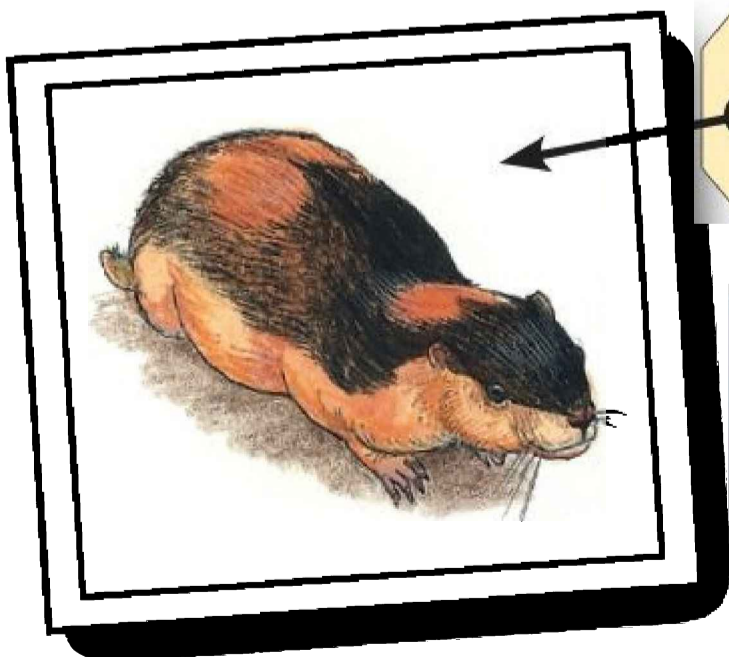
Animals such as rabbits, squirrels, lemmings and muskrats have long, strong teeth. These teeth keep on getting bigger and must be used often or they will get too long. Pet rabbits sometimes have to have long teeth filed down by a vet if they have not nibbled much hard food.



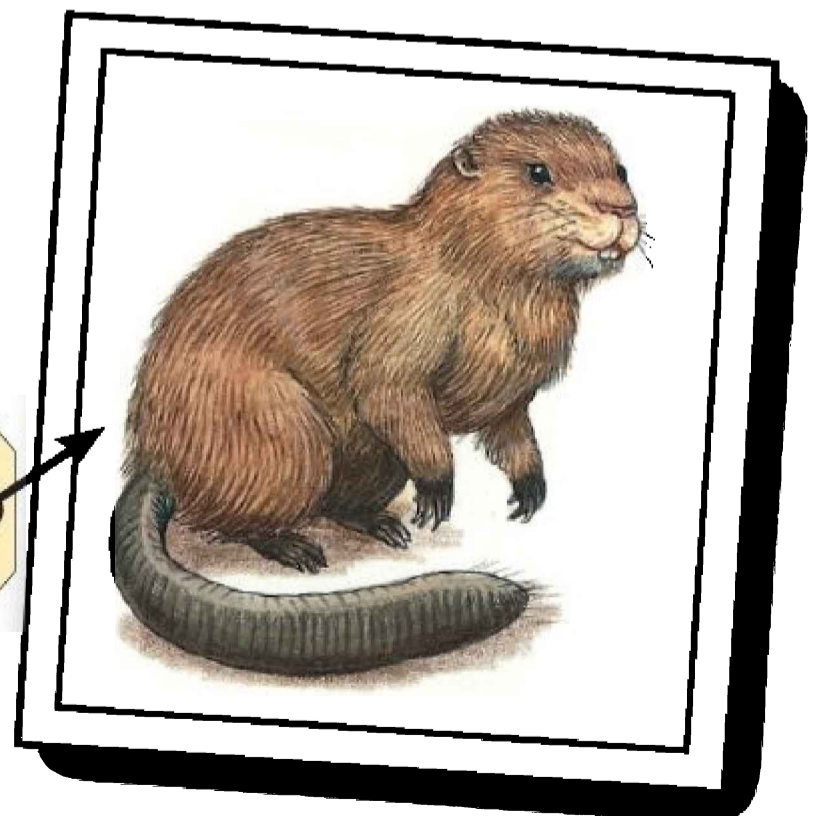
○ rabbit



squirrel ○

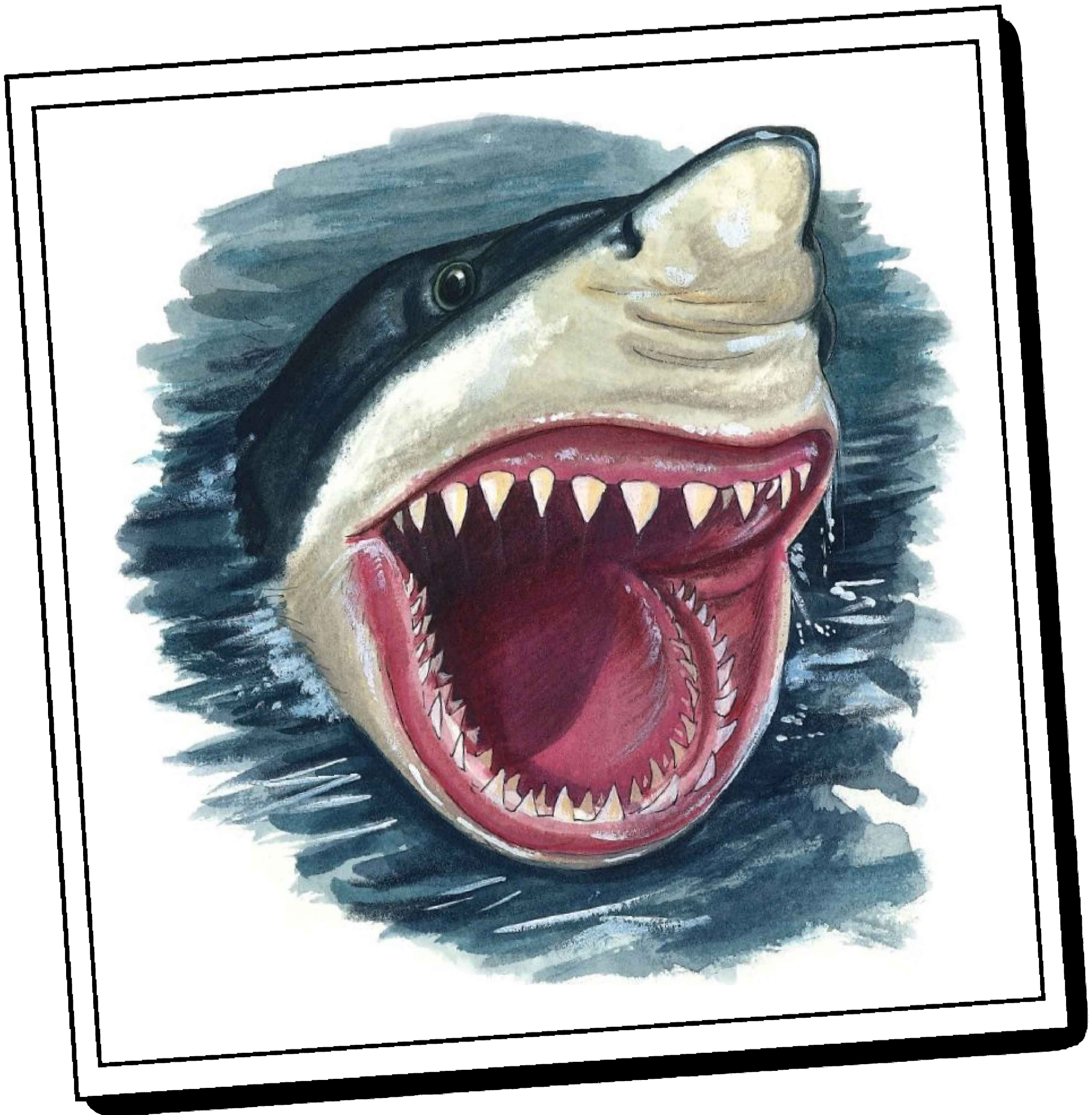


○ lemming



muskrat ○

Sharks have very sharp, pointed teeth. They develop teeth all the time. So if one tooth drops or falls out, they have a second one waiting to fill the gap. So sharks never run out of teeth!



Reading Comprehension

Teachers and parents

An important part of becoming a confident, fluent reader is a child's ability to understand what they are reading. Below are some suggestions on how to develop a child's reading comprehension.

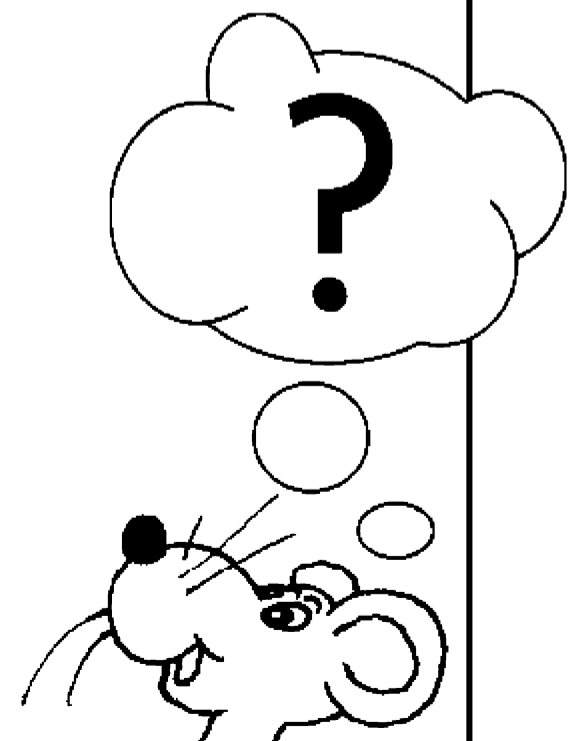
- Make reading this book a shared experience between you and the child. Try to avoid leaving it until the whole book is read before talking about it. Occasionally stop at various intervals throughout the book.
- Ask questions about the characters, the setting, the action and the meaning.
- Encourage the child to think about what might happen next. It does not matter if the answer is right or wrong, so long as the suggestion makes sense and demonstrates understanding.
- Ask the child to describe what is happening in the illustrations.
- Relate what is happening in the book to any real-life experiences the child may have.
- Pick out any vocabulary that may be new to the child and ask what they think it means. If they don't know, explain it and relate it to what is happening in the book.
- Encourage the child to summarise, in their own words, what they have read.

What's in the book?

- Why are teeth different shapes?
- How many milk teeth do humans have?
- What do dentists do?

What do you think?

- Why do you need to brush your teeth in the morning?
- How often should you visit the dentist?



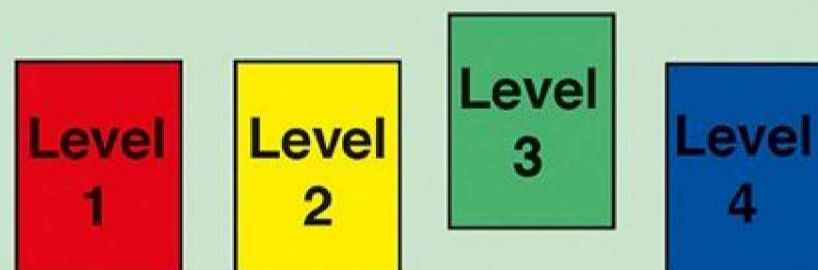


Jolly Phonics Readers are fully decodable books for new readers.

These Readers have been written with a **carefully controlled vocabulary**, and are specifically designed for children who are learning to read and write with *Jolly Phonics*.

- The text in these Green Level Books (third level) uses only **decodable regular words** (words that use the letter-sound knowledge taught so far: the 42 main letter sounds, the alternative sound of <y> at the end of words like *happy* and *sunny* and the 'hop-over <e>' spellings of the long vowel sounds) and a small number of **'tricky' words** (frequently used words that are not fully decodable at this stage).
- All the tricky words and alternative letter-sound spellings used are shown on the front inside cover; these can be used as a quick practice activity before starting the book.
- **Faint type** is used for any silent letters, like the in 'lamb'.
- **Comprehension questions** and discussion topics are included at the end of the book. These ensure that children are not only able to read the text, but also get meaning from the stories.

Green Level Readers



Inky Mouse & Friends	General Fiction	Nonfiction
The Tree That Blinkd	The Three Billy Goats Gruff	Snakes
What's in the Box?	The Fox and the Stork	Deserts
The Old Red Tractor	The Outing	Captain Scott
The Model Boat	The Little Merman	Underground
Wait and See!	The Cricket and the Ants	Mushrooms
The Bad-Tempered Goat	Little Monsters	Teeth



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