Close Reading and Text Dependent Questions in Science
Animal Teeth (New Plants – Grade 2)

The text selection, Animal Teeth, is found in FOSS Science Stories, New Plants, pgs. 40-43.

Look in the Student Learning Outcome Document for guidance on when this should be taught.
http://bpscurriculumandinstruction.weebly.com/student-learning-outcomes-by-grade.html
Animal Teeth

Every animal has to eat to survive. Every animal has its own way to get food. Many animals have teeth. Teeth help animals catch and eat their food.

The size and shape of an animal’s teeth give clues about what it eats.
Some animals have long, pointed teeth for catching other animals. Foxes and coyotes catch squirrels. Mountain lions and wolves catch deer.

Long pointed teeth are called canines. Animals with large canine teeth can catch and eat other animals.

People have small canine teeth. What do you use your canines for?
Some animals have big, sharp front teeth for cutting. Deer and rabbits cut grass. Caribou cut twigs. Squirrels cut shells from acorns.

Front teeth are called incisors. Animals with big incisors can cut and eat plants and plant parts.

People have incisors. What do you cut with your incisors?
Some animals have wide, flat teeth for chewing and grinding. Horses and prairie dogs chew and grind grass. Sloths chew and grind leaves. Monkeys chew and grind fruit and seeds.

Grinding teeth are called molars. Animals with flat molars can grind and eat tough plants and plant parts.

People have molars. What do you grind with your molars?
Animal Teeth (New Plants – Grade 2)
Student Questions

1. Why are teeth important to animals?

2. What could give you clues about what type of food an animal eats?

3. What are two animals the author mentions that use canines for catching and eating other animals?

4. How do animals with incisors use their teeth?

5. Where are molars found in a horse’s mouth?
6. An herbivore is an animal that eats plants. A carnivore is an animal that eats meat. We read about three different types of teeth—canines, incisors, and molars. Explain which kind of animal uses which type of teeth to eat. Use evidence from the text to support your claim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canines</th>
<th>Incisors</th>
<th>Molars</th>
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7. Based on evidence found in the text, are people herbivores or carnivores?
Animal Teeth (New Plants – Grade 2)
Sample Answers

1. Why are teeth important to animals?
   Animals use their teeth to catch and eat their food.

2. What could give you clues about what type of food an animal eats?
   Different types of teeth are used to eat different kinds of food. The different shapes and sizes of teeth are clues to what foods an animal eats.

3. What are two animals the author mentions that use canines for catching and eating other animals?
   Answers could include foxes, coyotes, mountain lions, and wolves.

4. How do animals with incisors use their teeth?
   Animals with incisors use their teeth for cutting. Students can cite evidence from the text to support their answer, including squirrels cut shells from acorns, caribou cut twigs, and deer and rabbits cut grass.

5. Where are molars found in a horse’s mouth?
   Students will need to connect the photograph of a horse’s skull and a live horse, as well as the description of a molar in the text (p. 43, paragraph 1) to identify and locate the molars.

6. An herbivore is an animal that eats plants. A carnivore is an animal that eats meat. We read about three different types of teeth—canines, incisors, and molars. Explain which kind of animal uses which type of teeth to eat. Use evidence from the text to support your claim.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A carnivore uses canines to catch their food.</td>
<td>Herbivores use incisors to cut and eat plants and plant parts.</td>
<td>Herbivores use molars to grind and eat tough plants and plant parts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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7. Based on evidence found in the text, are people herbivores or carnivores?
   Students make a claim supported by evidence from the text. People have canines, incisors, and molars. This must mean that people can eat both meat and plants.