

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read "The History of Teeth" and "Where Are All the Dentists?" Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining how people have struggled with dental problems since ancient times.

A. Which of the following is the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ In the 18th and 19th centuries, most people did not see a dentist.
- Ⓑ For most of human history, people have had to deal with dental problems.
- Ⓒ A woman in ancient Egypt died because of an infected tooth.

B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ Today, some 300,000 hygienists, dentists, and orthodontists work in America. (p. 16)
- Ⓑ Cavities form when certain types of bacteria make acids that eat away at our teeth and form holes. (p. 15)
- Ⓒ Spartan warriors charged into battles with oozing abscesses in their gums. (p. 13)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It describes how far dental care has come over the centuries.
- Ⓑ It explains the cause of a common dental problem.
- Ⓒ It provides an example of a group of people from long ago facing a dental problem.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence from “The History of Teeth” that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

Some dental treatments of the past were based on superstition rather than science.

- Ⓐ “But the only treatment available to Djed was to have holes drilled in her jaw to drain the goo.” (p. 13)
- Ⓑ “To scare away tooth-destroying demons, people might have kissed a donkey or walked around a barn three times while trying not to think about a fox.” (p. 14)
- Ⓒ “In ancient Egypt, people tried to close up gaps between teeth using gold bands or cords made from cat intestines, kind of like modern-day braces.” (p. 15)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose THREE pieces of text evidence from the article “The History of Teeth” that BEST support the statement below.

Before modern dentistry, dental treatments were often painful and dangerous.

- Ⓐ “Until the 20th century, most people had crooked and yellowed teeth.” (p. 14)
- Ⓑ “What’s more, barbers sometimes broke people’s jaws while pulling teeth.” (p. 16)
- Ⓒ “Then the tooth drawers would ride off into the sunset, leaving their ‘patients’ to deal with bleeding gums, fractured jaws, infections, and facial disfigurements.” (p. 16)
- Ⓓ “For centuries, people in many parts of the world thought cavities were caused by small, maggot-like creatures they called ‘toothworms.’” (p. 15)
- Ⓔ “Tough cowboys of the American West would weep openly as their diseased teeth were yanked out with pliers . . .” (pp. 13-14)

B. Select one piece of evidence from above and explain that does NOT support the statement and explain why not.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “Where Are All the Dentists?” in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ Many Americans don’t have access to dental care because they live in areas with very few dentists. Author Kristin Lewis writes, “People in these ‘dental deserts’ must travel long distances for an appointment, which is inconvenient and expensive” (17). This shows that many Americans don’t receive dental care because of how far away they live from a dentist.
- Ⓑ Many Americans don’t have access to dental care because they live in areas with very few dentists. Author Kristin Lewis writes, “People in these ‘dental deserts’ must travel long distances for an appointment, which is inconvenient and expensive” (17).
- Ⓒ Many Americans don’t have access to dental care because they live in areas with very few dentists. “People in these ‘dental deserts’ must travel long distances for an appointment, which is inconvenient and expensive.” This shows that many Americans don’t receive dental care because of how far away they live from a dentist.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “The History of Teeth” in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ The food we eat can cause cavities. “Scientists believe humans had few dental problems before people started farming grains like wheat and corn, about 10,000 years ago,” writes author Kristin Lewis. “That’s because grains break down into sugar, which causes cavities” (14). In other words, when sugar entered our diet, cavities followed.
- Ⓑ The food we eat can cause cavities. According to scientists, writes author Kristin Lewis, people had few dental problems before we began growing and eating grains like wheat and corn about 10,000 years ago. Grains, she explains, break down into sugar and sugar causes cavities (14). In other words, when sugar entered our diet, cavities followed.
- Ⓒ The food we eat can cause cavities. Scientists believe that cavities became a bigger problem after people began to grow grains like wheat and corn, which break down into sugar (14).

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

6. Now it's your turn. Write a paragraph explaining why you should take care of your teeth. Your paragraph should include:

- **a topic sentence**
- **at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation**
- **a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Read “The History of Teeth” and “Where Are All the Dentists?” then complete the activity below.

1. Choose TWO pieces of text evidence from “Where Are All the Dentists?” that best support the statement below.

STATEMENT:

It is challenging for many Americans to see a dentist regularly.

- Ⓐ “Many Americans can’t go to the dentist because of the cost. The average price of an exam and a cleaning is about \$100.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Dental school has a hefty price tag, and many dentists graduate with debt.” (p. 17)
- Ⓒ “In some parts of the country, especially rural areas, there are almost no dentists to go to. People in these ‘dental deserts’ must travel long distances for an appointment, which is inconvenient and expensive.” (p. 17)
- Ⓓ “We are very lucky to live in the age of modern dentistry.” (p. 17)

.....

2. Choose ONE piece of text evidence from “The History of Teeth” that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

STATEMENT:

Some dental treatments of the past were based on superstition rather than science.

- Ⓐ “But the only treatment available to Djed was to have holes drilled in her jaw to drain the goo.” (p. 13)
- Ⓑ “To scare away the tooth-destroying demons, people might have kissed a donkey or walked around a barn three times while trying not to think about a fox.” (p. 14)
- Ⓒ “In ancient Egypt, people tried to close up gaps between teeth using gold bands or cords made from cat intestines, kind of like modern-day braces.” (p. 15)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Below are a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence from the article “The History of Teeth.” Find one more piece of evidence from the article and write it on the lines below.

STATEMENT:

Before modern dentistry, dental treatments could be painful and even dangerous.

- Ⓐ “What’s more, barbers sometimes broke people’s jaws while pulling teeth.” (p. 16)
- Ⓑ “Then the tooth drawers would ride off into the sunset, leaving their ‘patients’ to deal with bleeding gums, fractured jaws, infections, and facial disfigurements.” (p. 17)

Ⓒ _____

.....

4. Read the lines from “The History of Teeth” below. Then write a statement that they all support.

STATEMENT:

- Ⓐ “High-society women in 18th-century France would politely cover their rotting teeth with hankies when they smiled.” (p. 13)
- Ⓑ “Ancient Spartan warriors would charge into battle with oozy abscesses in their mouths.” (p. 13)
- Ⓒ “Until the 20th century, most people had crooked and yellowed teeth. Many lost most or all of their teeth by the time they were middle-aged.” (p. 14)

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Using Text Evidence: Quoting and Paraphrasing

When you write about something you have read, you need to use supporting evidence, or “text evidence,” to back up whatever point you are making. Most of your evidence will be details from the text you are writing about, which you can quote or paraphrase.

Direct quotation: A quotation is an exact copy of the words the author or speaker uses. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

Paraphrase: To paraphrase is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. A paraphrase is *not* surrounded by quotation marks.

Reminder! With quotations and paraphrases, always tell your readers where your information comes from.

EXAMPLE

Ever wonder what it takes to be a competitive eater? Just ask Joey Chestnut, eight-time winner of Nathan’s Famous Hot Dog Eating Contest. Joey, who once ate 69 hot dogs in 10 minutes, told *Eat It Magazine* that being a competitive eater is all about finding your rhythm and getting your hands, mouth, throat, and stomach all working together. Having been a competitive eater for almost 10 years now, Joey knows what works. “Jump up and down a little bit,” Joey advises. “It helps the food settle to the bottom of your stomach.” Oh, and don’t forget the Pepto Bismol.

▲..... paraphrase

▲..... direct quote

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How to Use Text Evidence

When you write about something you have read, you need to use **text evidence**—that is, details from the text—to support the points you are making. You can use text evidence in the form of a direct quotation (the author’s exact words) or a paraphrase (a restatement of what the author wrote). You also need to explain WHY that text evidence is relevant.

Here are some tips for using text evidence:

1. Quote or paraphrase.

When using a **direct quote**, copy down the exact words from a sentence. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

To **paraphrase** is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. You don’t change the meaning of what the other person wrote or said, just the wording. A paraphrase is not surrounded by quotation marks.

2. Make it clear where your evidence comes from.

Identify who wrote or said what you are quoting or paraphrasing. This is called **“citing your source.”** Include a page number.

Words to help you:

- *according to (the author)*
- *(the author) claims*
- *(the author) suggests*
- *(the author) states*
- *(the author) writes*
- *(the author) reports*
- *(the author) describes*
- *(the author) implies*
- *(the author) explains*
- *(the author) argues*
- *(the author) declares*
- *(the author) observes*
- *(the author) notes*
- *(the author) reveals*
- *(the author) remarks*

3. Explain why your text evidence is relevant.

Include a sentence that makes it clear how the text evidence supports your idea. Reread the information you quoted or paraphrased and ask yourself, “So what?”

Words to help you:

- *(the author) says this because*
- *this proves that*
- *this exemplifies how*
- *this confirms*
- *this demonstrates*
- *this describes*
- *this explains*
- *this illustrates*
- *this implies*
- *this suggests*

Now let's look at two sample paragraphs. The first uses text evidence correctly.
The second uses text evidence incorrectly.

SAMPLE 1

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to author Mario Martinez in his book Roller Coasters of the World, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle (18). "I have ridden hundreds of coasters," he writes. "But none of them were as terrifying as this one" (20). This suggests that Kingda Ka stands out among roller coasters as particularly intense.

This paragraph looks great! There are quotation marks around the direct quote, the writer tells us where the paraphrase and the quote came from, and the writer explains how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is a unique experience. Hooray!

SAMPLE 2

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to Mario Martinez, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle. "I have ridden hundreds of coasters. But none of them were as terrifying as this one."

In this paragraph, neither the quote nor the paraphrase is cited correctly. Who is Mario Martinez? Which page in what book or article did the paraphrase and quote come from? The writer also fails to explain how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is unique. She just plopped her text evidence into her paragraph.

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Exploring Text Structures

"Text structure" is the term for how an author organizes information. Authors use different text structures to achieve different purposes, and one piece of writing often has multiple text structures.

Directions: Common text structures are listed in the boxes on the right. Use the information in these boxes to help you answer the questions below about the text structures in "History of Teeth."

1. In the opening section of "The History of Teeth," the author uses a **cause-and-effect** structure. Read the effect written below, then explain its cause on the lines provided.

Effect: Djed, a woman who lived in Egypt 3,000 years ago, died when she was 30.

Cause: _____

2. In the article "The History of Teeth," what does the author **compare and contrast** in the section "Cat Intestines"?

3. A. Underline the text structure the author uses in the section "Tiny Robots" in the article "The History of Teeth."

sequence of events **compare and contrast**

- B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

Description or List

Includes details to help you picture or get to know a person, a place, a thing, or an idea

Cause and Effect

Explains *why* something happened (cause) and *what* happened as a result (effect)

Problem and Solution

Presents a problem and explains how it is solved

Compare and Contrast

Presents the similarities and/or differences between two items, such as a pair of events, time periods, ideas, or places

Sequence of Events

Describes events in the order in which they happen (also called chronological order)

4. A. Which text structure does the author use in the editorial "Where Are All the Dentists?"

B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

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Synthesis

Directions: Fill in the chart below to synthesize information from "The History of Teeth" and "Where Are All the Dentists?" and to explore how dental care has changed over time.

Question	Answer	Source (check one or both)
1. Up until the 19th century, what did most people believe caused cavities?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
2. What do we understand about cavities today? How has this understanding changed dental care?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
3. Who did most people go to for dental care in the 18th and 19th centuries? Why?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
4. How did the opening of dental schools and the creation of laws about dentists change dental care in the U.S.?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
5. What kind of technology is available to dentists today? How has this technology changed dental care?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
6. How many people in America do not have access to a dentist today? Why?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"

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Synthesis

Directions: Fill in the chart below to synthesize information from "The History of Teeth" and "Where Are All the Dentists?" and to explore how dental care has changed over time. We filled in two answers for you.

Question	Answer	Source (check one or both)
1. Up until the 19th century, what did most people believe caused cavities?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
2. What do we understand about cavities today? How has this understanding changed dental care?	Today, we understand that certain bacteria in our mouths cause cavities, and that these cavities can get infected if left untreated. This understanding has helped dentists figure out how to both prevent and effectively treat cavities—a very common dental problem.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
3. Who did most people go to for dental care in the 18th and 19th centuries? Why?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
4. How did the opening of dental schools and the creation of laws about dentists change dental care in the U.S.?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
5. What kind of technology is available to dentists today? How has this technology changed dental care?	Today dentists have X-rays to spot problems in people's mouths, tools to better clean people's teeth, anesthetics to treat pain, and braces to straighten teeth.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"
6. How many people in America do not have access to a dentist today? Why?		<input type="checkbox"/> "The History of Teeth" <input type="checkbox"/> "Where Are All the Dentists?"

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Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud!

Paired Texts Vocabulary

"The History of Teeth"

1. **abscess (AB-sess)** *noun*; An abscess is a painful, swollen lump filled with pus (a thick yellowish-white fluid) that usually forms just under the skin—though abscesses can also form inside the body or in the teeth. Abscesses are caused by a bacterial infection.
2. **advanced (ad-VANST)** *adjective*; Someone or something that is advanced is far along or ahead of others in development, knowledge, or skills. Advanced telescopes allow us to see much farther into space than the first telescopes from the 1600s did. If you are an advanced guitar player, you have been playing for a while and have strong skills.
3. **baffle (BAF-uhl)** *verb*; *Baffle* means "to confuse completely." If something baffles you, you cannot understand it or explain it. A difficult puzzle might baffle you for several hours before you can solve it.
4. **charlatan (SHAHR-luh-tun)** *noun*; A charlatan is a person who pretends to know something or be something in order to trick other people. Someone who pretends to be able to communicate with ghosts and charges people money to talk to the ghosts of their loved ones is a charlatan.
5. **hone (hohn)** *noun or verb*; A hone is a special stone used for sharpening blades. As a verb, *hone* means to sharpen something using a hone. A chef might hone her knife before cutting tomatoes.
Hone is also used to describe sharpening a skill, an idea, or a product. In other words, to hone something means to improve it, make it more effective, or perfect it. You might hone your juggling skills by practicing every day.
6. **prone (prohn)** *adjective*; If you're prone to something, it means you're very likely to do it or experience it. People with fair skin are prone to getting sunburned. Someone who is accident-prone frequently has accidents.
7. **sophisticated (suh-FIS-tuh-keyt-id)** *adjective*; A sophisticated person has a lot of experience, knowledge, or wisdom about the world and especially about the arts and culture. He or she usually has good taste. A woman who eats at fancy restaurants, goes to the opera, and speaks three languages would likely be called sophisticated.
Sophisticated can also mean "complicated and advanced." Computers are sophisticated machines. Or *sophisticated* can mean "appealing to the intelligence." A sophisticated novel makes you think as you read it.

Directions: Below and on the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Rewrite each sentence below using one of the words in the box. There is one word you will not use.

hone	prone	advanced	baffled	charlatan
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1. The magician made the rabbit disappear with a single wave of his wand, leaving the audience completely amazed and confused.

2. Because I passed the "Introduction to Spanish" class last semester, I will take a higher-level Spanish class this semester.

3. Many first-time campers may experience homesickness when they first arrive.

4. The fortune-teller was a fake and a fraud—she couldn't *really* see into the future, but she made everyone believe that she could.

Directions: In each pair of boldfaced words, underline the word that best completes the sentence.

5. Honeybees have a **sophisticated/baffled** communication system: They do a special dance that tells other bees where to find nectar.

6. Pete carefully **honed/baffled** the dull knife.

7. Lily needs to see a doctor to have the painful **charlatan/abscess** under her arm examined.

8. Jenny needs to **hone/baffle** her bread-making skills. Her bread keeps turning out flat.

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Close-Reading Questions

"The History of Teeth"

1. Imagery is vivid language that appeals to the five senses. How does Kristin Lewis use imagery in the section "Terrible Fact of Life"? What does this imagery add to the article? (figurative language)
2. What is the main purpose of the section "Worms in Your Teeth?" (text structure)
3. What key idea of the article do the details about tooth drawers on page 16 support? (key ideas and details)
4. How does the information in the timeline relate to the rest of the article? (text features)
5. What led to the improvement of dental health over the centuries? (key ideas and details)

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Close-Reading Questions

"Where Are All the Dentists?"

1. On pages 15-16, Lewis explains that in the 18th and 19th centuries, most people were never treated by a proper dentist. On page 17, she states that today, millions of Americans are not treated by dentists. Compare the reasons people lacked access to a dentist then and now. (synthesis)
2. Describe the author's tone in the section "How to Solve the Problem." What words and phrases help create this tone? (tone)
3. Consider the last line of the editorial. Why might the author have chosen to end the article this way? (author's craft)
4. According to both articles, why is it important to take good care of your teeth? (key ideas, synthesis)

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Critical-Thinking Question

"The History of Teeth" and "Where Are All the Dentists?"

1. The editorial explains one thing that is being done to solve the problem of dental deserts. What else could be done to help bring dental care to those who don't have it?

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The History of Teeth” and “Where Are All the Dentists?” Then answer the questions below.

1. According to the section “Terrible Fact of Life,” in the past, most people
 - (A) had few dental problems.
 - (B) suffered from terrible dental problems.
 - (C) had false teeth by age 30.
 - (D) didn’t care about their teeth.
2. Which line supports your answer to question 1?
 - (A) “Ancient Spartan warriors would charge into battle with oozy abscesses in their gums.” (p. 13)
 - (B) “Today, dying from a bad tooth is extremely unlikely in the U.S.” (p. 13)
 - (C) “Tough cowboys of the American West would weep openly as their diseased teeth were yanked out with pliers . . .” (pp. 13-14)
 - (D) both A and C
3. Which of the following led to the improvement of dental health over time?
 - (A) the invention of 3-D printing technology
 - (B) the work of tooth drawers
 - (C) the belief in tooth worms
 - (D) a better understanding of what causes dental problems
4. The timeline helps readers understand
 - (A) how much dental care has changed over time.
 - (B) why brushing your teeth is important.
 - (C) that people in the past didn’t care about their dental health.
 - (D) why toothbrush bristles are now made of nylon.
5. In “Where Are All the Dentists?” Kristin Lewis writes that “inadequate dental care is a major issue in America.” Which line supports that claim?
 - (A) “We are very lucky to live in the age of modern dentistry.”
 - (B) “Yet right now, millions of Americans don’t have access to a dentist.”
 - (C) “The average price of an exam and a cleaning is about \$100.”
 - (D) “When tooth issues go untreated, surgery may be required down the road.”
6. Which of the following statements can be supported by information in both articles?
 - (A) Before modern dentistry, dental treatments could be painful and dangerous.
 - (B) Many dental treatments of the past were based on superstition.
 - (C) It is important to take good care of your teeth.
 - (D) Many Americans lack access to dental care.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. Lewis explains that people used to burn inflamed teeth with acid, place lice in their cavities, and rinse their mouths with urine (15). According to Lewis, why did people use such strange dental treatments?
8. According to “Where Are All the Dentists?” why is access to good dental care important?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The History of Teeth” and “Where Are All the Dentists?” Then answer the questions below.

- Which line expresses a central idea of the section “Terrible Fact of Life”?
 - People in the past didn’t take care of their teeth.
 - Before modern dentistry, many people suffered from dental ailments.
 - George Washington had bad teeth.
 - Dying from a bad tooth is extremely unlikely in America today.
- Which line best supports your answer to question 1?
 - “Ancient Spartan warriors would charge into battle with oozy abscesses in their gums.” (p. 13)
 - “Today, dying from a bad tooth is extremely unlikely in the U.S.” (p. 13)
 - “Tough cowboys of the American West would weep openly as their diseased teeth were yanked out with pliers . . .” (pp. 13-14)
 - both A and C
- All of the following led to the improvement of dental health over time EXCEPT
 - a better understanding of what causes dental problems.
 - laws that require dentists to be licensed.
 - advances in technology.
 - the belief in tooth worms.
- Which of the following ideas is supported by information in the timeline?
 - Dental care has changed greatly over time.
 - People in the past didn’t care about their teeth.
 - Brushing your teeth is important.
 - Dental care has changed little over time.
- On page 17, author Kristin Lewis writes: “... one in seven kids between the ages 12 and 19 have at least one untreated cavity . . .” This detail
 - supports the idea that proper dental care helps keep you healthy.
 - illustrates the effects of inadequate dental care in America.
 - shows that dentists still do not know how to properly treat cavities.
 - explains why many Americans do not have access to dental care.
- Which of the following statements can be supported by information in both articles?
 - Before modern dentistry, dental treatments could be painful and dangerous.
 - Many dental treatments of the past were based on superstition.
 - It is important to take good care of your teeth.
 - Many Americans lack access to dental care.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

- On page 13, Lewis writes, “Yet for most of human history, tooth problems were a terrible fact of life.” How well does she support this statement? Explain.
- According to both articles, why is access to good dental care important?

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

Teeth Contest

How has dental care changed over the centuries? What challenges do we still face today? Answer both questions in a well-organized essay. Five winners will each get *Smile* by Raina Telgemeier.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: Teeth Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY November 25, 2017!