GROSS STUFF

Differentiated Passages

LEXILE

RELUCTANT READERS



2nd - 5th Grade

MagiCORE

GROSS STUFF PASSAGES

2nd- 5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 differentiated leveled passages in the 2nd-3rd and 4th-5th Grade Text Complexity Bands (the range for 2nd-3rd is 420-820 and 4th-5th grade is 740-1010). Each passage is available on three levels and comes with general comprehension questions, a skill-based activity, and a reading response activity.

This product line, Reluctant Readers, is designed to foster an interest in reading, even your most resistant readers. With interest-based topics, these passages can help build excitement and investment around reading.

1. Runny Nose to the Rescue (490L, 810L, 1090L)
2. Let It Rip! (500L, 760L, 1030L)
3. The Stinky Truth About Poop (490L, 760L, 960L)
4. Spewing Chunks (490L, 720L, 900L)
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6. Cute as a Belly Button (490L, 790L, 940L)
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8. Parasite: Friend or Foe? (490L, 820L, 1050L)
9. Pesky Warts (430L, 750L, 970L)
10. The Hard Truth About Growing Up (490L, 730L, 1120L)
11. A Smelly Business (490L, 770L, 1090L)
12. Cavities: The Not-So-Sweet Toothache That Never Goes Away (470L, 770L, 1010L)

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

MagiCore is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L-1185L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."

760L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Let It Rip!

Farts have been around since the beginning of time. They have been celebrated and criticized throughout history. They are an incredibly powerful part of being human. The average person farts between twelve and twenty-five times per day. This gas-filled release is scientifically known as flatulence. It is caused by the aging of air pockets in your body.

Most of us would like to believe that our own farts smell better than other people's farts. Science tells us that this is not true. All farts smell about the same. They usually smell sweet, mild, and slightly unpleasant. This is thanks to sulfur-containing compounds. These compounds are released during digestion. This produces a familiar odor when inhaled.



Boy Holding His Nose

Farts can cause a lot of laughter and embarrassment. This is why it is tempting to hold your farts in. You do not want to do this! There is evidence that holding in your farts can be bad for your health. The gases build up if we keep them inside our body for too long. These gases can cause stomach pain. They can also cause an embarrassing explosion! It's recommended that you let your farts go. You should do this whenever it feels natural and safe enough to do so.

Farts can also provide important information about your digestive health. If they become extra smelly, something could be off in your stomach. If you are farting more often than usual, this could also be a sign that something isn't quite right. It could be caused by something you're eating. If you feel extra gassy, it might be time to speak with a doctor about what could be causing these changes in your digestive system.

So next time you hear someone "let one rip," don't just laugh at them; take a moment to appreciate the power of the fart. After all, humans have been producing these incredible combinations of smells, sounds, and sensations since ancient times - truly one of nature's greatest wonders!

©Julie Bochorst

1030L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Let It Rip!

Farts have been around since the beginning of time, and they have been both celebrated and criticized throughout history. They are a powerful part of the human experience. It is estimated that the average person farts between twelve and twenty-five times per day. This gas-filled release is scientifically known as flatulence. It is caused by the aging of air pockets in your body.



Boy Holding His Nose

Most of us would like to believe that our own farts smell better than other people's farts. Science tells us that this is not true. All farts smell about the same - sweet, mild, and slightly unpleasant. This is thanks to sulfur-containing compounds released during digestion that produce a familiar odor when inhaled.

Farts can cause a lot of laughter and embarrassment, which is why it is tempting to hold them in, but don't do this! There is evidence that holding in your farts can be bad for your health. When you keep them inside your body for too long, these gases can cause stomach pain, and they can also cause an embarrassing explosion! That's why it's recommended that you let them go whenever it feels natural and safe enough to do so.



Upset Stomach

Farts can also provide important information about your digestive health. If they become extra smelly or occur more often than usual, it could be a sign that something isn't quite right with your stomach. It could be caused by something you are eating. If you find yourself feeling extra gassy, then it might be time to speak with a doctor about what could be causing these changes in your digestive system.

So, next time you hear someone let one rip, don't just laugh at them; take a moment to appreciate the power of the fart. After all, humans have been producing these incredible combinations of smells, sounds, and sensations since ancient times - truly one of nature's greatest wonders!

©Julie Bochos

Gross Stuff Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

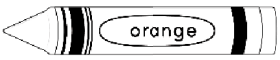
1. What is the cause of flatulence?



_____

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2. How are the odors associated with farting produced? Use evidence from the text to support your explanation.



_____

_____

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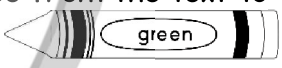
3. Read the following sentences from the text. What can you determine based on these details?

"It's recommended that you let your farts go. You should do this whenever it feels natural."



a. That letting your farts go can make all your friends laugh.
b. That farting can be dangerous.
c. That farting is a normal and healthy bodily instinct.
d. That farting can be scary, and you should always do it.

4. What connection do farts hold to understanding our overall health? Use evidence from the text to support your thinking.



_____

_____

_____

5. Provide an overall understanding of the two sides of farts, humor and health.

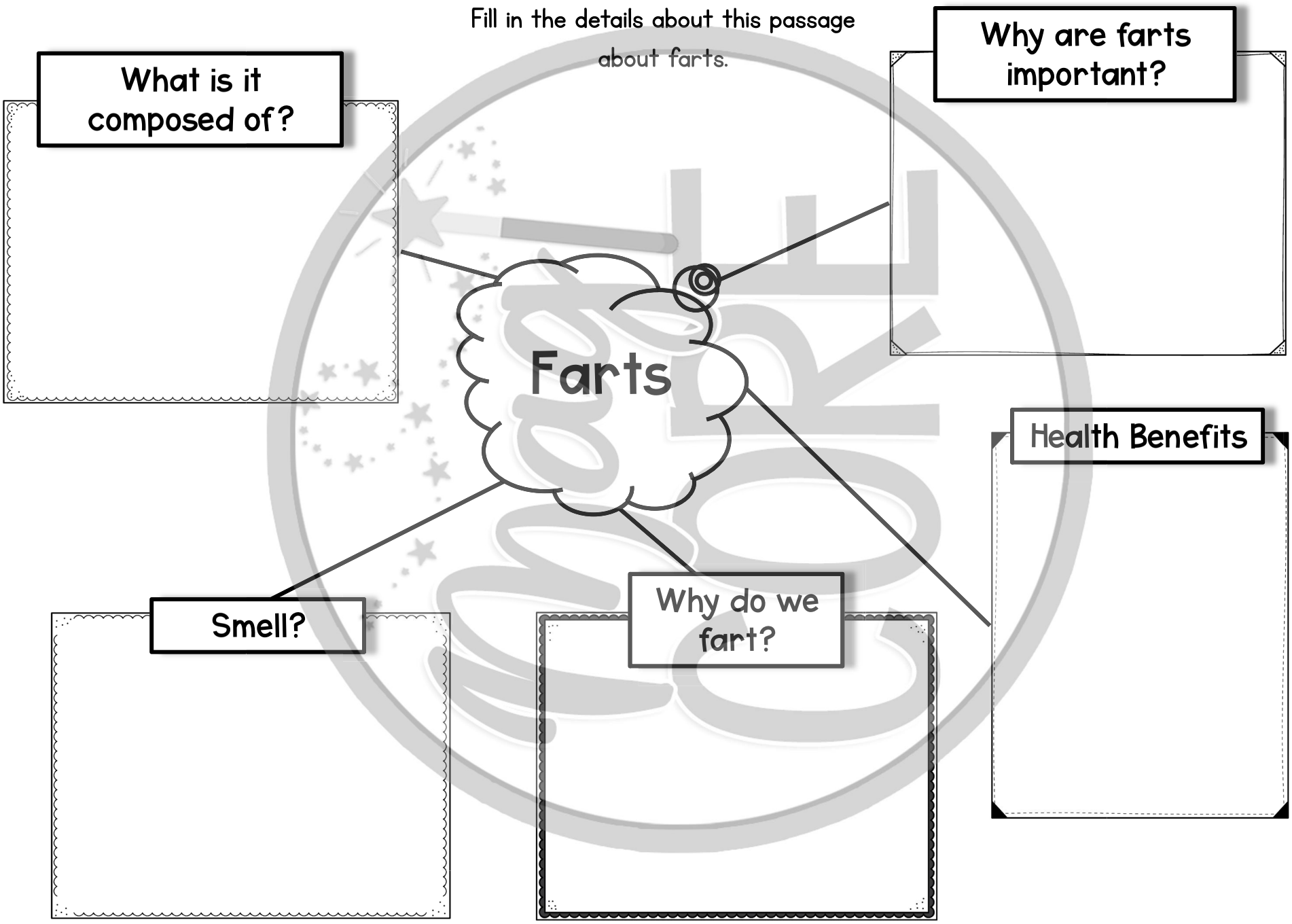


Humor	Health

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DETAIL WEB

Fill in the details about this passage about farts.



©Julie Backus

LET IT RIP RESPONSE

Think about the author's point of view on farts. Examine how the author frames the passage and discusses farts. Write a response detailing the author's point of view. Use evidence from the text to support and frame your response.

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490L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spewing Chunks



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Stomach Contents

Vomit is also known as puke. Vomiting is a reflex. Vomiting expels the contents of the stomach. It expels it through the mouth. It is a natural process. It is also necessary at times. We all have to do it at some point to rid ourselves of toxic substances. These toxins might be in our stomachs. Sometimes vomiting can be beneficial. It helps our bodies quickly get rid of dangerous substances. These substances could cause serious harm. Vomiting can be a sign of illness or food poisoning. It could also be a sign of allergies or motion sickness.

We vomit when our body senses an irritant. It is sensed in the stomach. It could also be sensed in our intestines. This causes our brain to react. Our digestive system reacts too. We then contract our abdominal muscles. We also contract our diaphragm. This forces out the contents of our stomachs. The taste and smell of vomit is gross. The sight of vomit is also unpleasant. Most of us have a natural and strong dislike of vomit.

The substances being removed during vomiting varies. It changes from person to person. This depends on what they digested before getting sick. It consists mostly of juices from the stomach. It can also contain food bits.

©Julie Bochorsky

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Vomiting should only be done when medically necessary. When it happens, it is important to see a doctor. You will need a proper diagnosis. You might also need treatment. This may include taking antiemetics. Antiemetics are designed to relieve nausea. They also relieve vomiting.

Vomiting is an unpleasant process. Sometimes it is necessary. We have to do it to expel harmful substances. It can be beneficial sometimes. It can rid the body of toxins. It can also help relieve motion sickness. You might deal with vomit in the future. Try to take a second to reflect. Think about its importance for your health. Hopefully, you will gain an appreciation for all its hard work.



Man Holding His Stomach

©Julio Barbosa

720L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spewing Chunks



Stomach Contents

Vomit is also known as puke. Vomiting is a bodily reflex. Vomiting expels the contents of the stomach through the mouth. It is a natural and necessary process. We all have to do it at some point. It is necessary in order to rid ourselves of potentially toxic substances that may have been ingested. In some cases, vomiting can be beneficial. It allows our bodies to rid themselves quickly and efficiently of substances that could cause serious harm. It can be a sign of illness, food poisoning, allergies, or even motion sickness.

The act of vomiting occurs when our body senses an irritant. It senses it in the stomach or intestines. This causes certain parts of the brain and digestive system to react. We then contract our muscles. This is usually our abdominal muscles and diaphragm. This forces out the contents of our stomachs. The taste, smell, and sight associated with vomit are unpleasant. Most of us have a natural and strong aversion to it.

The actual substances being removed during vomiting change from person to person. This depends on what they ate or drank before becoming ill. In general, it consists mostly of juices from the stomach. It can also contain digested food bits. This can range from

©Julie Bachose

Vomiting should only be done when medically necessary. When it occurs naturally, it is important to seek medical attention immediately. You will need a proper diagnosis and treatment. In some cases, this may include taking antiemetics. Antiemetics are designed to alleviate nausea and vomiting.

In conclusion, vomiting is an unpleasant but necessary process. We have to do it to expel potentially harmful substances. It can be beneficial in some circumstances. It can rid the body of toxins. It can also help relieve motion sickness. Next time you find yourself dealing with vomit, take a second to reflect. Think about its importance for your health. Hopefully, you will gain an appreciation for all its hard work, even if it might not always feel like it!



Man Holding His Stomach

©Julio Bachoso

900L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spewing Chunks



Stomach Contents

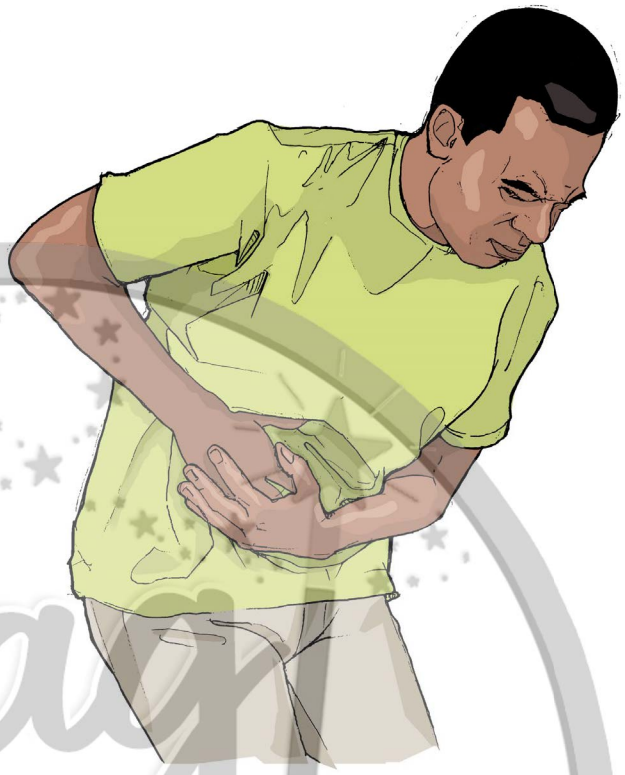
Vomit is also known as puke. Vomiting is the body's reflexive expulsion of the contents of the stomach through the mouth. It is a natural and necessary process. We all have to do it at some point. It is necessary in order to rid ourselves of potentially toxic substances that may have been ingested. In some cases, vomiting can be beneficial. It allows our bodies to rid themselves quickly and efficiently of substances that could cause serious harm when not removed promptly. It can be a sign of illness, food poisoning, allergies, or even motion sickness.

The act of vomiting occurs when our body senses an irritant in the stomach or intestines. This causes certain parts of the brain and digestive system to react. We then contract both our abdominal muscles and diaphragm. This forces out the contents of our stomachs. The taste, smell, and sight associated with vomit are usually unpleasant. This is why most of us have a natural and often strong aversion to it.

The actual substances being removed during vomiting change from person to person. This depends on what they ate or drank before becoming ill. In general, it consists mostly of juices from the stomach, as well as digested food bits, which can range from chunks of broccoli to half-dissolved pieces of steak!

©Julio Bachos

More often than not, vomiting is an unpleasant experience. It should only be done when medically necessary. As such, when it occurs naturally due to toxin exposure or ingestion of spoiled food, it is important to seek medical attention immediately. You will need a proper diagnosis and treatment. In some cases, this may include taking antiemetics. Antiemetics are designed to alleviate nausea and vomiting.



Man Holding His Stomach

In conclusion, vomiting is an unpleasant but necessary process. We have to do it to expel potentially harmful substances from the stomach and intestines. It can be beneficial in some circumstances. It can rid the body of toxins or help to relieve motion sickness. So, next time you find yourself dealing with vomit, take a second to reflect on its importance for your health. Hopefully, you will gain an appreciation for all its hard work, even if it might not always feel like it!

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Gross Stuff Name: _____ Date: _____

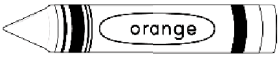
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is the primary objective of vomit?



   a. To rid our body of toxic substances.
   b. To make us sicker.
   c. To contract our abdomen and settle our stomach.
   d. To help us digest better.

2. What could vomiting tell you about someone's current health situation? Use evidence from the text in your response.



_____

_____

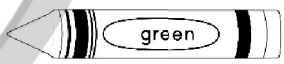
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3. Detail the sequence of the vomiting process.



Irritants are sensed in the stomach and/or intestines.			

4. Why might vomiting be a different and varied experience from person to person? Use evidence from the text to explain your thinking.

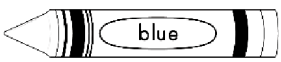


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5. How does this passage about vomiting illustrate the theme of "resilience"? Use evidence from the text to explain how the passage connects vomiting to this theme.



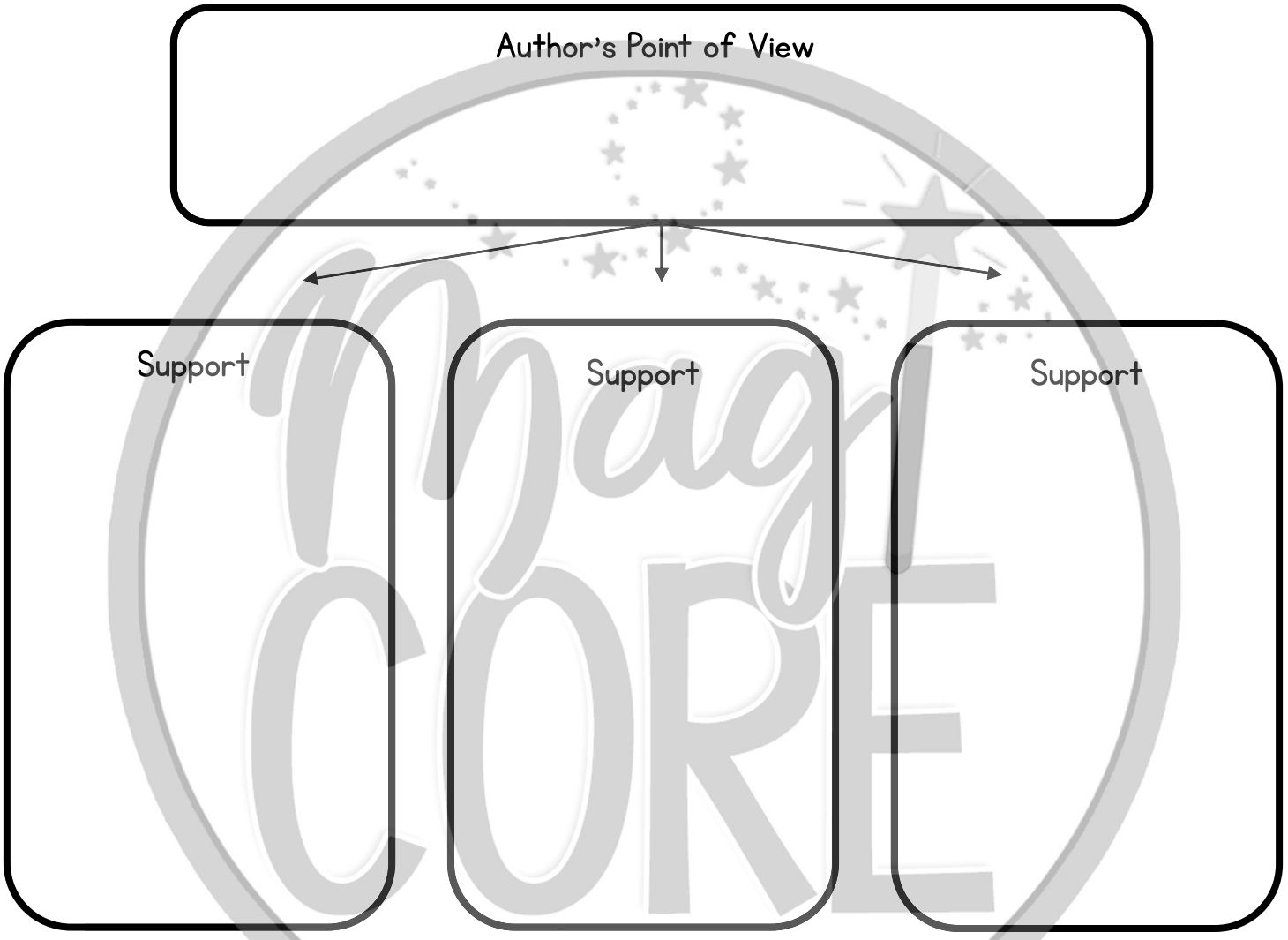
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AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW

Complete the graphic organizer to show the author's point of view.



How did the author's point of view influence the facts they chose to include?

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SPEWING CHUNKS RESPONSE

Examine the complicated relationship someone might have with vomit. Write a response framing the pros and cons of the vomiting process. Use evidence from the text to support your pros and cons.

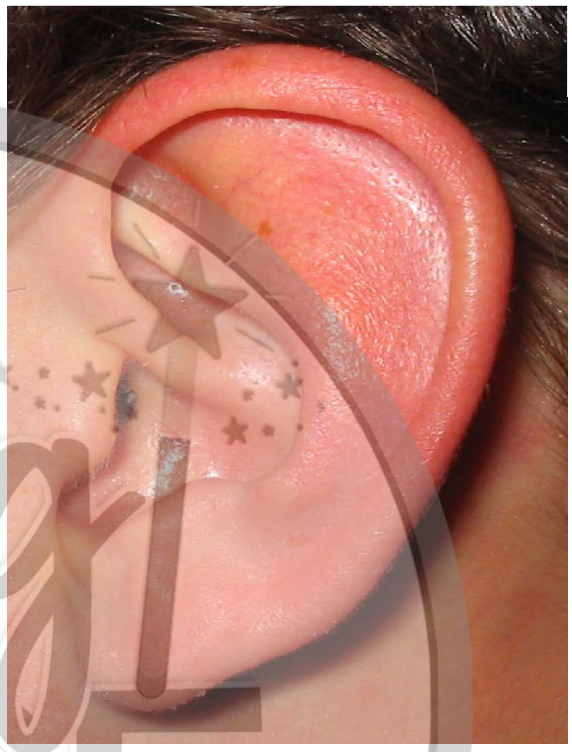
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480L

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Closer Look Inside the Ear

Earwax is a natural part of our body. It is an important part of our ear health. This wax protects the ear from infection. It also traps dirt and dust. It even greases the inner parts of the ear.



Close up of an Ear

The composition of earwax varies. It changes from person to person. It depends on their body. Earwax is primarily made up of fatty acids and alcohol. It also contains other substances. The color can be different for each person. It is usually yellow. It can be brown. Earwax can even be black. If one eats a lot of leafy greens, that could affect their earwax. Family history can also affect the color.

It is common to clean your ears. Very little earwax should come out. Too much cleaning can be bad for your ears. It can make your ears produce more wax than they need. This can lead to discomfort. It can create a buildup in the inner ear. It is best to let your body naturally remove old wax. Your body will add new wax when it needs to.

You might find yourself with too much earwax. This can be because your body produced too much. Frequent swimming can also lead to too much earwax. Swimming can strip away some of the protective outer layer in the ear. This leads to buildup. Too much earwax can be uncomfortable. There are certain products you can use to help. There are drops and sprays. These products are specifically made for this purpose. They help soften the wax. This makes it easier for your body to remove earwax naturally. You can remove the wax without causing any harm or discomfort.

Earwax isn't as gross as most people think! It has many helpful qualities. Earwax is often overlooked. We'd be wise to give it a bit more credit. Earwax deserves our appreciation!

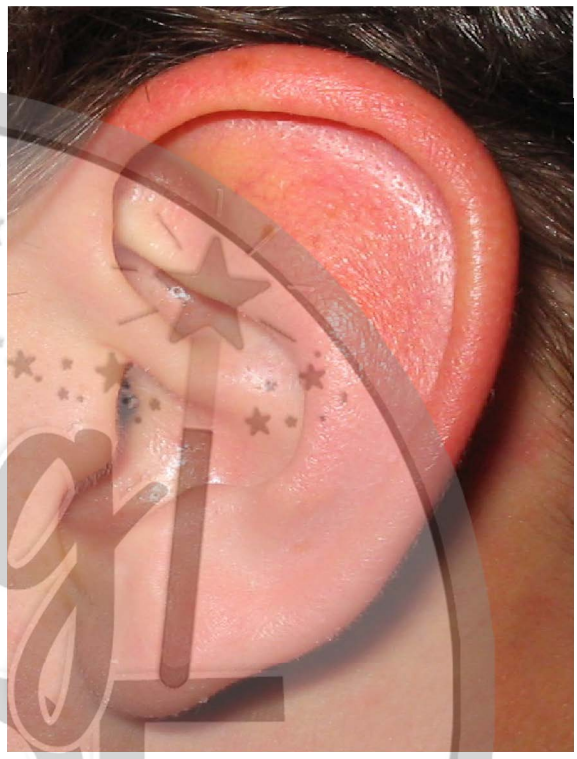
©Julie Bochorse

780L

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Closer Look Inside the Ear

Earwax is a natural and important part of our ear health. This wax plays an important role in protecting the ear from infection. It also traps dirt and dust. It even greases the inner parts of the ear.



Close up of an Ear

The composition of earwax changes from person to person. It depends on their body. It is primarily made up of fatty acids, alcohol, and other substances. The color can go from yellow to brown to black. For example, if one eats a lot of leafy greens or has a family history of naturally dark earwax, they may have darker-colored earwax.

When you clean your ears, very little earwax should come out. Experts say that too much cleaning can actually make your ears produce more wax than they need. This can lead to an uncomfortable buildup in the inner ear. It's best just to let your body naturally remove old wax. Then let it add new wax when it needs it.

At times, you may find yourself with too much earwax. This can be because your body produced too much. Another factor that can lead to too much earwax is frequent swimming. This can strip away some of the protective outer layer, which leads to more buildup. You might be wondering, what can I do? There are certain products, such as drops or sprays, specifically made for this purpose. They help soften the wax, making it easier for your body to remove it naturally. It allows you to do this without causing any harm or discomfort.

Earwax isn't nearly as gross as most people think! In fact, thanks to its many helpful qualities, we'd be wise to give this often-overlooked substance a bit more credit and appreciation!

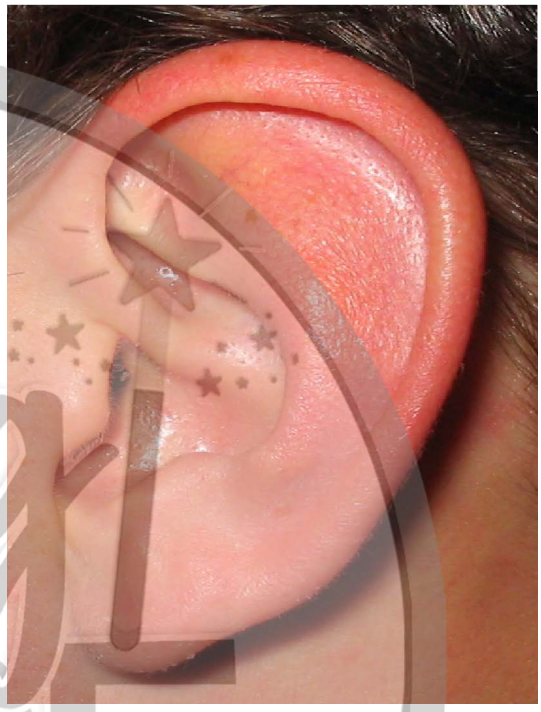
©Julie Bathose

990L

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Closer Look Inside the Ear

Earwax is a natural and necessary part of our ear health. This waxy substance plays an important role in protecting the ear from infection, trapping dirt and dust, and even greasing the inner parts of the ear.



Close up of an Ear

The exact composition of earwax changes from person to person. It depends on their unique body. It is primarily made up of fatty acids, alcohol, and other substances. The color can also range from yellow or brown to even black. For example, if one consumes a lot of leafy greens, such as spinach or kale, or has a family history of naturally dark earwax, then they may have darker-colored earwax than usual.

How much earwax should come out when you clean your ears? The answer is not very much! Experts say that too much cleaning can actually make your ears produce more wax than they need. This can lead to an uncomfortable buildup in the inner ear. It's best to let your body naturally remove old wax and add new wax when it needs it.

You may occasionally find yourself with too much earwax due to an overproduction by your body. Frequent swimming could be another cause; it can strip away the protective outer layer, allowing for more buildup. So, what options do you have? There are certain products, such as drops or sprays, specifically designed for this purpose. They help soften the wax, making it easier for your body to naturally remove it without causing any harm or discomfort.

Earwax isn't nearly as gross or unhygienic as most people think! In fact, thanks to its many beneficial qualities, we'd be wise to give this often-overlooked substance a bit more credit and appreciation!

©Julie Bochese

Gross Stuff Name: _____ Date: _____

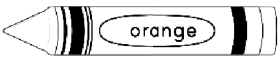
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is earwax made of?



   a. Dead skin cells and mucus.
   b. Dead skin cells and wax.
   c. Fatty acids and alcohol.
   d. Alcohol and wax.

2. How does earwax vary from person to person?



_____

_____

_____

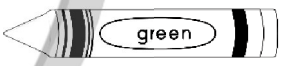
3. Read the following sentences from the text. What can you determine based on these details?

"It is best to let your body naturally remove old wax. Your body will add new wax when it needs to."

   a. You shouldn't pay attention to your earwax.
   b. Our bodies need support when it comes to cleaning out ear wax.
   c. Our bodies are intuitive, and our ears can care for themselves properly.
   d. Our bodies produce earwax at a rapid rate.

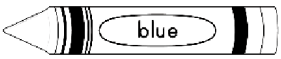


4. Describe the cause-and-effect relationship between swimming and earwax.



CAUSE	EFFECT	EFFECT

5. How would you explain proper earwax removal to someone who has never read this passage?



_____

_____

_____

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DETAIL WEB

Fill in the details about this passage about earwax.

Earwax



What is it composed of?

How to remove earwax safely

What does it look like?

The purpose of earwax

Causes of extra earwax

©Julie Backus

A CLOSER LOOK INSIDE THE EAR RESPONSE

A general belief about ear health is that we should clean out our earwax frequently. Write a response examining this misconception and explaining how the facts presented in this passage contradict this common belief. Cite evidence from the text in your response.

©Julie Barbosa

490L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cute as a Belly Button

Belly buttons are mysterious. They are fascinating. Sometimes, they are even funny! They are a sign of our humanity. Belly buttons show that we all came from somewhere. But what exactly is a belly button?



Clipped Umbilical Cord

There are two types of belly buttons. You have either an "innie" or an "outie." If your belly button goes in, you have an "innie." If it sticks out, you have an "outie." Belly buttons are made of skin. They are created from the cord that connects a baby to its mother before it is born. After birth, the cord is cut. Then the part left on the baby is tied into a knot. A few weeks later, the leftover cord dries up. It then falls off. The belly button forms in its place. This process has been around since ancient times. Ancient Egyptians were known to perform this operation. Belly buttons were also important to Aristotle. He believed they held special powers.

Belly buttons have become more than just a body part. They've become a source of comedy. They are also conversation starters. People are always asking each other about their belly buttons. They might ask about their shape. They might be curious if one has a piercing.

Some people have lint inside their belly buttons. Belly buttons can act as magnets for small particles. They attract dust and fabric. The dust works its way into the belly button. Some people say that belly button lint brings good luck. Mostly, it brings good humor.

Someone might ask you about your own belly button. If they do, don't forget to share its history. Who knows? Maybe we can all understand belly buttons better. Belly buttons can remind us that we are all connected.

©Julie Bacheso

790L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cute as a Belly Button

Belly buttons are mysterious, fascinating, and sometimes funny! They're a sign of our humanity and a sign that we all come from somewhere. But what exactly is a belly button?



Clipped Umbilical Cord

For starters, there are two types of belly buttons: an "innie" or an "outie." If your belly button goes in, you have an "innie." If it sticks out, you have an "outie." A belly button is made from the cord that connects a baby to its mother before it is born. After birth, the cord is cut, and the part left on the baby is tied into a knot. A few weeks after birth, the leftover cord dries up and falls off. The belly button forms in its place. This process has been around since ancient times, dating back to the Egyptians who were known to perform such operations. Belly buttons were also important to Aristotle. He believed they held special powers.

Belly buttons have become more than just a body part. They've become a source of comedy and conversation. People are always asking each other about their belly buttons. They might ask about their shape, if they have a piercing, or how they got certain marks.

Why do some people have lint in their belly buttons? Due to their inner workings, belly buttons can act as magnets for small particles of dust and fabric. They work their way into the belly button area over time. Some say that this brings good luck, but mostly it brings good humor.

Next time someone asks you about your own belly button experience, don't forget to share the history behind the belly button. Who knows? Maybe if enough people know more about how belly buttons are made, then someday we might all be connected once again!

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940L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cute as a Belly Button

Belly buttons are mysterious, fascinating, and sometimes funny! They're the hallmark of our humanity, a telltale sign that we all come from somewhere. But what exactly is a belly button?



Clipped Umbilical Cord

For starters, a belly button can be classified as an "innie" or an "outie." If your belly button goes inward, it is an "innie." If it sticks out, it is an "outie." Before a baby is born, it is connected to its mother by an umbilical cord. Shortly after birth, the cord is cut, and the part that is still attached to the baby is tied into a knot. After a few weeks, the leftover cord dries up and falls off, leaving behind a permanent mark. This process has been around since ancient times when Egyptians were known to perform such operations. Belly buttons were also important to Aristotle, as he believed they held special spiritual powers.

In more modern times, the belly button has become more than just a body part. It has become a source of comedy and a conversation starter. People are always asking each other about their belly buttons - Do you have an "innie" or "outie"? Do you have a piercing? How did you get your scar there?

Why do some people have lint in their belly button? You see, due to its inner workings, a belly button can act as a magnet for small particles of dust and fabric that work their way into the navel area over time. Some say that this phenomenon brings good luck, but mostly it brings a source of good humor.

Next time someone asks you about your own unique belly button, don't forget to share the fascinating history behind them, too. Who knows? Maybe if enough people know more about how belly buttons are made, someday we might all be connected once again!

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Gross Stuff Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Explain the two different types of belly buttons.

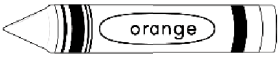


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2. How are belly buttons created? Describe the process.



_____

_____

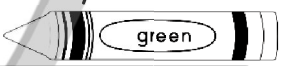
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3. What would be an appropriate sub-heading for paragraph 3?



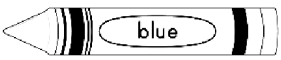
   a. Belly Buttons Are Hilarious
   b. Belly buttons and Human Interaction
   c. What Belly Buttons Are Made of
   d. Who has a Belly Button?

4. The author describes belly buttons as "magnets." Why does the author describe belly buttons this way? How is this claim supported by the text?



Why?	Evidence from the text:

5. Explain how this passage exemplifies the theme of "connection"? How is this theme supported by the text?



_____

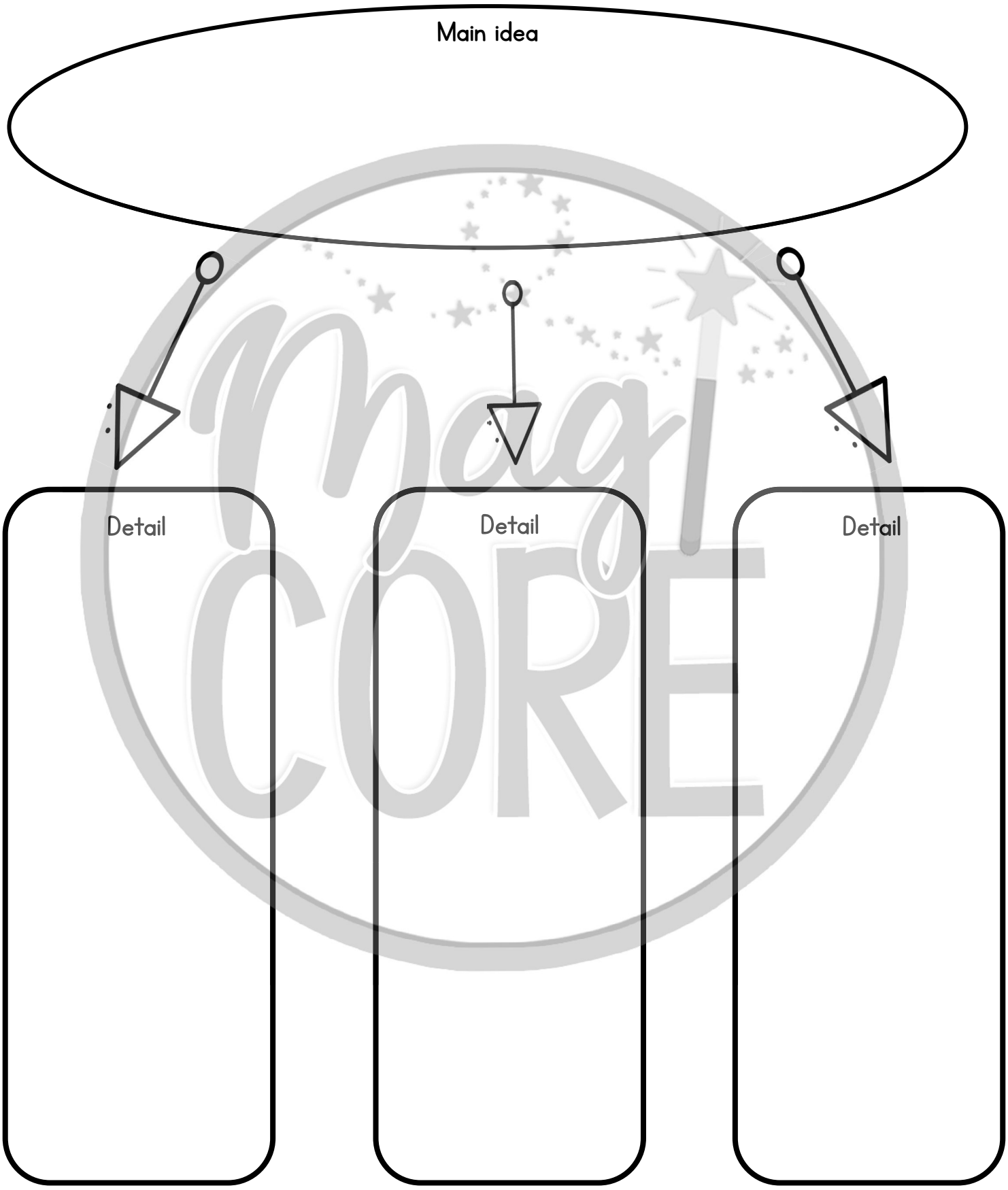
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MAIN IDEA

Complete the graphic organizer below by filling in the main idea and details from the text.



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CUTE AS A BELLY BUTTON RESPONSE

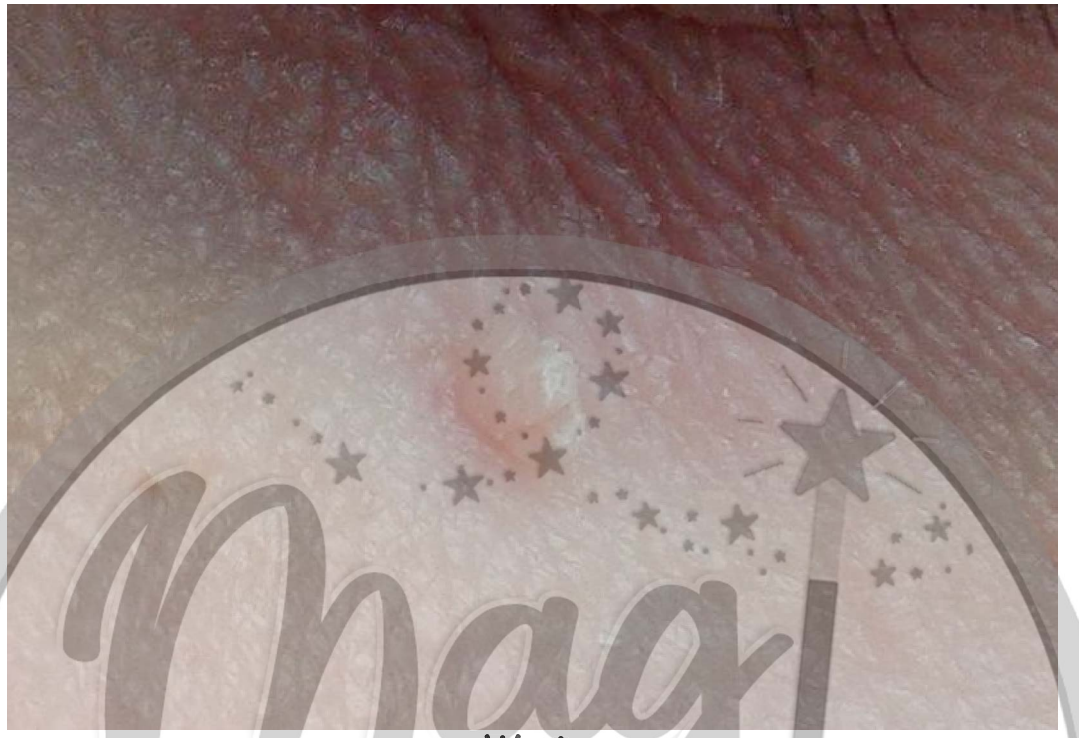
In the text, the author writes, "Belly buttons have become more than just a body part." Write a response justifying this statement. How are belly buttons more than just a body part? How has this been proven over time? Use evidence from the text in your response.

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430L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pesky Warts



Wart

Warts are little bumps of skin. They can appear anywhere on your body. They are very common. You see them often on the hands and feet. Let's explore the fascinating topic of warts!

A wart is caused by a virus. The virus is known as the human papillomavirus. This virus lives in the top layer of your skin. Sometimes it grows quickly. It then forms a clump of cells. There is good news. This type of infection can't be passed on to others.

Warts occur when our skin has been weakened. This can be due to any number of things. It can be from our shoes. It could be from our socks rubbing on our feet. It can be from minor scrapes or cuts. It can also occur from chemical exposure. All of these can help the virus gain access to our bodies. The virus then starts growing.

There are several types of warts. Each type affects a different area of our bodies. Common warts are dome-shaped. They show up on your hands and fingers. Plantar warts are flat. You get them on the bottom of your feet. Filiform warts look like tiny stalks. They have thread-like tips. These warts show up around our mouths. Facial warts may look small. They can be white or pink bumps. They usually have a rough surface.

©Julie Bochorso



Doctor With Patient

Wart treatments vary. It depends on their location and size. The treatments work to slowly remove the wart. They break down the wart's tough outer layer. Then the layer falls off. Sometimes these treatments don't work. Your doctor may suggest freezing the wart off. This is done using liquid nitrogen. This procedure is easy. The entire procedure only takes a few seconds.

Warts can be annoying. There's no need to worry about them too much. They can disappear over time. You might not even need treatment. You can stop them from coming back. Try keeping your hands clean. Wash them regularly. Be sure to use soap and warm water. You should also avoid touching other people's bare skin. Finally, wear protective footwear. You should especially do this when walking around damp places. This will help keep new viruses away.

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750L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pesky Warts



Wart

Warts are little bumps of skin that can appear anywhere on your body. They are very common on the hands and feet. Let's explore the fascinating topic of warts!

A wart is caused by a virus known as the human papillomavirus (HPV). This virus lives in the top layer of your skin. Sometimes it grows quickly to form a clump of cells. The good news is that this type of infection can't be passed on to others.

Warts occur when our skin has been weakened or damaged in some way. This can be due to any number of things. It can be from our shoes and socks rubbing on our feet. It can be from minor scrapes or cuts. It can also occur from exposing your skin to chemicals. All of these can help the virus gain access to our bodies and start growing.

There are several types of warts that affect different areas of our body. Common warts are dome-shaped. They usually show up on your hands and fingers. Plantar warts are flat, and you get them on the bottom of your feet. Filiform warts look like tiny stalks with thread-like tips. These warts show up around our mouths. Facial warts may look like small, white or pink bumps with a rough surface.

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Doctor With Patient

Wart treatments vary depending on their location and size. The treatments work to slowly break down the wart's tough outer layer. Then the layer just falls off. If these treatments don't work, your doctor may suggest freezing the wart off. This is done using liquid nitrogen. This procedure is easy and only takes a few seconds.

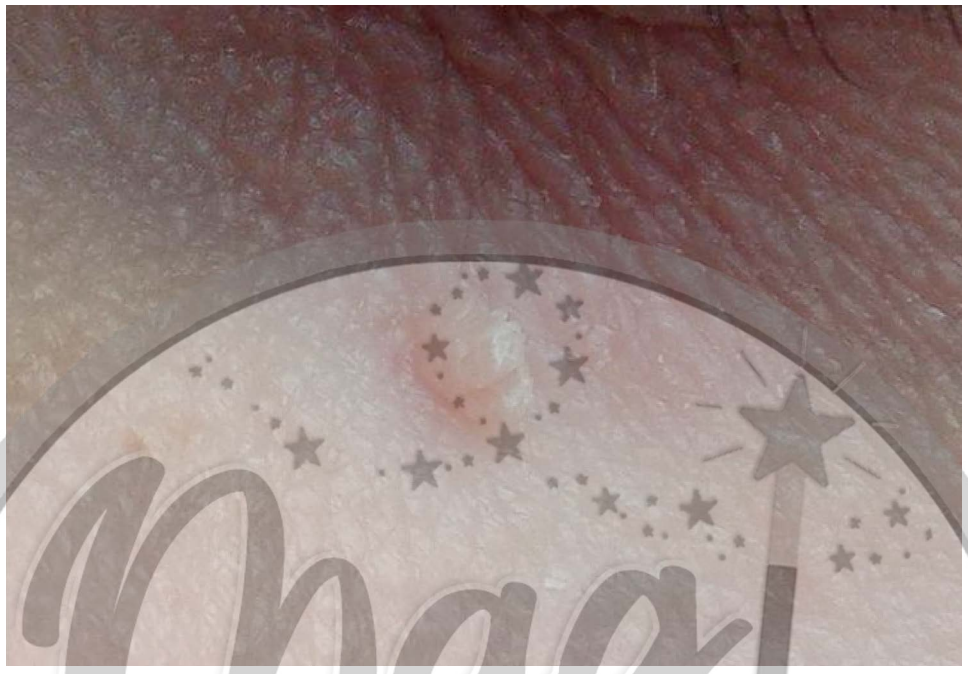
Warts can be annoying, but there's no need to worry about them too much. They often go away over time without treatment. You can stop them from coming back by keeping your hands clean. Wash them regularly with soap and warm water. You should also avoid touching other people's bare skin as much as possible. Finally, wear protective footwear when walking around damp places. This will help keep new viruses away.

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970L

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pesky Warts



Wart

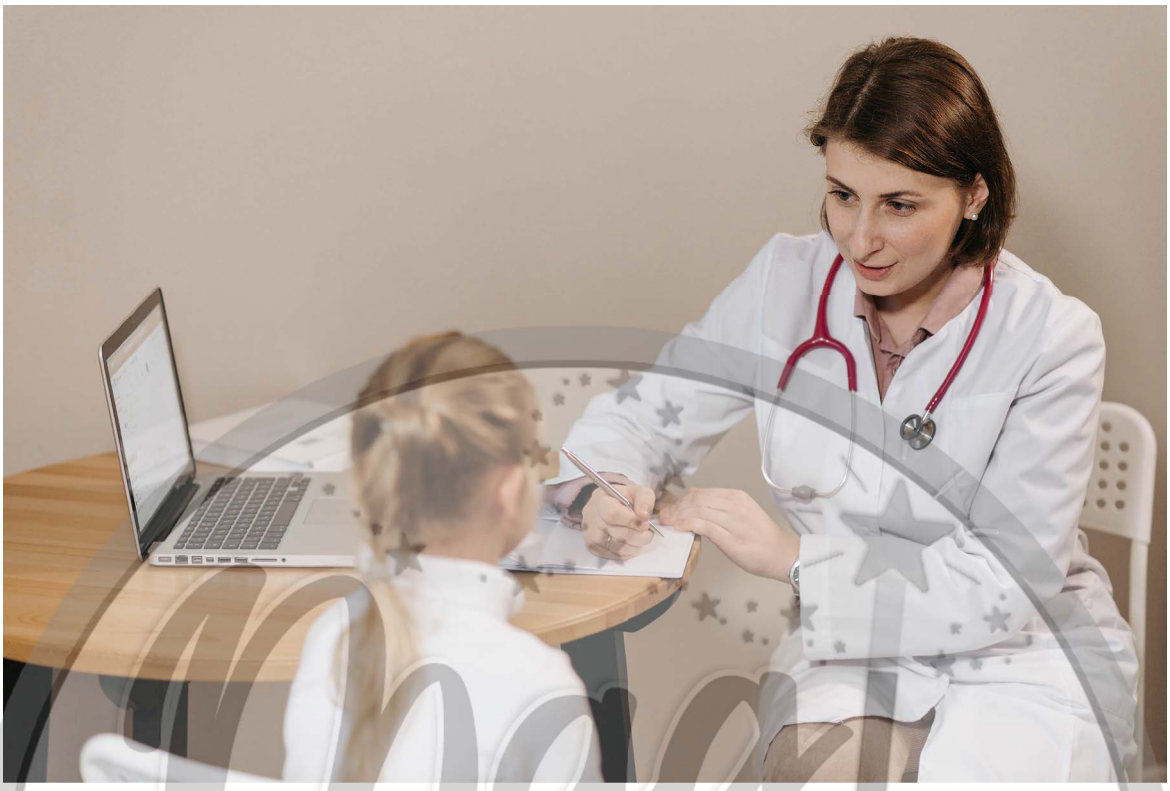
Ah, warts, those little bumps of skin that can appear anywhere on your body. They are especially common on the hands and feet. Let's explore the fascinating topic of warts!

Warts are caused by a virus known as the human papillomavirus (HPV). This virus lives in the top layer of your skin. Sometimes it grows quickly to form a clump of cells. The good news is that this type of infection isn't contagious. You won't pass it on to someone else through contact.

Warts occur when our skin has been weakened or damaged in some way. This could be due to any number of things. It can be from our shoes and socks rubbing on our feet. It can be from minor scrapes or cuts. It can also occur from exposing our skin to chemicals like chlorine in a swimming pool. All of these can create an entry point for the virus to gain access to our bodies and start growing.

There are several types of warts that affect different areas of our body. Common warts are dome-shaped and usually appear on hands and fingers. Plantar warts are flat and appear on the soles of feet. Filiform warts look like tiny stalks with thread-like tips and often develop around our mouths. Facial warts may look like small, white or pink bumps with a rough surface.

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Doctor With Patient

Wart treatments vary depending on their location and size but might include topical creams or salicylic acid patches applied directly onto the wart. These work to slowly break down the wart's tough outer layer until it eventually falls off. If these don't work, your doctor may suggest freezing the wart off using liquid nitrogen. It sounds more dramatic than it is; this procedure only takes a few seconds.

Warts can be annoying hitchhikers, but there's no need to worry about them too much because they often go away over time without treatment. If you want to prevent them from coming back, then make sure you keep your hands clean. Wash them regularly with soap and warm water and avoid touching other people's bare skin as much as possible. Finally, wear protective footwear when walking around damp areas like public pools or showers. This will help keep new viruses away.

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Gross Stuff Name: _____ Date: _____

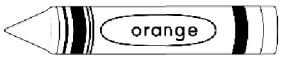
Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is the cause of warts?



   a. Bacteria
   b. An infection from an open sore
   c. A virus called the human papillomavirus
   d. A parasite

2. Describe the connection between warts and weakened skin.



_____

_____

_____

3. Help your friend understand the different warts she has.



Annie says: "I have a wart on my foot, it is flat and irritates the bottom of my foot."

What type of wart does she have?

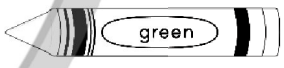
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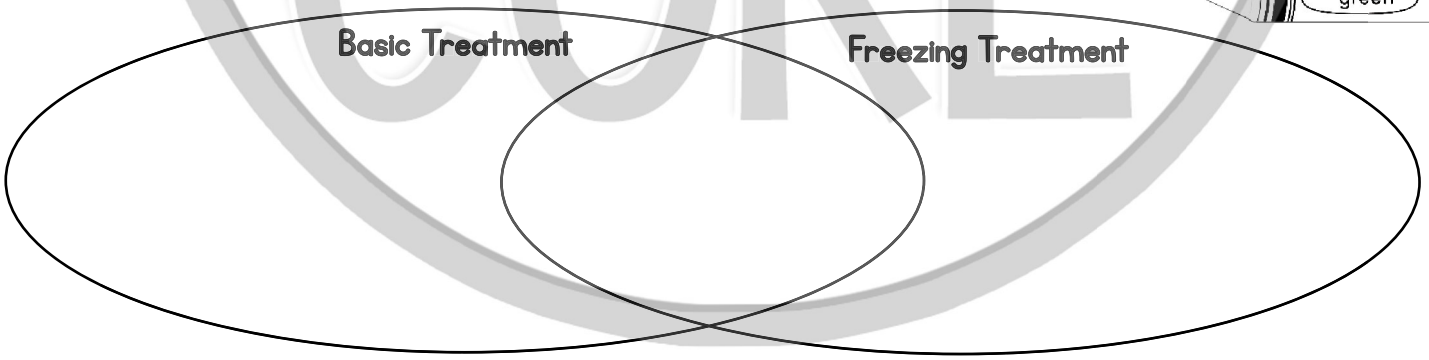
Nico says: "I have a wart on my chin. It is rough to the touch."

What type of wart does he have?

_____

4. Compare and contrast the two approaches to wart treatment.





5. Imagine your friend doesn't know much about wart prevention. Summarize wart prevention methods for your friend. Use evidence to support your explanation.



_____

_____

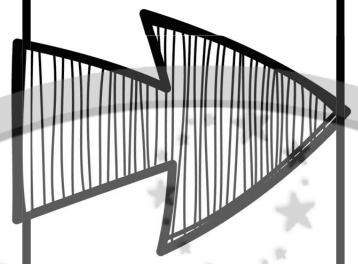
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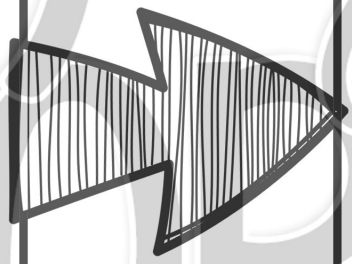
CAUSE AND EFFECT

Complete the graphic organizer to show some of cause-and-effect relationships you noticed in the text.

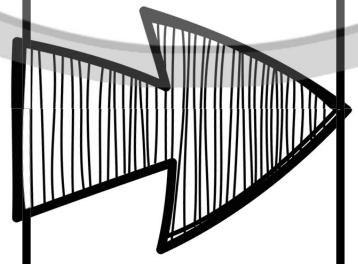
Cause	Effect



Cause	Effect



Cause	Effect



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PESKY WARTS RESPONSE

This passage explains what causes warts and how they grow. The passage also explains various preventative measures one can take to avoid getting warts. Write a response examining these preventative measures and evaluate why they might be effective. Be sure to connect your response to the cause of warts, why would these methods be effective in preventing warts? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

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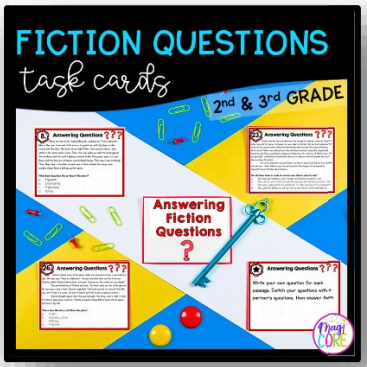
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Talking with Rebecca

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