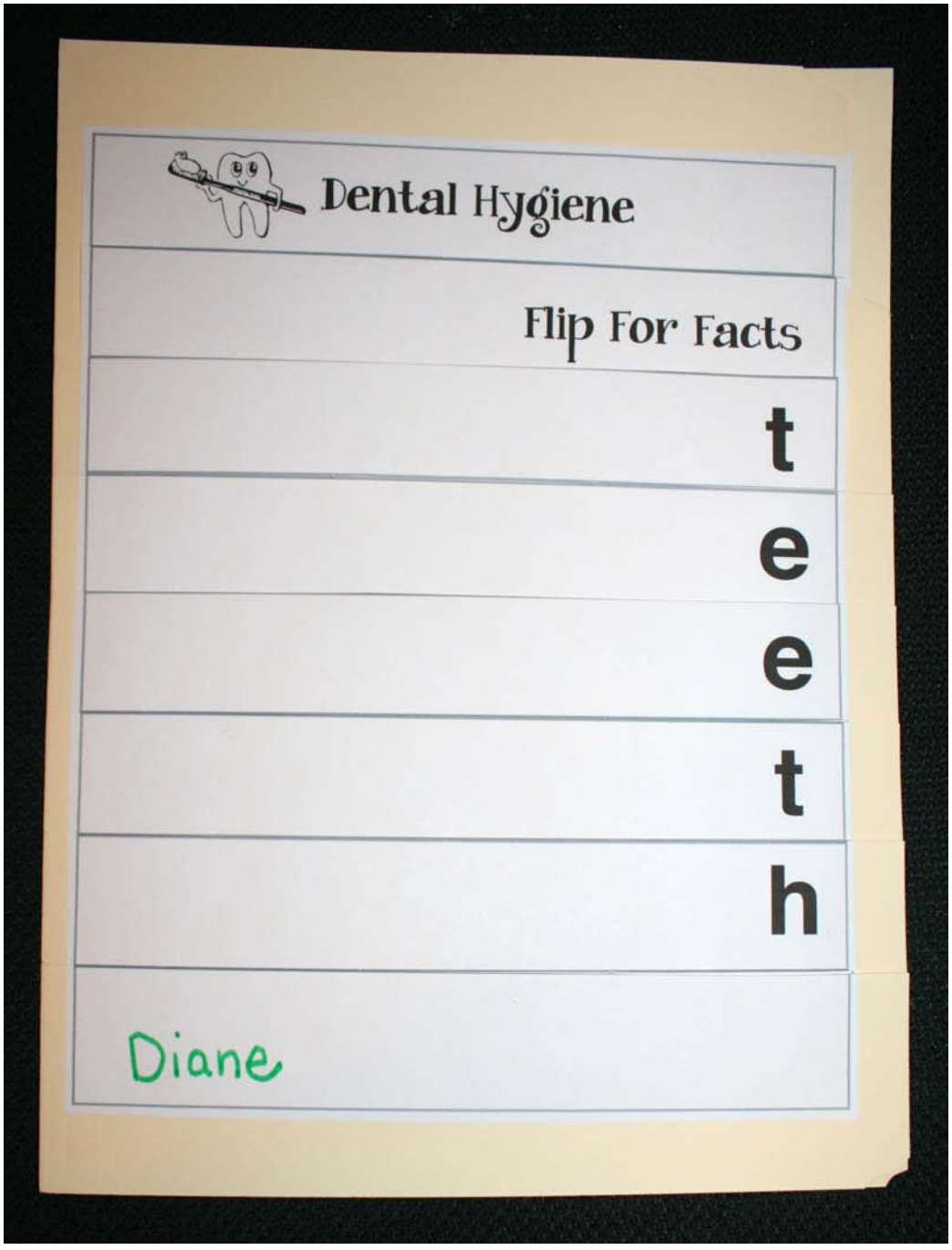

Dental Hygiene
Flip For Facts File Folder Report

Dental Hygiene

Flip For Facts

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People have two sets of teeth. First come the primary or baby teeth. When these fall out, the secondary, permanent or adult teeth take their place. 2

People should have 20 baby teeth and 32 adult teeth. 1

When a permanent tooth starts to form under the gums and in the jawbone, the root of the baby tooth that it is replacing, dissolves. That tooth becomes loose and falls out. 2

There are different kinds of teeth. People have 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars, 8 molars, and 4 wisdom teeth. 1

The crowns of your teeth can be seen. The root of each tooth is below the gum line and descends into the jaw and cannot be seen. 3

Enamel is the hard white outer part of your teeth. Enamel is mostly made of calcium phosphate which is a mineral. 1

You should brush your teeth at least twice a day to avoid tooth decay. 2

If you don't routinely brush your teeth, you can get plaque, tartar buildup and cavities. 3

How to cite a website in MLA format.

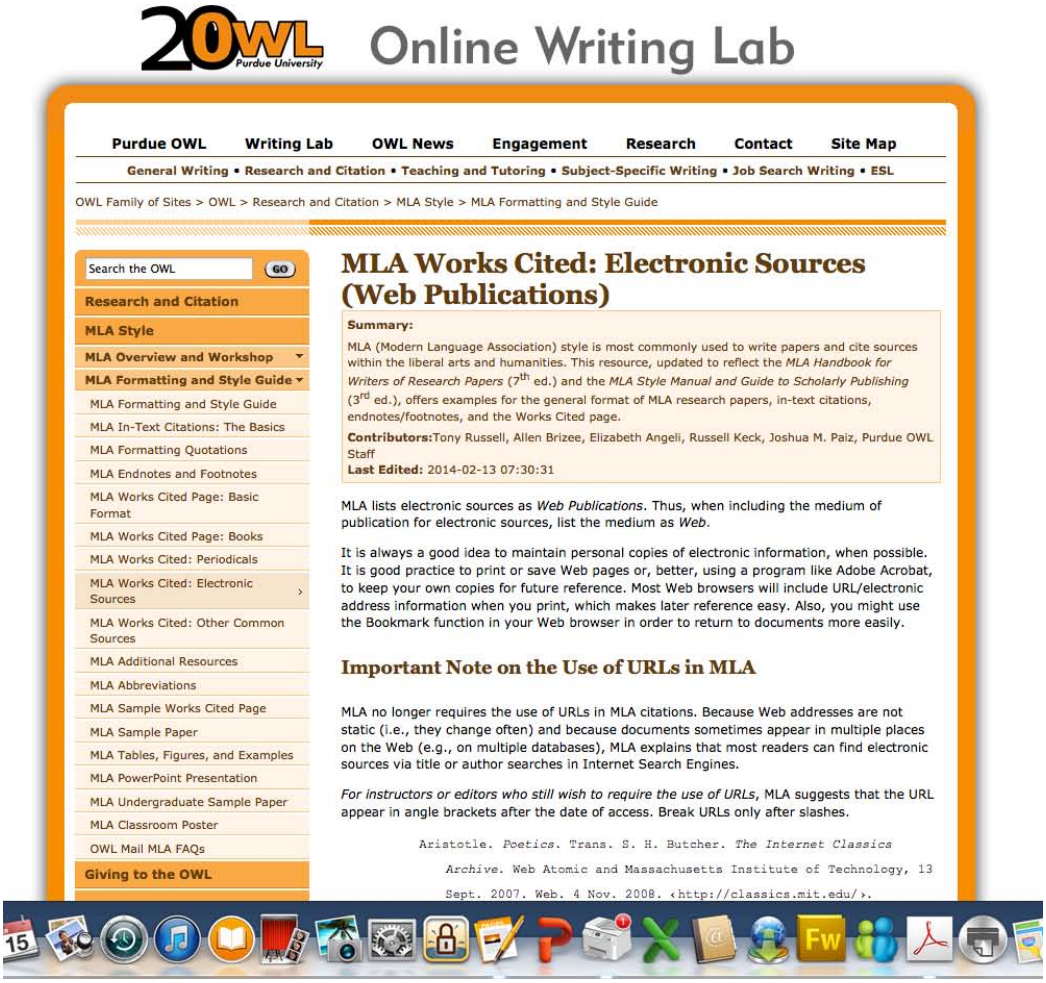
EasyBib is a website that will automatically help you make a citation in correct format.
http://www.easybib.com/reference/guide/mla/website

Here's their breakdown:

Structure:
Last name, First name. "Article Title." Website Title. Publisher of Website, Day Month Year article was published. Web. Day Month Year article was accessed. <URL>.

Example:
Cain, Kevin. "The Negative Effects of Facebook on Communication." Social Media Today RSS N.p., 29 June 2012. Web. 02 Jan. 2013.

Even though citations should **no**t include the URL, I always had my students include it, letting them know that this was for my personal use only, and not part of the correct citation. I informed them that I would be checking their sources, and this would expedite follow up for me.



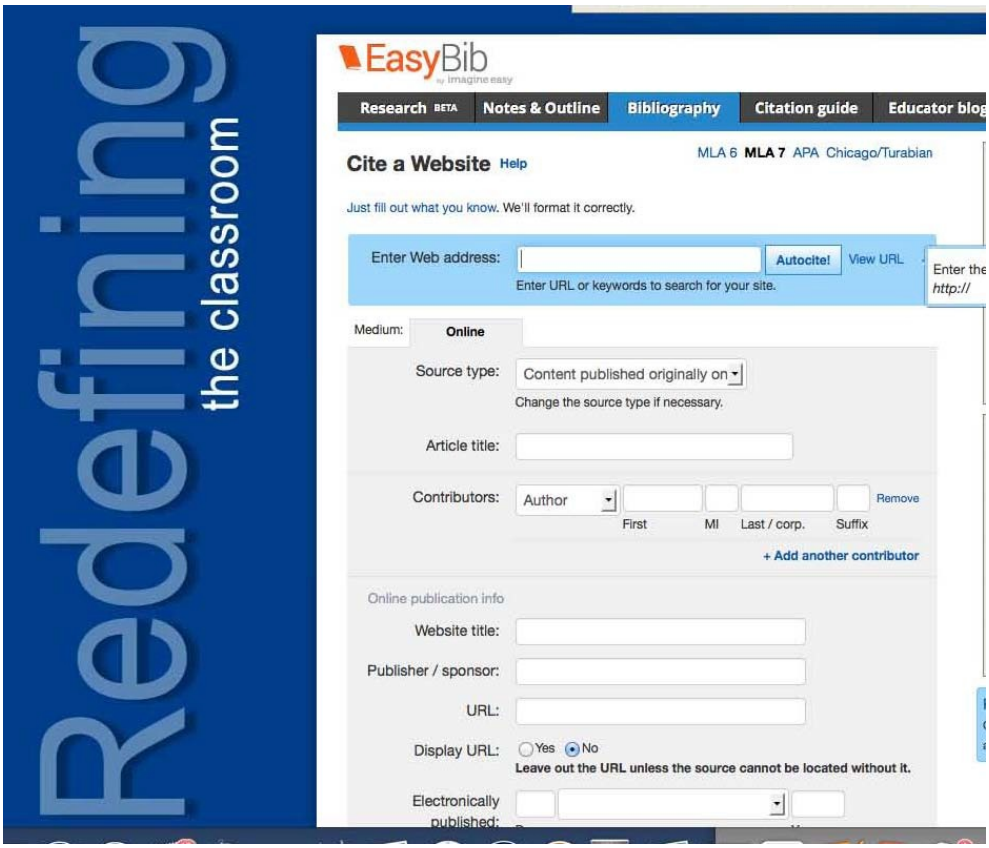
If you want to require the use of URLs, MLA suggests that the URL appear in angle brackets after the date of access.

OWL (the **O**nline **L**earning **L**ab for Purdue University) gives examples and is a great resource page. It is my favorite resource site for the technicalities of a research paper.

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/

Finding the different parts for the structure for a citation, can sometimes be difficult for students. EasyBib helps out with that. Students copy and paste the URL into the web address box and EasyBib will break it down.

One of the features I like about this site is that it will show what information could not be found and lets a student know if they feel this is a “credible” site. Students need to realize that just because it’s on the Internet, does not mean it is factual, and educational sites and databases should be the preferred source than simply Googling a question or topic.



I realize that most teachers want students to “figure it out” on their own, because they obviously learn by doing, but whether you share helpful sites with your students or not, they are tech-savvy and will find them on their own.

I found that even my college students appreciated the tips, and were more apt to include a bibliography, let alone give me a correct citation. I also feel that if a student uses these tools, they are learning the correct format, rather than winging it and doing their own thing, simply reinforcing errors, or being so overwhelmed that they don’t do it at all.

EasyBib has some interesting articles on research, “presearch" and “vlogging" Check out this link and read on!
http://content.easybib.com/students/citation-guide/mla-format/how-to-cite-a-website-mla/