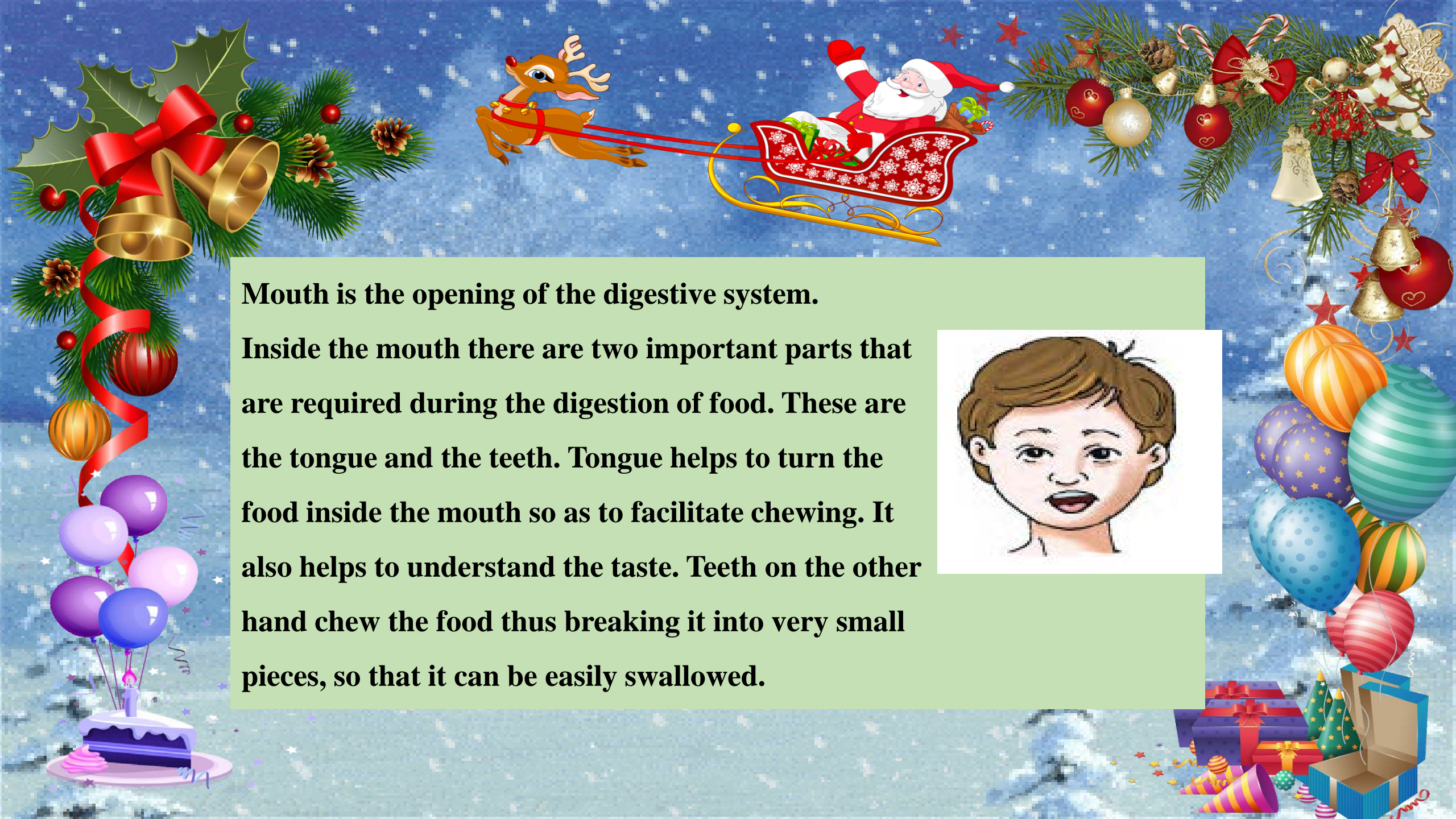


CHAPTER- 2
TEETH: THE GRINDING MACHINE
CLASS- 4
E.V.S



Mouth is the opening of the digestive system.

Inside the mouth there are two important parts that are required during the digestion of food. These are the tongue and the teeth. Tongue helps to turn the food inside the mouth so as to facilitate chewing. It also helps to understand the taste. Teeth on the other hand chew the food thus breaking it into very small pieces, so that it can be easily swallowed.



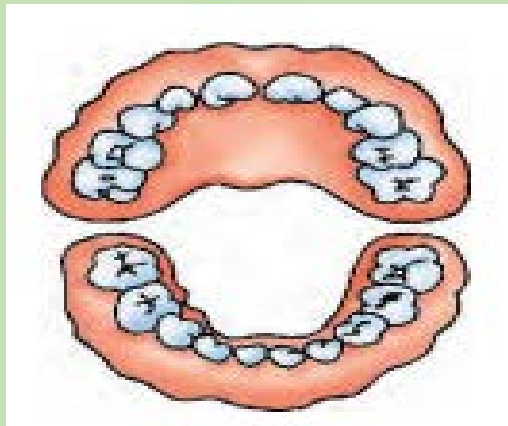


SETS OF TEETH

Stand in front of the mirror and count the number of teeth you have. Now ask your parents about the number of teeth they have. There is a difference in the number of teeth. You have less teeth than your parents because your teeth are temporary, i.e. milk teeth and your parents have permanent teeth. In fact, we possess two sets of teeth in our life time. These are the **milk teeth permanent **teeth** and the .**

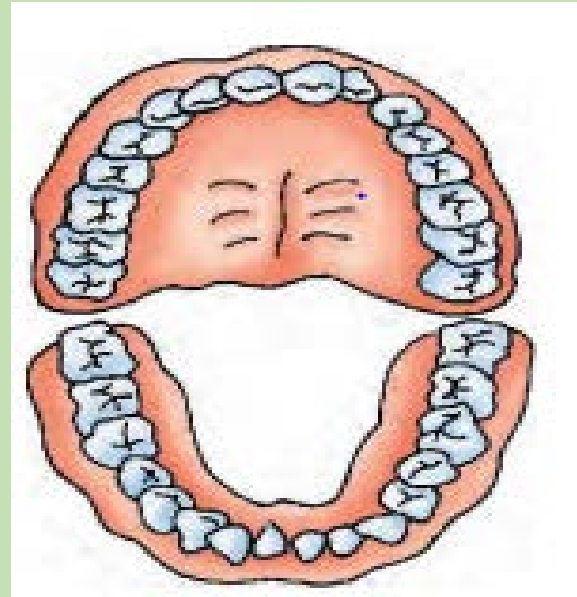
Milk Teeth

**When a child is born he is without teeth.
By the time he/she is 3 years old, he/she has
20 teeth. This first set of teeth is called
Milk teeth.**



Permanent Teeth

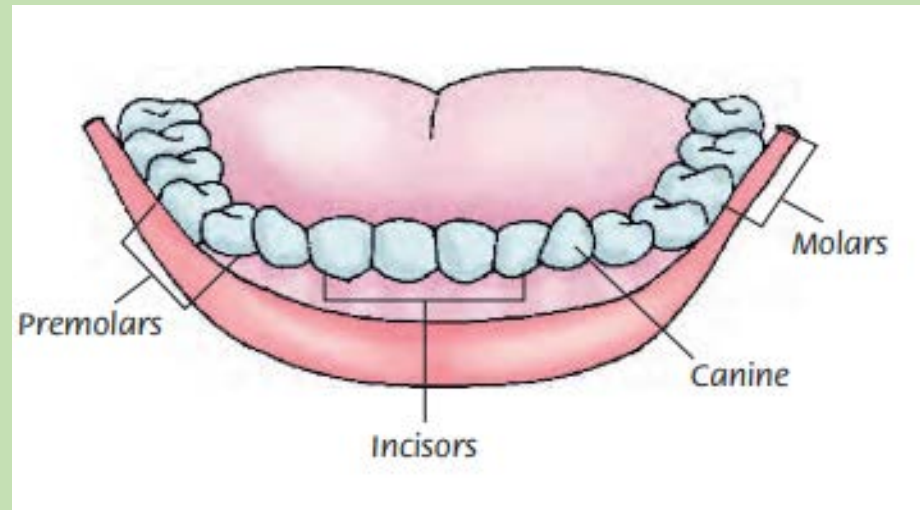
When the child is 6 years old, milk teeth begin to fall. New teeth start to appear in their place. These teeth are called the Permanent teeth. By the time the child grows to be an adult, he/she has 32 permanent teeth.

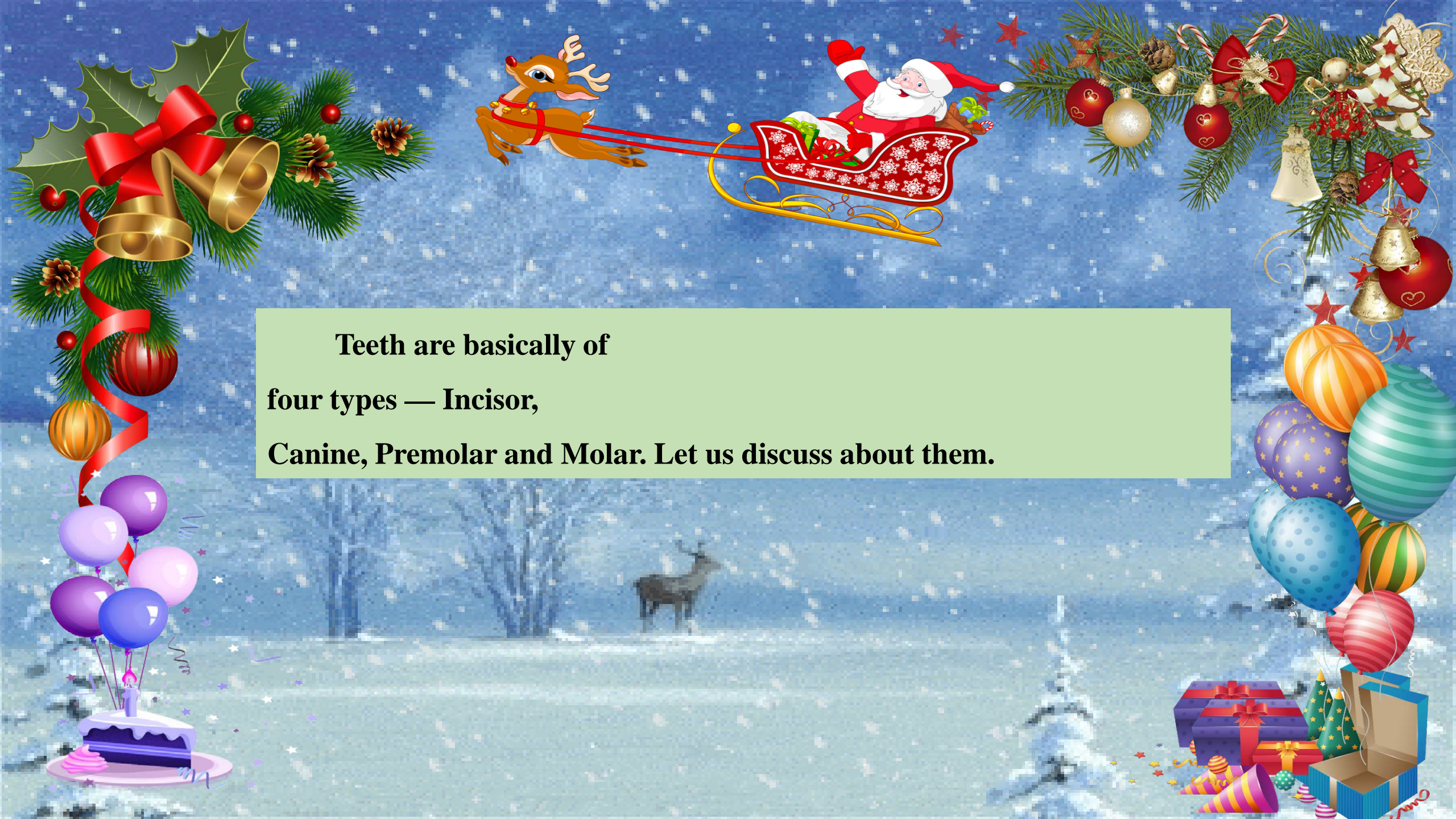


TYPES OF TEETH

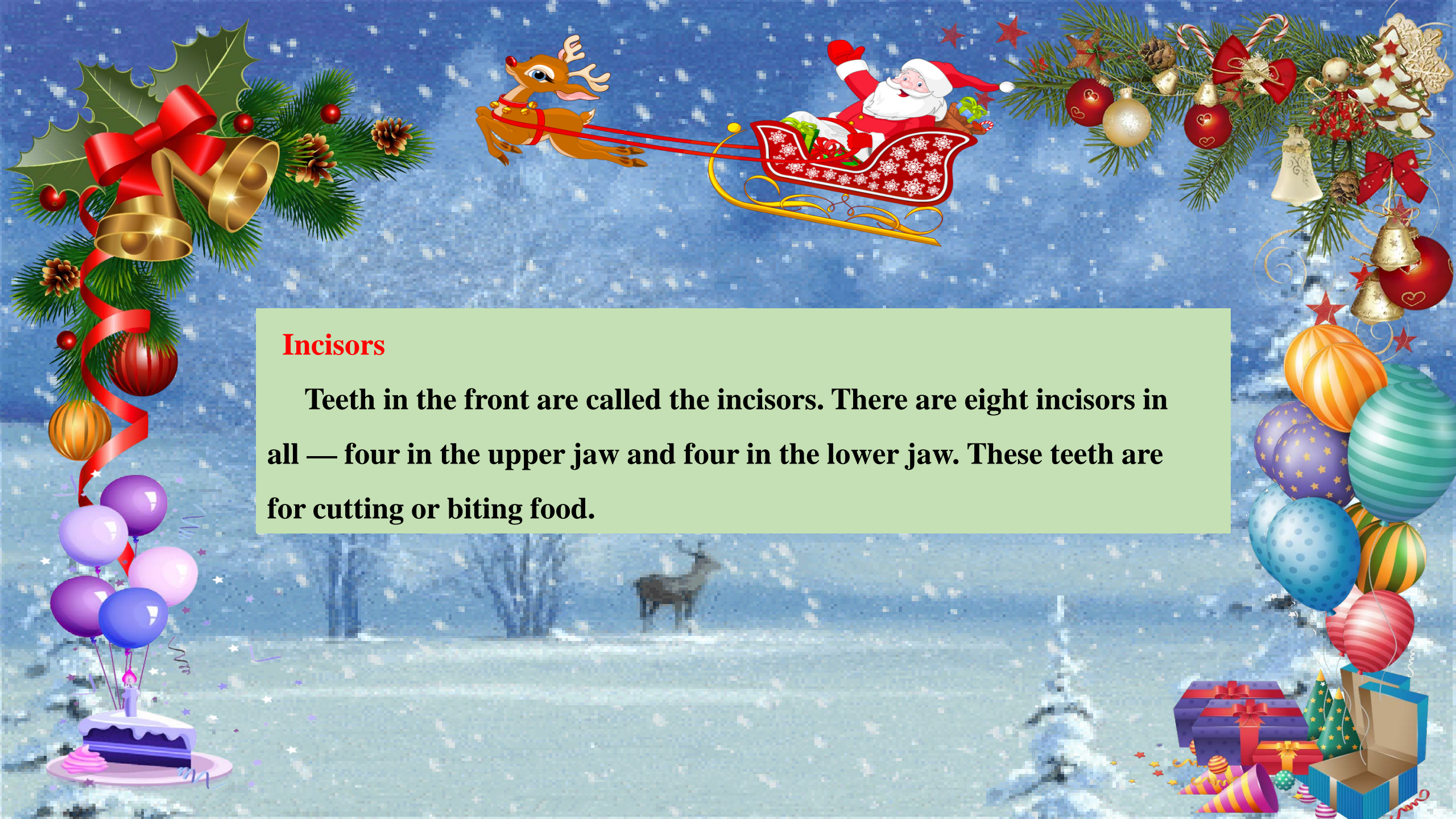
Compare the front teeth with the teeth at the back. What difference do you find?

You will find different types of teeth in your mouth. They are of different shapes and perform different functions.



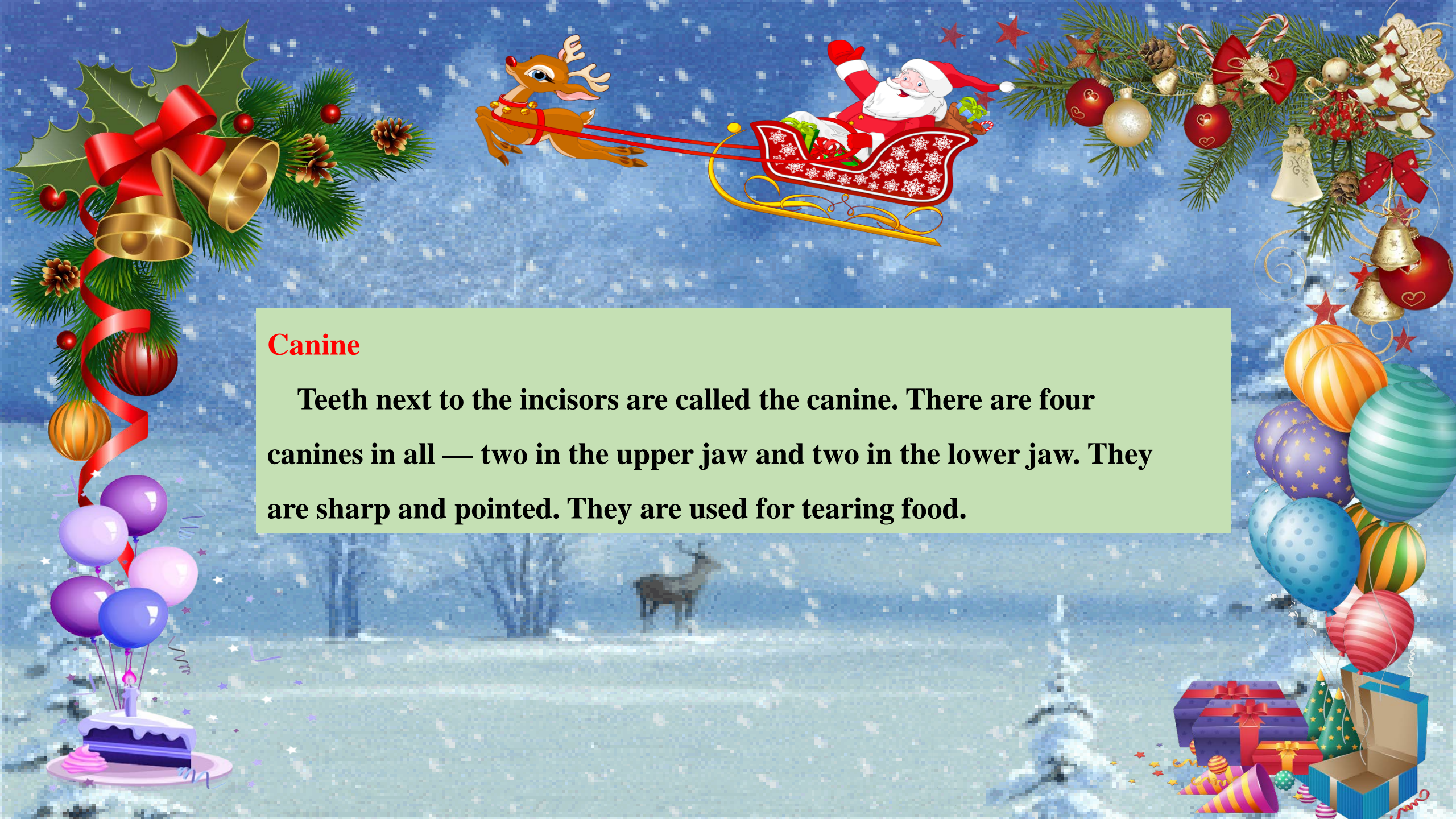


**Teeth are basically of
four types — Incisor,
Canine, Premolar and Molar. Let us discuss about them.**



Incisors

Teeth in the front are called the incisors. There are eight incisors in all — four in the upper jaw and four in the lower jaw. These teeth are for cutting or biting food.



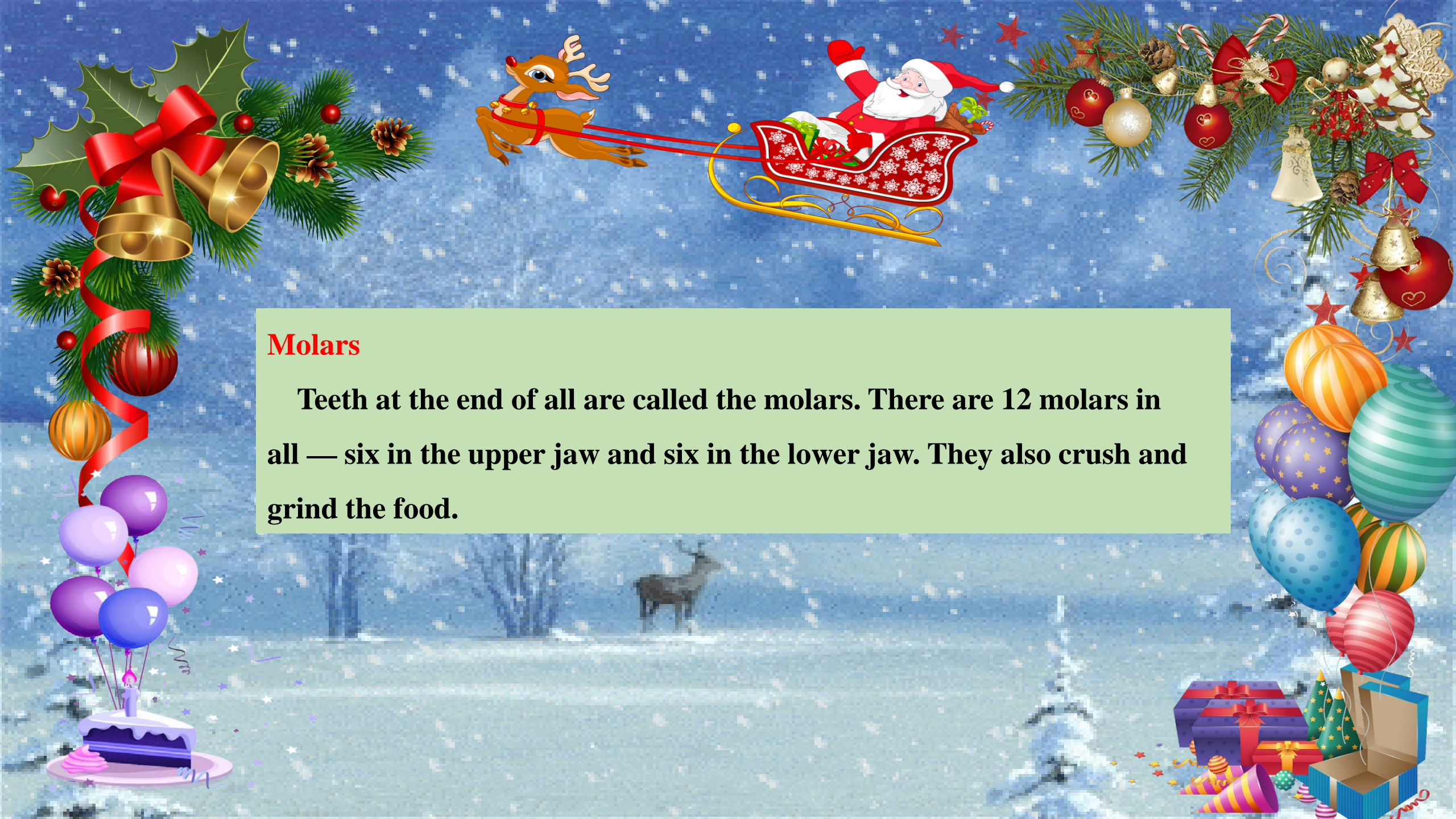
Canine

Teeth next to the incisors are called the canine. There are four canines in all — two in the upper jaw and two in the lower jaw. They are sharp and pointed. They are used for tearing food.



Premolars

Teeth next to the canine are the premolars. There are eight premolars in all — four in the upper jaw and four in the lower jaw. They are flat and wide. They crush and grind the food.



Molars

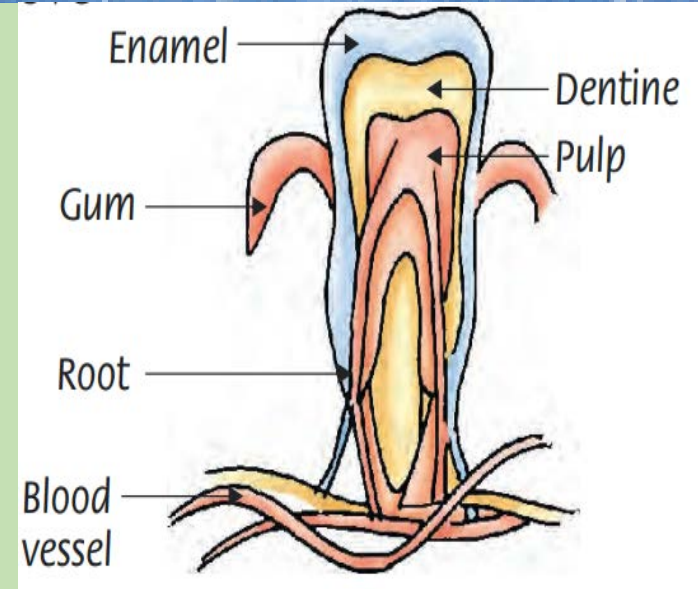
Teeth at the end of all are called the molars. There are 12 molars in all — six in the upper jaw and six in the lower jaw. They also crush and grind the food.

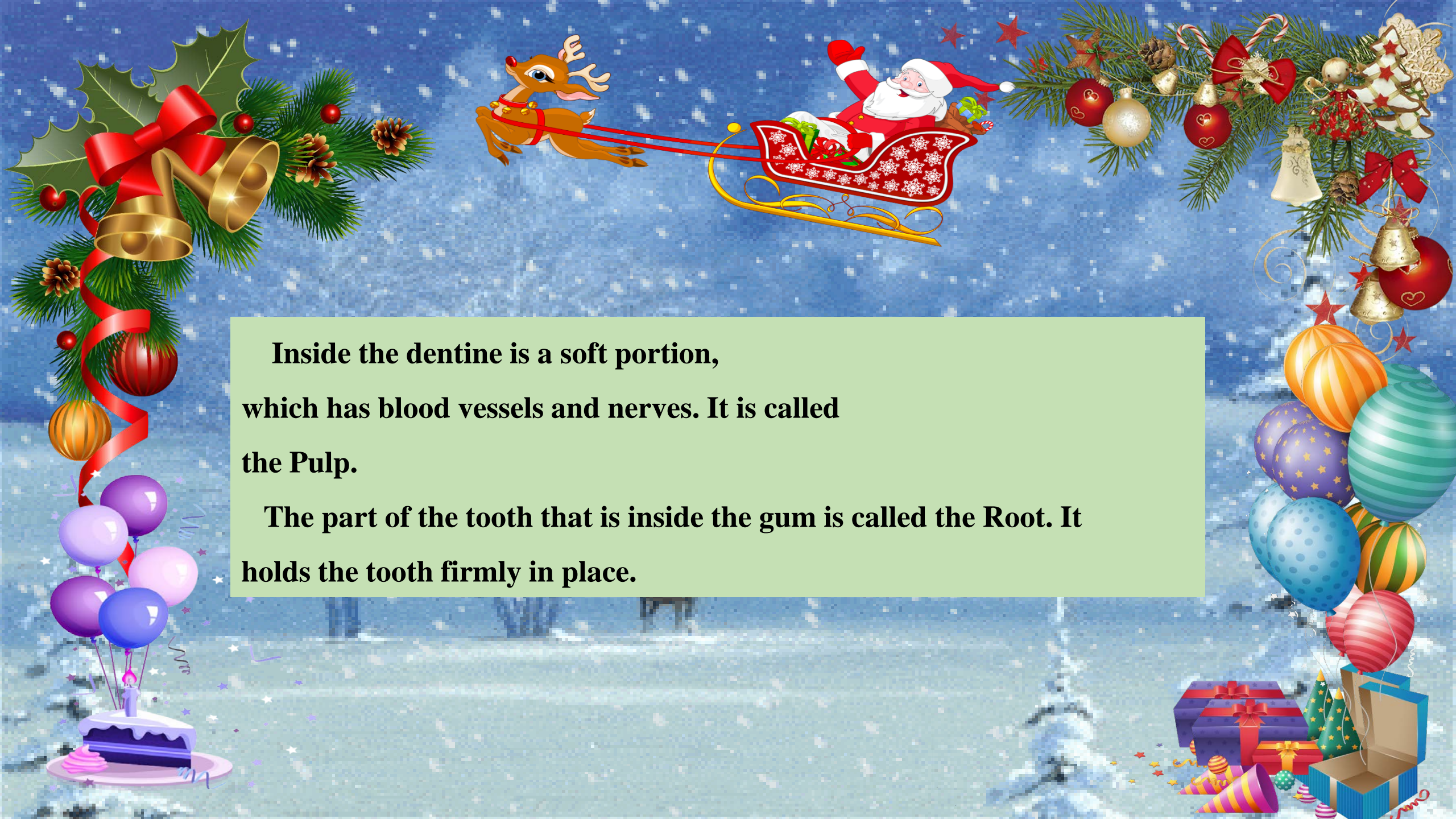


STRUCTURE OF A TOOTH

The part of the tooth that is visible above the gum, is called the Crown.

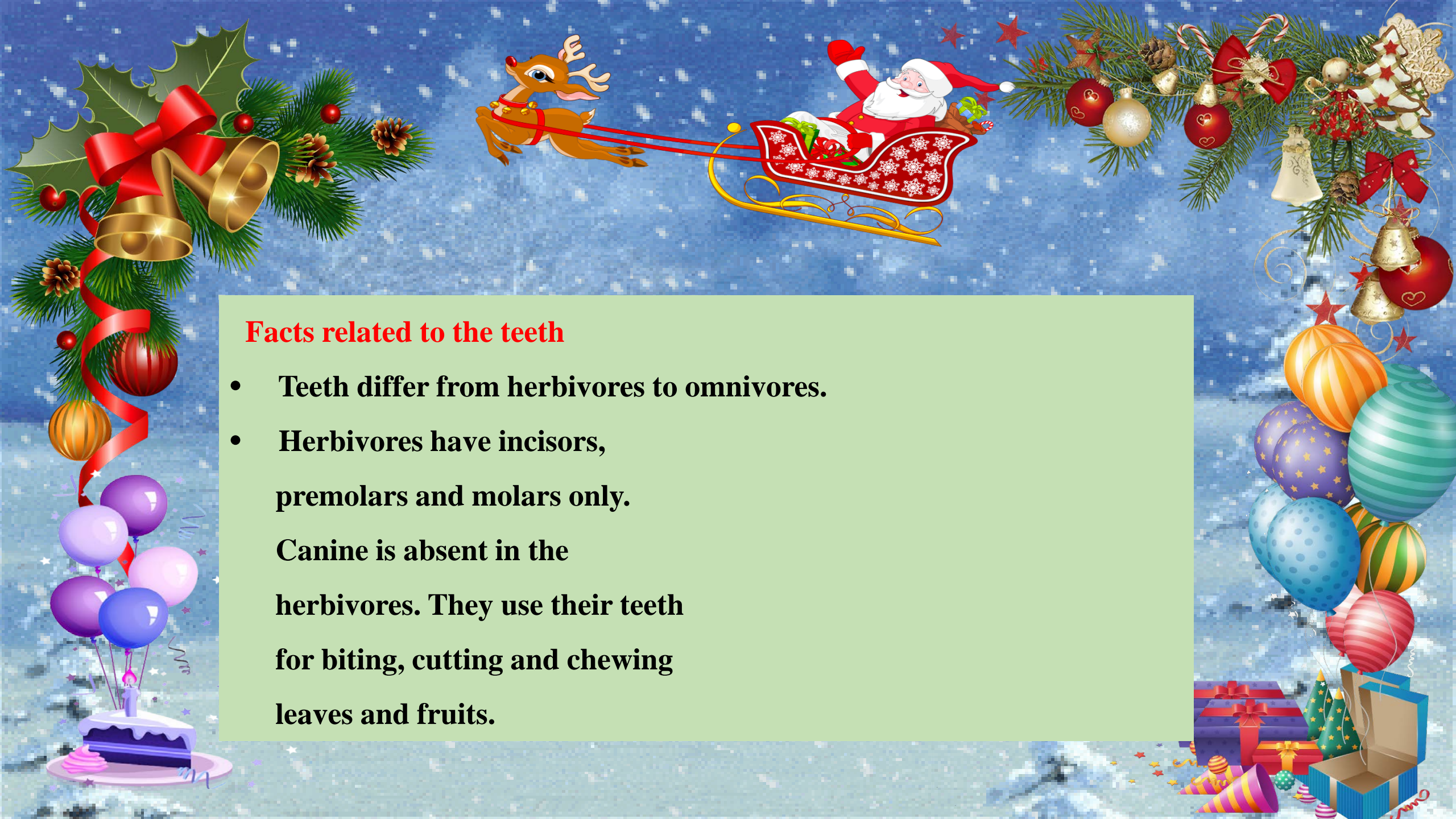
The surface of the crown is made of the hardest substance called the Enamel. It is very difficult to scratch the surface of this layer. Beneath the enamel is the Dentine. It is not so hard.





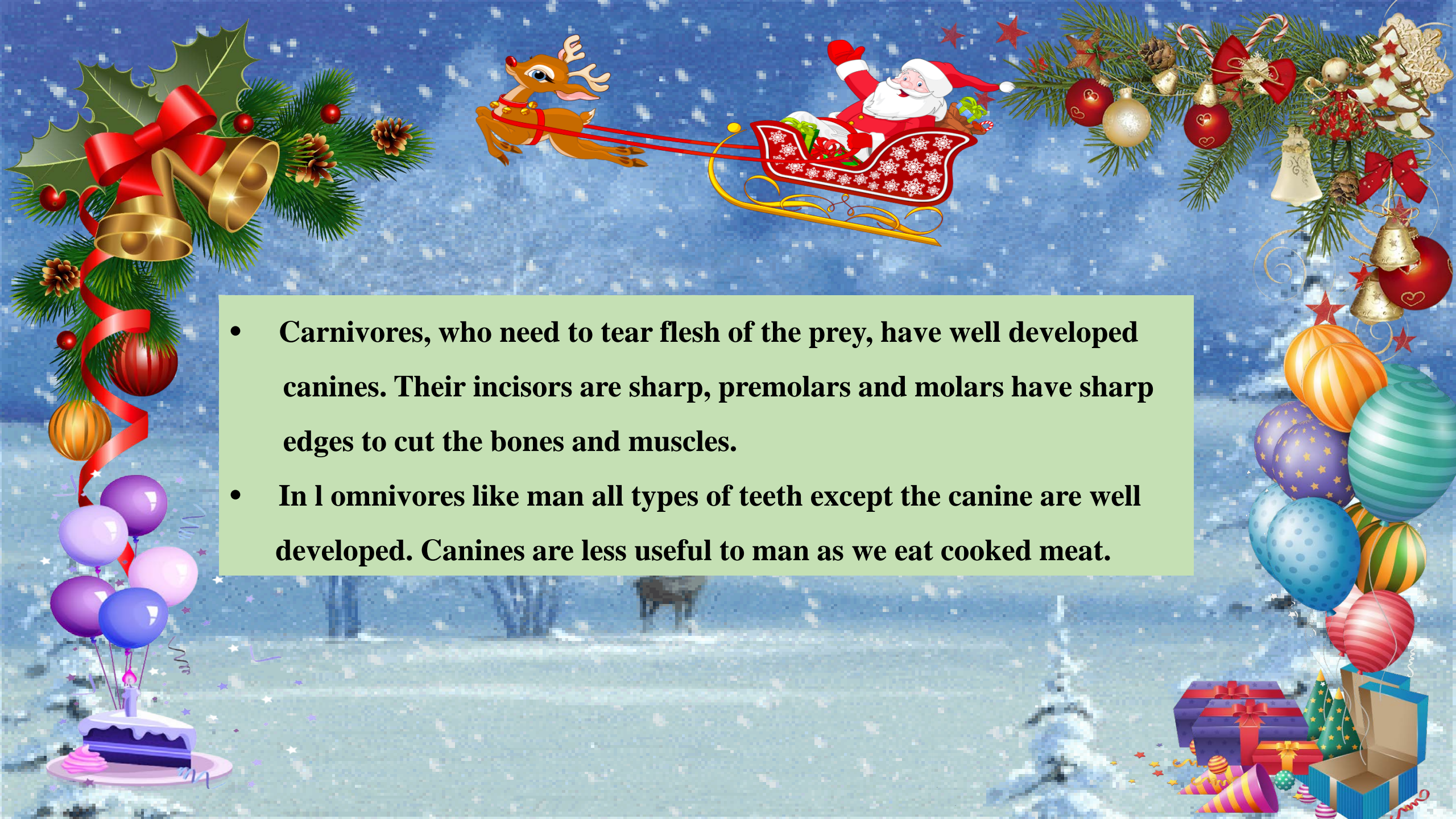
**Inside the dentine is a soft portion,
which has blood vessels and nerves. It is called
the Pulp.**

**The part of the tooth that is inside the gum is called the Root. It
holds the tooth firmly in place.**



Facts related to the teeth

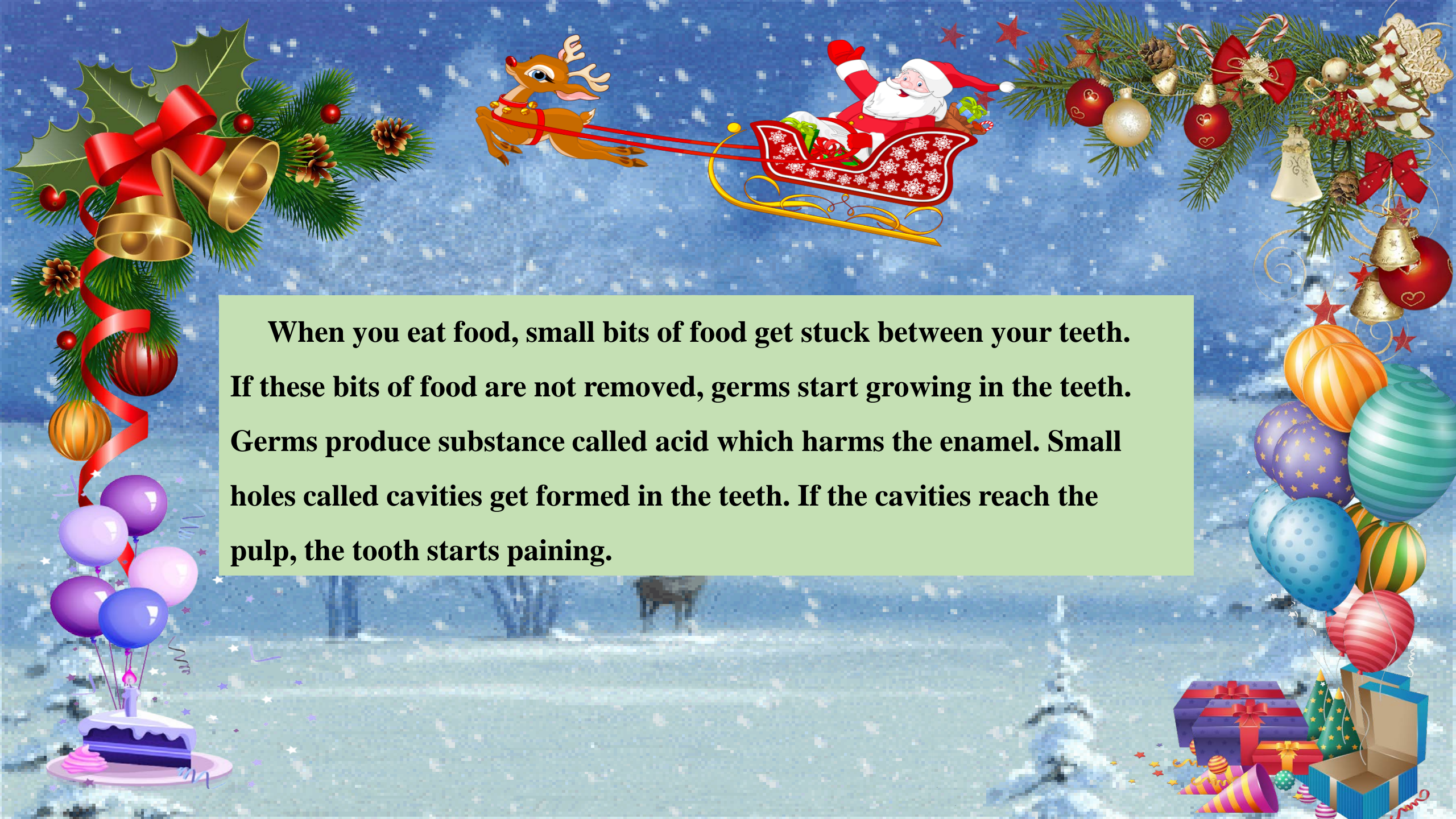
- **Teeth differ from herbivores to omnivores.**
- **Herbivores have incisors, premolars and molars only.**
Canine is absent in the herbivores. They use their teeth for biting, cutting and chewing leaves and fruits.

- 
- **Carnivores, who need to tear flesh of the prey, have well developed canines. Their incisors are sharp, premolars and molars have sharp edges to cut the bones and muscles.**
 - **In l omnivores like man all types of teeth except the canine are well developed. Canines are less useful to man as we eat cooked meat.**



CARE OF TEETH

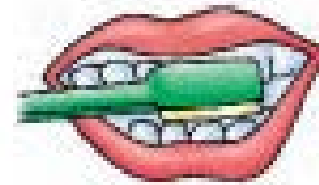
If you do not look after your permanent teeth properly, they may decay and fall off. Once permanent teeth fall off, new teeth will not grow at that place. It is therefore very important to look after your teeth.



When you eat food, small bits of food get stuck between your teeth. If these bits of food are not removed, germs start growing in the teeth. Germs produce substance called acid which harms the enamel. Small holes called cavities get formed in the teeth. If the cavities reach the pulp, the tooth starts paining.

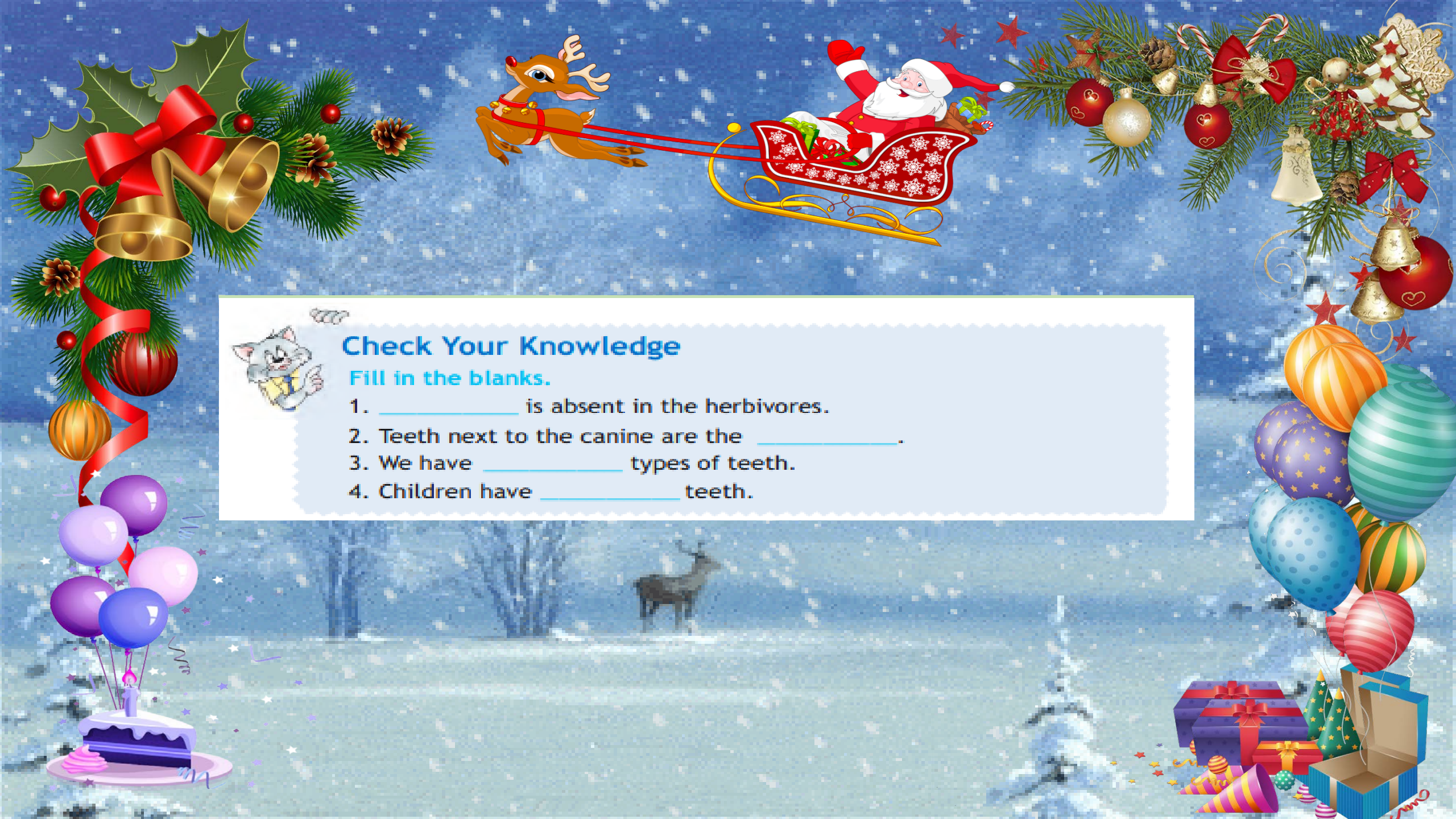
To remove the bits of food, you should brush the teeth, after every meal, for at least two minutes.

Brush the front teeth up and down. Move the brush in circular motion while brushing the teeth at the back.



Avoid eating sticky candy, chocolates and sweets. Cold drinks are not good for the teeth. Have plenty of green vegetables, milk, eggs etc. Which are rich in calcium. Calcium is good for the teeth.

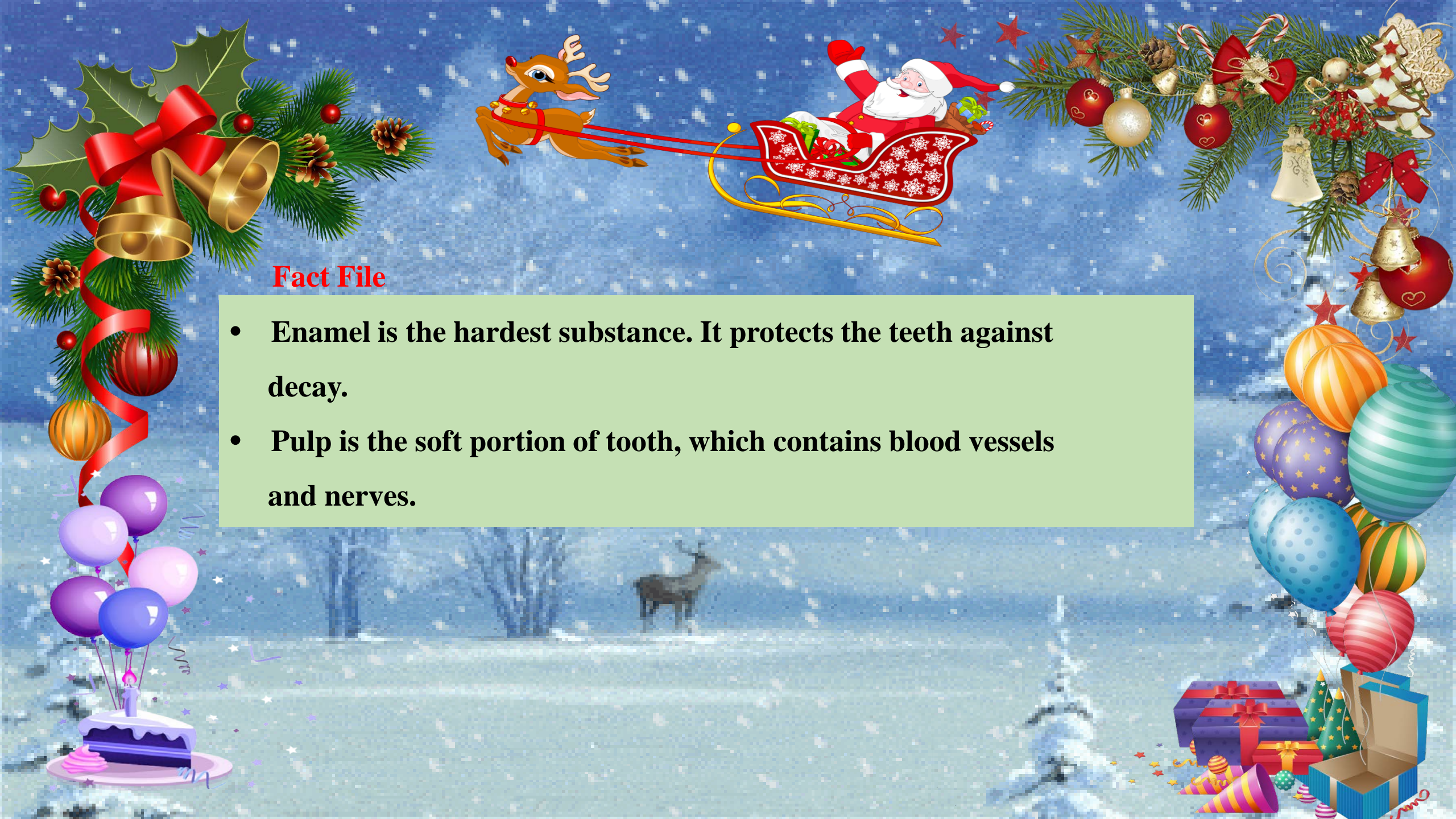




Check Your Knowledge

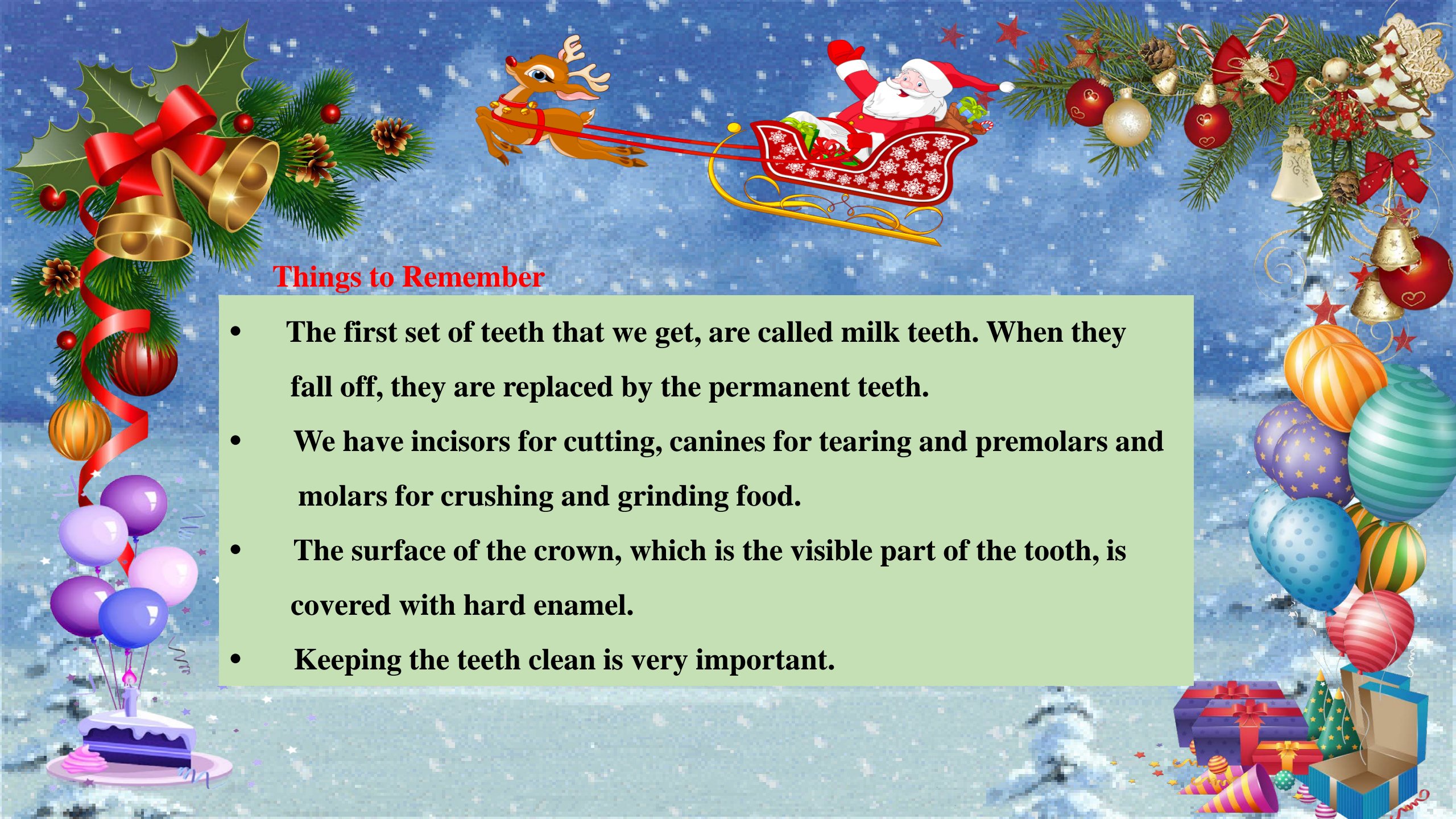
Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is absent in the herbivores.
2. Teeth next to the canine are the _____.
3. We have _____ types of teeth.
4. Children have _____ teeth.



Fact File

- **Enamel is the hardest substance. It protects the teeth against decay.**
- **Pulp is the soft portion of tooth, which contains blood vessels and nerves.**



Things to Remember

- **The first set of teeth that we get, are called milk teeth. When they fall off, they are replaced by the permanent teeth.**
- **We have incisors for cutting, canines for tearing and premolars and molars for crushing and grinding food.**
- **The surface of the crown, which is the visible part of the tooth, is covered with hard enamel.**
- **Keeping the teeth clean is very important.**



THANK
YOU