

LORD BUDDHA NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL
SARAIBIKA JAUNPUR

CLASS - 4th

SUBJECT - Science

CHAPTER - 3 - Teeth and Microbes

DATE - 20/4/2020 to 25/4/2020

Teeth -

They are the hardest part of our body. They are fixed in the jaws.

Importants of teeth -

- (i) They help us to bite, cut and chew the food.
- (ii) They give shape to our face.
- (iii) They help us to speak clearly.

Milk Teeth -

By the time a child is about three years old, he or she has a set of 20 teeth. These teeth are called temporary or milk teeth.

The milk teeth fall between the age of 6 to 11 years.

Permanent Teeth -

A child loses his or her milk teeth, new teeth grow in their place. These new teeth are called permanent teeth.

By the age of 11, a child has 28 teeth.

Wisdom Teeth -

In the age between 12 to 21, four more teeth come out. These are known as wisdom teeth.

An adult person has total 32 teeth.

Permanent teeth are bigger than the milk teeth.

Types of teeth -

The four types of teeth are incisors, canines, premolars and molars. They perform different functions.

(i) Incisors or cutting Teeth -

They are present in the front of each jaw. These teeth are flat and thin and are used to

cut the food. There are 8 incisors in all.

Canines or Teasing Teeth -

They are present on either side of the incisors. They are sharp pointed teeth and are meant for teasing the food. There are 4 canines in total.

Carnivorous animals like tigers and lions have sharp canines.

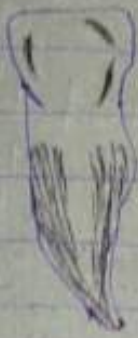
Pre-molars or Cracking teeth -

They are present next to canines. They are broad and flat and help to grind food into small pieces and chew it. There are 8 pre-molars in total.

Molars or grinding teeth -

They are bigger, flatter and broader than the pre-molars. They grind and crush the food. Each jaw has six molars, present next to pre-molars.

Herbivorous animals have well developed premolars and molars.



incisor



canine



premolar



molar

Structure of a tooth -

A tooth has three main parts - crown, neck, and root.

(i) Crown -

The portion of the tooth seen above the gums is called the crown.

Enamel -

The crown is covered by enamel, which is the hardest substance in the body.

Dentine -

Below enamel lies dentine. Inside the dentine is a soft part called pulp. It is also hard but not as hard as enamel.

It has nerves and blood vessels that continue down to the root.

Root -

The portion of the teeth inside the gum is called the root. The nerves and blood vessels nourish the dentine.



Structure of tooth

Toothache -

Bacteria reach the nerves through dentine and pulp it hurts and leads to toothache.

Plaque -

When we do not brush our teeth properly, bits of food remain stuck to the teeth. Bacteria start growing on this food and form a sticky yellow layer called plaque.

These bacteria break down the food particles and produce an acid.

This acid eats the enamel and makes hole or a cavity inside the tooth.

* Other tooth problems are foul smell from the mouth, loss of teeth and stomach disorders.

How to have healthy teeth -

- (i) We must brush our teeth twice a day.
- (ii) We should eat fruits like apples.

and guava and vegetables like
radish and carrot. Good exercise
and floss gums.

(iii) We should rinse our mouth
with water after every meal.

(iv) We should visit a dentist
after every six months.

(v) We must floss our teeth everyday.

Microbes —

Small living organisms that
can not be seen by unaided eyes
are called microbes or microorganism.

They can be seen only
through an instrument called
microscope. Microbes are found
everywhere.

They grow rapidly whenever
they get warmth, moisture, food
and air.

They may grow in soil, in
water, inside or outside our
body of other animals. They may
be harmful or useful for us.

Kinds of Microbes -

There are mainly four types of microbes - bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa.

(i) Bacteria -

Bacteria are single celled microbes. They may be rod, spiral or round shaped.

(ii) Viruses -

Viruses are smaller than bacteria and can be seen only through a powerful microscope called electron microscope.

(iii) Protozoa -

Protozoa are single celled microorganisms.

(iv) Fungi -

Fungi are organisms which grow on dead and decaying matter.

Harmful and useful microbes -

Harmful Microbes -

Microbes cause various diseases and disease-causing

microbes are called pathogens or germs.

Bacteria - Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia.

Viruses - chickenpox, flu, polio, dengue, common cold.

Protozoa - Malaria, dysentery

Fungi - Skin disease like ringworm, athlete foot.

Useful microbes -

- i) Bacteria like Lactobacillus help in preparation of curd.
- ii) Bacteria and fungi help in decompose dead matter.
- iii) Some bacteria and fungi are used to make medicines like antibiotics.
- iv) Yeast, a type of fungi is used for making soft cakes, bread, dhokla etc.

H.W.

(A) Tick the right answer.

(i) Teeth used for tearing food are
(a) incisors (b) canines (c) molars

(ii) Teeth used to bite an apple.
(a) incisors (b) canines (c) premolars

(iii) Milk teeth are _____ teeth.
(a) strong (b) temporary (c) permanent

(B) Fill in the blanks.

(i) _____ are the smallest microbes.

(ii) At the age of four, a child has _____ teeth.

(iii) Disease-causing microbes are called _____.

(C) Short answer questions.

(i) What are pathogens?

(ii) Name the grinding teeth.

(iii) How can we see microbes?

(iv) Which teeth help to tear food?

(D) Long answer questions.

(i) Explain the structure of a tooth.

(ii) Write three uses of microbes.

(iii) Write the function of molar and premolar.