Teeth

¹ Are you a happy-camper or a long-faced fellow when it is the time of the year to see your dentist?

² Teeth are the hardest, most durable organs in our bodies. In fact, teeth are usually the only remains left long after a person passes away. Hence, archaeologists and forensic experts often rely on teeth they have recovered to solve historical or criminal mysteries!

³ With occasional exceptions, babies do not have "visible" teeth at birth. (For those with "visible" teeth at birth, we call their teeth "natal teeth.") We emphasize the word "visible" here because babies do have teeth hidden under the gum line when they are born. In fact, tooth development begins soon after the second month of pregnancy, but teeth do not break through the gum line until babies are about six or seven months old. After countless nights of crying and feeling discomfort, babies finally have their first set of 20 small teeth, called deciduous teeth, baby teeth, or milk teeth, by age 3.

⁴ Then, the Tooth Fairy comes to replace the 20 baby teeth with 32 permanent teeth when we are about 6 years old. Both baby teeth and permanent teeth are arranged in a symmetrical manner. That is, we have the same number of teeth in our upper jaw as in our lower jaw, and all teeth come in pairs with each pair taking up the same spot on opposite sides of our jaws.

⁵ Of our permanent teeth, there are four types. Each type has a unique shape and serves a different purpose --

- We have eight incisors that face forward at the front of our mouth. As our incisor teeth have a sharp edge, they are perfect for cutting and biting food.
- Next to either side of our incisors are our canines, or cuspids. We have four canines, two in each jaw. We use our canine teeth for tearing food.
- Bicuspids, or premolars, are behind our canine teeth. There are eight bicuspids in everyone's mouth. Bicuspids have prominent cusps that are ideal for crushing and grinding food.
- Molars are the last type of permanent teeth. We have a total of twelve molar teeth, six in each jaw. With a large chewing surface, molar teeth serve the function of grinding food. The wisdom teeth are the third set of molar teeth, located the farthest from the center of our mouth.

⁶ Taking good care of our teeth is very important. The most immediate benefit is that we don't have to spend many dreaded afternoons in the dentist's office. Aside from brushing our teeth after each meal, there are many things that we can do to avoid an unwanted dental trip. First, use floss to clean areas in-between our teeth that a toothbrush cannot reach. Second, stay away from sugary food. Third, do a routine dental check-up at least twice a year.

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Name _____

Science Pd: _____

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)ne 'wo	2.	What is the hardest, most durable organ in our bodies?
 3. Most base of their A Factor Factor B T 	alse	4.	 When does the development of teeth start? Two weeks after pregnancy Six years after birth Two months after pregnancy Two months before birth
baby te	of the following statements about eeth is true? Baby teeth are also called the natal Baby teeth are replaced by nent teeth when we are about six Id. Baby teeth usually erupt through n line when babies are three years There are thirty-two baby teeth.	6.	 Which of the following statements about permanent teeth is true? There are two molar teeth in each jaw. There are six canine teeth in each jaw. There are four incisor teeth in each jaw. There are eight bicuspids in each jaw.
 7. Which way to way to A U floss to B S for a royear. C A chewing 	of the following is <u>not</u> a good take care of your teeth? Use both toothbrush and dental to clean your teeth. Schedule a dentist appointment outine check-up at least twice a Avoid eating sugary food, such as ng gums. Always brush your teeth before a	8.	 What do we use our incisor teeth for? A Biting food. C Grinding food. Tearing food.