Chapter- 2

Teeth and Microbes

STUDY NOTES

Let's learn

Teeth:

- Clean and well-kept teeth make our smile beautiful.
- They enable us to bite and chew the food, making digestion easy.
- It helps us to speak clearly.
- Teeth are a very important part of our body.

Sets of teeth:

- Temporary teeth
- Permanent teeth

Temporary teeth:

A newborn has no teeth, by the time baby grows two and a half years old, and they get
 20 new teeth these are called temporary / milk teeth.

Permanent teeth:

• Between the ages of six and twelve, the milk teeth fall out one by one and new ones grow in their place. This new set consists of 32 teeth, 16 in the upper jaw and 16 in the lower jaw. These are called permanent teeth.

Kinds of teeth:

- Incisors or cutting teeth: The middlemost four teeth on the upper and lower jaws are (8 total).
- Canines or tearing teeth: On either side of the cutting teeth is a sharp tooth. These are canines that we use to tear pieces of food. The pointed teeth just outside the incisors are (4 in total)
- **Premolars or cracking teeth:** There are four premolars in each jaw. These are broad teeth and are meant for crushing food.
- Molars or grinding teeth: There are six molars in each jaw. These are used for grinding the food





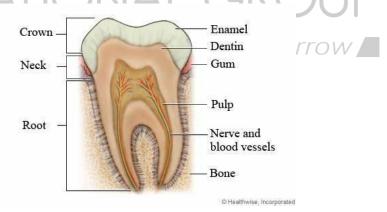
A tooth has three parts:

- The crown is the part of the tooth that you can see above the gum.
- The neck is the part of the tooth between the root and the crown.
- The root: It is the part of the tooth that is below the gum.

The structure of the tooth:

- Enamel: The outer cover of the tooth is very hard. It is called enamel.
- Dentine: Below enamel lies the dentine.
- Pulp: Inside the dentine it is pulp.

The nerves are connected to the gum through a hole in the root.



STRUCTURE OF TOOTH

Care of teeth:

- Calcium and vitamin C are important for healthy teeth and gums.
- Food like milk, cheese, and cottage cheese are rich sources of calcium.

Bacteria: These are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.

How do teeth start decaying?

- Bits of food that remain stuck to the teeth can cause the growth of bacteria.
- Bacteria first attack the enamel and form a sticky coating called plaque.
- They attack the dentin and finally the pulp, bacteria reaches the nerves and cause pain.

Tips for keeping the teeth clean and healthy:

- Brush your teeth every morning and every night before going to bed.
- Use dental floss to clean between two teeth.
- Wash your mouth after every meal.
- Do not have too many sweets.
- Visit your dentist regularly for checkups.

Microbes:

- Microbes are tiny living things.
- Our mouth and blood provide favorable conditions for certain microbes.
- Disease-causing microbes are called germs.

Kinds of microbes:

There are four kinds of microbes:

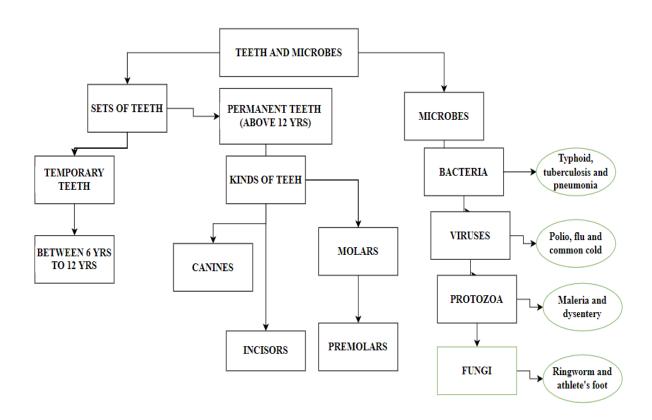
 Bacteria: Single-celled microorganism. Harmful bacteria can cause diseases like typhoid, tuberculosis, and pneumonia. 	 Viruses: These are smaller than bacteria. They can cause diseases like chickenpox, flu, polio, and the common cold.
3. Fungi: This organism grows on decaying	4. Protozoa: These are single-celled
matter.	microorganisms.
 These fungi are called yeast, which 	 Malaria and dysentery are caused
helps make bread into soft crumbs.	by protozoa.

Some useful microbes:

- Change milk into curd.
- Produce vitamins in our body.

• Helps in decaying of dead plants and animals.

MEMORY MAP



Let's know more:

A. Fill in the blanks: 1. Eating too many _____ (sweets/fruits) causes tooth decay. 2. Disease- causing microbes are called______ (germs / microorganisms). 3. Pneumonia and typhoid are caused by _____ (bacteria/ viruses). 4. (yeast/germs) are used to make bread soft. 5. Fungi grow on decaying matter and cause diseases like ringworm and _____ (athlete's foot/chickenpox).

Understand and answer:

- B. Write short answers.
- 1. Name different kinds of teeth.
- 2. Which are the three layers of a tooth?
- 3. Write four conditions that help microbes to grow.
- 4. Name four kinds of microbes.
- 5. Write any four diseases caused by microbes.
- C. Answer these questions.
- 1. How are teeth important to us?
- 2. What are the functions of molars and premolars?
- 3. What types of food are good for our teeth?
- 4. Write two tips which help to keep your teeth healthy.
- 5. What are microbes? Name two diseases caused by protozoa.
- 6. How are some microbes useful for us?

Teacher's notes:

The importance of clean teeth has to be emphasized.

Improve your GK:

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- Microbes are the oldest form of life on earth.
- Most microbes do not cause disease

Answer key:

A1. Sweets DUCATIONAL GROUP

- 2. Germs
- 3. Bacteria
- 4. Yeast
- 5. Athlete's foot
- B. Ans1. There are four kinds of teeth:
- Incisors or cutting teeth
- Canines or tearing teeth
- Premolars or cracking teeth
- Molars or grinding

Ans2: The three layers of the tooth are:

- Enamel
- Dentine

pulp

Ans3. The conditions by which microbes are likely to grow are:

- They grow rapidly wherever they get warmth, moisture, food, and air.
- They may grow in soil in water, inside or outside our body.
- They can also grow on the bodies of other animals.
- Our mouth and blood provide favorable conditions for certain microbes.

Ans4. Four kinds of microbes are:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Protozoa
- Fungi

Ans5: The diseases caused by microbes are:

- Typhoid
- Tuberculosis
- Pneumonia

C Ans1. Teeth are important to us because:

- It helps us to speak clearly.
- They enable us to bite and chew the food, making digestion easy.
- They give proper shape to our face.

Ans2: The function of molars and premolars: anging your Tomorrow

- Premolar's teeth are meant for crushing food.
- Molar's teeth are used for grinding the food.

Ans3. Food which contains calcium and vitamin C is important for healthy teeth and gums.

Ans4. Tips for healthy teeth:

- Brush your teeth every morning and every night before going to bed.
- Use dental floss to clean between two teeth.

Ans5. Microbes are tiny living things.

Two diseases caused by protozoa are Malaria and dysentery.

Ans6. Some microbes are useful to us in many ways:

- Change milk into curd.
- Produce vitamins in our body.
- Helps in decaying of dead plants and animals.
- Help in the digestion of roughage in animals.

