



Key Stage 2 Lesson One

Anatomy of Teeth

Oral Health Foundation KEY MESSAGE for this lesson

You should brush your teeth for two minutes, last thing at night and at least one other time during the day, with a fluoride toothpaste.

KS2 LINK for this lesson

SCIENCE - Animal Including Humans:
Changes to humans as they age. Introduction to the main body parts associated with the digestive system, for example, mouth, tongue, teeth, and explore questions that help them to understand their special functions.

Supported by



Free Downloadable Dental Health Education Resource
www.dentalbuddy.org



ANATOMY OF TEETH

DISCUSSION: We have 20 'baby' teeth

- 8 **incisor** teeth, they cut our food.
- 4 **canine** teeth, they tear our food.
- 8 **molar** teeth, they grind up our food

When we are around 6 years old, we start to get our 'adult' teeth.

We need to look after these teeth very well, as they need to last us for the rest of our lives.

The adult teeth inside our gums, gradually push out the baby teeth. The baby teeth become 'wobbly' and eventually fall out to leave space for the adult teeth

This process continues until we are around 11-12 years old, then we will have 28 teeth.

When we are around the age of 18-24 years old, an extra set of molar teeth may come through at the back of our mouths, these are called '**wisdom teeth**'. This makes 32 adult teeth in total.

- 8 **incisor** teeth – Cutting teeth at the front of our mouth, to bite off small pieces of food.
- 4 **canine** teeth – Sharp, pointed teeth for tearing our food.
- 8 **premolar** teeth – Larger, flatter teeth to grind food.
- 12 molar teeth -Largest teeth, flat with grooves for grinding food to allow us to swallow it.

DISCUSSION: What functions do our teeth have?

- Our teeth allow us to eat and chew our food.
- Our teeth help us to sound words and speak.
- Our teeth shape our faces.
- Our teeth give us a nice smile.

A tooth is made up of different materials

- **Enamel** – this is the protective barrier that covers your tooth. Tooth enamel is the strongest substance in the human body.

- **Dentine** – this is found underneath the enamel and makes up most of the tooth. Dentine has nerve endings and is sensitive. It's much softer than enamel.
- **Cementum** – covers the roots of the tooth and attaches to the fibres that anchor the tooth to the jawbone.
- **Gum Tissue** – Pink, firm flesh that surrounds the teeth.
- **Roots** – these anchor the tooth into the jawbone. Like the roots of a tree, they are strong and allow the teeth to withstand the force of biting and chewing.
- **Pulp Chamber** - this is found in the centre of the tooth and contains the nerves of the tooth; it also has the blood supply that keeps the tooth alive.
- **Bone** – The jaw bone holds the tooth in place.

ACTIVITY – Draw and label a tooth.

DISCUSSION: Too much sugar, too often in our diet, can cause acids to damage the enamel on our teeth and lead to **dental decay**.

Plaque is a soft sticky substance that collects on our teeth during the day. It isn't easily visible. When we eat or drink anything that contains sugar, this reacts with the **bacteria** in our mouths and produces **plaque acids**.

These plaque acids damage or dissolve the enamel on our teeth and can eventually lead to a **cavity** (hole) forming.

(Show pictures of the progression of dental decay)

ACTIVITY – Draw a picture of the progression of dental decay.

ACTIVITIES

- Draw and label a tooth.
- Draw a picture of the progression of dental decay.

EQUIPMENT

- Paper, pencils and crayons.
- Pictures of progression of dental decay.

RESOURCES

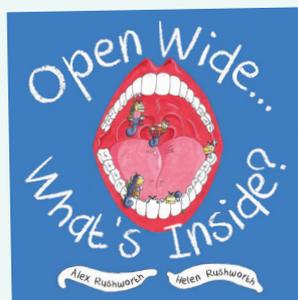
The Oral Health Foundation has a comprehensive range of teaching resources to support teachers delivering oral health education. These include leaflets, posters, wall charts, story books, models, educational games and demonstration puppets. To browse our complete range of resources please visit www.dentalhealthshop.org

To deliver the lesson outlined above, the following resources are particularly relevant:

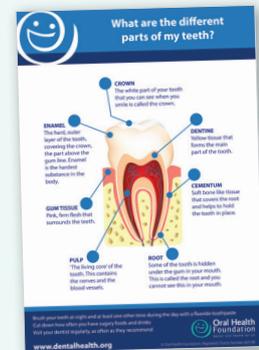
My Teeth Leaflet



Open Wide What's Inside?



Parts of a Tooth Poster



10x Dental Carries Model



Models of Individual Teeth



My Journal - Fun & Facts



TOOTH ANATOMY

ENAMEL

The hard, outer layer of the tooth, covering the crown, the part above the gum line. Enamel is the hardest substance in the body.

CROWN

The white part of your tooth that you can see when you smile is called the crown.

DENTINE

Yellow tissue that forms the main part of the tooth.

CEMENTUM

Soft bone like tissue that covers the root and helps to hold the tooth in place.

GUM TISSUE

Pink, firm flesh that surrounds the teeth.

PULP

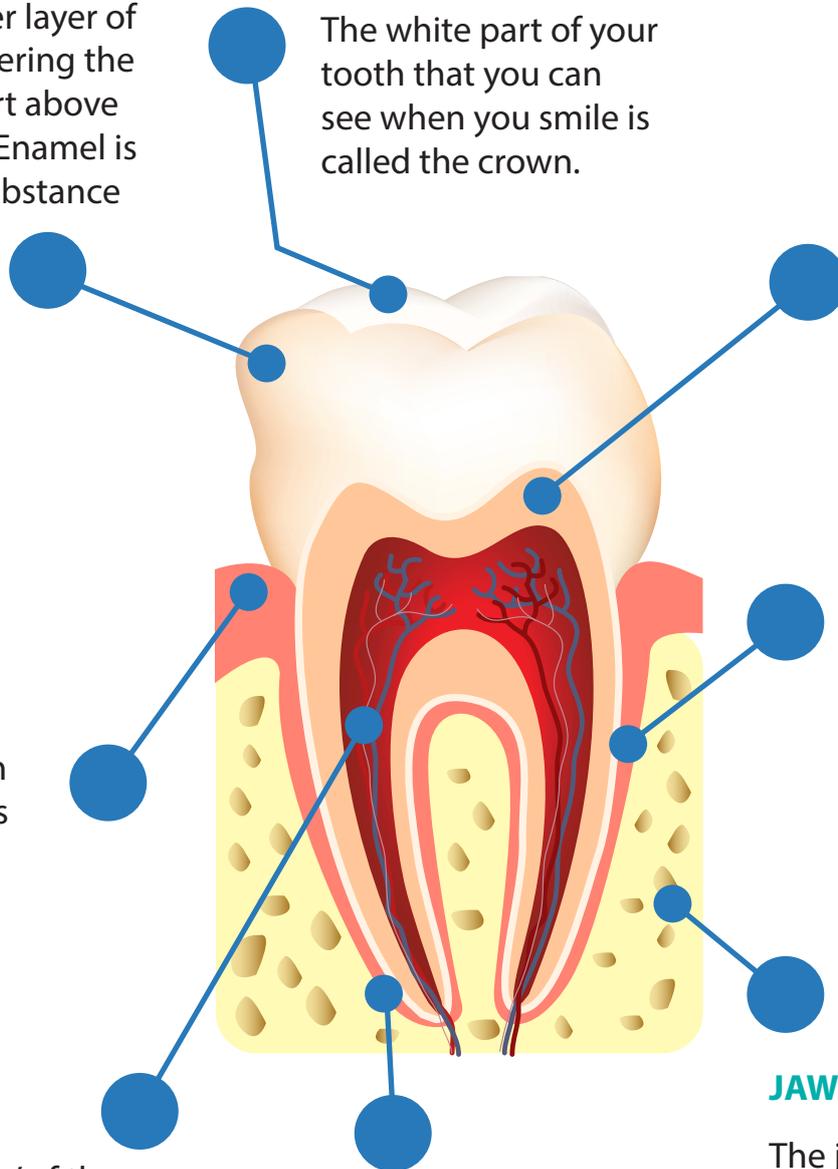
'The living core' of the tooth. This contains the nerves and the blood vessels.

ROOT

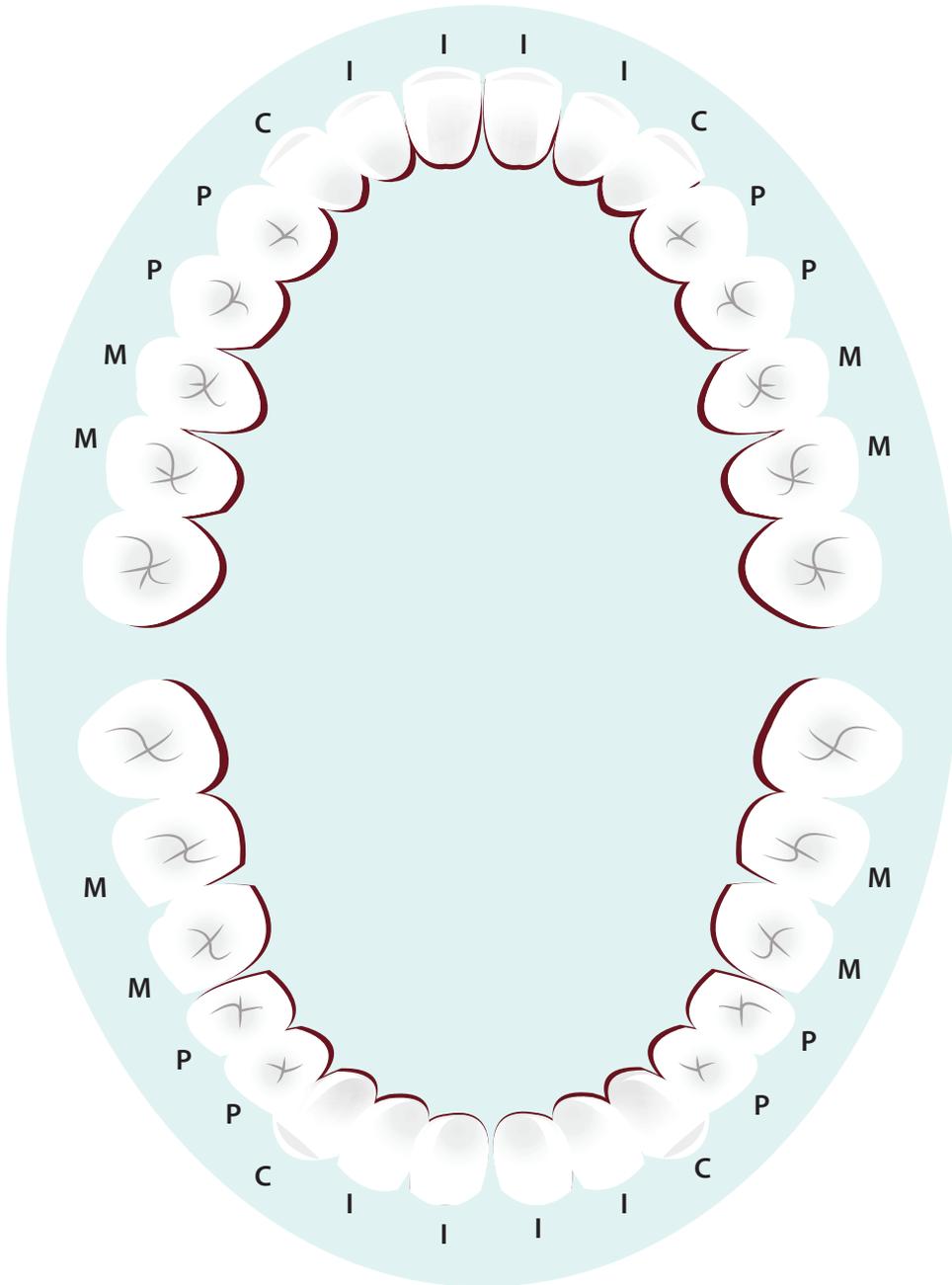
The root of the tooth is not visible. It holds the tooth in place in the jaw bone.

JAW

The jaw bone holds the teeth in place.



TYPES OF TEETH



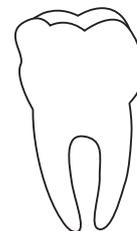
Incisors (I)
used to rip and cut food



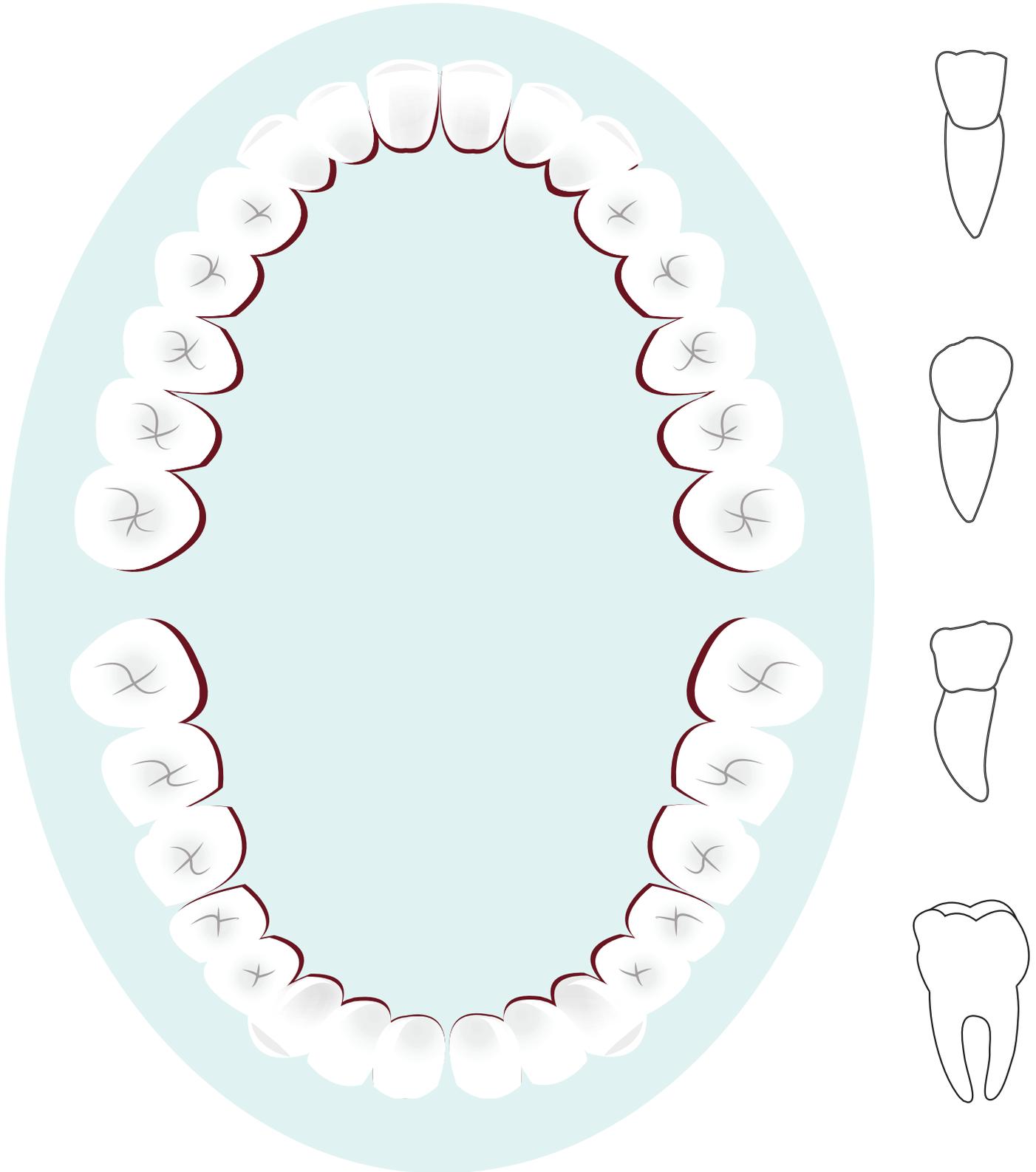
Canines (C)
used to rip and tear food



Premolars (P)
used to grind food

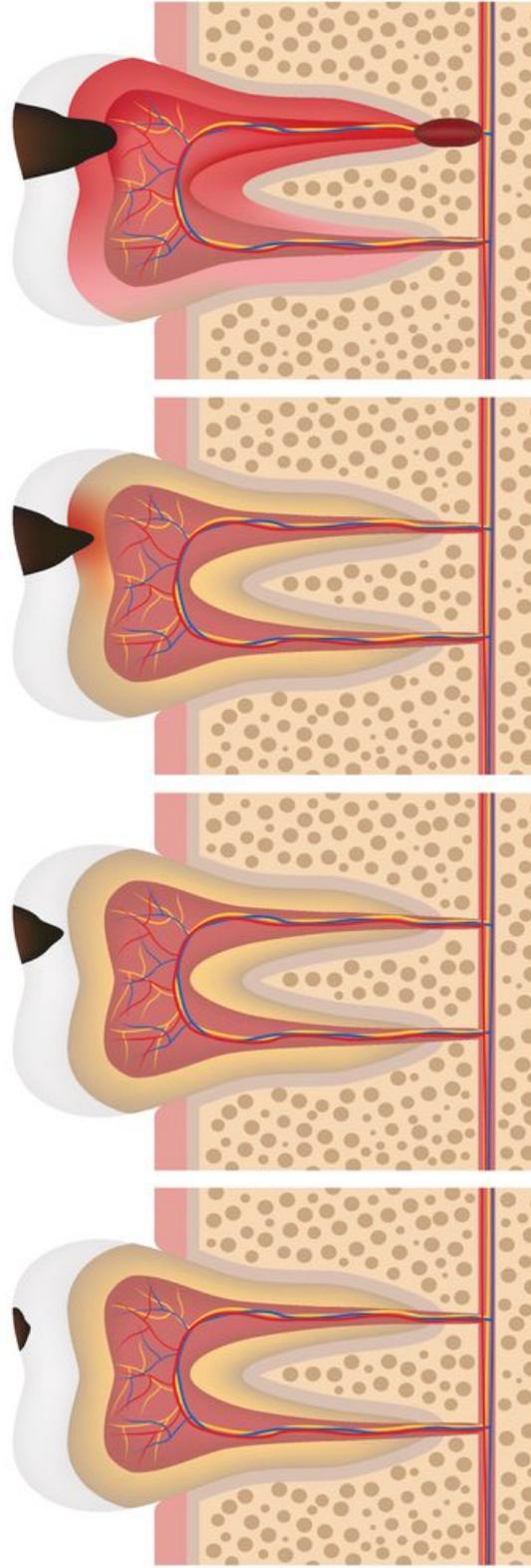


Molars (M)
used to grind food



THE STAGES OF TOOTH DECAY

1. Decay in enamel
2. Advanced Decay
3. Decay in dentin
4. Decay in Pulp



These stages are not painful

This stage may
be painful

This stage is
very painful



