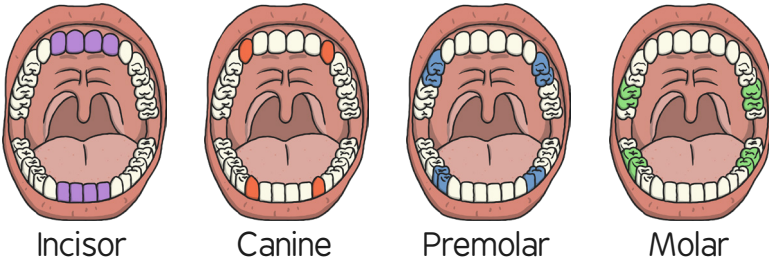


Adult Guidance

Types and Functions of Teeth

Types of Teeth: Answers for IWB



Milk Teeth Versus Adult Teeth

While this lesson focuses on adult teeth you may be asked questions about milk teeth.

The key differences between them are:

1. Milk teeth are temporary while adult teeth are permanent.
2. There are 20 milk teeth altogether – in each quarter there is two incisors, one canine and two molars. There are between 28 and 32 adult teeth. In each quarter there are two incisors, one canine, two premolars and two molars and in some cases one wisdom tooth.
3. Milk teeth start to appear when a baby is around 6 months and fall out around 6 years old. Your permanent teeth start to emerge from the age of 6 and are generally all emerged by the age of 12. Wisdom teeth on the other hand tend to grow between the ages of 17 – 21 are called wisdom teeth simply because they emerge when you are older and supposedly wiser!

Herbivores, Carnivore and Omnivore Teeth

Herbivores

Most species of herbivores have incisors, premolars and/or molars but tend to lack canine teeth although there are notable exceptions to this including horses, hippos and giant panda to name a few. Herbivores who lack canines usually have a gap between their front teeth and cheek teeth called a diastema. Human diastema is usually what is referred to as gap tooth – where there is a gap between the front two incisors.

Carnivores

Carnivores have a mixture of the different types of teeth ranging from crocodiles who only have canine teeth to lions and dogs which have all the same types of teeth that humans. However, some species have a modified type of pre-molars called a carnassial teeth. This is the 4th pre-molar in the set of teeth and used to crush up hard materials such as bones.

Omnivores

Like carnivores, some omnivores use their teeth to help catch their prey. Rodents in particular are known for their long incisor teeth which grow continuously. They can use these to chew through difficult materials such as husks or wood to obtain well-protected or difficult to obtain food.





















Diet affects the types of teeth an animal has and when/how they grow. It is important that children understand that while there are 'typical' types of teeth for herbivores, carnivores and omnivores, there is still great variation within these groupings.

Animals Including Humans: Types and Functions of Teeth

<p>Aim: To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions by learning about different types of teeth.</p> <p>I can identify the types and functions of teeth.</p> <p>To identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes by comparing human and animal teeth.</p> <p>I can identify similarities and differences related to scientific ideas.</p>	<p>Success Criteria: I can identify the types of human teeth. I can identify the function of human teeth. I can match the types and functions of teeth. I can identify similarities related to scientific ideas. I can identify differences related to scientific ideas.</p>	<p>Resources: Lesson Pack Scissors Glue Sticks</p>
	<p>Key/New Words: Teeth, incisors, canines, molars, premolars, humans, animals.</p>	<p>Preparation: Types And Functions Of Teeth Activity Sheet - 1 per child Comparing Animal Teeth Activity Sheet - 1 per child</p>

Prior Learning: It will be helpful if children have learnt the difference between carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Learning Sequence

	<p>Types Of Teeth: Children match types of teeth and their names on the IWB. On the next slide, children arrange teeth in an empty mouth on the IWB. Reveal answer and use key to check teeth were correctly placed, if not then ask children to use the diagram to rearrange them.</p>	
	<p>Question Time! Why do we have different types of teeth? What is their purpose? Children discuss with a talk partner and feedback.</p>	
	<p>Read through the explanation of the functions of teeth on the IWB: Functions Of Teeth: Incisors, Canines, Premolars, Molars, Wisdom Teeth</p>	
	<p>Matching Types and Functions: Using the differentiated Types And Functions Of Teeth Activity Sheet, children match the types of teeth to their functions.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="215 1171 582 1283">  Children match the functions of teeth to a labelled diagram of the mouth. </div> <div data-bbox="614 1171 957 1339">  Children match the name and function of teeth before sticking them to the appropriate place on the mouth diagram. </div> <div data-bbox="1013 1171 1364 1283">  Children write the type and function of teeth on a diagram of the mouth. </div> </div>	
	<p>Animal Teeth: Do other animals have the same type of teeth as humans? Why? Why not? Children feedback to the whole class.</p>	
	<p>Food and Teeth: Show pictures of labelled teeth for Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores. Read explanation of diet. Does the diet of animals affect the teeth they have?</p>	
	<p>Comparing Teeth: Using the differentiated Comparing Animal Teeth Activity Sheet, children compare similarities and differences between herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="215 1673 550 1874">  Children work in a group to focus on the similarities between omnivores and herbivores, and omnivores and carnivores. </div> <div data-bbox="614 1673 981 1874">  Children compare and contrast the teeth of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores, using the activity sheet to explain similarities and differences. </div> <div data-bbox="1013 1673 1380 1874">  Children label the teeth of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores, using the activity sheet to explain similarities and differences. </div> </div>	

Taskit

Modelit: Create a model of the mouth, labelling the types and functions of teeth.

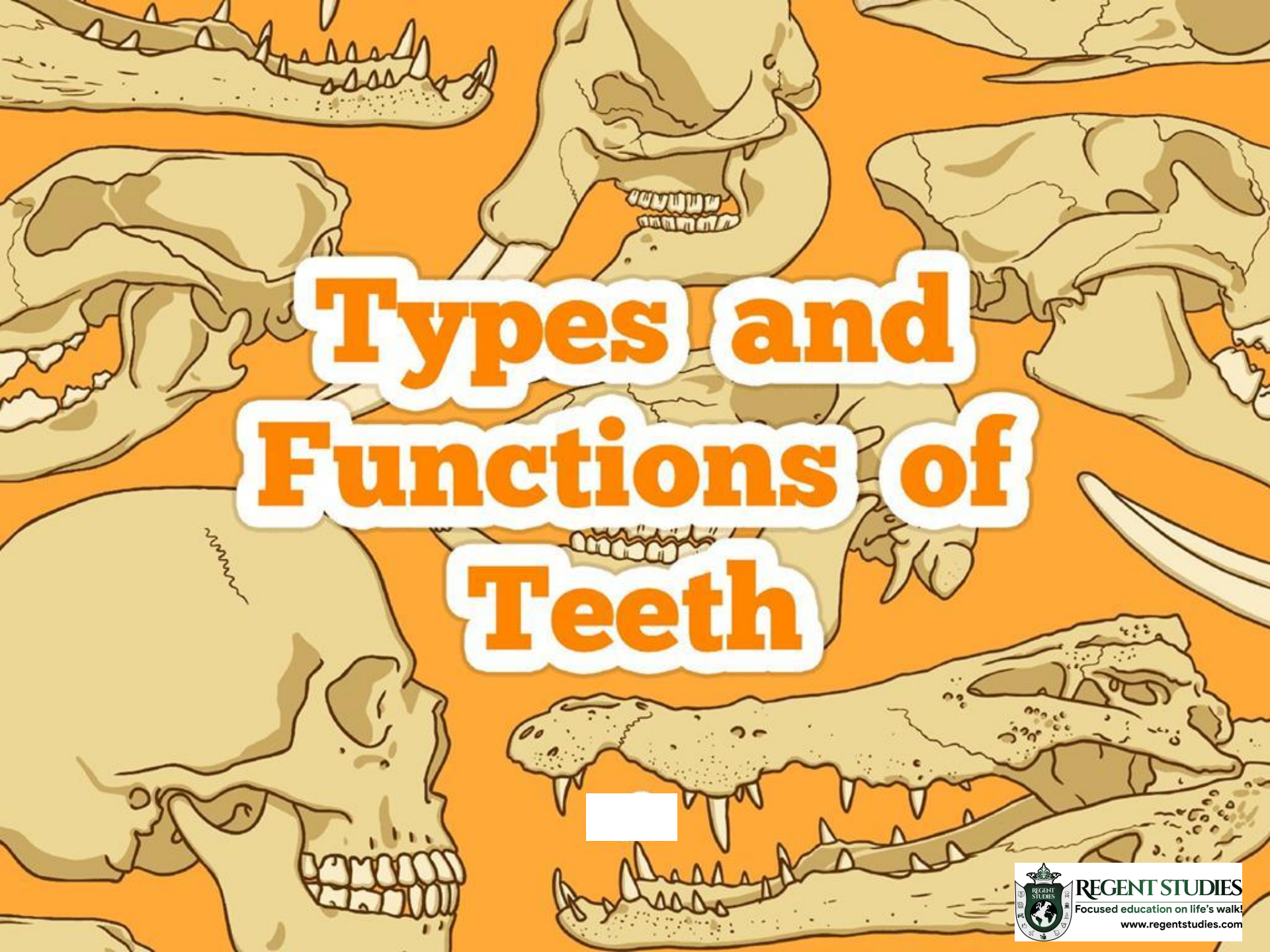
Researchit: Children can research and record facts on the

Imagineit: Children can write an explanation or draw what they think the tooth fairy does with all the teeth she collects using the



Science

Animals Including Humans



Types and Functions of Teeth



Aim

- I can identify the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify similarities and differences related to scientific ideas.

Success Criteria

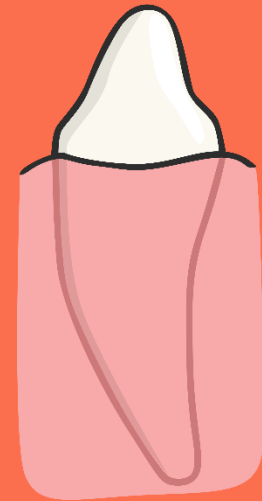
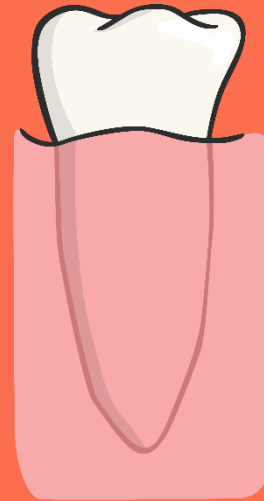
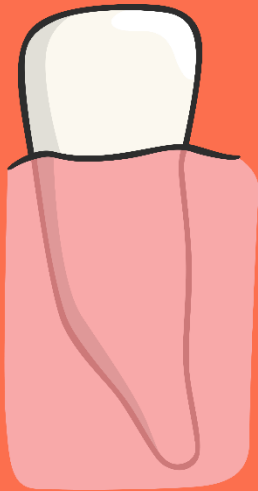
- I can identify the function of teeth in humans.
- I can match the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify similarities related to scientific ideas.
- I can identify differences related to scientific ideas.



Types Of Teeth



Match the types of teeth with their names.



Molar

Canine

Incisor

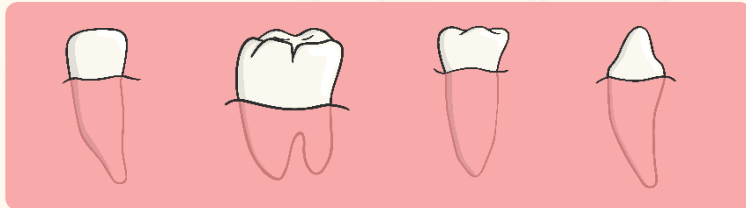
Premolar



Where Are They?



Were you correct?



[Click here for answers!](#)



Functions of Teeth







Discuss the following questions with your talk partner:

Why do we have different types of teeth?

What is their purpose?



-  Canine
-  Molars
-  Premolars
-  Incisors
-  Wisdom Teeth



Incisors

How many?

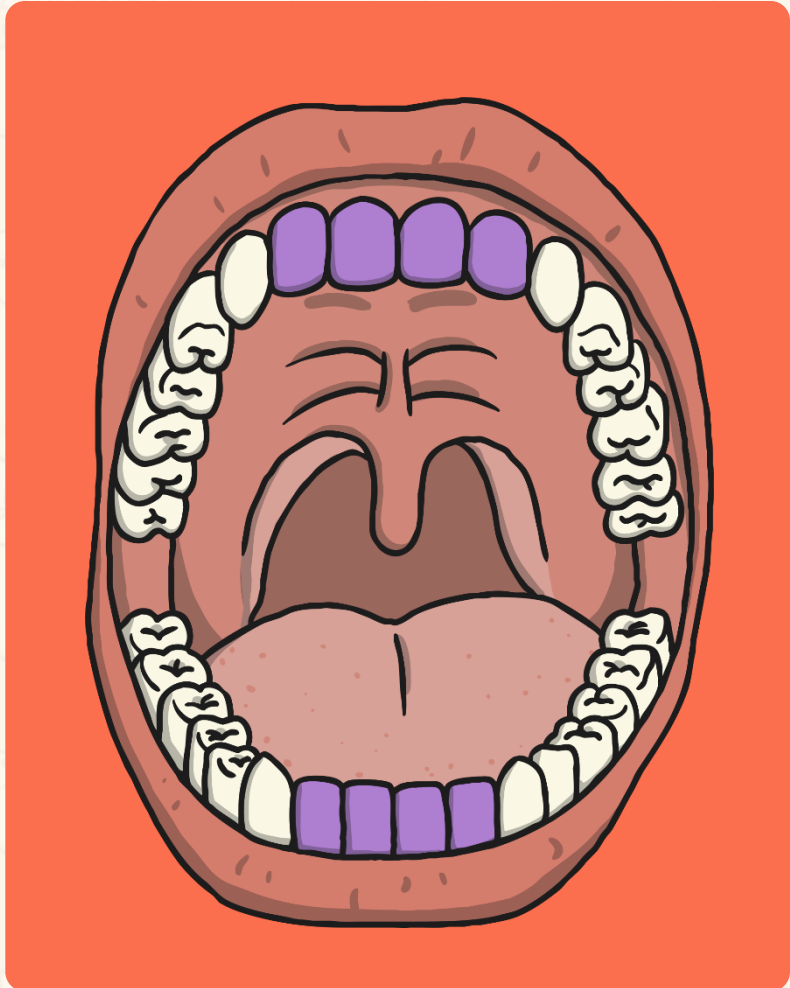
Humans have 8 incisors altogether; 4 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw.

Shape

Incisors are shovel-shaped.

Function:

Used for biting and cutting food.



Canines

How many?

Humans have 4 canine teeth, one in each quarter of the mouth, on either side of the incisors.

Shape

Canines are pointy.

Function:

Used for tearing and ripping food.



Premolars

How many?

Humans have 8 premolars, two in each quarter of the mouth. They are between the canine tooth and the molars.

Shape

Small and flat

Function:

Holding and crushing food.



Molars

How many?

Humans have 8 molars, two in each quarter of the mouth. They are at the back of the mouth behind the premolars.

Shape

Large and flat

Function:

Grinding food



Wisdom Teeth

How many?

Humans can have up to 4 wisdom teeth, although not everyone has them. There is 1 in each quarter of the mouth behind the molars.

Shape

Large and flat (they are just a third molar)

Function:

Does not have one now! Some scientists think that human ancestors needed a third molar to help grind down plant tissue from thicker leaves when humans still ate them. Since the diet of humans has changed we don't need them.

As the human diet changed our mouths have become smaller. This is the reason why many people have their wisdom teeth extracted – taken out – as there is no real room for a wisdom tooth so it tends to grow inward and can become a problem.



Matching Types and Functions



Types and Functions of Teeth

Name of tooth: _____
Function: _____

Name of tooth: _____
Function: _____

Name of tooth: _____
Function: _____

Name of tooth: _____
Function: _____

Name of tooth: _____
Function: _____

Key:
■ Canines
■ Molars
■ Premolars
■ Incisors
■ Wisdom Teeth

The boxes below explain the names and function of the types of teeth.

Cut out the boxes and stick them next to the correct arrow.

Incisor	Molar	Biting and cutting food	Grinding food
Wisdom Tooth	Canine	Tearing and ripping food	No function anymore
Premolar	Holding and crushing food		



Science | Year 4 | Animals including Humans | Types and Functions of Teeth | Lesson 2



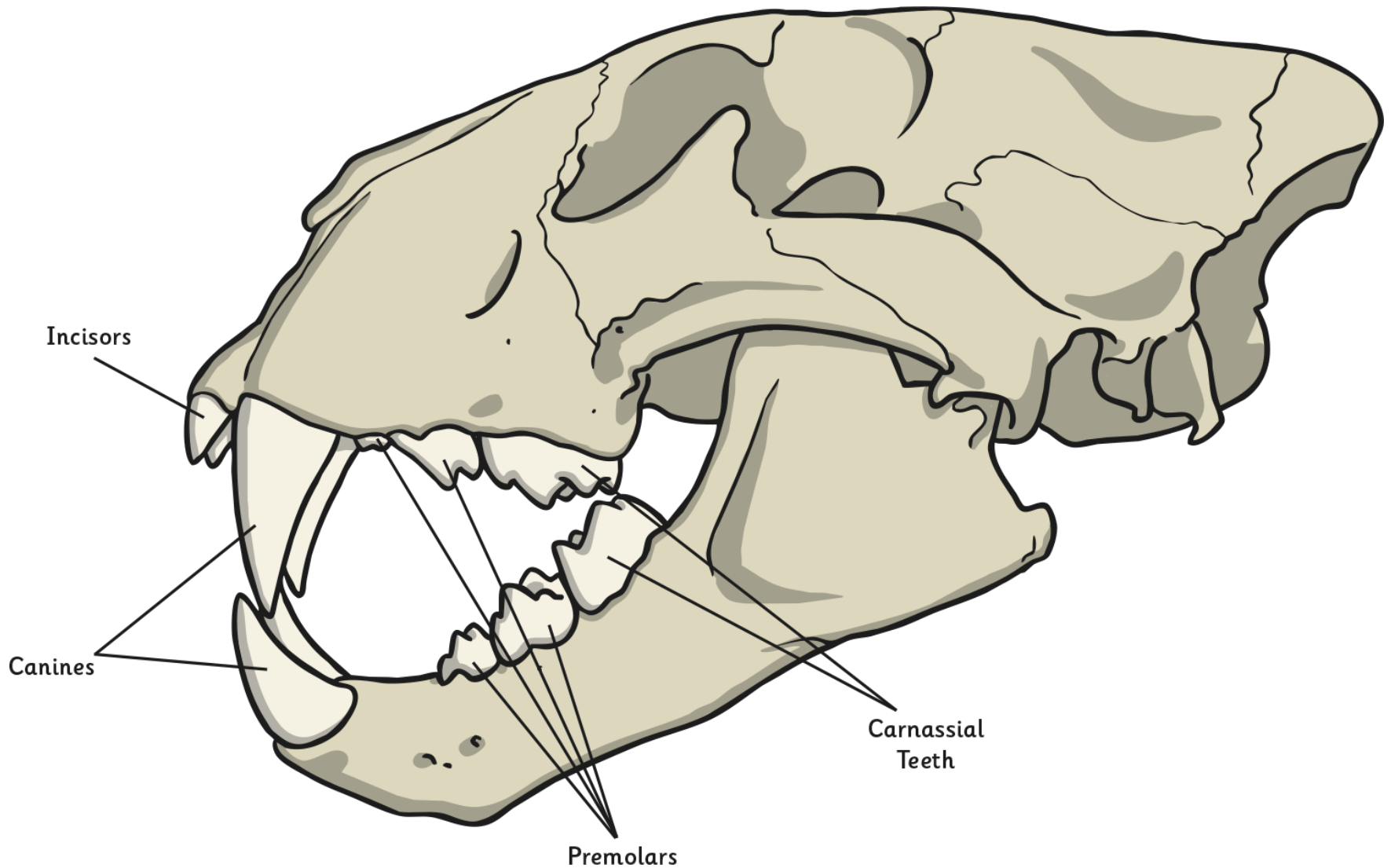
Animal Teeth



Do other animals have the same type of teeth as humans?

Why? Why not?





Lion skull. Click again to go back.

Comparing Teeth



You will now look at a range of different animals skulls which you will need to compare and contrast.

Read the questions carefully and write down answers.

You are working as a group but you will write your answers on **your own worksheet**.

Discuss ideas with your group and listen to each other. This is really important to your learning and developing your ideas.

However, if you disagree with other members of your group you can write the answer you think is correct. You **do not** all need to write the same answer.



Aim

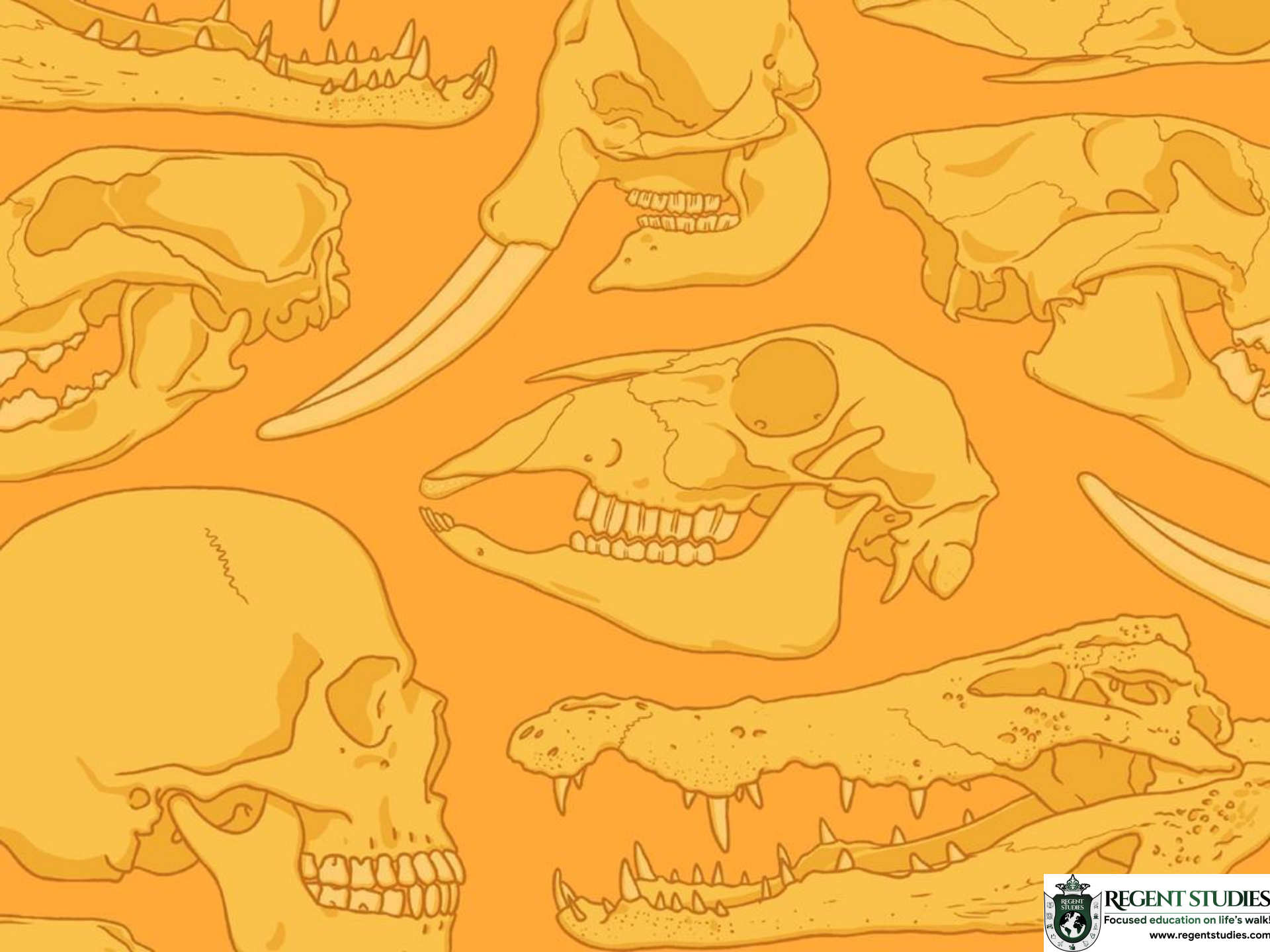


- I can identify the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify similarities and differences related to scientific ideas.

Success Criteria

- I can identify the function of teeth in humans.
- I can match the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify the types and functions of teeth.
- I can identify similarities related to scientific ideas.
- I can identify differences related to scientific ideas.





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