

Teeth - Supply your own definitions

Write a definition in Column B for the word or phrase in Column A.

Column A

Column B

1. PERIODONTAL

1. _____

2. LIGAMENTS

2. _____

3. FLUORIDE

3. _____

4. PREMOLAR

4. _____

5. INCISORS

5. _____

6. CALCIUM

6. _____

7. DENTINE

7. _____

8. CANINES

8. _____

9. CEMENT

9. _____

10. ENAMEL

10. _____

11. NERVE

11. _____

12. MOLAR

12. _____

13. CROWN

13. _____

14. ACID

14. _____

15. CUSP

15. _____

16. ROOT

16. _____

Column A

Column B

17. GUMS

17. _____

18. PULP

18. _____

Teeth Supply your own definitions Solution

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. PERIODONTAL | refers to the structures which support the tooth. The periodontal ligament is a tough fibrous material which binds the tooth into its socket in the jaw bone. |
| 2. LIGAMENTS | a strip of strong, rubbery material which holds together the bones which make up a joint |
| 3. FLUORIDE | is a mineral which plays a significant role in fighting tooth decay |
| 4. PREMOLAR | teeth are those flat teeth with a raised front, between the canines and the molars |
| 5. INCISORS | the sharp flat cutting teeth at the front of the mouth |
| 6. CALCIUM | an important mineral in the diet, required for the development of strong bones and teeth and for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles |
| 7. DENTINE | the softer layer under the enamel that forms the bulk of the tooth |
| 8. CANINES | calcified tissue that attaches the tooth to the periodontal ligaments |
| 9. CEMENT | the white, hard outer layer of the tooth |
| 10. ENAMEL | the sensitive tissue in the pulp of a tooth |
| 11. NERVE | the pointed teeth at the sides of the mouth which are used to tear the food |
| 12. MOLAR | the broad grinding teeth at the back of the jaw |
| 13. CROWN | the part of the tooth above the gum that forms the biting or chewing surface |
| 14. PULP | a corrosive substance produced in the mouth when sugary deposits on teeth are broken down by bacteria living in plaque; acid softens and attacks the tooth enamel, beginning the process that leads to decay |
| 15. ACID | a sharp pointed projection on the biting surface of a tooth eg molars used for grinding food |
| 16. CUSP | the base of the tooth that fits into a socket in the jaw bone |
| 17. ROOT | the fleshy material covering the jaw bone; it helps to hold the teeth in place |
| 18. GUMS | the inside part of the tooth that contains the nerves and the blood vessels |