

Years 9-10 Teeth Revision Sheet 2 Word Match

Find the word or phrase from Column B that best matches the word in Column A

Column A

- ___ OUTER
- ___ LACTIC
- ___ WISDOM
- ___ ENZYMES
- ___ EIGHTH
- ___ CANINES
- ___ XYLITOL
- ___ DENTINE
- ___ INCISORS
- ___ FLUORIDE
- ___ BACTERIA
- ___ IN-UTERO
- ___ FORMATION
- ___ RESISTANT
- ___ DETERGENT
- ___ NEUTRALISE
- ___ PHOSPHOROUS
- ___ DEMINERALISATION
- ___ REPLENISHING

Column B

- The last molars to form are called _____ teeth.
- This plays an essential role in protecting and strengthening teeth and bones.
- The layer underneath tooth enamel is called _____.
- The process whereby sugary and starchy foods dissolve tooth enamel.
- The process of tooth decay involves protein-digesting _____.
- The best foods are those that _____ acids.
- The milk teeth begin to form between the sixth and _____ week in utero.
- _____ fluoride is one of the best methods of strengthening tooth enamel.
- Two important minerals for teeth are Calcium and _____.
- High fibre foods work like a _____ in the mouth.
- In the absence of oxygen, bacteria produce _____ acid.
- Which teeth usually grow after the molars?
- Most tooth enamel begins with a very high concentration of fluoride in its _____ layers.
- Fluoride makes teeth stronger and more _____ to acid attacks that can cause tooth decay.
- A baby's milk teeth are formed _____.
- A type of sugar-substitute extracted from a variety of plants that works against bacteria (also found in sugarless gum).
- Another term for 'germs'.
- Fluoride is of greatest benefit during tooth _____.
- Which teeth usually grow first?

ars 9-10 Teeth Revision Sheet 2 Word Match So...

Column A

- (13) - OUTER
- (11) - LACTIC
- (1) - WISDOM
- (5) - ENZYMES
- (7) - EIGHTH
- (12) - CANINES
- (16) - XYLITOL
- (3) - DENTINE
- (19) - INCISORS
- (2) - FLUORIDE
- (17) - BACTERIA
- (15) - IN-UTERO
- (18) - FORMATION
- (14) - RESISTANT
- (10) - DETERGENT
- (6) - NEUTRALISE
- (9) - PHOSPHOROUS
- (4) - DEMINERALISATION
- (8) - REPLENISHING

Column B

- Most tooth enamel begins with a very high concentration of fluoride in its _____ layers.
- In the absence of oxygen, bacteria produce _____
- The last molars to form are called _____ teeth.
- The process of tooth decay involves protein-digesting _____.
- The milk teeth begin to form between the sixth and _____ week in utero.
- Which teeth usually grow after the molars?
- A type of sugar-substitute extracted from a variety of plants that works against bacteria (also found in sugarless gum).
- The layer underneath tooth enamel is called _____.
- Which teeth usually grow first?
- This plays an essential role in protecting and strengthening teeth and bones.
- Another term for 'germs'.
- A baby's milk teeth are formed _____.
- Fluoride is of greatest benefit during tooth _____.
- Fluoride makes teeth stronger and more _____ to acid attacks that can cause tooth decay.
- High fibre foods work like a _____ in the mouth.
- The best foods are those that _____ acids.
- Two important minerals for teeth are Calcium and _____.
- The process whereby sugary and starchy foods dissolve tooth enamel.
- _____ fluoride is one of the best methods of strengthening tooth enamel.