



SCIENCE

SAMPLE BOOK



SCIENCE



I'm the
Intelli Kid

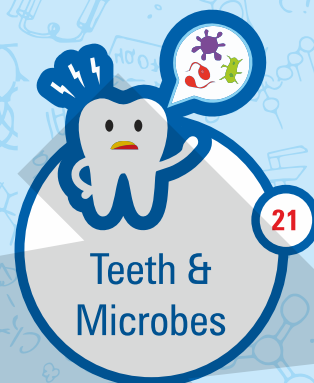
and
I'm becoming the
Best Version
of myself with





INDEX

GRADE-4





I AM PROGRESSING

(Tick mark the columns after achieving the Learning Milestones)



| TOPIC | 1 st Learning | Exercise Solving | 1 st Revision | 2 nd Revision |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  Living & Non-Living Things | | | | |
|  Human Body | | | | |
|  Teeth & Microbes | | | | |
|  Food & Health | | | | |
|  Plant Life | | | | |
|  Animal Life | | | | |
|  Housing & Clothing | | | | |
|  Matter & Materials | | | | |

SCIENCE

SAMPLE THEORY

CHAPTER 3

TEETH & MICROBES

Teeth

The hard white parts/structures fitted in our jaw present in our mouth, which we use to breakdown food are called **teeth**.

Human Beings have two sets of teeth during their life time.

- (1) Milk Teeth
- (2) Permanent Teeth

Structure of a Tooth

Crown: It is that part of the tooth which is covered with enamel and this is the part usually visible in the mouth.

Root: Root is the part embedded in the jaw. It anchors the tooth in its bony socket and is normally invisible.

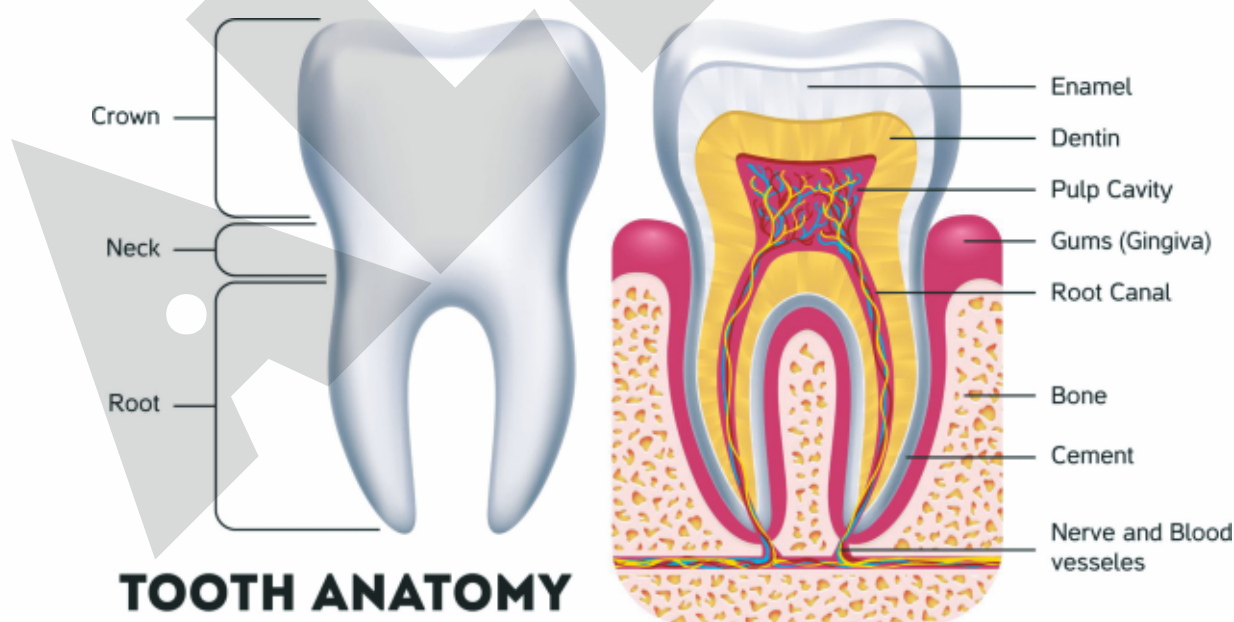
Enamel: The hard outer layer of the crown. Enamel is the hardest substance in the body.

Dentine: Not as hard as enamel, it forms the bulk of the tooth and can be sensitive if the protection of the enamel is lost.

Pulp: Soft tissue containing the blood and nerve supply to the tooth. The pulp extends from the crown to the tip of the root.

Cement: The layer of bone-like tissue covering the root. It is not as hard as enamel.

Gums: Soft tissue that immediately surrounds the teeth and bone. It protects the bone and the roots of the teeth and provides an easily lubricated surface.



Types of Teeth

There are four types of teeth in an adult human.



Incisors



Canines



Premolars



Molars

Incisors : A narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth, used to cut and bite the food.

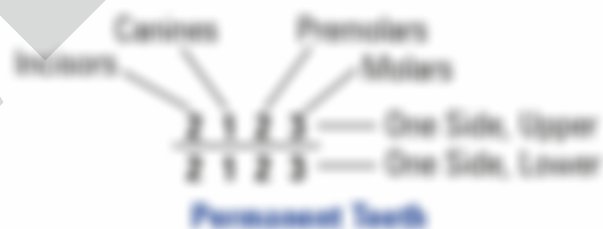
Canines : A pointed edged tooth (greatly enlarged in carnivores), used to grip and tear the food.

Premolars : A flat biting surface, adapted to chew, tear and crush food into smaller particles.

Molars : A large flat biting surface, adapted to chew, crush and grind food into smaller particles.

Count of Teeth

1. Human Child upto age 2 years = 21022102 (Milk teeth)
2. Human Teenagers age 13-20 years = 21222122 (Permanent Teeth)
3. Adult Human = 21222123 (Permanent teeth with wisdom teeth added)



Microbes

Microbes are tiny organisms too tiny to be seen without a microscope, yet they are abundant on Earth. They live almost everywhere in the air, soil, rock and water. Some of them can survive even in extremely cold and hot climate. These microscopic organisms are found in plants, animals as well as in the human body.

Some microbes cause diseases in humans, plants and animals. Others are essential for a healthy life, and we cannot exist without them. Indeed the relationship between microbes and humans is delicate and complex.

Most microbes belong to one of the four Major Groups



SCIENCE

SAMPLE EXERCISE



EXERCISE

GRADE-4 Teeth & Microbes



Directions: Solve the following multiple choice questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **Rahul took a glass of milk and poured two teaspoonful of buttermilk to it at night. In the morning he obtained curd. Which of the following have helped in changing milk into curd ?**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Buttermilk | (2) Viruses |
| (3) Milk | (4) Bacteria |

2. **Which of the following is a soft tissue in the tooth ?**

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Root | (2) Enamel |
| (3) Dentine | (4) Pulp |

3. **Which of the following is used for cutting and biting ?**

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Premolars | (2) Incisors |
| (3) Canines | (4) Molars |

4. **When we tear the meat with our teeth, then we use our _____.**

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) incisors | (2) premolars |
| (3) canines | (4) molars |

5. **Wisdom teeth appear at the age of _____.**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) 12 - 13 years | (2) 20 - 25 years | (3) 13 - 16 years | (4) 2 - 3 years |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

6. **Which type of teeth functions the same as the tool shown below ?**



- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| (1) Incisors | (2) Canines | (3) Molars | (4) All of these |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|

7. **The total number of premolars in our jaws are _____.**

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) 12 | (2) 8 | (3) 4 | (4) 20 |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|

8. **The total number of Canines are _____.**

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) 12 | (2) 8 | (3) 4 | (4) 20 |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|

9. Which of the following is true for healthy teeth ?

- (1) Do not eat too many sweets.
- (2) Clean your tongue every time you brush your teeth.
- (3) Visit a dentist every six months for a dental check-up.
- (4) All (1), (2) and (3) are correct

10. When we bite into an apple then we use our incisors. Now after cutting the apple, which type of teeth are used to crush the apple in order to swallow ?

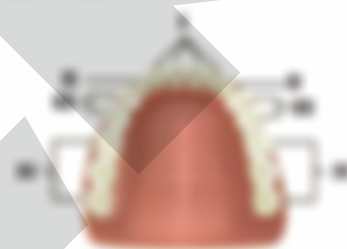
- (1) Canines (2) Premolars (3) Molars (4) Both (2) and (3)

11. Rita buried a dead rat under the soil. When she dug it up one year later, she found that it had decayed. Which of the following is responsible for the decay ?

- (1) Bacteria (2) Teeth (3) Enamel (4) Virus

12. Which among the following is the correct match with respect to the diagram given below ?

- (1) I=Canines, E= Incisors, W=Premolars, M=Molars
- (2) I=Canines, E= Incisors, W=Molars, M=Premolars
- (3) I=Incisors, E=Canines, W=Premolars, M=Molars
- (4) I=Incisors, E=Molars, W=Canines, M=Premolars



13. Match the following

Column-I

- A. Incisors
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars
- D. Molars

Column-II

- (i) Tears the fleshy food
- (ii) Chewing and grinding the food
- (iii) Biting the food
- (iv) Crushing the food

(1) A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (i)

(2) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (i)

(3) A - (ii), B - (i), C - (iii), D - (iv)

(4) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (ii)

14. Identify the image of a carious tooth.

