

Ivory

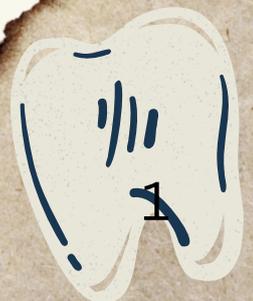
DENTAL ANATOMY

MID

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DENTAL ANATOMY - MID

1. A 7-year-old child usually has how many teeth?

- A. 20
- B. 24
- C. 28
- D. 30
- E. 32

Answer: B

2. The part of the tooth visible above the gingiva and covered by enamel is called:

- A. Anatomical crown
- B. Clinical crown
- C. Root trunk
- D. Pulp chamber
- E. CEJ

Answer: B

3. The dental formula is used to describe:

- A. Shape of teeth
- B. Number and type of teeth
- C. Occlusion only
- D. Root morphology
- E. Eruption sequence

Answer: B

4. A small enamel projection due to excessive enamel formation is called:

- A. Tubercle
- B. Cusp
- C. Ridge
- D. Pit
- E. Lobe

Answer: A

5. The buccal ridge is most prominent on:

- A. Central incisors
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars (buccal surface)
- D. Molars
- E. Lateral incisors

Answer: c



DENTAL ANATOMY - MID

6. The oblique ridge is a characteristic feature of:

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Maxillary molars
- C. Premolars
- D. Canines
- E. Incisors

Answer: B

7. The contact area of the maxillary central incisor is located:

- A. Cervical third
- B. Middle third
- C. Incisal third
- D. Junction of incisal and middle third
- E. Junction of middle and cervical third

Answer: C

8. Root completion generally occurs:

- A. At eruption
- B. 1 year after eruption
- C. 2 years after eruption
- D. 3 years after eruption
- E. 5 years after eruption

Answer: D

9. The incisal aspect of the maxillary central incisor is best described as:

- A. Round
- B. Triangular
- C. Square
- D. Ovoid
- E. Rhomboid

Answer: B

10. The "corner stone" of the dental arch is:

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. Canine
- D. First premolar
- E. First molar

Answer: c



11. Which tooth may present three buccal cusps?

- A. Maxillary first molar
- B. Mandibular second molar
- C. Mandibular second premolar (Y-type)
- D. Maxillary canine
- E. Mandibular lateral incisor

Answer: C

12. Root completion of the permanent canine occurs:

- A. At eruption
- B. 1 year after eruption
- C. 2 years after eruption
- D. 3 years after eruption
- E. 5 years after eruption

Answer: D

13. The "keystone" of the dental arch is:

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. Canine
- D. First premolar
- E. Second molar

Answer: C

14. The maxillary central incisor occludes with:

- A. Mandibular central only
- B. Mandibular lateral only
- C. Mandibular central and lateral incisors
- D. Mandibular canine
- E. Mandibular premolar

Answer: C

15. Positive contact in the dental arch is completed by:

- A. First premolars
- B. Second premolars
- C. First molars
- D. Second molars
- E. Third molars

Answer: E



16. The number of lobes forming most permanent anterior teeth is:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

Answer: C

17. Pits on teeth usually result from:

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
- B. Caries initiation
- C. Incomplete union of enamel between lobes
- D. Excessive dentin formation
- E. Pulpal necrosis

Answer: C

18. The tooth most susceptible to caries among the anteriors is:

- A. Maxillary central incisor
- B. Maxillary lateral incisor
- C. Mandibular central incisor
- D. Maxillary canine
- E. Mandibular lateral incisor

Answer: B

19. The root trunk is defined as:

- A. The crown portion above CEJ
- B. The portion of root apical to furcation
- C. The part of multi-rooted teeth between CEJ and furcation area
- D. The apical third of root
- E. The pulp chamber base

Answer: C

20. The number of line angles is:

- A. 4 in anterior – 6 in posterior
- B. 6 in anterior – 8 in posterior
- C. 5 in anterior – 7 in posterior
- D. 6 in anterior – 7 in posterior
- E. 4 in anterior – 8 in posterior

Answer: A



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Answer: A



21. The number of point angles is:

- A. 3 in anterior – 4 in posterior
- B. 4 in anterior – 8 in posterior
- C. 4 in anterior – 5 in posterior
- D. 3 in anterior – 6 in posterior
- E. 2 in anterior – 4 in posterior

Answer: A

