



QUIZ TIME

Dental anatomy

(7)

Done by:

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Test Bank: Maxillary Premolars

1. Which of the following is true about maxillary premolars?

- A. They are non-succedaneous teeth.**
- B. They replace primary canines.**
- C. They are succedaneous, replacing primary 1st and 2nd molars.**
- D. They have longer crowns than anterior teeth.**

Answer: C

2. The maxillary first premolar assists the canine in:

- A. Grinding food.**
- B. Tearing food.**
- C. Supporting the lips.**
- D. Speech articulation.**

Answer: B

3. From the buccal aspect, the maxillary first premolar has a:

- A. Triangular shape.**
- B. Trapezoidal shape (short cervical side, long occlusal side).**
- C. Rectangular shape.**
- D. Circular shape.**

Answer: B

4. The mesial slope of the buccal cusp in the maxillary first premolar is:

- A. Shorter than the distal slope.**
- B. Longer than the distal slope.**
- C. Equal to the distal slope.**
- D. Absent.**

Answer: B

5. The maxillary first premolar typically has:

- A. One root in 80% of cases.**
- B. Two roots (buccal and lingual) in 80% of cases.**
- C. Three roots.**
- D. No roots.**

Answer: B

6. The lingual cusp of the maxillary first premolar is:

- A. Taller than the buccal cusp.**
- B. Equal in height to the buccal cusp.**
- C. Shorter than the buccal cusp by 2 mm.**
- D. Absent.**

Answer: C

7. The mesial marginal developmental groove (MDG) is found on the:

- A. Distal surface.**
- B. Lingual surface.**
- C. Mesial surface.**
- D. Occlusal surface only.**

Answer: C

8. The maxillary second premolar differs from the first premolar in that it has:

- A. A sharper buccal cusp.
- B. A longer lingual cusp (nearly equal to the buccal cusp).
- C. Three roots.
- D. No central groove.

Answer: B

9. The root of the maxillary second premolar is usually:

- A. Two-rooted.
- B. One-rooted with a blunt apex.
- C. Three-rooted.
- D. Fused with the canine.

Answer: B

10. The occlusal outline of the maxillary second premolar is:

- A. Hexagonal.
- B. Oval or round.
- C. Square.
- D. Triangular.

Answer: B

11. The bifurcation of roots in the maxillary first premolar is located at the:

- A. Cervical third.
- B. Middle third.
- C. Apical third.
- D. Incisal edge.

Answer: B

12. The distal contact area of the maxillary first premolar is located:

- A. More occlusal than the mesial contact area.
- B. More cervical than the mesial contact area.
- C. At the same level as the mesial contact area.
- D. On the lingual surface.

Answer: A

13. Which premolar has a more prominent buccal ridge?

- A. Maxillary first premolar.
- B. Maxillary second premolar.
- C. Mandibular first premolar.
- D. Neither.

Answer: A

14. The maxillary first premolar's root trunk is longer on the:

- A. Mesial side.
- B. Distal side.
- C. Lingual side.
- D. Buccal side only.

Answer: B

15. The maxillary second premolar has:

- A. No developmental grooves.
- B. Multiple supplemental grooves (wrinkled appearance).
- C. A single deep central groove.
- D. No fossae.

Answer: B

16. The eruption age of the maxillary first premolar is:

- A. 6 years.
- B. 8 years.
- C. 10 years.
- D. 12 years.

Answer: C

17. The maxillary first premolar's crown is completed by:

- A. 1–2 years.
- B. 5–6 years.
- C. 8–9 years.
- D. 12 years.

Answer: B

18. The transverse ridge in premolars is formed by the union of:

- A. Buccal and lingual triangular ridges.
- B. Mesial and distal marginal ridges.
- C. Cervical ridges.
- D. Root trunks.

Answer: A

19. The distal developmental depression is deeper in the:

- A. Maxillary first premolar.
- B. Maxillary second premolar.
- C. Mandibular canine.
- D. Maxillary molar.

Answer: B

20. The maxillary second premolar's buccal cusp tip is:

- A. Sharper than the first premolar.
- B. Blunter than the first premolar.
- C. Absent.
- D. Curved lingually.

Answer: B
