

Test Bank - Chapter 01

OVERVIEW

INCORRECT

CORRECT

Question 1 of 20

Which of the following is formed by the junction of two surfaces and derives its name from the combination of the two surfaces that join?



Line angle

A line angle forms from the junction of two surfaces. A point angle is formed by the junction of three surfaces. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

Point angle

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Sulcus

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Marginal ridge

A line angle forms from the junction of two surfaces. A point angle is formed by the junction of three surfaces. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

Question 2 of 20

A ___ is a pinpoint depression located at the junction of developmental grooves.



Pit

Pits are small, pinpoint depressions located at the junction of developmental grooves or at terminals of those grooves. A fossa is an irregular depression or cavity. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth.

Fossa

Pits are small, pinpoint depressions located at the junction of developmental grooves or at terminals of those grooves. A fossa is an irregular depression or cavity. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth.

Sulcus

Pits are small, pinpoint depressions located at the junction of developmental grooves or at terminals of those grooves. A fossa is an irregular depression or cavity. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth.

Cusp

Pits are small, pinpoint depressions located at the junction of developmental grooves or at terminals of those grooves. A fossa is an irregular depression or cavity. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth.

Question 3 of 20

The dental formula for the permanent human dentition is which of the following?

I 2/2 C 1/1 M 2/2 = 10

The formula for the permanent teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; premolars, two maxillary and two mandibular; molars, three maxillary and three mandibular. This makes 16 total teeth on each side, left or right.

I 2/2 C 1/1 P 1/1 M 2/2 = 12

The formula for the permanent teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; premolars, two maxillary and two mandibular; molars, three maxillary and three mandibular. This makes 16 total teeth on each side, left or right.

I 2/2 C 1/1 P 2/2 M 2/2 = 14

The formula for the permanent teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; premolars, two maxillary and two mandibular; molars, three maxillary and three mandibular. This makes 16 total teeth on each side, left or right.



I 2/2 C 1/1 P 2/2 M 3/3 = 16

The formula for the permanent teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; premolars, two maxillary and two mandibular; molars, three maxillary and three mandibular. This makes 16 total teeth on each side, left or right.

Question 4 of 20

Which of the following tissues found in teeth is responsible for furnishing blood and nerve supply to the tooth?

Enamel

Answers A, B, and C are known as “hard” tissues. Pulp is the only “soft” tissue that comprises tooth structure. It is responsible for blood and nerve supply to the tooth.

Cementum

Answers A, B, and C are known as “hard” tissues. Pulp is the only “soft” tissue that comprises tooth structure. It is responsible for blood and nerve supply to the tooth.

Dentin

Answers A, B, and C are known as “hard” tissues. Pulp is the only “soft” tissue that comprises tooth structure. It is responsible for blood and nerve supply to the tooth.



Pulp

Answers A, B, and C are known as “hard” tissues. Pulp is the only “soft” tissue that comprises tooth structure. It is responsible for blood and nerve supply to the tooth.

Question 5 of 20

Which of the following is a point angle of the posterior teeth?

Mesiolabioincisal

The distobucco-occlusal is a point angle of posterior teeth. Mesiolabioincisal and distolinguoincisal are point angles of anterior teeth. Disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth.

Distolinguoincisal

The distobucco-occlusal is a point angle of posterior teeth. Mesiolabioincisal and distolinguoincisal are point angles of anterior teeth. Disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth.



Distobucco-occlusal

The distobucco-occlusal is a point angle of posterior teeth. Mesiolabioincisal and distolinguoincisal are point angles of anterior teeth. Disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth.

Disto-occlusal

The distobucco-occlusal is a point angle of posterior teeth. Mesiolabioincisal and distolinguoincisal are point angles of anterior teeth. Disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth.

Question 6 of 20

The notation for the primary mandibular left canine is which of the following according to the FDI system?

53

The FDI system utilized a two-number system of nomenclature. The following applies in the primary dentition: for the first of the two digits, numeral 5 indicated the maxillary right, 6 the maxillary left, 7 the mandibular left, and 8 the mandibular right. The second digit represented the tooth number for each side starting from the central incisors and continuing back.

63

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73

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83

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Question 7 of 20

___ cross from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars.

Marginal ridges

Oblique ridges cross obliquely from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars. Triangular ridges descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines. Developmental grooves are shallow grooves or lines between the primary parts of the crown or root.

Triangular ridges

Oblique ridges cross obliquely from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars. Triangular ridges descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines. Developmental grooves are shallow grooves or lines between the primary parts of the crown or root.



Oblique ridges

Oblique ridges cross obliquely from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars. Triangular ridges descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines. Developmental grooves are shallow grooves or lines between the primary parts of the crown or root.

Developmental grooves

Oblique ridges cross obliquely from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars. Triangular ridges descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines. Developmental grooves are shallow grooves or lines between the primary parts of the crown or root.

Question 8 of 20

A ___ is any one of the three rounded protuberances found on the incisal ridges of newly erupted incisor teeth.

Lobe

A mamelon is specifically any one of the three rounded protuberances on a newly erupted incisor. A lobe is one of the primary sections of formation in the development of the crown. Cusps are elevations or mounds on the crown portion of canines or posterior teeth. A supplemental groove is a shallow linear depression on the surface of a tooth.



Mamelon

A mamelon is specifically any one of the three rounded protuberances on a newly erupted incisor. A lobe is one of the primary sections of formation in the development of the crown. Cusps are elevations or mounds on the crown portion of canines or posterior teeth. A supplemental groove is a shallow linear depression on the surface of a tooth.

Cusp

A mamelon is specifically any one of the three rounded protuberances on a newly erupted incisor. A lobe is one of the primary sections of formation in the development of the crown. Cusps are elevations or mounds on the crown portion of canines or posterior teeth. A supplemental groove is a shallow linear depression on the surface of a tooth.

Supplemental groove

A mamelon is specifically any one of the three rounded protuberances on a newly erupted incisor. A lobe is one of the primary sections of formation in the development of the crown. Cusps are elevations or mounds on the crown portion of canines or posterior teeth. A supplemental groove is a shallow linear depression on the surface of a tooth.

Question 9 of 20

The notation for the primary maxillary left lateral incisor is which of the following according to the Universal system?

D

According to the Universal system of notation, upper case letters are used for each of the primary teeth. Maxillary teeth start with the right second molar and use letters A through J. The mandibular teeth start with the left mandibular second molar and use letters K through T.

G

According to the Universal system of notation, upper case letters are used for each of the primary teeth. Maxillary teeth start with the right second molar and use letters A through



J. The mandibular teeth start with the left mandibular second molar and use letters K through T.

E

According to the Universal system of notation, upper case letters are used for each of the primary teeth. Maxillary teeth start with the right second molar and use letters A through J. The mandibular teeth start with the left mandibular second molar and use letters K through T.

F

According to the Universal system of notation, upper case letters are used for each of the primary teeth. Maxillary teeth start with the right second molar and use letters A through J. The mandibular teeth start with the left mandibular second molar and use letters K through T.

Question 10 of 20

The notation for the permanent maxillary right first molar is which of the following according to the FDI system?



16

The FDI system utilized a two-number system of nomenclature. The following applies in the permanent dentition: for the first of the two digits, numeral 1 indicated the maxillary right, 2 the maxillary left, 3 the mandibular left, and 4 the mandibular right. The second digit represented the tooth number for each side starting from the central incisors and continuing back.

26

The FDI system utilized a two-number system of nomenclature. The following applies in the permanent dentition: for the first of the two digits, numeral 1 indicated the maxillary right, 2 the maxillary left, 3 the mandibular left, and 4 the mandibular right. The second digit represented the tooth number for each side starting from the central incisors and continuing back.

35

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45

The FDI system utilized a two-number system of nomenclature. The following applies in the permanent dentition: for the first of the two digits, numeral 1 indicated the maxillary right, 2 the maxillary left, 3 the mandibular left, and 4 the mandibular right. The second digit represented the tooth number for each side starting from the central incisors and continuing back.

Question 11 of 20

Which of the following pairs of teeth have mesial surfaces that touch each other (Universal system)?

7 and 8

Only four teeth have mesial surfaces that contact each other, the maxillary and mandibular central incisors. Teeth number 8 and 9 are maxillary central incisors.



8 and 9

Only four teeth have mesial surfaces that contact each other, the maxillary and mandibular central incisors. Teeth number 8 and 9 are maxillary central incisors.

22 and 23

Only four teeth have mesial surfaces that contact each other, the maxillary and mandibular central incisors. Teeth number 8 and 9 are maxillary central incisors.

25 and 26

Only four teeth have mesial surfaces that contact each other, the maxillary and mandibular central incisors. Teeth number 8 and 9 are maxillary central incisors.

Question 12 of 20

A __ is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth.



Cingulum

A cingulum is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth making up a divisional part of the occlusal surface. A tubercle is a smaller elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an extra formation of enamel. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and

distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

Cusp

A cingulum is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth making up a divisional part of the occlusal surface. A tubercle is a smaller elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an extra formation of enamel. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

Tubercle

A cingulum is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth making up a divisional part of the occlusal surface. A tubercle is a smaller elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an extra formation of enamel. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

Marginal ridge

A cingulum is the lingual lobe of an anterior tooth. A cusp is an elevation or mound on the crown portion of a tooth making up a divisional part of the occlusal surface. A tubercle is a smaller elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an extra formation of enamel. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

The dental formula for the primary/deciduous teeth in humans is which of the following?



$$I \ 2/2 \ C \ 1/1 \ M \ 2/2 = 10$$

The formula for the primary/deciduous teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; molars, two maxillary and two mandibular. This makes 10 total teeth on each side, left or right.

$$I \ 2/2 \ C \ 1/1 \ P \ 1/1 \ M \ 2/2 = 12$$

The formula for the primary/deciduous teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; molars, two maxillary and two mandibular. This makes 10 total teeth on each side, left or right.

$$I \ 2/2 \ C \ 2/2 \ M \ 2/2 = 12$$

The formula for the primary/deciduous teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; molars, two maxillary and two mandibular. This makes 10 total teeth on each side, left or right.

$$I \ 2/2 \ C \ 1/1 \ P \ 1/1 \ M \ 1/1 = 10$$

The formula for the primary/deciduous teeth in humans is: Incisors, two maxillary and two mandibular; canines, one maxillary and one mandibular; molars, two maxillary and two mandibular. This makes 10 total teeth on each side, left or right.

Which of the following is not a line angle of the anterior teeth?

Mesiolabial

The disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth. All of the other choices are line angles found on anterior teeth.

Distolingual

The disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth. All of the other choices are line angles found on anterior teeth.

Distolabial

The disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth. All of the other choices are line angles found on anterior teeth.



Disto-occlusal

The disto-occlusal is a line angle of posterior teeth. All of the other choices are line angles found on anterior teeth.

Question 15 of 20

Which of the following is considered a “posterior” tooth?

Central incisor

Premolars and molars are grouped as posterior teeth; central and lateral incisors and canines are grouped as anterior teeth.

Canine

Premolars and molars are grouped as posterior teeth; central and lateral incisors and canines are grouped as anterior teeth.



First premolar

Premolars and molars are grouped as posterior teeth; central and lateral incisors and canines are grouped as anterior teeth.

Lateral incisor

Premolars and molars are grouped as posterior teeth; central and lateral incisors and canines are grouped as anterior teeth.

Question 16 of 20

Which of the following represents the name of the bone of the tooth socket that firmly fixes each tooth root?

Alveolar process

The alveolar process is the portion of the jaw supporting the teeth. The cementoenamel junction and dentinoenamel junction are both areas of the tooth itself where two different tissues join. The alveolus specifically refers to the bone of the tooth socket.



Alveolus

The alveolar process is the portion of the jaw supporting the teeth. The cementoenamel junction and dentinoenamel junction are both areas of the tooth itself where two different tissues join. The alveolus specifically refers to the bone of the tooth socket.

Cementoenamel junction

The alveolar process is the portion of the jaw supporting the teeth. The cementoenamel junction and dentinoenamel junction are both areas of the tooth itself where two different tissues join. The alveolus specifically refers to the bone of the tooth socket.

Dentinoenamel junction

The alveolar process is the portion of the jaw supporting the teeth. The cementoenamel junction and dentinoenamel junction are both areas of the tooth itself where two different tissues join. The alveolus specifically refers to the bone of the tooth socket.

Question 17 of 20

Which of the following terms represents the surface of a tooth that is facing toward an adjoining tooth in the same dental arch?

Occlusal

The occlusal and incisal surfaces are those that come in contact with those in the opposite jaw during the act of closure in the molar and premolars, and the incisors and canines, respectively. The facial surface is the collective term used for tooth surfaces that face the cheeks and lips.

Incisal

The occlusal and incisal surfaces are those that come in contact with those in the opposite jaw during the act of closure in the molar and premolars, and the incisors and canines, respectively. The facial surface is the collective term used for tooth surfaces that face the cheeks and lips.

Facial

The occlusal and incisal surfaces are those that come in contact with those in the opposite jaw during the act of closure in the molar and premolars, and the incisors and canines, respectively. The facial surface is the collective term used for tooth surfaces that face the cheeks and lips.



Proximal

The occlusal and incisal surfaces are those that come in contact with those in the opposite jaw during the act of closure in the molar and premolars, and the incisors and canines, respectively. The facial surface is the collective term used for tooth surfaces that face the cheeks and lips.

Question 18 of 20

The notation for the permanent mandibular right first premolar is which of the following according to the Universal system?

20

According to the Universal system of notation, numbers 1 through 32 are used to designate the permanent teeth. The system begins with the maxillary right third molar as

1 and continues to the maxillary left third molar as 16. It continues with the mandibular left third molar as 17 and ends with the mandibular right third molar as 32.

21

According to the Universal system of notation, numbers 1 through 32 are used to designate the permanent teeth. The system begins with the maxillary right third molar as 1 and continues to the maxillary left third molar as 16. It continues with the mandibular left third molar as 17 and ends with the mandibular right third molar as 32.



28

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29

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Question 19 of 20

___ descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces.

Marginal ridges

Triangular ridges descend from the tips of the cusps of molars and premolars toward the central part of the occlusal surfaces. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines. Oblique ridges cross obliquely from the triangular ridge of the distobuccal cusp and the distal cusp ridge of the mesiolingual cusp of maxillary first molars. Developmental grooves are shallow grooves or lines between the primary parts of the crown or root.



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Oblique ridges

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Developmental grooves

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Question 20 of 20

Which of the following is formed by the junction of three surfaces and derives its name from the combination of the three surfaces that join?

Line angle

A point angle is formed by the junction of three surfaces. A line angle forms from the junction of two surfaces. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.



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Sulcus

A point angle is formed by the junction of three surfaces. A line angle forms from the junction of two surfaces. A sulcus is a long depression or valley in the surface of a tooth between ridges and cusps. Marginal ridges are rounded borders of the enamel that form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars and lingual surfaces of incisors and canines.

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