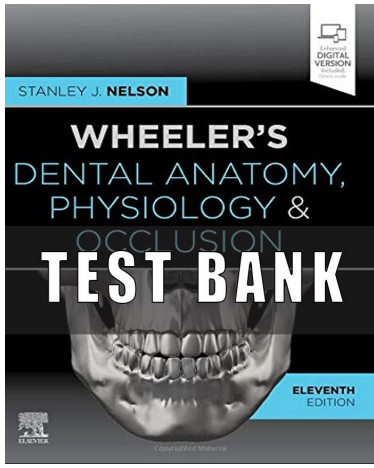

Test Bank - Chapter 01

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 boarders 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

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 boarders 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.

Sulcus

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 boarders 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 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 boarders 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

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.

73

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.

83

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.

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 boarders 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 boarders 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 boarders 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.