

CORRECT

Restorative Dentistry I Final Exam 12/14/10

Directions: Print your name and TUID on the answer sheet and blacken the appropriate letters/numbers. Under test code print the numbers "22" and blacken "22". Sign the back of the answer sheet. Hand in the answer sheet. You may keep the exam question pages. Choose the one best answer for each question. Assume Class I occlusion with canine guidance, and Universal notation (unless specified otherwise).

Exam time: Two Hours.

1. Which of the following teeth has a flat mesial outline, as viewed from the facial or lingual, with the crown not projecting beyond the root?

- a. 7 b. 22 c. 21 d. 5 e. 11

2. Which of the following is true of tooth #6?

- a. the mesial cusp ridge is longer than the distal cusp ridge
b. the cingulum is the only elevation on the lingual surface that forms a boundary of both lingual fossae
c. the mesial marginal ridge is shorter than the distal marginal ridge
d. it has 6 ridges and 2 fossae
e. more ridges can be seen from the facial view than from the lingal view

3. Which of the following thirds is the widest portion of the mandibular second molar as viewed from the occlusal?

- a. mesial
b. middle
c. distal

4. Which of the following is an arch trait of the mandibular premolars?

- a. they are wider faciolingually than mesiodistally
b. the mesial marginal ridge is more occlusally positioned than the distal marginal ridge
c. proximal contacts, as viewed from the occlusal, are either on or more often slightly buccal to the faciolingual midline of the crown
d. they are shorter than anterior tooth crowns of the same arch
e. from the buccal and lingual view, crowns appear to be tilted somewhat distally at the cervix

5. Which of the following is not a type trait of the maxillary first premolar?

- a. asymmetrical occlusal outline
b. more supplemental grooves radiating buccally and lingually from the mesial and distal pits
c. obvious concavity on the mesial root surface
d. obvious mesial marginal ridge groove
e. buccal cusp is much longer than the lingual cusp

6. Which of the following is a reliable trait to differentiate maxillary right from left second premolars?

- ~~a.~~ the apical end of the root always bends distally
- ~~b.~~ there is a prominent mesial concavity cervical to the contact area
- ~~c.~~ the mesial marginal ridge is almost always crossed by a developmental groove
- ☒ d. the tip of the lingual cusp is consistently positioned to the mesial of the midroot axis line
- ~~e.~~ the longitudinal depression on the mesial root surface is deeper than on the distal root surface

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~~7.~~ Which of the following is not a type trait of the mandibular first premolar?

- ~~a.~~ contact areas are positioned more occlusally; i.e. closer to the cusp tip
- b. longer crown
- ☒ c. more prominent buccal ridge
- ~~d.~~ crown much narrower on the lingual
- ~~e.~~ characteristic low mesial marginal ridge with mesiolingual groove

50 CM

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the mandibular first premolar as viewed from the proximal?

- ~~a.~~ most of the occlusal surface can be seen from the mesial
- ☒ b. the crown outline is shaped like a trapezoid *rhomboid*
- ~~c.~~ the facial height of contour is in the cervical third of the crown
- ~~d.~~ the lingual height of contour is in the middle third of the crown; i.e. about in the center of the total crown length, not far from the cusp tip of the lingual cusp
- ~~e.~~ the occlusal curve of the cervical line is greater on the mesial surface than on the distal surface

9. Which of the following represents the ridge on the occlusal surface of the permanent maxillary first molar that normally forms the distal boundary of the central fossa?

- ☒ a. oblique
- b. distal marginal
- c. mesial marginal
- d. mesial cusp ridge of the MF cusp
- e. distal cusp ridge of the DF cusp

DE MB
DL ML

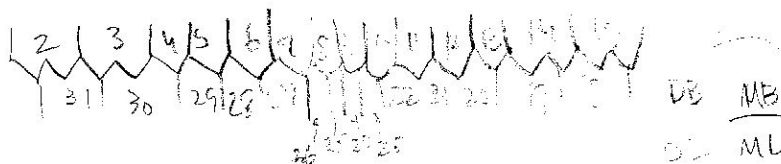
10. Which of the following ligaments provides strong reinforcement to the anterior lateral walls of the fibrous capsule of the TMJ?

- ☒ a. TMJ ligament (lateral ligament)
- b. stylomandibular ligament
- c. sphenomandibular ligament

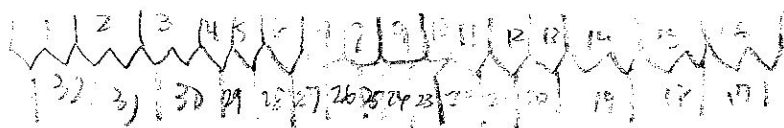
11. Which of the following does not form the boundary of the mesial triangular fossa of tooth #19?

- ~~a.~~ triangular ridge of MB cusp
- ~~b.~~ buccal cusp ridge of ML cusp
- ~~c.~~ mesial cusp ridge of ML cusp
- ~~d.~~ mesal marginal ridge
- ☒ e. buccal cusp ridge of MB cusp

MB ML



12. Which of the following is true of the central groove of the permanent maxillary first molar?
- a. it extends from the distal triangular fossa to the mesial triangular fossa, passing through the central fossa and over both the oblique ridge and the transverse ridge.
 - b. it extends from the distal fossa over the oblique ridge and ends in the central fossa.
 - ☒ c. it extends from the central fossa to the mesial triangular fossa, passing over the transverse ridge.
 - d. it extends from the central fossa between the MB and DB cusp and continues onto the buccal surface of the crown.
 - e. it extends from the distal triangular fossa between the DL and ML cusp and continues onto the lingual surface of the crown.
13. Which of the following traits is common to all permanent molars?
- ☒ a. Their crowns are wider mesiodistally than long occlusocervically.
 - b. Their crowns are wider mesiodistally than faciolingually.
 - c. They all have only four lobes or cusps.
 - d. They all have three roots.
 - e. Their crowns are longer occlusocervically than wide faciolingually.
14. Which of the following is true of the location of the ML cusp of tooth #31 in maximum intercuspation?
- ☒ a. it lies in (or opposes) the lingual embrasure between teeth #2 and #3
 - b. it contacts the central fossa of tooth #2
 - c. it contacts the distal fossa of tooth #3
 - d. it lies in (or opposes) the lingual groove of tooth #2
 - e. it lies in (or opposes) the lingual groove of tooth
15. Which of the following forms the oblique ridge of the maxillary first molar?
- ☒ a. triangular ridge of ML cusp and lingual cusp ridge of DB cusp
 - b. lingual cusp ridge of MB cusp and triangular ridge of ML cusp
 - c. facial cusp ridge of ML cusp and lingual cusp ridge of MB cusp
 - d. triangular ridges of DB and DL cusps
 - e. lingual cusp ridge of ML cusp and facial cusp ridge of DB cusp
16. Which of the following structures or spaces opposes the oblique ridge of the maxillary first molar in maximum intercuspation?
- a. lingual groove of the mandibular first molar
 - b. lingual embrasure between mandibular first and second molar
 - c. buccal groove of the mandibular first molar
 - ☒ d. distobuccal groove of the mandibular first molar
 - e. buccal groove between the mandibular first and second molar
17. Which of the following is true of the facial cusp tooth #21 in maximum intercuspation (assuming a tooth-to-two tooth relationship)?
- a. it contacts the mesial marginal ridge of 11 and the distal marginal ridge of 10
 - b. it contacts the mesial marginal ridge of 11 and the distal marginal ridge of 12
 - c. it contacts the mesial marginal ridge of 13 and the distal marginal ridge of 12
 - d. it contacts the mesial marginal ridge of 12 and the distal marginal ridge of 13
 - ☒ e. it contacts the distal marginal ridge of 11 and the mesial marginal ridge of 12



18. Which of the following is true of the path of the DL cusp of tooth #14 in a left laterotrusive (left working) movement of the mandible?

- a. towards the buccal embrasure between 18 and 19
- b. towards the MB cusp of 18
- ☒ c. towards the lingual embrasure between 18 and 19
- d. towards the distal cusp of 19
- e. towards the buccal groove of 18



19. Which of the following is true of the position of the facial cusp tips of maxillary premolars in maximum intercuspation?

- a. they lie in (or oppose) the facial embrasure between their class counterpart and the tooth mesial to it
- ☒ b. they lie in (or oppose) the facial embrasure between their class counterpart and the tooth distal to it
- c. they lie in (or oppose) the lingual embrasure between their class counterpart and the tooth mesial to it
- d. they lie in (or oppose) the lingual embrasure between their class counterpart and the tooth distal to it

20. Which of the following contacts the mesial cusp ridge of #22 in a left laterotrusive movement of the mandible?

- a. the mesial cusp ridge of #10
- b. the mesial cusp ridge of #11
- c. the distal cusp ridge of #11
- d. the distal cusp ridge of #11 and the mesial marginal ridge of #12
- ☒ e. none of the above

21. Which of the following is a subtle ridge running mesiodistally in cervical one-third of the buccal surface of permanent molars?

- ☒ a. cervical ridge
- b. transverse ridge
- c. marginal ridge
- d. triangular ridge
- e. labial ridge

22. Which of the following glides along the marginal ridges of #8 in a protrusive movement of the mandible (starting from maximum intercuspation)?

- a. the incisal edge of #24
- b. the incisal edges of #23 and #24
- ☒ c. the incisal edges of #25 and #26
- d. the incisal edges of #24 and #25
- e. the incisal edge of #26

23. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the mandibular canine?

- ☒ a. the mesial cusp ridge is almost horizontal
- b. it is the longest mandibular tooth
- ☒ c. as viewed from the lingual, the cingulum lies on the root axis line
- d. from the proximal view, the cusp tip is most often located slightly lingual to the root axis line
- e. from the incisal view, the distal cusp ridge is directed slightly lingually from the cusp tip

24. Which of the following is considered to be the non-functioning portion of the TMJ?

- a. condyle
- b. articular disc
- ☒ c. articular fossa
- d. articular eminence

25. Which of the following teeth has the largest root to crown ratio in the mandible?

- ☒ a. 24
- ☒ b. 26
- c. 28
- ☒ d. 19
- ☒ e. 22

26. Which of the following has the distal contact area that is most cervically positioned of all anterior teeth?

- a. 9
- b. 10
- ☒ c. 11
- d. 22
- e. 23

27. Which of the following notations represents the lower left second premolar?

- a. 45 (international numbering system)
- ☒ b. 29 (universal numbering system)
- ☒ c. 5 (palmer notation)
- d. 33 (international numbering system)
- ☒ e. 12 (universal numbering system)

28. Which of the following is true of a wear facet on a mandibular central incisor?

- a. it is a mirror image of the proximal cervical line
- ☒ b. it forms on the labial slope of the incisal edge, sloping cervically toward the labial
- ☒ c. it forms along the lingual height of contour
- ☒ d. it forms along the marginal ridge
- e. it forms on the lingual slope of the incisal edge, sloping cervically toward the lingual fossa

29. Which of the following terms refers specifically to the amount of tooth visible in the oral cavity?

- a. oral cavity proper
- b. clinical attachment level
- c. anatomic crown
- ☒ d. clinical crown
- e. healthy periodontium

30. Which of the following teeth is wider mesiodistally than faciolingually?

- ☒ a. 22
- ☒ b. 11
- ☒ c. 10
- d. 24
- e. 23

31. Which of the following teeth has its mesial and distal contact area at the same level?

- a. 9
- b. 7
- ☒ c. 25
- d. 23
- e. 27

32. Which of the following is not an arch trait of the mandibular incisors?

- ☒ a. their crowns are wider faciolingually to mesiodistally compared to maxillary incisor crowns
- ☒ b. their crowns are flatter than maxillary incisor crowns on the mesial and distal sides
- ☒ c. their crowns look more alike than maxillary incisor crowns
- d. their crowns have smoother lingual surfaces than maxillary incisor crowns
- ☒ e. their roots are shorter in proportion to their crowns than are maxillary incisors

33. Which of the following is not a type trait of the maxillary lateral incisor?

- a. its crown is shorter incisocervically
- b. it has more morphological variation
- c. its crown is narrower mesiodistally
- d. its root is longer from cervix to apex
- e. mamelons and labial depressions are more prominent

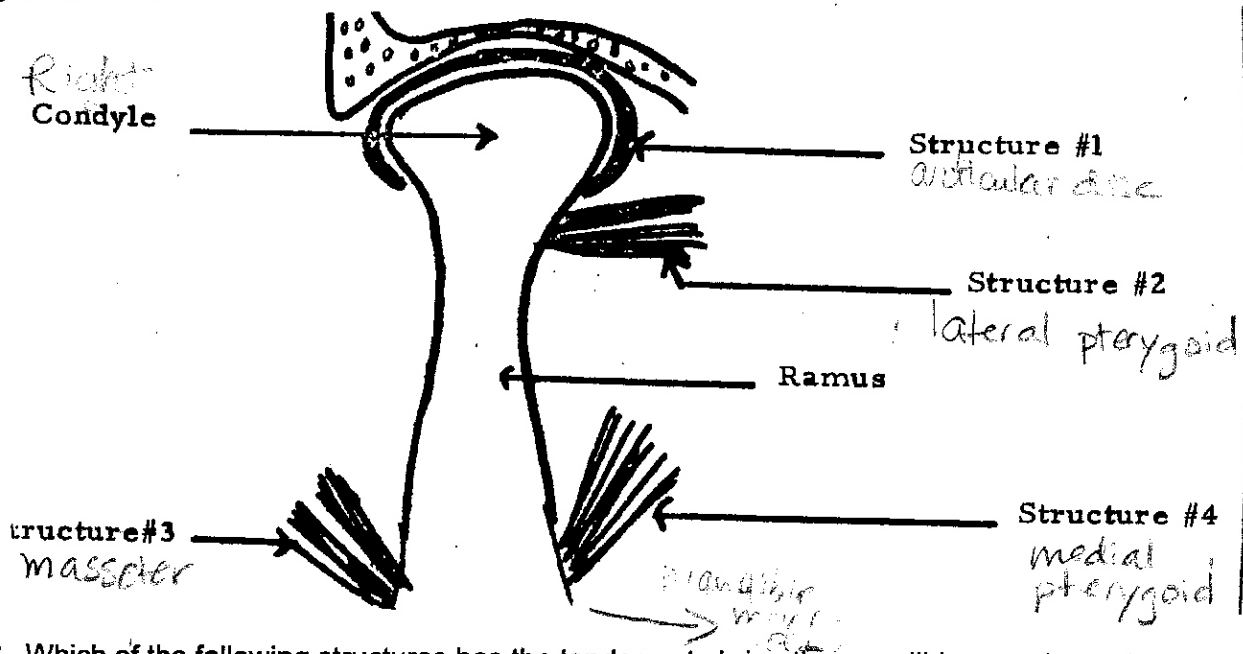
34. Which of the following teeth has the longest crown (incisocervically)?

- a. 27
- b. 10
- c. 6
- d. 23
- e. 20

35. Which of the following teeth has a labial ridge?

- a. 7
- b. 27
- c. 21
- d. 5
- e. 31

Questions #36-40 refer to the following diagram, which is a facial view of a mediolateral section through the condyle and ramus of the mandible. Towards your left is lateral and towards your right is medial.



36. Which of the following structures has the tendency to bring the mandible superior and posterior?

- a. structure #1
- b. structure #2
- c. structure #3
- d. structure #4
- e. none of the above

37. Which of the following structures would most likely be in spasm if the mandible deviates to the left when this patient is asked to open his/her mouth wide?

- a. structure #1
- b. structure #2
- c. structure #3
- d. structure #4
- e. none of the above

38. Which of the following is true?

- a. the structure that is in spasm can be palpated clinically
- b. the structure that is in spasm can not be palpated clinically

39. Which of the following is true of the Bennett angle for the condyle that is shown in the diagram?

- a. it is measured when the mandible moves to the left
- b. it is measured when the mandible moves to the right
- c. it is measured in a straight protrusive movement
- d. it is measured in maximum intercuspation
- e. it is measured in centric relation

40. Which of the following mediotrusive (non-working) interferences may cause the spasm?

- a. the distal cusp ridge of the facial cusp of #20 contacting the mesial cusp ridge of the facial cusp of #13 *L working*
- b. the distal cusp ridge of the MB cusp of #30 contacting the mesial cusp ridge of the MB cusp of #3 *R*
- c. the inner incline of the facial cusp of #29 contacting the outer incline of the lingual cusp of # *R*
- d. the outer incline of the DL cusp of #3 contacting the inner incline of the distal cusp of #30 *R*
- e. the inner incline of the ML cusp of #2 contacting the inner incline of the of the DB cusp of #31 *R*

