

## Morphology

1. The two types of dentin are sclerotic and non-sclerotic. Clinically they can be differentiated because dentin appears heavily stained while non-sclerotic dentin appears milky white or opaque.

1. True
2. False

1. Which of the following premolars generally poses the greatest problem when performing root canal therapy, extraction or apicoectomy?

- a. #29   b. #4   c. #12   d. #21   e. #28

3. When two proximal surfaces diverge from an area of contact, an embrasure is formed

- a. lingually only.
- b. lingually and facially only.
- c. lingually and occlusally only.
- d. lingually, facially, occlusally and cervically.

4. Radiographically, the anterior palatine foramen is roughly a

- a. triangular radiolucent area.
- b. elliptical radiolucent area.
- c. elliptical radiopaque area.
- d. circular radiolucent area.
- e. circular radiopaque area.

6. The proximal contact of posterior teeth creates wear patterns that eventually cause

- a. gingival recession.
- b. increased length of clinical crowns.
- c. decreased length of anatomic crowns.
- d. reduced interproximal embrasure spaces.

8. Which of the following represents the MOST common anatomic feature that complicates periodontal maintenance in a maxillary first premolar?

- A. Deep concavity on the mesial surface of the tooth
- B. Intermediate furcational ridge
- C. Mesiolingual developmental groove
- D. Excessive convexity of the facial root

12. In carving an occlusal amalgam restoration in a permanent

mandibular second molar, which of the following shapes is the most typical groove pattern?

1. H      2. L      3. U      4. Y      5. +

1. The organic to inorganic composition of cementum is:
  - A. 45-55%
  - B. 30-70%
  - C. 55-45%
  - D. 70-30%
  - E. None of the above
  
2. Name the anatomical portion of a tooth into which the fibers of the periodontal ligaments are embedded:
  - A. anatomical crown
  - B. clinical crown
  - C. dental pulp chamber
  - D. root
  - E. gingival sulcus
  
3. Caries is most commonly involved in which surfaces of the permanent dentition of adolescents in the U.S.?
  - A. occlusal only
  - B. lingual only
  - C. buccal only
  - D. occlusal and bucco-lingual
  - E. mesial and distal
  
4. The term supplemental groove marks the boundaries between adjacent cusps and other major divisional parts of a tooth.  
True  
False
  
5. In operative dentistry, the term line angle is defined as the junction of three or more surfaces.  
True  
False
  
6. The term mammelon is used to describe a rounded or conical prominence on the incisal ridge of a newly erupted incisor.  
True

False

7. The part of a tooth that enables it to recognize heat, cold and pressure is called the periodontal ligament.

True  
False

8. A fault in the surface of a tooth caused by imperfect joining of the enamel of different lobes is called:

A. groove  
B. fissure  
C. pit  
D. fossa  
E. isthmus

9. How many total teeth in an adult dentition generally have two roots?

A. 4  
B. 8  
C. 12  
D. 16  
E. 20

13. Which of the following statements is true concerning the fabrication of a wax pattern?

- a. Accurate duplication of the original tooth's occlusal morphology is essential.  
b. Occlusal morphology should be in harmony with the patients function.  
c. Occlusal contacts should be in maximum intercuspal position.  
d. The pattern should be invested immediately after margination.  
e. The external surface should be free of roughness or irregularities.

A) a,b,d,e    B) b,c,d,e    C) b,c,d,e    D) a,b,c,e    E) b,c,e

7. Which statement is true concerning ovate pontic forms:

- a. The ovate pontic form is bulky and therefore its use should be limited to posterior edentulous areas.  
b. The ovate pontic form can only be cleaned with the use of a proxy brush between the surface of the residual ridge and the gingival side of the pontic.

- c. The ovate pontic form cannot be cleaned at all between the surface of the residual ridge and the gingival side of the pontic.
- d. The ovate pontic form is esthetic but the residual ridge surface and pontic contact cannot be effectively cleaned with the aid of a dental floss.
- e. None of the above

20. Although the wedge is used against a matrix band on the mesial of a maxillary first premolar, an overhanging margin is OFTEN created because:

- A. an appropriately shaped wedge was not used.
- B. The root proximity of the canine makes using a wedge difficult.
- C. There is often an open contact between the canine and first premolar.
- D. The concavity in a mesial root surface makes it difficult to adapt the matrix band tightly to the tooth.

23. What type of pontic design would you use in a patient with a high esthetic demand when preparing teeth numbers 6-8 for an FPD

- a. Sanitary design
- b. Saddle ridge lap.
- c. Modified ridge lap
- d. Ovate pontic
- e. Bullet shaped pontic.

24. The disadvantage of a saddle type full ridge lap pontic is

- a. Esthetics
- b. Food entrapment
- c. Uncomfortable for patient
- d. Requires surgical preparation
- e. Not amenable to oral hygiene.

25. Which of the following is not a requirement of pontic form?

- a. Rigidity
- b. Provide optimal occlusion
- c. Be kind to adjacent tissues.
- d. Be made of type 4 gold
- e. Adequate contours.

26. Which of the following is not true about ovate pontic design?

- a. Requires surgical preparation of the ridge.
- b. Should always be used in the anterior part of the mouth when optimum esthetics is desired.
- c. Should always be used in the posterior part of the mouth

- d. Requires a highly polished surface to be in contact with the ridge
- e. Should be developed in a provisional restoration first.

4. In constructing a FPD, the design of the pontic is governed by

- a. the condition of the ridge
- b. the shape of the ridge
- c. the width of the ridge
- d. all of the above

5. Ovate pontics are best used in

- a. the anterior region
- b. the posterior region
- c. a & b

6. Modified ridge lab pontics are used in

- a. anterior region
- b. posterior region
- c. a & b

28. Caries in dentin is clinically identified if:

- a. the dentin is discolored
- b. the dentin is shinny
- c. the dentin is soft
- d. there is discoloration at the DEJ
- e. there is a white decalcified area on the pulpal wall of the prep.

A) a,c,d,e B) c,d,e C) a,b D) c,d E) all of the above

1. A diagnostic wax-up prior to doing a diastema closure with composite resin can be helpful for the following reasons:

- a. Determining the desired contours of the final restoration.
- b. Demonstrating to the patient what the restoration might look like.
- c. Helps in determining where the enamel etching should terminate.
- d. a & b only
- e. a, b, & c

2. To create the illusion of a narrow tooth or restoration;

- a. Open the facial embrasures
- b. Moving the transitional angles closer together
- c. Move the transitional angles farther apart

- d. a&b
- e. a&c