



QUIZ TIME

Dental anatomy (6)

Done by:

Layman Al-Muhaisen



Test Bank on Permanent Canine Anatomy

1. Which FDI number corresponds to the universal numbering system's #6 for the maxillary right permanent canine?

- A) 13
- B) 23
- C) 33
- D) 43

Answer: A) 13

2. The geometric outline of the permanent canine's incisal aspect is:

- A) Triangular
- B) Rhomboidal
- C) Trapezoidal
- D) Rectangular

Answer: B) Rhomboidal

3. Which statement about the canine's cusp slopes is correct?

- A) Mesial slope is longer than distal slope.
- B) Distal slope is shorter than mesial slope.
- C) Both slopes are equal in length.
- D) Mesial slope is shorter than distal slope.

Answer: D) Mesial slope is shorter than distal slope.

4. The labial ridge of the canine is formed by which lobe?

- A) Mesio-labial lobe
- B) Middle labial lobe
- C) Disto-labial lobe
- D) Lingual lobe

Answer: B) Middle labial lobe

5. The longest tooth in the human dentition is the:

- A) Maxillary central incisor
- B) Mandibular canine
- C) Maxillary canine
- D) Mandibular first molar

Answer: C) Maxillary canine

6. From the labial aspect, the distal outline of the maxillary canine is:

- A) Convex throughout
- B) Concave from cervical line to contact area, then convex
- C) Straight
- D) S-shaped

Answer: B) Concave from cervical line to contact area, then convex

7. The cusp tip of the mandibular canine is positioned:

- A) Labial to the root center
- B) Lingual to the root center
- C) Aligned with the root center
- D) Distal to the root center

Answer: B) Lingual to the root center

8. The lingual surface of the maxillary canine has:

- A) One lingual fossa
- B) Two lingual fossae
- C) No fossae
- D) Three fossae

Answer: B) Two lingual fossae

9. The root of the maxillary canine is inclined:

- A) Mesially at the apical third
- B) Distally at the apical third
- C) Vertically straight
- D) Labially at the apical third

Answer: B) Distally at the apical third

10. The mandibular canine's lingual fossa is:

- A) Kidney-shaped
- B) Two separate fossae
- C) Absent
- D) Triangular

Answer: A) Kidney-shaped

11. The contact area of the maxillary canine's mesial aspect is located at:

- A) Incisal third
- B) Middle third
- C) Junction of incisal and middle thirds
- D) Cervical third

Answer: C) Junction of incisal and middle thirds

12. The cervical line curvature on the distal aspect of a canine is:

- A) Greater than the mesial aspect
- B) Equal to the mesial aspect
- C) Less than the mesial aspect
- D) Absent

Answer: C) Less than the mesial aspect

13. The cingulum of the canine is formed by which lobe?

- A) Mesio-labial lobe
- B) Lingual lobe
- C) Disto-labial lobe
- D) Middle labial lobe

Answer: B) Lingual lobe

14. The labial surface of the maxillary canine is most convex at the:

- A) Incisal ridge
- B) Cervical ridge
- C) Middle third
- D) Contact area

Answer: B) Cervical ridge

15. Which of the following is a key morphological difference between the mandibular and maxillary permanent canines?

- A) The mandibular canine has a longer root than the maxillary canine.
- B) The mandibular canine has a single lingual fossa, while the maxillary canine has two.
- C) The mandibular canine lacks a labial ridge, unlike the maxillary canine.
- D) The mandibular canine's cusp tip is sharper than the maxillary canine's.

Answer: B) The mandibular canine has a single lingual fossa, while the maxillary canine has two.

16. The developmental depression on the root is more pronounced on the:

- A) Mesial aspect
- B) Distal aspect
- C) Labial aspect
- D) Lingual aspect

Answer: B) Distal aspect

17. The incisal outline of the mandibular canine has cusp slopes that:

- A) Are aligned straight
- B) Form an angle
- C) Are equal in length
- D) Are absent

Answer: B) Form an angle

##18## The lingual ridge of the mandibular canine:

- A) Extends to the cingulum
- B) Fades out before reaching the cingulum
- C) Is absent
- D) Divides into two ridges

Answer: B) Fades out before reaching the cingulum

19. The maxillary canine's root apex is:

- A) Sharp
- B) Blunt
- C) Bifurcated
- D) Flattened

Answer: B) Blunt

20. The canine is referred to as the "cornerstone" because it is located at the:

- A) Midline of the arch
- B) Corner of the mouth
- C) Posterior end of the arch
- D) Junction of anterior and posterior teeth

Answer: B) Corner of the mouth
