



QUIZ TIME

Dental anatomy (8)

Done by:

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Test Bank on Mandibular Premolars**

1. Which of the following is a succedaneous tooth?

- A. Mandibular first premolar
- B. Mandibular third molar
- C. Maxillary canine
- D. Primary mandibular second molar

Answer: A

2. The mandibular first premolar replaces which primary tooth?

- A. Primary first molar
- B. Primary second molar
- C. Primary canine
- D. Primary lateral incisor

Answer: A

3. The buccal cusp tip of the mandibular first premolar is positioned:

- A. Distal to the center of the tooth
- B. Mesial to the center of the tooth
- C. Exactly at the center
- D. Lingual to the center

Answer: B

4. The mesial slope of the buccal cusp is _____ compared to the distal slope in mandibular premolars.

- A. Longer
- B. Shorter
- C. Equal
- D. Non-existent

Answer: B

5. Which developmental groove is unique to the lingual aspect of the mandibular first premolar?

- A. Central groove
- B. Mesiolingual developmental groove
- C. Distolingual groove
- D. Buccal groove

Answer: B

6. The geometric outline of the mandibular first premolar from the mesial aspect is:

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

Answer: B

7. The lingual cusp of the mandibular first premolar is approximately what fraction of the buccal cusp height?

- A. 1/2
- B. 2/3
- C. 3/4
- D. Equal

Answer: B

8. The contact area of the mandibular first premolar from the distal aspect is located:

- A. More cervically than the mesial contact area
- B. More incisally than the mesial contact area
- C. At the same level
- D. Absent

Answer: A

9. The mandibular second premolar most commonly has how many cusps?

- A. One
- B. Two or three
- C. Four
- D. None

Answer: B

10. In the three-cusp type of mandibular second premolar, which cusp is the largest?

- A. Buccal
- B. Mesiolingual
- C. Distolingual
- D. All equal

Answer: A

11. The Y-shaped groove pattern is characteristic of which mandibular premolar variation?

- A. Two-cusp second premolar
- B. Three-cusp second premolar
- C. First premolar
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

12. The transverse ridge in mandibular premolars connects which cusps?

- A. Buccal and lingual
- B. Mesial and distal
- C. Mesiolingual and distolingual
- D. None

Answer: A

13. The root of the mandibular second premolar is typically:

- A. Shorter than the first premolar
- B. Longer than the first premolar
- C. Fused
- D. Missing

Answer: B

14. The occlusal outline of the mandibular first premolar is best described as:

- A. Square
- B. Round
- C. Hexagonal
- D. Triangular

Answer: B

15. The eruption age of the mandibular second premolar is:

- A. 8-9 years
- B. 10-12 years
- C. 6-7 years
- D. 13-14 years

Answer: B

16. Which premolar has a more pronounced lingual convergence?

- A. Mandibular first premolar
- B. Mandibular second premolar
- C. Maxillary first premolar
- D. Maxillary second premolar

Answer: A

17. The mesiobuccal developmental groove is a feature of which aspect of the mandibular first premolar?

- A. Buccal
- B. Lingual
- C. Mesial
- D. Distal

Answer: A

18. The distal marginal ridge of the mandibular first premolar is:

- A. Sloped lingually
- B. Straight and perpendicular
- C. Absent
- D. Curved buccally

Answer: B

19. The central fossa in the three-cusp mandibular second premolar is bounded by:

- A. Buccal, mesiolingual, and distolingual cusps
- B. Only buccal and lingual cusps
- C. Marginal ridges only
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

20. In the FDI numbering system, the mandibular left second premolar is:

- A. 34
- B. 35
- C. 44
- D. 45

Correct Answer: B (35)

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