2- the middle third of the buccal surface of lower 6 is:
   a- flat
   b-slightly convex
   d-has a developmental dep that extends mesiodistally
   d- strongly convex

4-the upper 4 has:
   a- single root canal
   b- double root canals that ends separately in 2 apical foramina
   c-double root canals that combine to open in a single apical foramina
   d- any of the above

7-from incisal view the incisal edge of the mandibular canine is:
   a- slanted toward the lingual at the mesial end
   b- slanted toward the lingual at the distal end
   c- quite rounded but not slanted
   d- very straight but not slanted

5. the angulation by which the lower 4 is inserted in the bone makes its crown inclined:
   a. lingually
   b. buccally
   c. distally

10. the only groove in the molars crowns extending beyond the middle third is

25. The primary function of the pulp is
   A. to form dentin.
   B. nutritive.
   C. protective.
   D. dysplasia.
   "I think it's b bs fel answers c"

41. Shovel-shaped incisors are most likely is:
   A. All incisors
   B. Mandibular lateral
   C. Maxillary central
   D. Mandibular central
   "I think a ... bs maktoob c"

46. Which ROOT CANAL in the lower first permanent molar is the biggest?
   A. Mesial
   B. Mesial buccal
   C. Distal buccal
   D. Distal
52. At 8 years of age how many primary teeth remain in the mouth:

A. 8-10   B. 4-6   C. 8   D. 12-14

"I think d bs makto b a"

58. How long are the deciduous lower central incisors functional in the mouth?

a. five years  
b. four years  
c. nine years

Mamelons are prominent in the lower canine.

(X )

18- the crown of a deciduous maxillary first molar most closely resembles:

a. the permanent maxillary first molar  b. the premolar that replaces it  
c. the mandibular first premolar  d. the permanent maxillary second molar

19- One of the `differences between the deciduous and permanent teeth’ written below is wrong. Circle that one.

a. Deciduous enamel ends at a knife edge cervically  
b. The roots of deciduous molars are longer, thinner, and more divergent  
c. The crowns are bulbous  d. The enamel is less mineralized and whiter.

9- The elevations and depressions of the deciduous teeth are less developed than the permanent teeth. (T )

15- The buccal surface of upper and lower D has no buccal developmental groove inspite of they have 2 buccal cusps. ( T )

2- At birth no teeth erupted in the mandible but the deciduous and permanent tooth germs present in their bony crypts. ( T )

2- The contact area is centered labiolingually in .......... teeth while, in posterior teeth it is deviated .................

3- The height of contour of the lingual surfaces of all posterior teeth is located in the ........ third except the lower second premolar where it is located at the .......... third.

17-In a person who experiences normal eruption and exfoliation dates, how many years would the SECOND DECIDUOUS MOLAR and FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR be in contact with each other?

a. 1 - 2 years  b. 3 - 5 years  c. Eight years  d. Twelve years
30- The buccal embrasures of posterior teeth is:
a- Equal to the lingual embrasure. b- Larger than the lingual embrasure.
c- Smaller than the lingual embrasure. d- variable in size.

31- The lingual embrasure of anterior teeth is: ?
a- Equal to the labial embrasure. b- Smaller than the labial embrasure.
c- Larger than the labial embrasure. d- variable in size

6- During centric occlusion the labioincisal ridge of the lower central incisor strikes the lingual surface of the upper central incisor at the:
a- Middle third. b- Cervical third.
c- Incisal third. d- Junction between the incisal and middle thirds.

2. The pits which are always present on the lower molars are:
a. Central, mesial, distal and buccal b. Central, mesial, distal and lingual
c. Central, mesial and distal d. Mesial, distal, buccal and lingual

37. When occlusion and alignment of teeth are normal, facets due to attrition develops in all the following except:
a. Lingoincisal of maxillary canine b. Lingoincisal of maxillary central incisor
c. Facioincisal of mandibular canine d. Facioincisal of maxillary lateral incisor