С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	
1	Specify the walls of the oral cavity (cavitas oris):
	anterior
	superior
	medial
	lateral
	inferior
2	The cheek (bucca) is formed by:
	skin
	buccinator (m buccinator)
	masseter (m.massetor)
	fat body (corpus adiposum)
	mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)
3	In the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) open:
	oral fissure (rima oris)
	sublingual duct
	duct of the submandibular gland
	parotid duct
	buccal glands (glandulae buccales)
4	Specify the muscles that form the inferior wall of the oral cavity (cavitas oris):
	hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)
	platysma
	posterior belly of the digastric (venter posterior m. digastrici)
	geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)
	mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)
5	Hard palate (palatum durum):

	is part of the superior wall of the oral cavity
	contains a mucous membrane
	contains aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)
	its skeleton is formed by ramus of mandible (ramus mandibulae)
	its skeleton is formed by the palatine bone (os platinum)
6	Muscles of the soft palate (palatum molle):
	end in the palatine aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatine)
	lower the soft palate (velum palatine)
	narrow the lumen of the fauces
	narrow the lumen of the auditory tube (tuba auditiva)
	lift the soft palate (velum palatine)
7	Specify the parts of tongue (lingua):
	body
	dorsum (dorsum linguae)
	margin (margo linguae)
	root (radix linguae)
	apex (apex linguae)
8	Papillae of tongue (papillae linguales):
	are formations on which the small salivary glands open
	contain taste receptors
	contain receptors of pain and tactile sensitivity
	located on the dorsum of the tongue (dorsum linguae)
	located on the edges of the tongue (margo linguae)
9	Fauces:
	bounded above by the soft palate (palatum molle)
	bounded below by the body of tongue (corpus linguae)
	limited on the sides by arches (arcus palatoglossus et palatopharyngeus)
	communicates the oral cavity with the pharynx

	in its walls are 3 tonsils
10	Gums (gingiva):
	are formed by mucous
	covers the alveolar process of the maxilla
	covers the alveolar arch of the mandible
	limits the oral fissure (rima oris)
	forms interdental papilla
11	The skeletal muscles of the tongue include:
	hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)
	genioglossus (m. genioglossus)
	styloglossus (m. styloglossus)
	superior longitudinal muscle
	transverse muscle
12	Specify the structures located in the walls of fauces:
	palatine tonsils
	tubal tonsils
	lingual tonsil
	pharyngeal tonsil
	salivary glands
13	Genioglossus (m. genioglossus):
	refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue
	refers to the own muscles of the tongue
	pulls tongue back and down
	pulls tongue forward and down
	reduces the transverse dimensions of the tongue
14	Superior longitudinal muscle (m. longitudenalis superior):
	refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue

	refers to the own muscles of the tongue
	lengthens the tongue
	shortens the tongue
	raises the top of the tongue
15	Palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatine):
	is unpaired
	is pair
	lies behind the palatoglossal arch (arcus palatoglossus)
	lies behind the palatopharyngeal arch (arcus palatopharyngeus)
	related to the immune system
16	Soft palate (palatum molle):
	is part of the upper wall of the mouth
	is covered with mucous membrane on one side only
	is covered with mucous membrane on both sides
	contains aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatine)
	contains muscle
1	
1	The minor salivary glands include:
	buccal glands
	parotid gland
	molar glands
	palatine glands
	labial glands
2	Parotid salivary gland (glandula parotis)
	is the largest salivary gland
	is covered with a fascial capsule
	has the duct which opens into the oral vestibule
	is part of the fatty body of the cheek

	belongs to the minor salivary glands
3	Submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis)
	is a minor salivary gland
	its duct opens into the oral vestibule
	located under the mylohyoid muscle
	located above the mylohyoid muscle
	adjacent to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)
4	Major salivary glands include:
	parotid salivary gland
	submandibular salivary gland
	sublingual salivary gland
	buccal glands
	labial glands
5	Fascial spaces of the bottom of the mouth:
	located above the milohyoid (m. milohyoideus)
	bounded above by the mucosa of the floor of the mouth
	contain ducts of the parotid salivary gland
	located back to the the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)
	contain the sublingual salivary gland (glandula submandibularis)
6	Indicate the groups of salivary glands:
	major
	minor
	external
	internal
	deep
1	
1	Specify the structures of the tooth that develop from the mesenchyme:

	enamel
	dentine
	cement
	pulp
	tooth root
2	Each tooth has:
	body
	neck (collum)
	crown (corona)
	tooth cavity
	crown cavity (cavitas coronae)
3	Tooth cavity (cavitas dentis):
	is bounded by cement (cementum)
	is bounded by dentin (dentinum)
	contains pulp (pulpa dentis)
	contains vessels
	is bounded by enamel (enamelum)
4	The hard tissues of the tooth include:
	pulp (pulpa dentis)
	dentine
	periodontium (periodontium)
	enamel
	cement
5	The soft tissues of the tooth are:
	periodontium (periodontium)
	pulp
	dentine
	enamel

	cement
6	Формула постоянных зубов (dentes permanents):
	"2 3 1 2 / 2 1 3 2"
	"3 1 2 1 / 1 2 1 3"
	"3 2 1 2 / 2 1 2 3"
	"2 1 2 3 / 3 2 1 2"
	"3 2 2 1 / 1 2 2 3"
7	Indicate tooth number 21 according to the Universal Numbering System:
	maxillary left central incisor
	mandibular right canine
	maxillary left canine
	mandibular left first premolar
	mandibular left first molar
8	From the mesenchyme of the dental papilla is formed:
	enamel
	dentine
	cement
	periodontium
	pulp
9	Indicate tooth 4| according to Palmer Notation Method
	maxillary right first premolar
	mandibular left first molar
	maxillary right second premolar
	maxillary right canine
	maxillary left first premolar
10	A tooth may have the following surfaces:
	buccal (facies buccalis)

	occlusal (facies occluslis)
	upper surface (facies superior)
	lingual (facies lingualis)
	labial (labial surface)
11	Indicate the teeth that have occlusal surface (facies occluslis):
	incisors (dens incisivi)
	canines (dens canini)
	molars (dens molares):
	premolars (dens premolars):
	all teeth
12	Indicate the teeth that have incisal margin:
	premolars (dens premolars):
	incisors (dens incisivi)
	canines (dens canini)
	molars (dens molares):
	all teeth
13	Teeth may have the following cusps:
	lingual
	mesial
	distal
	labial
	mesiolingual cusp
14	Teeth can have the following roots:
	lingual
	labial
	buccal
	mesial
	distal

15	In the incisors (dens incisivi), the anterior position is occupied by:
	lingual surface
	buccal surface
	occlusal surface
	distal surface
	mesial surface
1	
1	The largest incisor (dens incisivi) is:
	maxillary central incisor
	mandibular lateral incisor
	mandibular central incisor
	lateral maxillary incisor
	mandibular incisors
2	The maxillary central incisor has:
	buccal surface
	labial surface
	mesial surface
	occlusal surface
	lingual fossa
3	At the maxillary central incisor has:
	incisal margin
	1 root
	lingual surface of a pentagonal shape
	trapezoidal labial surface
	2 roots
4	The maxillary central incisor has:
	2 roots

	1 root
	triangular mesial surface of crown
	trapezoidal labial surface of crown
	incisal margin
5	Maxillary and mandibula canines (dens canini) have:
	1 cusp
	1 root
	2 roots
	triangular shape of the lingual surface of the crown
	occlusal surface
6	The highest crown in the group of incisors is in:
	maxillary central incisor
	incisors do not differ in height
	maxillary lateral incisor
	mandibular lateral incisor
	mandibular central incisor
7	The root of mandibular canine (dens canini):
	is narrower mesiodistally
	is fairly straight
	has 1 root canal
	has 2 root canals
	has an apical foramen
8	Maxillary and mandibula canines (dens canini) have:
	incisal margin
	has 1 root
	has 1 root canal
	has 2 root canals
	occlusal surface

9	The incisors of the lower jaw are characterized (dens incisivi) by the presence of:
	2 roots
	lingual surface
	incisal margin
	1 root
	occlusal surface
10	Universal numbers of the permanent central maxillary incisors are:
	10
	8
	9
	11
	1
11	Universal numbers of the permanent mandibular left incisors are:
	23
	24
	28
	19
	14
1	
1	The maxillary central incisor erupts at:
	9-12 years
	7-8 years
	5-6 years
	11-12 years
	3-5 years
2	The mandibular central incisor erupts at:
	7-8 years

	11-12 years
	6-7 years
	3-5 years
	8-9 years
3	The absence of the maxillary lateral incisor is called:
	polydentia
	adentia
	macrodentia
	oligodentia
	hypodentia
4	Crowding is characterized by:
	absence of a tooth
	overlapping teeth
	the presence of an additional tooth
	crooked teeth
	tooth size reduction
1	
1	The maxillary premolars (dens premolares) have:
	1 cusp
	apical foramen
	3 roots
	occlusal surface
	2 roots
2	Premolars (dens premolars):
	usually have 2 cusps on the occlusal surface
	usually have 3 cusps on the occlusal surface
	belong to the teeth of the anterior group
	belong to the teeth of the posterior group

	have buccal surface
3	On the occlusal surface of the maxillary premolars are:
	2 cusps
	3 cusps
	buccal and lingual cusps
	lateral and medial buccal cusps
	central sulcus
4	Mandibular premolars (dens premolaris):
	are smaller than maxillary
	are larger than maxillary
	have 3 roots
	have 2 cusps
	have 3 cusps
5	Maxillary premolars (dens premolares) are characterized by the presence of:
	2 cusps
	central groove
	occlusal surface
	incisal margin
	3 cusps
6	Mandibular premolars (dens premolaris):
	are larger than maxillary premolars
	have labial surface
	have 2 cusps
	have 1 root
	have buccal surface
1	
1	The maxillary first premolar (dens premolares) erupts at the age of:

	10-11 years
	6-7 years
	9-12 years
	12-13 years
	6-8 years
2	The mandibular first premolar (dens premolares) erupts at the age of:
	9-12 years
	6-7 years
	12-13 years
	6-8 years
	3-5 years
3	Specify the teeth that usually have two roots:
	maxillary first premolar
	mandibular first premolar
	mandibular molars
	maxillary canine
	maxillary second premolar
4	The absence of one or more premolars (dens premolares) is called:
	hypodontia
	crowding
	adontia
	macrodontia
	microdontia
1	
1	On the occlusal surface of the first and second molars can be:
	4 cusps
	5 cusps
	3 cusps

	2 cusps
	1 cusp
2	Specify a three-rooted tooth:
	maxillary first molar
	canines
	maxillary second premolar
	mandibular first molar
	mandibular first premolars
3	The maxillary second molar has:
	5 cusps
	4 cusps
	2 cusps
	2 roots
	3 roots
4	Indicate the root of the maxillary first molar, which has the greatest length:
	lingual root
	mesiobuccal root
	distal root
	distobuccal root
	mesial root
5	Occlusal surface of maxillary molars:
	is square in shape
	is rhomboidal in shape
	has 3 cusps
	has 5 cusps
	has 4 cusps
6	Specify cusps of the maxillary first molar:

	mesiobuccal
	distal
	cusp of Carabelli
	mesiolingual
	distolingual
7	The distal cusp is located on the occlusal surface of the:
	maxillary first molar
	maxillary second molar
	mandibular first molar
	mandibular second molar
	maxillary third molar
8	The maxillary first molar is characterized by the presence of:
	three roots
	incisal edge
	cusp of Carabelli
	mesiolingual cusp
	distolingual cusp
9	The permanent maxillary first molar erupts at the age of:
	5-6 years
	6-7 years
	10-12 years
	2-4 years
	12-14 years
10	The maxillary third molar (tooth of wisdom):
	has a small crown
	number of cusps is variable
	has short roots
	has a large crown

	erupts at 17 – 25 years
1	
1	The first mandiblar molar has:
	buccal surface
	mesial surface
	5 cusps
	lingual fossa
	3 cusps
2	The first mandibular molar usually has:
	square occlusal surface
	pentagonal occlusal surface
	5 cusps
	3 roots
	2 roots
3	The first mandibular molar has:
	3 roots
	2 roots
	lingual root
	mesial root
	distal root
4	The second mandibular molar is characterized by the presence of:
	3 roots
	2 roots
	cusp of Carabelli
	incisial edge
	occlusal surface
5	The presence of 5 cusps on the occlusal surface is typical for:

	mandibular first molar
	mandibular second molar
	maxillary second molar
	all molars
	maxillary first molar
6	The first mandibula molar erupts at the age of:
	5-7 years
	12-14 years
	14-16 years
	9-10 years
	2-4 years
7	The first mandibular molar is characterized by the presence of:
	5 tubercles
	3 tubercles
	3 roots
	2 roots
	buccal surface
8	Mandibular molars:
	belong to the posterior teeth
	the buccal surface is trapezoidal
	the buccal surface is pentagonal
	have 3 roots
	have 2 roots
1	
1	Embryonic initiation and the formation of deciduous teeth (dentes decidui) begins:
	at 2-3 weeks of intrauterine development
	from the 3rd month of intrauterine development
	from the 5th month of intrauterine development

	after the birth of a child
	at 6-8 weeks of fetal development
2	By the end of the first year, a child should normally erupt teeth at least:
	2
	4
	6
	8
	10
3	All deciduous teeth (dentes decidui) should erupt:
	by 1.5 years
	By 1 years
	by 5 years
	by 2 - 2.5 years
	by 3 - 3.5 years
4	Human deciduous teeth dental formula:
	1-1-2-3
	2-1-2-3
	2-2-0-2
	2-1-0-2
	2-1-0-3
5	The total number of deciduous teeth (dentes decidui) is:
	32
	8
	12
	20
	22
6	The central deciduous mandibular incisor of the lower jaw erupts:

	at 2-4 months
	at 6-7 months
	by 12 months
	at 8-9 months
	at 9-10 months
7	The deciduous canines erupt:
	at 6-7 months
	by 12 months
	16-18 months
	by 2 years
	at 4-6 months
8	The deciduous teeth (dentes decidui):
	begin to erupt at 6-7 months
	begin to erupt at 4-5 months
	finish erupting by 2 - 2 1/2 years
	finish erupting by 2 1/2 - 3 years
	begin to change to permanent at 6-7 years
9	The deciduous teeth compared to permanent teeth:
	are generally smaller than their permanent counterparts.
	their roots are relatively longer and thinner.
	their molars are relatively shorter
	their roots reveal much more flare, or spreading
	their crowns of deciduous teeth are lighter in color
1	
1	A line drawn along the edge of the alveolar process of the upper jaw or the alveolar part of the lower jaw is called
	dental arch
	basal arch (arcus basalis)
	alveolar arch

	occlusion
	sagittal occlusal curve
2	The line passing along the incisal edges of the crowns of incisors and canines and along the buccal cusps of the occlusial surfaces of premolars and molars is called
	dental arch
	basal arch (arcus basalis)
	alveolar arch
	occlusion
	sagittal occlusal curve
3	The imaginary line connecting the tops of the roots of the teeth is called
	dental arch
	basal arch (arcus basalis)
	alveolar arch
	occlusion
	sagittal occlusal curve
4	The tooth opposite a tooth in the opposing jaw is
	antagonist
	synergists
	antimers
	polymers
	countermeasures
5	The teeth of the same name in the right and left halves of each of the jaws are called:
	antagonists
	synergists
	antimers
	polymers
	countermeasures

6	Characteristics of the orthognathic bite:
	the upper frontal teeth cover the lower ones by 1/3 length of the lower teeth crowns
	the centerline between the central incisors of the upper and lower jaws is coinsides
	the buccal tubercles of the upper lateral teeth cover the buccal tubercles of the lower ones
	the dental arches of the upper and lower jaws are symmetrical
	upper jaw and upper teeth are overlapping with the lower jaw and lower teeth.
7	Types of occlusion:
	anterior
	central
	rear
	lateral
	inferior
8	Normally, the middle of the dental arch is between:
	lateral incisors
	central incisors
	premolars
	lateral and medial incisors
	lateral incisors and canines
9	Physiological bites include:
	cross
	orthognathic
	open
	straight
	deep
10	Pathological bites include:
	deep
	cross
	orthognathic

	progenic
	prognathic