



قائمة الاسئلة

(20) الامتحان درجة -... الفترة - والاسنان الفم وجراحة طب كلية - - technician قسم- Third المستوى - occlusion

Dr.Maha Al-khorasani

- 1) is the occlusion of opposing teeth when the mandible is in centric relation
 - 1) - centric relation
 - 2) centric occlusion
 - 3) - maximum intercuspation
 - 4) - none
- 2) Muscles related to Mandibular Movements
 - 1) - orbicularis oris muscle and temporalis muscle
 - 2) - buccinator muscle
 - 3) Temporalis Muscle, Masseter Muscle, Medial and Lateral Pterygoid Muscles
 - 4) - none
- 3) TMJ is composed of
 - 1) - Glenoid fossa, Articular eminence, Articular disc, Ligaments and capsule only
 - 2) - Articular eminence, Articular disc, Condyle, Muscles, Ligaments and capsule only
 - 3) - Glenoid fossa, Articular eminence, Articular disc, Condyle and Muscles only
 - 4) Glenoid fossa, Articular eminence, Articular disc, Condyle, Muscles, Ligaments and capsule only
- 4) It is bone to bone relation
 - 1) - none
 - 2) - maximum intercuspation
 - 3) - centric occlusion
 - 4) centric relation
- 5) It is determined by the occlusal surfaces of the teeth following the cusp tips of the anterior mandibular teeth to the buccal cusp tips of the mandibular posterior teeth
 - 1) Curve of spee
 - 2) - Curve of Wilson
 - 3) - Occlusal plane
 - 4) - none
- 6) its measured on the mandibular . central incisor from the incisal edge to the point on the labial surface perpendicular to the projection of the incisal edge of the maxillary central incisors
 - 1) - incisal guidance
 - 2) - overjet
 - 3) Over bite
 - 4) - none
- 7) In which the central cusp of the first mandibular molar is in contact with the distal embrasure of the first maxillary molar
 - 1) class II
 - 2) - class I
 - 3) - class III
 - 4) - none
- 8) they are the mandibular lingual cusps and the maxillary buccal cusps.
 - 1) - primary cusp
 - 2) Secondary cusps
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none
- 9) is a mesial displacement of at least half a cusp compared with class I
 - 1) - class I
 - 2) - class II





- 3) class III
- 4) none
- 10) It takes place in the lower compartment of the T.M.J
- 1) all
- 2) none
- 3) gliding movement
- 4) rotoional movement
- 11) It is the imaginary line connecting the rotational centers of one condyle with that of the opposite condyle
- 1) The Hinge Axis
- 2) The vertical Axis
- 3) The sagittal Axis
- 4) none
- 12) Take place in the upper compartment of the TMJ
- 1) rotoional movement
- 2) gliding movement
- 3) all
- 4) none
- 13) The mandible is capable of performing the following movements
- 1) Opening and closing
- 2) All
- 3) Lateral Excursions
- 4) Protrusive and retrusive
- 14) The side to which the mandible moves
- 1) all
- 2) Non-working side
- 3) working side
- 4) none
- 15) is the lateral bodily movement of the rotating (working) condyle, with medial movement of the orbiting (non-working or translating) condyle
- 1) intra-border movement
- 2) none
- 3) border movement
- 4) Bennett movement
- 16) mastication is considered as
- 1) none
- 2) border movement
- 3) Non-functional movement
- 4) functional movement
- 17) is sustained activities that occur beyond the normal functions of mastication, swallowing, and speech
- 1) Opening and closing
- 2) Bruxism
- 3) all
- 4) none
- 18) the effect of the anatomy of the TMJ on the mandibular movements and tooth morphology as follow
- 1) the allowable cusp height
- 2) fossa depth
- 3) groove direction
- 4) all
- 19) The steeper the angle of the articular eminence





- 1) - none
 - 2) - shallower the fossa
 - 3) - the lesser allowable cusp height
 - 4) + the more allowable cusp height
- 20) is the inclination of the lingual surfaces of upper six anterior teeth
- 1) + incisal guidance
 - 2) - condylar guidance
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none

