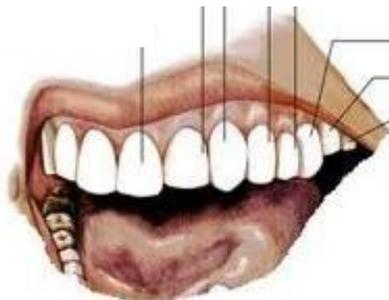
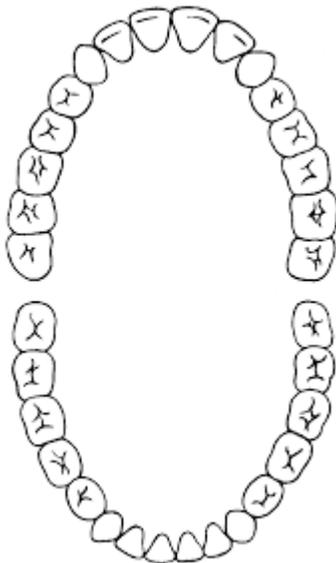


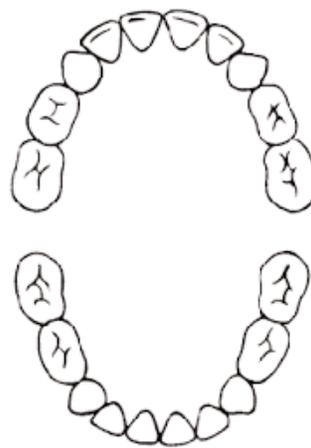
1. Dentition is a fancy word for _____.
2. There are _____ sets of teeth, with a third dentition including both of the 2 sets and is called a _____ dentition.
3. The fancy word for baby/primary teeth is the _____ dentition.
4. The term for the primary teeth falling out (because the permanent teeth push them out) is called _____.
5. How many teeth are there in the primary dentition? _____
6. How many teeth are there in the permanent dentition? _____
7. Most people have all teeth present in their mouth that are part of the permanent dentition. True False
8. Permanent teeth are typically a little more _____ than primary teeth (and of course are bigger as well.)
9. When teeth come into the mouth from the alveolar bone, they are said to be _____.
10. Between what ages are children in mixed dentition? _____
11. _____ teeth are the front teeth and are from _____ to _____
12. The _____ teeth are the back teeth.
13. Amalgam is _____ filling material.
14. Tongue posts cause _____ disease and _____ teeth. Bad!
15. An _____ is a row of teeth. The upper/superior row is the _____ arch.
16. The lower/inferior arch is the _____ arch.
17. The _____ of the tongue and the tooth is the tip – or end. The apex of the tooth is at the tip of the _____ of the tooth.
18. The _____ divides the body in half – equal sides right and left.
19. When we are talking RIGHT and LEFT we are ALWAYS referring to the _____ right or left.
20. A _____ is half of an _____. We have _____ quadrants in they mouth.
21. _____ is the term for the surface of a tooth that is closest to an adjacent tooth.
22. FILL IN THE TEETH NAMES ON THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM OF THE PERMANENT DENTITION:



23. Another name for premolar is _____.
24. Another name for cuspid is _____.
25. Another name for 3rd molar is _____ tooth.
26. Which teeth are NOT in the primary dentition but ARE in the permanent dentition?
_____ and _____
27. To fall out or shed is also termed _____.
28. The first primary teeth to erupt into the oral cavity are the _____ incisors whereas the last primary teeth in erupt are usually the 2nd _____.
29. How many quadrants are there in a dentition? _____
30. How many permanent molars are there in a quadrant? _____
31. How many cuspids are there in a permanent dentition? _____
32. How many incisors are there in an arch? _____
33. How many bicuspid are there in the primary dentition? _____
34. There are _____ numbering systems, with the most common one in the United States being the _____ numbering system. The _____ numbering system is primarily used in orthodontics.
35. The universal numbering systems starts numbering the teeth with #1 the last tooth in the _____ quadrant. Then moving around in a _____ until we get to tooth #32.
36. NUMBER or LETTER the teeth on the following diagrams:



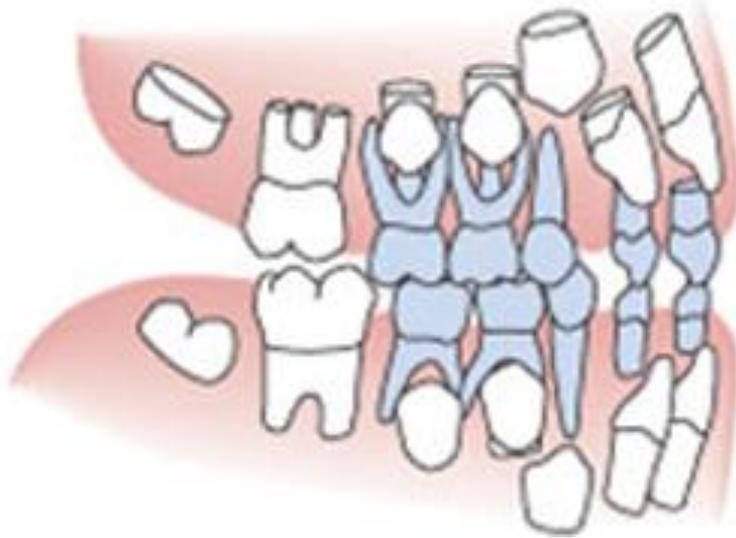
PERMANENT DENTITION



PRIMARY DENTITION

37. Do the teeth names and numbers change when there are missing teeth? Yes No

38. LABEL THE TEETH ON THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM:



39. The permanent molars come in _____ the primary molars.
40. When we are looking in the mouth of a 6 or 7 year old, how many molars will we see in each quadrant? _____. Two of them are _____ molars and one is a _____ molar.
41. The _____ (or bicuspid) take the place of the primary molars.
42. Which permanent tooth takes the place of letter "A"? _____
43. Which permanent tooth takes the place of letter "D"? _____
44. Succedaneous means _____. Which permanent tooth is succedaneous to letter "J"? _____
45. Succedaneous means _____. Which permanent tooth is succedaneous to letter "L"? _____. Tooth "L" is the _____ left _____ primary molar.
46. What number is the upper right central incisor? _____
47. What number is the lower left first molar? _____
48. The _____ diagram/chart looks more like actual teeth than the _____ diagram/chart which looks like _____.
49. The _____ of the teeth are names that specify the exact location of where something is happening on a tooth.
50. The imaginary line that divides the body in half is called the _____.
51. Anterior teeth include the _____ and the _____.
52. Posterior teeth include the _____ and the _____.
53. _____ is the surface of the tooth **CLOSEST** to the midline.

54. The surface **FURTHEST** from the midline is called the _____ surface.
55. When a person does not floss, they will potentially get a cavity on the _____ surface of one tooth and _____ surface of the adjacent tooth.
56. The surface of the tooth **CLOSEST** to the tongue is called the _____ surface.
57. To _____ means to _____ together.
58. The _____ edge is the biting surface of the **ANTERIOR** teeth only.
59. When an incisal edge of a tooth needs to be repaired (a filling) it is usually due to a _____, not to decay.
60. The CHEWING surface is the _____ teeth is called the _____ surface.
61. The outer surface of the teeth (closest to the lips and cheeks) is generically called _____.
62. When talking specifically about the surface of the teeth closest to the CHEEKS (posterior only), the facial surface can now be called _____.
63. When talking specifically about the surface of the teeth closest to the LIPS (anterior only), the facial surface can now be called _____.

NEXT UP: FINAL EXAM!