

**Course Title: Morphology II**

**Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq**

**Exam : Final Term**

**Max Marks: 50**

**Name : Uzaar Nagin**

**Roll No : 14655**

---

**Each question carry (10) marks**

Q1: Briefly explain the palatal aspect of maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> molar.

### **Palata Aspect :**

- \* Outlines reversed from the buccal aspect, still trapezoidal .
- \* Mesio palatal largest cusp
- \* Distopalatal smallest cusp, almost spheroidal
- \* Has a palatal at the end of the diatopalatal groove
- \* There may be a cusp on the palatal surface of the mesio palatal cusp .
- \* This is a fifth cusp called the Cusp of Carabelli , which is visible in addition to the four Cusps on the occlusal surface

### Palatal Aspect



Q2: Specify the function of permanent maxillary canine and 1<sup>st</sup> pre-molar?

Function of permanent maxillary canines:

In humans the canines function with incisors to :

- a) Support the lip and facial muscles
- b) Cut , Pierce , or shear food morsels
- c) Guide occlusion
- d) Good anchors due to size and length of roots .

Functions of 1st premolar :

\* 1st premolars function with canine

- i) In shearing or cutting food
- ii) Support the corners of the mouth .

Q3: what is the chronology of mandibular central incisor?

Chronology:

First evidence of calcification 3-4 months

Crown completion 4-5 years

Eruption 6-8 years

Root completion 10 years



Q4: simplify the geometrical outline of occlusal aspect of mandibular 2<sup>nd</sup> pre-molar?

### **The occlusal aspect:**

1) The three cusp type :

- \* The geometrical outline is square
- \* It has one buccal cusp and two lingual cusps.
- \* The arrangement of the cusps according to the size is : the buccal the mesiolingual then the distolingual .
- \* Every cusp has triangular ridge .
- \* Y shape developmental groove separating the cusps .
- \* There is central fossa
- \* Mesial and distal triangular fossa
- \* Central pit
- \* Mesial and distal marginal ridges.
- \* It is diamond or round shape .

- \* The occlusal surface tapers lingually
- \* The buccal cusp has large triangular ridge .
- \* The small lingual cusp has small triangular ridge
- \* The buccal and lingual triangular ridges connected by transverse ridge
- \* Mesial and distal triangular fossae .

Central developmental groove may cross the transverse ridge .

2) The two cusp type :

- \* The geometrical outline is round.
- \* There is lingual convergence .
- \* There is one buccal and one lingual cusp .
- \* There may be transverse ridge .
- \* The central developmental groove may be H or U shape .
- \* The surface has supplemental grooves .
- \* The mesial and distal fossae are round .

Q5: Why we have molars?

Molars have a particularly broad and flat surface that helps us grind and chew food into small pieces that can be easily swallowed . Aside from offering support in eating , molars also play a key role in maintaining our facial structure. If it weren't for our molars, our cheeks might appear sunken.

---

**GOOD LUCK.**