

DENTAL MORPHOLOGY II

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Answer No.1:

Palatal aspect of 1st molar Outlines reversed from the buccal aspect, still trapezoidal. Mesio palatal largest cusp distopalatal smallest cusp, almost spheroidal Has a palatal pit at the end of the distopalatal 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 cusp on the occlusal surface

Answer No.2:

Function of maxillary canine There we have many functions of maxillary canine are the following

- Esthetic
 - Phonetic
 - Cutting
 - Biting
 - Mastication
 - Shearing
 - Tearing
 - Grinding
 - Support for lips
- Function of maxillary 1st premolar the following function of maxillary 1st premolar
- Phonetic
 - Cutting
 - Biting
 - Mastication
 - Support for lips

Answer No.3:

The word chronology is a Greek word, khronos means time, The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence. Chronology: First advance of classification 3_4 months.

ς Crown completions 4_5 years.

ς Eruption. 6_8 years

ς Root completion 10 years

Answer No.4:

Geometrical outline also occurs in the mesial aspect of mandibular 2nd pre molars. It is rhomboid in shape due to the lingual inclination. The outline is also convex from the cervical line to the cusp tips. The lingual outline is convex just as we know that the geometrical outline used for what purpose. The main purpose of the geometrical outline is giving significance tooth.

Answer No.5:

From infancy through early adolescence, humans develop their first set of teeth, lose them, and get a whole new set again. There's a brief pause and then again, in early adulthood, the final set of teeth emerge. They're called wisdom teeth because they're the last teeth to emerge. You're presumably "wiser" when these teeth come in. Sometime between ages 17 and 21, most adult will develop their third set of molars. These molars are more commonly called wisdom teeth.

Teeth are categorized by their placement and function. The sharper teeth can tear food in to smaller pieces and the flatter teeth grind food down. Wisdom teeth are flatter kind of teeth, called molars. Molar are all the way in the back of your mouth. Adults get three sets of molars on top and bottom, and on both sides of the mouth. Wisdom teeth seem like a biological mishap. Our third and final set of molars to grow, wisdom teeth don't quite fit in many people's mouths, leading to millions of surgeries per year. But in some people, these "extra" teeth come in just fine, while others don't have them at all. What's the biological story here?

First let's establish what's probably *not* the story: Conventional wisdom about wisdom teeth assumes evolution was doing away with these unnecessary chompers until modern

medicine halted the process. Throughout childhood, our permanent teeth emerge from the gums in a gradual sequence.