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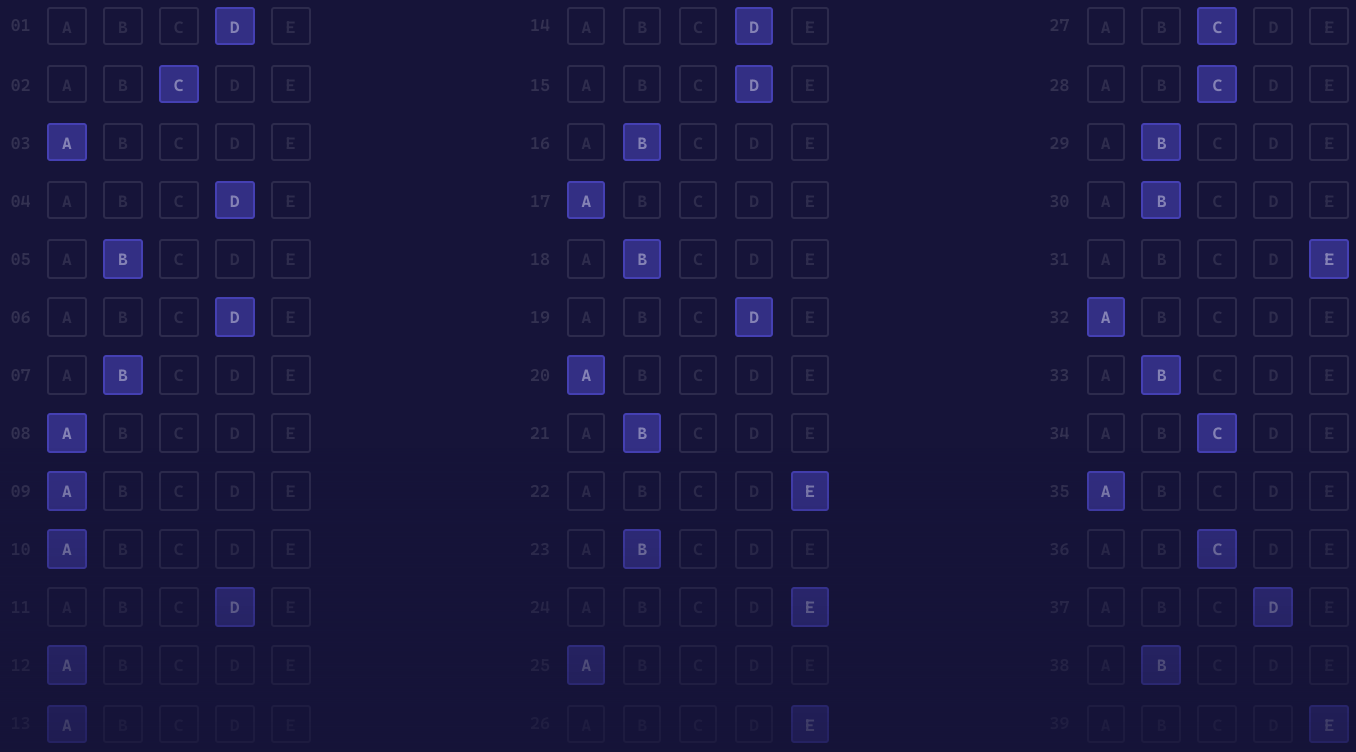

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

TTBU - The Testing Board Ukraine

1SCUK

Krok 1 Stomatology (Ukrainian) & English Proficiency

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for TTBU - The Testing Board Ukraine `1SCUK`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `1SCUK`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which anatomical structure forms the anterior boundary of the oral cavity proper?

A Soft palate

B Fauces (oropharyngeal isthmus)

C Lips and the alveolar arches of the jaws with the teeth

D Palatoglossal arch

ANSWER C

WHY The oral vestibule is bounded anteriorly by the lips and laterally by the cheeks, while the oral cavity proper is bounded anteriorly by the alveolar arches (with the teeth) and the lips. The soft palate and fauces form the posterior boundary. Therefore, the lips together with the alveolar arches of the jaws form the anterior boundary.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which cells are responsible for the formation of secondary dentin throughout the life of a tooth?

A Ameloblasts

B Cementoblasts

C Odontoblasts

D Osteoblasts

ANSWER C

WHY Secondary dentin is produced by odontoblasts, which line the periphery of the dental pulp. Ameloblasts form enamel and are lost after tooth eruption. Cementoblasts produce cementum, and osteoblasts form bone — neither produces dentin.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

How many teeth are present in the complete permanent (adult) human dentition?

A 20

B 28

C 32

D 36

ANSWER C

WHY The complete permanent dentition consists of 32 teeth: 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars and 12 molars. Twenty teeth is the count for the deciduous (primary) dentition; 28 corresponds to the dentition after removal of the third molars; 36 is not a normal count.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following salivary glands is classified as serous and produces saliva rich in amylase?

A Sublingual gland

B Submandibular gland

C Parotid gland

D Buccal (molar) glands

ANSWER C

WHY The parotid gland is a purely serous gland, producing watery saliva rich in salivary amylase (ptyalin). The submandibular gland is mixed (predominantly serous), the sublingual gland is predominantly mucous, and the buccal glands are mucous.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

According to the Black classification of carious lesions, which class corresponds to caries located on the proximal surfaces of incisors and canines not requiring removal of the incisal angle?

A Class I

B Class II

C Class III

D Class V

ANSWER C

WHY In Black's classification, Class III designates caries on the proximal surfaces of incisors and canines without involvement of the incisal angle. Class II is the same location but on premolars and molars. Class I includes pits and fissures, and Class V is the cervical third of any tooth.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which clinical sign is most characteristic of acute purulent (suppurative) apical periodontitis?

A Pain on thermal stimuli, relieved by cold

B Spontaneous, continuous throbbing pain that is worsened by biting on the tooth

C Painless mobility of the tooth with intact periodontium

D Sharp, short-lasting pain to sweet stimuli

ANSWER B

WHY Acute purulent apical periodontitis presents with intense, spontaneous, continuous throbbing pain that is sharply aggravated by biting or percussion on the offending tooth. Pain to thermal stimuli relieved by cold is typical of pulpitis. Painless mobility and sweet sensitivity do not characterize this condition.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which micro-organism is most strongly associated with the development of chronic periodontitis?

A Streptococcus mutans

B Porphyromonas gingivalis

C Lactobacillus acidophilus

D Candida albicans

ANSWER B

WHY Porphyromonas gingivalis is a key periodontopathogen of the 'red complex' strongly associated with chronic periodontitis. Streptococcus mutans and Lactobacillus acidophilus are associated primarily with dental caries, while Candida albicans is associated with candidal infections such as angular cheilitis and denture stomatitis.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which local anesthetic, when used in dentistry, provides the shortest duration of pulpal anesthesia after infiltration?

A Lidocaine 2% with epinephrine 1:100 000

B Articaine 4% with epinephrine 1:100 000

C Mepivacaine 3% without vasoconstrictor

D Bupivacaine 0.5% with epinephrine 1:200 000

ANSWER C

WHY Plain 3% mepivacaine (without a vasoconstrictor) gives a relatively short duration of pulpal anesthesia (about 20–30 minutes), which is the shortest among the listed options. Articaine and lidocaine with epinephrine provide intermediate durations, and bupivacaine provides the longest.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which anatomical structures participate in the formation of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ)? (Choose three.)

A **Mandibular condyle (head of the mandible)**

B **Articular tubercle of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone**

C **Mandibular fossa of the temporal bone**

D Maxillary alveolar process

E **Articular disc (meniscus) composed of fibrous cartilage**

ANSWER **A · B · C · E**

WHY The TMJ is formed by three bony components — the head of the mandibular condyle, the mandibular fossa, and the articular tubercle of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone — together with the fibrous-cartilage articular disc that divides the joint into superior and inferior compartments. The maxillary alveolar process forms the upper tooth-bearing arch and does not articulate in the TMJ.

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