

TOOTH DEVELOPMENT AND SHEDDING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement accurately describes occlusal wear compensation via tooth movement?**
 - A. Root growth is the main mechanism
 - B. PDL remodeling moves the tooth axially
 - C. Enamel deposition drives eruption
 - D. Cementum deposition drives movement
- 2. Which cell resorbs bone to create eruption pathway?**
 - A. Ameloblasts.
 - B. Osteoclasts.
 - C. Odontoblasts.
 - D. Cementoblasts.
- 3. What is the content difference between enamel and dentin matrix?**
 - A. Enamel matrix is mostly enamel proteins (e.g., amelogenin) with no collagen; dentin matrix is collagenous (mostly type I collagen) and non-collagenous proteins.
 - B. Enamel matrix contains abundant collagen; dentin matrix contains only enamel proteins.
 - C. Both matrices are identical in composition.
 - D. Enamel matrix includes collagen type II; dentin matrix has no collagen.
- 4. In the maxillary arch, which tooth tends to shed before the canine?**
 - A. Central incisor
 - B. Canine
 - C. Second molar
 - D. First molar before canine
- 5. During the cap stage, which tissues comprise the tooth germ?**
 - A. Enamel organ
 - B. Dental papilla
 - C. Dental sac
 - D. Enamel organ, dental papilla, and dental sac

- 6. What is the sequence of permanent tooth eruption starting with first molars and incisors?**
- A. Permanent eruption begins around age 6 with the central incisors first.
 - B. Permanent eruption begins around age 6 with the first molars; followed by central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, premolars, second molars, and third molars last.
 - C. Central incisors first, then first molars, then second molars.
 - D. Premolars erupt before first molars.
- 7. Where do permanent incisors and canines tend to develop?**
- A. In their own bony crypt on the lingual side of baby teeth
 - B. Between the divergent roots of baby teeth
 - C. In front of baby teeth crowns
 - D. On the buccal aspect of baby teeth
- 8. Outline the general order of eruption for the permanent dentition.**
- A. First premolars, central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, first molars, second premolars, second molars, third molars.
 - B. First molars, canines, central incisors, lateral incisors, second molars, first premolars, second premolars, third molars.
 - C. Central incisors, lateral incisors, first molars, canines, second premolars, first premolars, second molars, third molars.
 - D. First molars, central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, first premolars, second premolars, second molars, third molars.
- 9. What are the histological features of dentin at the dentinoenamel junction (DEJ)?**
- A. The DEJ is a scalloped interface where dentin and enamel meet; dentinal tubules extend to the DEJ and enamel prismatic structure meets the dentin.
 - B. The DEJ is a flat, layer-like line with no tubules reaching it.
 - C. The DEJ contains enamel tubules extending into dentin.
 - D. The DEJ is a gap between enamel and dentin leading to unmineralized tissue.
- 10. Which tissue is considered a key factor in the eruption process?**
- A. Dental follicle
 - B. Enamel
 - C. Dentin
 - D. Cementum

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which statement accurately describes occlusal wear compensation via tooth movement?

- A. Root growth is the main mechanism
- B. PDL remodeling moves the tooth axially**
- C. Enamel deposition drives eruption
- D. Cementum deposition drives movement

The idea being tested is how teeth compensate for wear by moving through the jaw in response to functional loading. When the occlusal surfaces wear down, the tooth can erupt slightly to maintain occlusion, and this eruption is driven by remodeling of the periodontal ligament. The PDL responds to occlusal forces by resorbing bone on the pressure side and adding bone on the tension side, so the tooth moves along its long axis (axially) to keep contact with the opposing teeth. This axial movement is the mechanism behind wear compensation. Enamel deposition, cementum deposition, or root growth aren't the drivers of this adjustment. Enamel is formed before eruption and doesn't push eruption; cementum deposition doesn't cause directional tooth movement; and root growth is limited after eruption in adults.

2. Which cell resorbs bone to create eruption pathway?

- A. Ameloblasts.
- B. Osteoclasts.**
- C. Odontoblasts.
- D. Cementoblasts.

During eruption, a path must be cleared through the surrounding bone for the tooth to emerge. This clearing is done by osteoclasts, the cells specialized for bone resorption that break down mineralized bone ahead of the erupting tooth. Ameloblasts form enamel on the crown, odontoblasts lay down dentin, and cementoblasts produce cementum on the root—none of these remove bone to create the eruption pathway. Therefore, osteoclasts are the cells responsible for resorbing bone to pave the way.

3. What is the content difference between enamel and dentin matrix?

- A. Enamel matrix is mostly enamel proteins (e.g., amelogenin) with no collagen; dentin matrix is collagenous (mostly type I collagen) and non-collagenous proteins.**
- B. Enamel matrix contains abundant collagen; dentin matrix contains only enamel proteins.
- C. Both matrices are identical in composition.
- D. Enamel matrix includes collagen type II; dentin matrix has no collagen.

Enamel and dentin matrices differ in protein composition. Enamel matrix, laid down by ameloblasts, is made mainly of enamel-specific proteins like amelogenin and enamelin, and contains essentially no collagen. Dentin matrix, produced by odontoblasts, forms a collagen-rich scaffold—primarily type I collagen—with non-collagenous dentin proteins. This means enamel is largely non-collagenous and protein-rich from enamel proteins, while dentin relies on a collagen type I framework that other dentin proteins help mineralize. That's why the statement describing enamel as mostly enamel proteins with no collagen and dentin as collagenous (mostly type I) with non-collagenous proteins best captures the content difference. Collagen type II is associated with cartilage, not enamel or dentin, and the matrices are not identical or composed of enamel proteins in dentin.

4. In the maxillary arch, which tooth tends to shed before the canine?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Second molar
- D. First molar before canine**

The question is about the usual order in which deciduous teeth shed in the upper jaw as permanent teeth come in. In the maxillary arch, the primary first molar is typically shed before the deciduous canine because it is replaced by the permanent first premolar, which begins to erupt earlier than the permanent canine. The eruption of the premolar causes resorption of the primary molar's roots, leading to its exfoliation ahead of the canine, which is replaced later by the permanent canine. This pattern fits the common sequence of eruption and resorption in the upper jaw, making that option the best choice. Variations can occur, but this forward shedding of the primary first molar before the canine is the most consistent trend.

5. During the cap stage, which tissues comprise the tooth germ?

- A. Enamel organ
- B. Dental papilla
- C. Dental sac
- D. Enamel organ, dental papilla, and dental sac**

During the cap stage, the tooth germ is a three-tissue structure: the enamel organ, the dental papilla, and the dental sac. The enamel organ comes from oral epithelium and will form enamel. The dental papilla, derived from ectomesenchyme, will give rise to dentin and the pulp. The dental sac surrounds the germ and becomes the supporting tissues: cementum, the periodontal ligament, and part of the alveolar bone. Morphologically, the enamel organ sits like a cap over the dental papilla, all enclosed by the dental sac. This coordinated three-tissue arrangement is what defines the tooth germ at this stage.

6. What is the sequence of permanent tooth eruption starting with first molars and incisors?

- A. Permanent eruption begins around age 6 with the central incisors first.
- B. Permanent eruption begins around age 6 with the first molars; followed by central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, premolars, second molars, and third molars last.**
- C. Central incisors first, then first molars, then second molars.
- D. Premolars erupt before first molars.

The main idea is the typical eruption order of permanent teeth during the mixed dentition. Around age six, the first permanent teeth to come in are the first molars, which establish the back bite early on. Soon after, the permanent central incisors erupt, followed by the lateral incisors, then the canines. After those come the premolars, then the second molars, with the third molars usually being the last to erupt. This sequence matches what you see in practice: first molars and central incisors appearing early, then the rest in that continued progression. Other options misplace the timing or order—such as central incisors erupting first or premolars coming in before first molars—so they don't reflect the standard eruption pattern.

7. Where do permanent incisors and canines tend to develop?

- A. In their own bony crypt on the lingual side of baby teeth
- B. Between the divergent roots of baby teeth
- C. In front of baby teeth crowns
- D. On the buccal aspect of baby teeth

Permanent incisors and canines begin development inside the jawbone, each in its own dental crypt, on the lingual (tongue-side) of the deciduous teeth. This separate lingual location gives room for the future successors and aligns with their eruption after the primary teeth roots resorb. Other locations don't reflect where the tooth buds actually form: developing between the divergent roots of baby teeth wouldn't be the initial site for their development, forming in front of baby teeth crowns would place them ahead of the deciduous crowns, and developing on the buccal (cheek) side is on the opposite side of where these teeth actually form.

8. Outline the general order of eruption for the permanent dentition.

- A. First premolars, central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, first molars, second premolars, second molars, third molars.
- B. First molars, canines, central incisors, lateral incisors, second molars, first premolars, second premolars, third molars.
- C. Central incisors, lateral incisors, first molars, canines, second premolars, first premolars, second molars, third molars.
- D. First molars, central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, first premolars, second premolars, second molars, third molars.

The general order of eruption for permanent teeth starts with the first molars, which are the first permanent teeth to erupt after the loss of the primary teeth and help establish the posterior bite. Next come the central incisors, followed by the lateral incisors, so the front teeth come in from the center outward. The canines appear after the incisors have begun setting the anterior guidance, and then the first premolars, followed by the second premolars. The second molars erupt before the third molars, which are last to emerge. This sequence is the standard pattern taught and used in exams, though timing can vary a bit between individuals and arches.

9. What are the histological features of dentin at the dentinoenamel junction (DEJ)?

- A. The DEJ is a scalloped interface where dentin and enamel meet; dentinal tubules extend to the DEJ and enamel prismatic structure meets the dentin.
- B. The DEJ is a flat, layer-like line with no tubules reaching it.
- C. The DEJ contains enamel tubules extending into dentin.
- D. The DEJ is a gap between enamel and dentin leading to unmineralized tissue.

The dentinoenamel junction is a scalloped, interdigitated border where dentin and enamel meet. This wavy interface results from the inward extensions of dentin (and its tubules) and the outward fold of enamel prisms, creating more surface area for a strong seal between the two tissues and better distribution of masticatory stresses. Dentinal tubules run from the pulp toward the DEJ and approach it closely, while enamel consists of prisms that terminate at this junction and meet dentin along the scalloped edge. There is no gap or unmineralized tissue at the junction, and enamel tubules do not extend into dentin. This combination of a scalloped border with dentin tubules near the junction and enamel prisms meeting dentin describes the histology at the DEJ.

10. Which tissue is considered a key factor in the eruption process?

A. Dental follicle

B. Enamel

C. Dentin

D. Cementum

Eruption is driven by signals from the dental follicle, the tissue surrounding the developing tooth. This follicle acts as a signaling center that coordinates bone remodeling to create a path for the tooth to emerge. It releases factors that recruit osteoclasts to resorb the overlying alveolar bone, forming the eruption pathway, and it helps organize the surrounding tissues to guide the tooth as it erupts. While enamel, dentin, and cementum are essential for the tooth's structure and later function, they do not initiate or direct the eruption process. Enamel forms before eruption, and dentin and cementum develop as the tooth matures; they do not drive this eruption mechanism.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://toothdevelopmentshedding.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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