

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY D260
PROGRESS EXAMINATION # 2
April 9, 2007

NAME: [REDACTED]

PRECLINICAL SEAT NUMBER [REDACTED]

EXAMINATION NUMBER: [REDACTED] A

23

1. Please read all directions before starting the examination.
2. Your examination booklet should contain 4 pages with a total of 25 questions. Please check to verify you have all of the examination.
3. Write your name and preclinical seat number on the cover of the examination booklet.
4. Write your name, your Temple ID number and the exam number and letter on the computerized answer sheet in the appropriate boxes. Blacken the corresponding letters and digits below the boxes.
5. On the reverse side of the computerized answer sheet sign your name and write the number and letter (A or B) of your test booklet in the box labeled identification information.
6. Darken all circles on the answer sheet before the end of the examination. Extra time will not be given at the end of the examination for this purpose.
7. No questions will be answered during the examination. Answer each question as best you can using the information available.
8. Return the computerized answer form **AND** the entire examination booklet to the proctor.

1. Regarding light curing of composite resin, which of the following statements are true

1. The tip of the curing light should be within 2 mm of the composite surface T
2. It is recommended that no more than 1.5 – 2 mm increments be light-cured at a time. T
3. The degree-of-conversion (or degree of cure) is related to both the intensity of light and duration of exposure.
4. Most light-curing requires a minimum of 20 seconds for adequate curing under optimal conditions of access.
5. Using a hand held curing light, most dental composites can be cured to levels of 75% degree of conversion of the reactive monomer sites. F

- a. all statements are true
- b. 2, 3, 5
- c. 2, 3, 4
- d. 1, 2, 4, 5
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4

60%

2. It is more difficult to bond to dentin than to enamel because:

- a. dentin contains more mineralized tooth structure F
- b. dentin contains more water T
- c. the presence of the smear layer makes it harder for the adhesive to wet the dentin T
- d. two of the above
- e. all of the above

3. The conditioner (etchant) of a typical 3-step third-generation dentin bonding agent does which of the following?

- a. demineralizes dentin ✓
- b. modifies the smear layer ✓
- c. increases dentin permeability ✓
- d. two of the above
- e. all of the above

4. Acid etching of enamel does which of the following?

- a. creates micropores for micromechanical retention ✓
- b. increases wetting ✓
- c. increases surface energy ✓
- d. all of the above.
- e. two of the above

5. Which of the following statements is true concerning the preparation for a composite veneer

- 1. Mesial and distal contact should be broken for improved esthetics F
- 2. The preparation should penetrate $\frac{1}{2}$ the thickness of the enamel T
- 3. The margin should always extend subgingival F
- 4. Reduce the incisal edge to minimize the occurrence of protrusive interferences F
- 5. The desired margin configuration is the chamfer T

- a. all of the above
- b. 1, 2, 5
- c. 2, 4, 5
- d. 2, 5
- e. 4, 5

6. A chamfer margin is formed as the negative image of a round-end tapered diamond; therefore a chamfer should not be wider than half the diameter of the bur used, otherwise a lip of unsupported enamel results.

- a. both statements are true
- b. both statements are false
- c. statement one is true; statements two is false
- d. statement one is false; statement two is true

7. The "wet bonding" technique has been shown to enhance bond strengths because water preserves the porosity of collagen networks available for monomer interdiffusion. If the dentin surface is dried with air, the collagen undergoes immediate collapse and prevents resin monomers from penetrating.

- a. both statements are true
- b. both statements are false
- c. statement one is true; statements two is false
- d. statement one is false; statement two is true

8. The rubber dam retainer that should be used on partially erupted molars is

- a. 212
- b. W56
- c. 14A
- d. W2

9. A dentist is preparing Tooth # 30 for an occlusal amalgam restoration. Once the ideal outline form and depth have been established, the dentist notes that caries remains on the facial, pulpal, and lingual walls of the preparation.

The next step in treatment is to

- a. extend the outline form
- b. remove the caries with a spoon excavator
- c. remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed
- d. remove the caries with a large round bur on slow speed

10. Which of the following correctly describe the Class III distal of the canine preparation for amalgam ?

- 1. usually lingual approach to preserve esthetics T
- 2. lingual dovetail is not indicated unless it existed previously or is necessary to enhance retention form for the cavity preparation. T
- 3. Enter the tooth with a # 2 round bur held perpendicular to the long-axis of the tooth. F ^{ling surface}
- 4. bur is positioned so the entry cut will penetrate into the contact point. F ^{below}
- 5. the lingual outline blends with the incisal and gingival margins creating a preparation with little or no lingual proximal wall.

- a. All of the above are correct
- b. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1, 2 and 5
- d. 1, 2 and 4
- e. 2, 3 and 4

11. A composite restoration is wider than the diameter of the light tip of the curing unit. In this situation, the restoration is cured by

- a. moving the tip over the surface for the required time
- ☒ b. placing the tip stepwise over each area and exposing each area for the required time
- c. positioning the tip far enough from the surface to illuminate the entire surface
- d. centering the tip on the surface and curing the entire restoration from this position

12. The mesial proximal contact on tooth # 3 is located:

- 1. in the midline of the tooth buccolingually **F**
- 2. at the marginal ridge
- 3. in the middle of the occlusal one-third of the proximal surface **T**
- 4. buccal to the midline of the tooth **T**
- 5. in the middle one-third of the tooth occlusogingivally

- a. 3, 4 b. 1, 4 c. 4, 5 d. 2, 4 ☒ e. 1, 3

13. Which of the following may reduce the negative C-factor effects for Class I composite restorations?

- 1. incremental insertion and curing of the composite **F**
- 2. use of a filled bonding adhesive **T**
- 3. use of a resin modified glass ionomer or a thin flowable composite to provide a stress breaking liner **F**

- ☒ a. all of the above b. two of the above ☒ c. only one of the above

14. The combined dimension of the epithelial and connective tissue attachments is called the

- a. emergence profile
- ☒ b. biologic width
- c. gingival sulcus
- d. periodontal pocket

15. Which of the following factors contributes the greatest amount of retention to a cast gold crown restoration

- a. proximal cavosurface margin chamfer
- b. uniform occlusal reduction
- c. rounded occlusal line angles
- d. properly placed functional cusp bevel
- ☒ e. near parallel axial walls

16. The height of contour on the facial surface of posterior teeth is located

- ☒ a. in the gingival one-third of the tooth
- ☒ b. in the middle one-third of the tooth
- c. at the junction of the middle one-third and the gingival one-third
- d. at the junction of the middle one-third and the occlusal one-third
- e. It varies depending on the height of the tooth

17. Small diameter teeth have a shorter radius of rotation and therefore greater resistance to tipping.

- ☒ a. True b. False

18. Non-working side interferences generally occur on the inner aspects of which teeth?

- ☒ 1. facial cusps of mandibular molars
- 2. facial cusps of maxillary premolars
- ☒ 3. lingual cusps of maxillary molars
- 4. facial cusps of maxillary molars.

- a. 2 and 4 ☒ b. 1 and 3 c. 2 and 3 d. 3 and 4

Maxi Lingual
Mandi Buccal/facial

19. Current recommendations for successful Class II clinical direct composite restorative techniques are to employ

- ☒ 1. an incremental filling technique **T**
- ☒ 2. pre-wedging **T**
- ☒ 3. minimal finishing **T**
- 4. hold the curing light within 4 mm of the composite material **F**
- 5. cure lighter shades longer to ensure complete curing **F**

- a. 1, 4 and 5 ☒ b. 1, 2, 3 c. 2, 4, 5 d. 1, 2, 4, 5 e. all of the above

20. In a full gold crown preparation, the purpose of the seating groove is to

- a. prevent any rotational tendencies during cementation T
- b. help guide the casting to place during cementation T
- c. provide resistance and retention form 11 parallel walls
- d. two of the above
- ☒ e. all of the above

21. After the dentist has completed an etching procedure on a Class III composite preparation, the preparation becomes contaminated with saliva. In response, the dentist should do which of the following?

- a. Blow away the saliva with air, then proceed
- b. Rinse away the saliva with water, dry the preparation, then proceed
- c. Wipe away the saliva with a cotton pellet, rinse the preparation with water, dry it with air, then proceed
- ☒ d. Rinse away the saliva with water, dry the preparation with air, then repeat the etching procedure

22. When constructing a full gold crown, future recession of the gingival tissue can be most effectively prevented by

- a. narrowing the occlusal table by one-sixth F
- ☒ b. accurately reproducing the buccal and lingual tooth form T
- c. slightly overcontouring the tooth form in the gingival one-fifth F
- d. extending the margins of the crown 1 mm into the gingival sulcus F

23. With respect to design of bur blades, the rake angle is defined as

- a. angle the back of the blade makes with the tooth
- ☒ b. the angle the face of the blade makes with the radial line
- c. the angle the clearance face makes with the radial line.

24. The preferred gingival finish line for a full gold crown is a

a. feather edge

b. shoulder

☒ c. chamfer

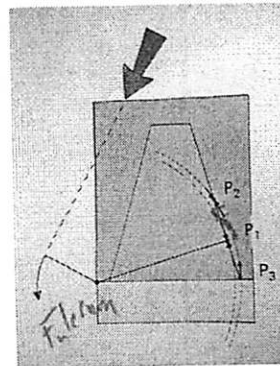
d. shoulder with a bevel

25. At point P1 (shown in the diagram to the right) the arc of rotation is tangent to the surface of the preparation and the cement film is subject only to _____ forces.

a. compression

b. tension

☒ c. shear



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