Name: [redacted]

Seat Number: C-9

Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz #1A January 13, 2000

Number correct: 9
Graded by: JRH

1. When preparing a Class I cavity for dental amalgam, the dentist will diverge the mesial and distal walls toward the occlusal surface. This divergence serves to

C

a. provide retention form
b. provide convenience form
c. provide resistance form
d. resist the forces of mastication
e. extend the preparation into areas more readily cleansed

2. The outline form of a cavity preparation is the

C

a. shape or form of the preparation after carious dentin has been excavated
b. shape or from the preparation assumes after retention form has been completed
c. shape or form of the preparation on the surface of the tooth
d. first step to be accomplished in cavity preparation after carious dentin has been removed
e. next step to be accomplished in cavity preparation after resistance form has been established

C

3. (1/2 point) Caries that occurs at the borders of a restoration and then under it is called recurrent ~~secondary caries~~

(1/2 point) Caries that remains in a completed cavity preparation, whether by operator intention or by accident is called ~~detergent~~ residual

4. Primary resistance form may be defined as that shape or placement of the cavity walls that best enable both the restoration and the tooth to withstand, without fracture, masticatory forces delivered principally in the long axis of the tooth. Name three design features of cavity preparation that enhance primary resistance form.

(1 point) minimal extension of cavity prep laterally

(1 point) flat pulpal floor

(1 point) rounded internal line angles

5. Regarding a carbide bur, the number of cutting blades determines its cutting efficiency. Burs with a fewer number of cutting blades results in

D

a. less efficient cutting and a smoother surface
b. less efficient cutting and a rougher surface
c. more efficient cutting and a smoother surface
d. more efficient cutting and a rougher surface.

6. A carbide bur with a numerical code 956 can be described as a(n)

D

a. tapered fissure 55-561 168-173
b. straight fissure 55-561 555-561
c. crosscut straight fissure
d. end cutting bur
e. round ended straight fissure 1 or 11

7. Many instruments have three measurements in their formulas. The number 12 in formula 12 -5 - 6 indicates

C

a. the blade is at a 12-degree angle with the handle.
b. the blade is 12 mm in length
c. the blade is 1.2 mm in width
d. the blade is .12 mm in width.

8. In a Class II amalgam cavity preparation, which of the following teeth does not have a pulpal floor perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth ? [redacted] premolar mandibular 1st

D

a. # 29
b. # 20
c. # 30
d. # 28
e. All teeth must have the pulpal floor perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth to best direct occlusal forces along the long axis of the tooth.

Name: [redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262 Quiz #1 B Seat Number: [redacted] January 11, 2001 Number correct: [redacted]
Graded by: [redacted]

1. When preparing a Class I cavity for dental amalgam, the dentist will converge the buccal and lingual walls toward the occlusal surface. This convergence serves to
   a. provide resistance form
   b. provide convenience form
   (c.) provide retention form
   d. resist the forces of mastication
   e. extend the preparation into areas more readily cleansed

2. Fracture of a Class II dental amalgam restoration at the junction between the occlusal and proximal portions is the result of inadequate
   (a.) resistance form b. retention form c. convenience form. d. extension for prevention.

3. The mirror should be held as far away from the tooth being treated as possible in order to
   a. minimize distortion of the image
   (b.) reduce the amount of debris falling onto the reflective surface
   c. allow for the hand holding the mirror to rest on the patient's cheek
   d. retract the cheek away from the operating area

4. 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

When preparing the proximal box in a Class II amalgam preparation, the location of the gingival floor (clinically) must satisfy two criteria; these are

5. (1 point) it must be perpendicular to the axial wall.

6. (1 point) perpendicular to long axis of tooth.

7. In a classical conservative Class I amalgam preparation in tooth # 30 the proper width of the central groove should not be greater than 1/4 the buccolingual intercuspal distance. This provides retention form to the preparation.
   a. Both statements are true.
   b. Both statements are false
   (c.) Statement one is true and statement two is false.
   d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.

8. Hand instruments must be balanced to allow for the concentration of force onto the blade without causing rotation of the instrument in the grasp. This balance is accomplished by designing the angles of the shank so that the cutting edge of the blade lies within 1 - 2 mm of the long axis of the handle.
   (a.) Both statements are true.
   b. Both statements are false
   c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.
   d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.

9. A carbide bur with a numerical code 556 can be described as a → straight shank
   a. pear shaped bur
   b. round bur
   c. tapered fissure
   (d.) crosscut straight fissure
   e. round ended straight fissure

10. True or (False.) The pulpal wall is an external wall that is both perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth and occlusal to the pulp.

(parallel to)

77

Name: [redacted] Seat Number: [redacted]

Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 1B January 14, 2003

Number correct: 8
Graded by: _____

1. When preparing a Class I cavity for dental amalgam, the dentist will diverge the mesial and distal walls toward the occlusal surface. This divergence serves to
   a. provide retention form
   b. provide convenience form
   c. resist the forces of mastication
   (d.) provide resistance form

2. Caries that remains in a completed cavity preparation is called residual caries

3. Regarding a carbide bur, the number of cutting blades determines its cutting efficiency. Burs with a fewer number of cutting blades results in
   a. less efficient cutting and a smoother surface
   b. less efficient cutting and a rougher surface
   c. more efficient cutting and a smoother surface
   (d.) more efficient cutting and a rougher surface.

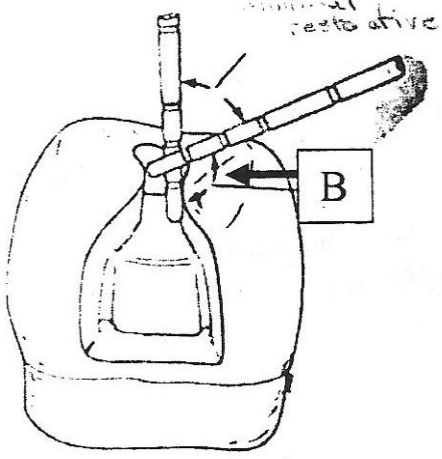
4. A carbide bur with a numerical code 556 can be described as a(n)
   a. tapered fissure
   b. straight fissure
   (c.) crosscut straight fissure
   d. end cutting bur
   e. round ended straight fissure

5. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods are
   a. obtuse to the enamel surface of the tooth
   b. acute to the enamel surface of the tooth
   (c.) at right angles to the enamel surface
   d. parallel to the dentinoenamel junction.
   e. in random relation to the enamel surface

6. 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.

7. G.V. Black developed a system for classifying carious lesions based on their location. Lesions involving the occlusal two-thirds of the facial and/or lingual surfaces of molars are called
   a. Class I b. Class II (c.) Class III d. Class IV e. Class V f. Class VI

8. The lesion identified in question # 7 is a (pit and fissure / smooth surface) lesion.
   (circle one)



9. In the diagram shown, Angle B is called the
   cavo-surface angle.

10. Ideally, this angle should be between 70-100 degrees.

Name: _____

Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 1B January 15, 2004

Seat Number: E-2
Number correct: _____ 10
Graded by: _____

1. When preparing a Class I cavity for dental amalgam, the dentist will diverge the mesial and distal walls toward the occlusal surface. This divergence serves to
   a. provide retention form
   b. provide convenience form
   c. provide resistance form
   d. resist the forces of mastication
   e. extend the preparation into areas more readily cleansed

2. (True or False) Root caries is usually more rapid than other forms of caries, and thus should be detected and treated early.

3. Caries that occurs at the borders of a restoration and then under it is called secondary / recurrent ca

4. Caries that remains in a completed cavity preparation, whether by operator intention or by accident is called residual cari

5. (True or False) When operating in the mandibular arch, the mandibular occlusal surfaces should be oriented approximately perpendicular to the operatory floor.

6. Regarding a carbide bur, the number of cutting blades determines its cutting efficiency. Burs with a fewer number of cutting blades results in
   a. less efficient cutting and a smoother surface
   b. less efficient cutting and a rougher surface
   c. more efficient cutting and a smoother surface
   d. more efficient cutting and a rougher surface.

7. A carbide bur with a numerical code 956 can be described as a(n)
   a. tapered fissure
   b. straight fissure
   c. crosscut straight fissure
   d. end cutting bur
   e. round ended straight fissure

8. Many instruments have three measurements in their formulas. The number 12 in formula 12 -5 - 6 indicates
   a. the blade is at a 12-degree angle with the handle.
   b. the blade is 12 mm in length
   c. the blade is 1.2 mm in width
   d. the blade is .12 mm in width.

9. In a Class I amalgam cavity preparation, resistance form is provided by which of the following ?
   1. lateral walls composed of full length enamel rods resting on sound dentin
   2. isthmus width not greater than 2/3 the buccolingual intercuspal distance.
   3. pulpal depth of 1. 5 to 2.0 mm.
   4. lateral walls that converge occlusally.
   5. flat pulpal floor in sound tooth structure which resists forces directed in the long axis of the tooth.

   a. all of the above provide resistance form
   b. 1, 2 and 3 only
   c. 1, 2, 3 and 5
   d. 2, 3 and 5
   e. 1, 3 and 5

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10. The external outline form of a cavity preparation is the
    a. shape or form of the preparation after pulpal carious dentin has been excavated
    b. shape or from the preparation assumes after retention form has been completed
    c. shape or form of the preparation on the surface of the tooth
    d. first step to be accomplished in cavity preparation after carious dentin has been removed
    e. next step to be accomplished in cavity preparation after resistance form has been established