

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Operative Dentistry D260

Seat #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Quiz #1A

January 13, 2005

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. provide resistance form
- d. resist the forces of mastication

2. The hardest substance of the human body is enamel. Chemically, enamel is a highly mineralized crystalline structure containing from 95% to 98% inorganic matter by weight.

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

3. When the spread of caries along the DEJ exceeds the caries in the contiguous enamel, caries extends into this enamel from the DEJ junction and is termed

- a. residual caries
- b. backward caries
- c. forward caries
- d. recurrent caries

4. (1 point) Definition: amelogenesis is grinding away a shallow, enamel developmental fissure/pit to create a smooth, saucer-shaped surface which is self-cleansing or easily cleaned, as well as an area that enhances proper finishing of a restoration whose margins cross it. chamoplasty

5. A developing proximal Class II carious lesion is usually located near the proximal contact area and slightly apical to it.

- a. True
- b. False

6. G.V. Black developed a system for classifying carious lesions based on their location. Lesions involving the gingival third of the facial and/or lingual surfaces of all teeth are called

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV
- e. Class V
- f. Class VI

7. The lesion identified in question # 6 is a Smooth Surface lesion.  
(pit and fissure / smooth surface)

8. Regarding the lesion described in question # 6. The cones of decay at the DEJ can be described as

- a. base to base
- b. apex to apex
- c. apex to base

9 & 10. An internal wall is a prepared cavity surface that does not extend to the external tooth surface. Name two internal walls found in a Class II cavity preparation.

(1 point) Pulpal

(1 point) Axial

Name: [REDACTED]

Seat #: [REDACTED]

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Operative Dentistry D260

Quiz #1 A

January 17, 2006

Sisson

1. When preparing a Class I cavity in a mandibular molar for dental amalgam, the dentist may diverge the buccal and lingual walls of the accessory grooves toward the occlusal surface. This divergence serves to

- a. provide retention form  
b. provide convenience form  
c. provide resistance form  
d. conserve tooth structure

2. Tooth flexure occurs as either a lateral bending or an axial bending of the tooth during occlusal loading. This flexure produces maximal strain in the cervical region. One current hypothesis is that tensile or compressive strains generally produce microfractures in the thinnest region of enamel at the CEJ. These microfractures, called enamel lamellae, predispose enamel to loss when subjected to toothbrush abrasion and/or chemical erosion resulting in Class V lesions of the same name. abrasion

3. (True or false) The density of enamel decreases from the surface to the DEJ.

4. The chief (most important) reason for not relying primarily on an explorer to detect pit and fissure caries is that

- a. the explorer may spread the caries  
b. the explorer may give a "false positive"  
c. the explorer tip is likely to be dull  
d. the explorer may damage surrounding enamel

5. Amalgam is generally considered a brittle material requiring sufficient bulk to resist fracture during chewing; therefore the minimum depth of a Class I amalgam preparation should be 1.5 - 2.0 mm.

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

6. (True or False) When properly prepared, enameloplasty does not extend the outline form.

7. When punching holes in the rubber dam, the distance between holes is equal to the distance from the center of one tooth to the center of the adjacent tooth measured at the level of the gingival tissue. If the distance between holes is excessive the dam material is excessive and wrinkles between the teeth.

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

8. Regarding a pit and fissure lesion. The apex of the cone of decay in the enamel is located

- a. at the DEJ  
b. barely in the dentin directed towards the pulp  
c. at the cavosurface margin

9. The direction of the mesial and distal walls of a Class I amalgam preparation is influenced by remaining thickness of marginal ridge as measured from the cavosurface margin to the proximal surface. The mesial and distal walls should converge occlusally when the distance from the proximal surface to the cavosurface margin is less than 1.6 mm.

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

10. Which of the following possible design features of tooth preparation given below does not enhance primary resistance form in a Class I cavity preparation for amalgam?

1. relatively flat floors  
2. rounded internal line angles  
3. proper depth for adequate thickness of restorative material

4. extension of the outline form to include weakened tooth structure  
5. occlusally converging lateral walls

- a. All provide resistance form  
b. All except one  
c. All except two

January 16, 2007

Graded by:                     

 $\pm 10$ 

1. In a Class II cavity prepared for dental amalgam, the facial and lingual proximal walls should be formed
  - a. slightly diverging as the walls approach the proximal surface
  - b. slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface
  - c. approximately parallel to each other
  - d. at right angles to the gingival floor
2. On a rubber-dam placement which isolated teeth 18 to 25, the dentist observed an unusual amount of wrinkling of the rubber dam between the teeth. This wrinkling is the result of
  - a. punching the holes too small
  - b. teeth with broad contacts incisogingivally
  - c. punching the holes too close together
  - d. crowding and overlapping of the anterior teeth
  - e. punching the holes too far apart
3. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods is
  - a. obtuse to the enamel surface of the tooth
  - b. acute to the enamel surface of the tooth
  - c. parallel to the dentinoenamel junction
  - d. in random relation to the enamel surface
  - e. at right angles to the enamel surface
4. When preparing a Class I cavity for dental amalgam, the dentist may diverge the mesial and distal walls toward the occlusal surface. This divergence serves to
  - a. provide resistance form
  - b. provide convenience form
  - c. provide retention form
  - d. resist the forces of mastication
5. 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 pulpal and lateral walls of the preparation. The next step in treatment is to
  - a. remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed
  - b. remove the caries with a large round bur on slow speed
  - c. extend the outline form
  - d. deepen the entire pulpal floor

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 1A January 15, 2008

Seat Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number correct: 10  
Graded by: RC

1. In a Class II cavity prepared for dental amalgam, the facial and lingual proximal walls should be formed
  - a. approximately parallel to each other
  - b. at right angles to the gingival floor
  - ☒ c. slightly diverging as the walls approach the proximal surface
  - a. slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface
2. On a rubber-dam placement which isolated teeth 18 to 25, the dentist observed an unusual amount of wrinkling of the rubber dam between the teeth. This wrinkling is the result of
  - a. punching the holes too small
  - ☒ b. punching the holes too far apart
  - c. punching the holes too close together
  - d. crowding and overlapping of the anterior teeth
  - e. teeth with broad contacts incisogingivally
3. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods is
  - a. obtuse to the enamel surface of the tooth
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  - ☒ c. at right angles to the enamel surface
  - d. parallel to the dentinoenamel junction
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  - b. provide convenience form
  - ☒ c. provide resistance form
  - d. resist the forces of mastication
5. 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 pulpal and lateral walls of the preparation. The next step in treatment is to
  - ☒ a. extend the outline form
  - b. deepen the entire pulpal floor
  - c. remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed
  - d. remove the caries with a large round bur on slow speed

6 & 7. An internal wall is a prepared cavity surface that does not extend to the external tooth surface. Name two internal walls found in a Class II cavity preparation.

(1 point) axial

(1 point) pulpal



8 & 9. (2 points) Name the two clinical criteria used to determine the correct external outline form for the gingival wall in a Class 2 amalgam preparation

(1 point) break contact with adjacent tooth

(1 point) extend to sound tooth structure

10. In a Class I lesion, the cones of decay at the DEJ are

a. apex to base

☒ b. base to base

c. apex to apex





Name: [REDACTED]

Seat #: [REDACTED]

10  
10

Restorative Dentistry D262

Quiz # 1 A

January 15, 2009

- ✓ 1. In a properly prepared ideal conservative Class I amalgam preparation the buccal wall meets the pulpal wall to form an angle of  
a. 90 degrees    ☒ b. less than 90 degrees    c. greater than 90 degrees
2. 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 pulpal and buccal walls of the preparation. The next step in treatment is to  
✓ ☒ a. extend the outline form  
b. deepen the entire pulpal floor  
c. remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed  
d. remove the caries with a large round bur on slow speed
3. Rubber dam retainers are used to anchor the dam to the most posterior tooth to be isolated. They can also be used to provide gingival retraction. Retainers come in many different sizes and shapes with specific retainers designed for certain teeth. What is the recommended application for a # 14A retainer?  
✓ a. primary molars    ☒ c. partially erupted permanent molars  
b. gingival retraction for a Class V lesion    d. small premolars
- ✓ 4. ☒ (True) False) Root caries is usually more rapid than other forms of caries, and thus should be detected and treated early.
- ✓ 5. ☒ (True) False) When preparing a carious pit on the lingual surface of a maxillary central incisor the bur should be positioned so that it is perpendicular to the lingual surface of the tooth.
- ✓ 6. ☒ (True) False) The pulpal wall is an internal wall that is both perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth and occlusal to the pulp.
- ✓ 7. The conservative Class I cavity preparation should have an outline form with gently flowing curves and distinct cavosurface margins. Ideally, the width of the isthmus should be no more than 1/2 the distance between the cusp tips with a pulpal depth of 1.5 mm into dentin.  
a. Both statements are true.    ☒ c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.  
b. Both statements are false.    d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.
- ✓ 8. Regarding a pit and fissure lesion. The apex of the cone of decay in the enamel is located at  
a. the DEJ    b. in dentin directed towards the pulp    ☒ c. at the cavosurface margin
9. A carbide bur with a numerical code 330 can be described as a(n)  
✓ a. tapered fissure    d. end cutting bur  
b. straight fissure    ☒ e. pear shaped bur  
c. crosscut straight fissure
- ✓ 10. Ideally, the oblique ridge of maxillary molars should be preserved during cavity preparation because it retains strength in the tooth. Cutting through the oblique ridge is indicated if the pulpal floor depth exceeds 2.5 mm  
a. Both statements are true    ☒ c. Statement one is true and statement two is false  
b. Both statements are false    d. Statement one is false and statement two is true

Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 1A January 14, 2010

Seat Number: [REDACTED]  
Number correct: [REDACTED]  
Graded by: [REDACTED]

9

1. (True or False) According to material found in the Restorative Dentistry II manual, the low speed handpiece is used to cut primarily dentin, often without water coolant.

2. All restorative procedures should be executed with both patient and doctor seated comfortably. According to material found in the Restorative Dentistry II manual, the patient's head is above the operator's lap, with the patient's mouth approximately ? inches from the operator's eyes.

a. 8 to 10 inches

b. 10 to 14

c. 12 to 18

d. focal distance is not as important as what the patient had for lunch

3. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods is

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

4. (True or False) According to material found in the Restorative Dentistry II manual, if the enamel surrounding a pit and fissure defect appears to have lost its normal translucency (e.g., if it exhibits a creamy or shadowy-grey opacity), the enamel is most likely undermined by carious dentin.

Not every black spot is caries  
Not all caries is a black spot.

5. (True or False) When performing operative procedures, the operator should try to prepare conservative cavity preparations. Ideally, when preparing a conservative Class I cavity preparation for amalgam the buccolingual width of the occlusal preparation should not be greater than 1/4 of the buccolingual intercusp dimension whenever possible.

6. In a smooth surface lesion, the cones of decay at the DEJ are

a. apex to base

b. base to base

c. apex to apex

Closest is base to base

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

parallel

8. The initial cavity preparation is defined as establishing the outline form by extension of the external walls to sound tooth structure, maintaining a specified, limited depth, and providing resistance and retention forms. During preparation of a Class I amalgam cavity, if the outline form margin in the mesial or distal pit area is less than 1.6 mm from the proximal surface, it is advisable to slightly tilt the bur (no more than 10 degrees) into the marginal ridges to create a slight occlusal convergence of the walls and therefore provide retention for the restoration.

a. Both statements are true.

b. Both statements are false.

c. Statement one is true; statement two is false.

d. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

Provides no retention...

9. According to the Roberson text, it is defined as the loss of tooth structure by chemicochemical action: Erosion

10. When preparing occlusal cavities in mandibular first premolars it is important not to cross the transverse ridge. First prepare the mesial and distal pits, if decay undermines the transverse ridge, cross the ridge to create one large occlusal Class I preparation.

a. Both statements are true.

b. Both statements are false.

c. Statement one is true; statement two is false.

d. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

Non Second premolars

Y if