Name: _____
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 1A January 18, 2011

Seat Number: _____
Number correct: 10
Graded by: _____

10

CORRECTED

1. The axiopulpal line angle is rounded in the # 31 MO amalgam cavity preparations in order to
   a. make placement of the amalgam easier
   b. allow for easier access in restoring the box area
   c. remove unsupported enamel
   d. provide resistance form
   e. provide retention form

D

2. 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.

D

3. Gingival Class II cavomargins ideally terminate gingival to both the contact and the lesion.
   a. True b. False

A

4 & 5. 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 wall

(1 point) pulpal wall

6. 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.

C

7. Caries that occurs at the borders of a restoration and then under it is called secondary or recurrent caries

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

9. 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

B

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

B

pit & fissure