Name:	
Restoration	
Restorative Dentistry D262 Quiz # 4B	Seat No. 1
Quiz # 4B March 28, 2000	Seat Number:
23, 2000	Number correct:
1 Tre	
1. When the mandible slides c	VI-IV /
an end-to-end relationship in its and so the	at the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth are in rusive position. Ideally, the anterior segment of the ntacts between the anterior teeth, with some in
mandible will travel a new in a prot	at the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth are in rusive position. Ideally, the anterior segment of the ntacts between the anterior teeth, with complete
disocclusion of the path guided by co	ntacts between ideally, the anterior segment are in
of the posterior teeth.	octween the anterior teeth with come
a Both statem	with complete
a Both statements are true.	
b. Both statements are false.	
	f American Control of the Control of
d. Statement one is false and statement	two is false.
2. A centric	t two is true.
occlusal interference	
facing cusp inclines and	during mandibular closure
2. A centric occlusal interference often occurs facing cusp inclines and man	during mandibular closure between maxillary dibular facing inclines.
a. distal; mesial b. distal; distal	facing inclines
o. distal, distal	c. mesial; mesial
3. A working interference may occur between rand mandibular facing inclines	d. mesial; distal
and mandibular	maxillary
	on the working side. facing cusp inclines
a. buccal; lingual (b. lingual)	and working side.
· migual niiccal	c. buccal; buccal
4. A nonversity	o ouccal, ouccal
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	u. lingual: lingual
facing cusp inclines and	d. lingual; lingual
facing cusp inclines and mandibular	is contact between maxillary
4. A nonworking interference results when there facing cusp inclines and mandibular	is contact between maxillaryfacing cusp inclines on the maxillary
a buccal it	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement.	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial: maximum temperature.	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. b. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps b. two supporting cusps	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps two supporting cusps c. a maxilla-	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps two supporting cusps c. a maxilla-	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps two supporting cusps c. a maxilla-	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps two supporting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandid. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandid. a line in the contact of the	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. d. a maxillary supporting cusps d. a maxillary supporting cusp and a manding movement. e. I have no idea!	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. d. a maxillary supporting cusps d. a maxillary supporting cusp and a manding movement. e. I have no idea!	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. facing inclines of movement. d. a maxillary supporting cusps d. a maxillary supporting cusp and a manding movement. e. I have no idea!	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal d. lingual; buccal facing inclines of maxillary posterior mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive mesial; distal d. distal; mesial bular nonsupporting cusp andibular supporting cusp andibular supporting cusp ler diameter resists pivoting movements larger diameter.
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. 5. A protrusive interference occurs when teeth contact facing inclines of movement. a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. 6. A nonworking interference occurs between two nonsupporting cusps two supporting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandid. d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandid. e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal d. lingual; buccal facing inclines of maxillary posterior mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive mesial; distal d. distal; mesial bular nonsupporting cusp andibular supporting cusp andibular supporting cusp ler diameter resists pivoting movements larger diameter.
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal d. lingual; buccal facing inclines of maxillary posterior mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive mesial; distal d. distal; mesial bular nonsupporting cusp andibular supporting cusp andibular supporting cusp ler diameter resists pivoting movements larger diameter.
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal d. lingual; buccal facing inclines of maxillary posterior mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive mesial; distal d. distal; mesial bular nonsupporting cusp andibular supporting cusp andibular supporting cusp ler diameter resists pivoting movements larger diameter.
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary facing cusp inclines on the nonworking buccal; buccal d. lingual; buccal facing inclines of maxillary posterior mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive mesial; distal d. distal; mesial bular nonsupporting cusp andibular supporting cusp andibular supporting cusp ler diameter resists pivoting movements larger diameter.
a. buccal; lingual b. lingual; lingual c. total a. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal b. mesial; mesial c. distal; distal c. distal; distal c. distal; distal d. a maxillary porting cusps c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandal d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandal e. I have no idea! 7. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a small better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of	is contact between maxillary

	Name: Number correct Quiz 4A Preclinical seat #: Number correct Faculty Grader:
	Cements help a restoration remain firmly attached to the tooth. All cements exhibit their greatest strength under
4	a. tension, shear b. compression, tension c. compression, shear
	2. Resistance is arbitrarily considered effective if the resisting area extends at least the distance down the axial wall. a. 1/4 b. 1/3 c. 1/2 d. 1/5
	3. A gold crown requires approximately 5 mm clearance over the functional cusps to provide for proper structural integrity.
	4. A gold crown requires approximately mm clearance over nonfunctional cusps to provide for proper structural integrity.
	5. Regarding full crown preparations, there is a relationship between taper and retention: as taper increases, retention
	6. A full crown preparation is more retentive on a molar than a premolar, because the molar preparation has greater surface area.
	a. Both statements are true c. Statement one is true; statement two is false
	b. Both statements are false d. Statement one is false; statement two is true
	7. There are several types of resins that can be used for making custom provisional restorations. The brand of self-polymerizing resin used in the preclinic is called Jet and it is a
	a. Poly(methyl methacrylate b. Poly(ethyl methacrylate) c. Poly(vinyl methacrylate)
	8. According to material presented in the Shillingburg text, poly(methyl methacrylate) shrinks approximately when it polymerizes.
	a. 4% b. 6% (c. 8% d. 10% e. 12%
į.	9. True or false. A preparation on a tooth with a smaller diameter resists pivoting movements better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of larger diameter.
	10. True or false. A nonworking interference results when there is contact between maxillary buccal-facing cusp inclines and mandibular lingual-facing cusp inclines on the non-working side.

Restorative Dentistry D262		
Quiz # 4 March 20		
1 Morning	2003 Number of Graded by	correct:
i Warginal leakage, a persis	Graded by Stent problem when bonding resin to dentin, conditing the above e. A and C	у
a. Sensitivity b. marginal at a constant	when bonding resin to dentin, c	an result in which as it
b. marginal stainir c. recurrent caries	e. A and C	the following?
941103	and C	
a donting	dentin than enamel because:	
D. (lentin contain)	anzeu (U()In etruotus-	
© the presence of the	S water	
d. A and B	s water s smear layer makes it harder for the adhesive	9 to war it
		e to wet the dentin
3. The current consensus is the	t dentin bonding agents bond primarily	
B a. chemically b m	t dentin bonding agents bond primarily	
4 Dentin bond	c. via hydrogen bondir	to tooth structure.
4. Dentin bonding agents can be adentin desensitization	used for:	d. by lusion
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	b. increased have to	
5. The Class IV composite resin	restoration derives its primary retention from	c. caries detection
d. retentive pins	retention from	adues defection
	o siciou and eiched	Ones. I
The most important reason that	the caveaur	enamel I slots placed in the incisal dentin
a. eliminate the need for	internal retention	on for an acid-etched composite is beveled is
c. allow for easier fail to	o better see the margin	or for all acid-etched composite is beveled is
c. allow for easier finishing increase surface area	g of the composite.	
e. strengthen the margin	as by remarks	igrala
According to the information	ng of the composite. for etching to enhance retention, decrease many in the proving undermined enames.	dentify which of the following are appropriate
indications for the use of sealants.	ted in lecture and the reading against	g.
7 (Soul)	Sturdevant 124)	dentify which of the following are any
Do not seal)	Recently erupted porma	are appropriate
20	Recently erupted permanent molars (within 1 cavity) with an occlusal morphology demonsti narrow pits and fissures	year of eruntion into the
8 / 01	cavity) with an occlusal morphology demonstration of the properties of the propertie	rating deep, retentive
O. (Seal (Do not seal)	remolars that have	
a	low caries risk.	4 years of longer as the
9. In selecting a dental base, the dent	st should give <i>greatest</i> consideration to which b. the strength of the base	4 years of longer and the patient demonstrates
a. the blocompatibility of the base	by the attention to which	h of the con
10. The most susceptible area	b. the strength of the base	the thickness of the
10. The most susceptible area of a too proximal surfaces	h where plaque is retained is whore?	the thickness of the remaining dentin
cusp tips		
	d. buccal and lingual surfaces	below the total
	14003	colow trie neight of contour
<i>]</i>		

Restorative Dentistry 0262 Ouiz # 4B March 25, 2004 Graded by:	Name:	Seat Number:
1. (True of False) When preparing an anterior tooth for a direct composite veneer, the proximal contact should be broken to allow proper contour of the composite and reduce the occurrence of proximal overhangs. 2. Retention in a Class III cavity, (combination prep, incisal margin in enamel and the gingival margin on root surface), prepared for composite resin usually is gained by 1. undercuts in dentin 2. the adhesiveness of the composite resin 3. establishing contact with the adjacent tooth 4. divergence of incisal and gingival walls to the interproximal 5. acid etching a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 c. and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all of the above 3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparation for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface are for teching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. Time or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exter subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. (Ture or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations		Number correct:
2. Retention in a Class III cavity, (combination prep, incisal margin in enamel and the gingival margin on root surface), prepared for composite resin usually is gained by 1. undercuts in dentin 2. the adhesiveness of the composite resin 3. establishing contact with the adjacent tooth 4. divergence of incisal and gingival walls to the interproximal 5. acid etching a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 c. and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all of the above 3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparetion for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage 8 increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. (True or False). Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exter subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficut to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. (True or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient	Quiz # 4B March 25, 2004	Graded by:
Composite resin usually is gained by 1. underouts in dentin 2. the adhesiveness of the composite resin 3. establishing contact with the adjacent tooth 4. divergence of inclassal and ginglival walls to the interproximal 5. acid etching a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 c. and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all of the above 3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparation for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamet. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exter subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distall line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 %	(True of False) When preparing an anterior too proper contour of the composite and reduce the occur	oth for a direct composite veneer, the proximal contact should be broken to allow surrence of proximal overhangs.
3. establishing contact with the adjacent tooth 4. divergence of incisal and ginglival walls to the interproximal 5. acid etching a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 c. and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all of the above 3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparation for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. (True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exter subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. (True or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 9. Which of the following situations is an indication for use of sealants 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient with a low caries risk assessment 2. patient is caries active with occlusal or smooth surface lesions present on the tooth to be sealed 3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal les	composite resin usually is gained by 1. undercuts in dentin	
a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 c. and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all of the above 3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparation for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not extersubgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally. 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by emphasizing vertical developmental depressions. a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally emphasizing vertical developmental depressions. c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. True of false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 9. Which of the following situations is an indication for use of sealants 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient with a low caries risk assessment present on the tooth to be sealed 3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion PROPERTY of XI PSI PH PROPERTY of XI PSI PH	 establishing contact with the adjacent t divergence of incisal and gingival walls 	tooth
3. The most important reason that the cavosurface margin of a cavity preparation for an acid-etched composite is beveled is a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not extersublyinglyally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. True or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 9. Which of the following situations is an indication for use of sealants 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient with a low caries risk assessment present on the tooth to be sealed 3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion PROPERTY of XI PSI PH PROPERTY of XI PSI PH 10. The best composite for a Class V or veneer restoration is		and E d 2 and 2 a all of the above
a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the margin. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending. e. strengthen the margins by removing undermined enamel. 4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? Numerical value: 5. True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exter subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the golden proportion, a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. True or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 9. Which of the following situations is an indication for use of sealants 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient with a low caries risk assessment 2. patient is caries active with occlusal or smooth surface lesions present on other teeth but no proximal cavitated lesions a present on the tooth to be sealed 3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion PROPERTY of XI PSI PH 2. PROPERTY of XI PSI PH 2. PROPERTY of XI PSI PH 3. The best composite for a Class V or veneer restoration is	a. Formy b. Fand 2 C.	y and 5 d. 2 and 3 e. all or the above
5. True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not exters subgingivally, then the margin of the veneer should not extend subgingivally 6. Although difficult to achieve, the apparent length of teeth can be changed by illusion. A tooth can be made to appear shorter by a. positioning the gingival height of contour further incisally b. emphasizing vertical developmental depressions c. moving the mesial and distal line angles closer together 7. Based on the concept of the <i>golden proportion</i> , a smile, when viewed from the front, is considered to be esthetically pleasing if each tooth in that smile (starting from the midline) is approximately of the size of the tooth immediately mesial to it. a. 50 % b. 60% c. 70% d. 80% 8. True or false) Generally, after preparing a tooth for an indirect porcelain veneer, no temporary restorations are placed because the preparations are restricted to enamel. 9. Which of the following situations is an indication for use of sealants 1. teeth that have remained free of caries for 4 years or longer in a patient with a low caries risk assessment 2. patient is caries active with occlusal or smooth surface lesions present on other teeth but no proximal cavitated lesions a present on the tooth to be sealed 3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion PROPERTY of XI PSI PH a. 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4 c. 1, 3 d. 1, 2, 3	 a. eliminate the need for internal retention. b. enable the operators to better see the marger. c. allow for easier finishing of the composite. d. increase surface area for etching to enhance. 	gin. ce retention, decrease microleakage & increase esthetic blending.
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