

Name: [REDACTED]  
 Restorative Dentistry D262  
 Quiz # 4B March 28, 2000

Seat Number: [REDACTED]  
 Number correct: 9/11  
 Graded by: KMK

1. When the mandible slides forward so that the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth are in an end-to-end relationship, it is in a protrusive position. Ideally, the anterior segment of the mandible will travel a path guided by contacts between the anterior teeth, with complete disocclusion of the posterior teeth.
  - ☒ 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.
2. A centric occlusal interference often occurs during mandibular closure between maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ facing cusp inclines and mandibular \_\_\_\_\_ facing inclines.
  - a. distal; mesial
  - b. distal; distal
  - c. mesial; mesial
  - ☒ d. mesial; distal
3. A working interference may occur between maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ facing inclines on the working side.
  - a. buccal; lingual
  - ☒ b. lingual; buccal
  - c. buccal; buccal
  - d. lingual; lingual
4. A nonworking interference results when there is contact between maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ facing cusp inclines and mandibular \_\_\_\_\_ facing cusp inclines on the nonworking side.
  - ☒ a. buccal; lingual
  - b. lingual; lingual
  - c. buccal; buccal
  - d. lingual; buccal
5. A protrusive interference occurs when \_\_\_\_\_ facing inclines of maxillary posterior teeth contact \_\_\_\_\_ facing inclines of mandibular posterior teeth during protrusive movement.
  - a. distal; distal
  - b. mesial; mesial
  - c. mesial; distal
  - ☒ d. distal; mesial
6. A nonworking interference occurs between
  - ☒ a. two nonsupporting cusps
  - ☐ b. two supporting cusps
  - ☐ c. a maxillary supporting cusp and a mandibular nonsupporting cusp
  - ☐ d. a maxillary nonsupporting cusp and a mandibular supporting cusp
  - ☐ e. I have no idea !
7. 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.
  - ☒ a. true
  - ☐ b. false

*smaller diameter & more length is better.*

Name:                       
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 \_\_\_\_\_ and their weakest under \_\_\_\_\_.

- B
- a. tension, shear
  - b. compression, tension
  - c. compression, shear
  - d. shear, tension
  - e. shear, compression

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 1.5 mm clearance over the functional cusps to provide for proper structural integrity.

4. A gold crown requires approximately 1.0 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 decreases.

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

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.

Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4 March 20, 2003

Seat Number: [REDACTED]  
Number correct: 2  
Graded by: [REDACTED]

1. Marginal leakage, a persistent problem when bonding resin to dentin, can result in which of the following?  
a. sensitivity  
b. marginal staining  
c. recurrent caries  
d. all of the above  
e. A and C

2. It is more difficult to bond to dentin than enamel because:  
a. dentin contains more mineralized tooth structure  
b. dentin contains less water  
c. the presence of the smear layer makes it harder for the adhesive to wet the dentin  
d. A and B  
e. A and C

3. The current consensus is that dentin bonding agents bond primarily \_\_\_\_\_ to tooth structure.  
a. chemically  
b. mechanically  
c. via hydrogen bonding  
d. by fusion

4. Dentin bonding agents can be used for:  
a. dentin desensitization  
b. increased bonding strength to copal varnish  
c. caries detection

5. The Class IV composite resin restoration derives its primary retention from  
a. retentive pins  
b. dental chambers  
c. beveled and etched enamel  
d. horizontal and vertical slots placed in the incisal dentin
6. 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.

According to the information presented in lecture and the reading assignments, identify which of the following are appropriate indications for the use of sealants. (Sturdevant 124)

7. (Seal) Do not seal ) Recently erupted permanent molars (within 1 year of eruption into the oral cavity) with an occlusal morphology demonstrating deep, retentive, narrow pits and fissures.
8. (Seal) Do not seal ) Premolars that have remained caries-free for 4 years of longer and the patient demonstrates a low caries risk.

9. In selecting a dental base, the dentist should give greatest consideration to which of the following  
a. the biocompatibility of the base  
b. the strength of the base  
c. the thickness of the remaining dentin
10. The most susceptible area of a tooth where plaque is retained is where?  
a. proximal surfaces  
b. cusp tips  
c. developmental pits and fissures  
d. buccal and lingual surfaces below the height of contour

Name: Answer  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4B March 25, 2004

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

1. (True or 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. 1 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
5. (True or False) Concerning the location of the facial margin for a composite veneer, if the defect or discoloration does not extend 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 are present on the tooth to be sealed
  3. Teeth with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures
  4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion
- a. 2, 3      b. 2, 3, 4      c. 1, 3      d. 1, 2, 3
10. The best composite for a Class V or veneer restoration is
- a. hybrid      b. macrofilled      c. microfilled      d. whatever is in the office

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