

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4A March 22, 2005

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

1. 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

2. 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.

3. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a composite veneer restoration? Numerical value: \_\_\_\_\_

4. (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

5. The best composite for a Class V or veneer restoration is

- a. hybrid      b. macrofilled      c. microfilled      d. nanofilled

Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz #4A March 23, 2006

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

52

1. In normal healthy circumstances, the oral flora capable of colonizing the teeth is not capable of causing disease. However, an active carious lesion can serve as a reservoir of Mutans Streptococci and lactobacilli, providing the large threshold dose necessary to establish infections on other tooth surfaces. (p 75)

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

2. The caries lesion with the highest prevalence is (p 80)

- ☒ a. pit and fissure  
☐ b. smooth surface  
☐ c. root caries

3. Which of the following are true regarding caries originating on the root surface (p 85)

- ☒ 1. it has a comparatively rapid progression  
☒ 2. it is often asymptomatic  
☒ 3. it is more difficult to restore  
☒ 4. it is closer to the pulp than pit and fissure caries

- ☒ a. all of the above  
☐ b. all of the above except one  
☐ c. all of the above except two

4. Which of the following cavity designs require a 90 degree butt joint margin

- ☒ 1. occlusal surface of posterior amalgam preparations  
☒ 2. occlusal surface of posterior composite preparations  
☐ 3. gingival margin of a Class 3 composite extending below the CEJ  
☐ 4. the proximal walls of a conservative Class 3 composite preparation

- ☒ a. all of the above  
☐ b. all of the above except one  
☒ c. all of the above except two

5. The advantages of the Class V beveled conventional tooth preparation (margins entirely in enamel) as compared to the conventional tooth preparation are: (p 529)

- ☒ 1. increased retention due to the greater surface area of etched enamel afforded by the bevel  
☒ 2. decreased microleakage due to the enhanced bond between the composite and the tooth  
☐ 3. decreased need for groove retention form (and consequently less removal of tooth structure)

- ☒ a. all of the above  
☒ b. all of the above except one  
☐ c. all of the above except two

6. ☒ True ☒ False Microfilled composites are not typically used for Class III, Class IV and partial veneer restorations because they may have a greater tendency to fracture under occlusal load. (p 534)

7. Glass ionomers possess the favorable quality of releasing fluoride when exposed to the oral environment. Because of this anticariogenic activity and their high esthetic quality conventional glass ionomers are recommended in areas of significant esthetic concern in patients with a low caries risk. (p 535)

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

8. Materials contraindicated for placement under and in contact with composite resin include

- ☒ 1. varnish ☐ 2. calcium hydroxide ☒ 3. IRM ☐ 4. zinc phosphate cement ☐ 5. copalite

- a. 1 and 3 ☒ b. 1, 3, and 5 ☐ c. 1, 2, 4 ☐ d. 1 and 3 ☐ e. 1 and 5

9. Viewed from the occlusal the proximal contact areas are buccal to the central fossae line except

- ☒ a. between the mandibular molar to molar contacts where it is on the central fossae line  
☒ b. between the maxillary molar to molar contacts where it is on the central fossae line  
☐ c. between the maxillary molar to premolar contacts where it is on the central fossae line  
☐ d. between the mandibular molar to premolar contacts where it is on the central fossae line

10. Interproximal contacts are located close to the incisal edges of the two centrals and move apically as we move distally until we reach the mesial contact of the 1st premolar. Then it starts moving occlusally.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4 March 22, 2007

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

6

1. In a completed Class III cavity preparation for amalgam, which of the following walls should remain in contact with the adjacent tooth.

- a. incisal  
b. gingival  
c. facial  
d. lingual  
e. all walls should break contact with the adjacent tooth.

2. (True False) In a Class III amalgam preparation on the distal of the canine, the incisal and gingival walls converge slightly from the axial wall to the proximal tooth surface to provide retention form.

3. In a conservative Class V cavity preparation for dental amalgam, the incisal wall as compared to the gingival wall in tooth # 6 is

- a. shallower faciolingually but wider mesiodistally  
b. shallower faciolingually and narrower mesiodistally  
c. deeper faciolingually but narrower mesiodistally  
d. deeper faciolingually and wider mesiodistally  
e. the same depth faciolingually but wider mesiodistally



incisal  
facial  
proximal bonded  
gingival unbanded

4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class IV composite restoration? Numerical value: .25

5. (True False) The retention grooves in a Class V amalgam cavity preparation are placed at the DEJ and are directed mostly incisal and gingival (slightly pulpally). .5 mm post

6. The gingival margin of a Class V tooth preparation is often apical to the gingival crest. Such a gingival margin necessitates retraction of the free gingival using a rubber dam and rubber dam retainer. The retainer best suited for this purpose is the number 212.

7. (True false) Dentin bond strengths are generally greater in deep dentin than in superficial dentin intertubular better

8. The linear coefficient of thermal expansion of the composite restorative material is about \_\_\_\_\_ that of the tooth structure.  
a. 2x greater than → b. 3-4x greater than c. 2x less than d. 3-4x less than e. equal to

9. This composite material has an inorganic content of approximately 35% to 60% by weight. Clinically it is very wear resistant. It has a low modulus of elasticity which may allow for some flex during tooth flexure, better protecting the bonding interface. This composite is best described as a

- a. hybrid → b. microfill c. flowable d. packable e. conventional

10. This composite material has lower filler content and considerably inferior physical properties, such as lower wear resistance and strength. It also exhibits much higher polymerization shrinkage and should always be placed in thin layers. This material is most appropriate for use in some small Class I restorations, as pit-and-fissure sealants, and as a marginal repair material. This composite is best described as a

- a. hybrid b. microfill c. flowable d. packable e. conventional

Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4 March 6, 2008

Seat Number: [REDACTED]  
Number correct: 4  
Graded by: [Signature]

1. Retention in a Class III cavity, (combination prep with 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

2. The best composite for restoring a Class V restoration is

- a. hybrid      c. microfilled      c. macrofilled      d. whatever is in the office

3. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class 1 composite restoration? 5

4. 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 Molars with deep retentive, narrow pits and fissures
- 4. Tooth with a cavitated proximal lesion
- ⑤ Recently erupted teeth

a. 2, 3      b. 2, 3, 4      c. 2, 3, 5      ~~d. 1, 2, 3~~

5. (True False) Dentin bond strengths are generally greater in deep dentin than in superficial dentin

Intertubular is better  
more in superficial.

Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4 March 26, 2009

Seat Number: [REDACTED]  
Number correct: 3  
Graded by: SP

X A large carious lesion on the distal surface of a maxillary central incisor involving the incisal angle is a

- C
1. Class I lesion
  2. Class II lesion
  3. Class IV lesion
  4. pit and fissure lesion
  5. smooth surface lesion

a. 1 only      b. 2 and 5      c. 3 and 5      d. 3 only      e. 4 only

2. Clinical interpretation of pain from pulpal inflammation (hyperemia) is somewhat empiric, but nonetheless important to the successful practice of operative dentistry. If an irritant, such as touching ice to the tooth, causes pain that lingers more than 15 seconds after removal of the irritant, the condition of the pulp is called \_\_\_\_\_ and resolution of the condition is possible by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. reversible pulpitis; root canal therapy
- b. reversible pulpitis; immediate restorative treatment (operative dentistry)
- c. irreversible pulpitis; root canal therapy
- d. irreversible pulpitis; immediate restorative treatment (operative dentistry)

3. Which of the following statements is true concerning the preparation for a composite veneer

1. Mesial and distal contact should be broken for improved esthetics
2. The preparation should penetrate  $\frac{1}{2}$  the thickness of the enamel
3. The margin should always extend subgingival
4. Intentionally reduce the incisal edge to minimize the occurrence of protrusive interferences
5. The desired margin configuration is the chamfer

a. all of the above      b. 1, 2, 5      c. 2, 4, 5      d. 2, 5      e. 4, 5

B 4. *Streptococcus mutans* is considered to be a principle etiologic agent of caries because it produces organic acids and it

- a. metabolizes substrate from saliva      c. derives energy from enamel constituents  
b. forms a gelatinous matrix      d. lives symbiotically with *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

5. Regarding light curing of composite resin, which of the following statements are true

1. The tip of the curing light should be within 2 mm of the composite surface
2. It is recommended that no more than 1.5 – 2 mm increments be light-cured at a time.
3. The degree-of-conversion (or degree of cure) is related to both the intensity of light and duration of exposure.
4. Most light-curing requires a minimum of 20 seconds for adequate curing under optimal conditions of access

a. all statements are true      b. 2, 3      c. 2, 3, 4      d. 1, 2, 4



Name: [REDACTED]  
Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 4 March 25, 2010

Seat Number: [REDACTED]

Number correct: [REDACTED]

Graded by: [REDACTED]

1. In a completed Class III cavity preparation for composite, which of the following walls should remain in contact with the adjacent tooth.

- a. incisal b. gingival c. facial d. lingual e. all walls should break contact with the adjacent tooth.

2. (True False) In a Class III amalgam preparation on the distal of the canine, the incisal and gingival walls converge slightly from the axial wall to the proximal tooth surface to provide retention form.

3. Which type of composite is best for a Class V restoration in the esthetic zone?

- a. Macrofil b. Microfil c. Hybrid

4. What is the configuration factor (C-factor) for a Class I composite restoration? Numerical value: 5

5. (True False) To avoid problems with dehydration, choose a composite shade before placing the rubber dam.

6. Dentin that produces the highest bond strengths (best for bonding) would be which of the following

- a. Peritubular dentin close to the DEJ b. Intertubular dentin close to the DEJ  
c. Peritubular dentin close to the pulp chamber d. Intertubular dentin close to the pulp chamber

7. What is the desired finish margin for a composite veneer? Chamfer

8. You have just finished the initial composite placement for a facial veneer on tooth #8. Your instructor tells you to begin the finishing and polishing using your Esthetic Polishing Kit EP200. What is the color sequence when going from coarsest to finest?

- a. Black, Blue, Green, Clear b. Blue, Black, Green Clear  
c. Blue, Black, Clear, Green d. Black, Blue, Green Clear

9. Force applied at an oblique angle can produce a line of action that passes outside the supporting tooth structure. The point on the margin (A) closest to the line of action is called the tangent edge

10. At P1 (tangent point) the arc of rotation is tangent to the surface of the preparation and the cement film is subject only to Shear forces.

