1. When completing a large composite restoration, how should the composite material be placed into the prepared tooth?
   
   a. all at once  
   
   b. in small increments by the layering technique, light-curing with each increment  
   
   c. rolling into a ball  
   
   d. with the dental hand piece  
   
   e. both a and b

2. What is the proper order for placing these medicaments in a tooth prep for composite restorations?
   
   a. etch, primer, bond, liner, composite  
   
   b. etch, liner, primer, bond, composite  
   
   c. liner, primer, etch, bond, composite  
   
   d. liner, etch, primer, bond, composite  
   
   e. primer, bond, etch, liner, composite

3. What is used when completing a Class III composite restoration?
   
   a. a Tofflemire matrix  
   
   b. an AutoMatrix  
   
   c. a mylar strip  
   
   d. a celluloid strip  
   
   e. both c and d
4. Which of the following is NOT used to polish a composite restoration?

   a. finishing bur
   b. hollenback carver
   c. brownie and greenie rubber points
   d. low-speed hand piece
   e. finishing strips

5. What is the name of the unit that will harden the layers of composite in the prepared tooth?

   a. overhead light
   b. curing light
   c. bright light
   d. dim light
   e. none of the above

6. When a composite material is cured, it is said to be:

   a. marketed to patients.
   b. acid etched.
   c. hardened or set.
   d. more viscous.
   e. wet and softened.

7. Why is a rubber dam recommended when placing a composite restoration?

   a. The tooth will be less contaminated with saliva and moisture.
   b. Cotton roll isolation alone is not adequate enough.
c. A composite is always completed prior to a root canal.

d. The ADA demands the use of a rubber dam.

e. both c and d

8. What does the term “flash” mean with regard to a composite restoration?

   a. a stuck piece of floss

   b. excess composite or bond material

   c. a picture taken when the procedure is complete

   d. the omission of the acid etch step

   e. none of the above

9. Which instrument is NOT used to prep the tooth and remove decay for an amalgam restoration?

   a. high-speed hand piece

   b. low-speed hand piece

   c. hatchet

   d. discoid-cleoid

   e. spoon

10. What is the purpose of a base?

    a. to stimulate secondary dentin growth

    b. to insulate the pulp from hot and cold

    c. to release fluoride

    d. to seal the dentinal tubules

    e. none of the above
11. What is the proper procedure for mixing a glass ionomer lining cement?

a. Mix one scoop powder and one drop liquid so you can roll it into a ball.

b. Mix equal amounts from each tube on a small mixing pad.

c. Mix one scoop powder and one drop liquid, mix in one half the powder for five to ten seconds, and then the second half of the powder in ten to 15 seconds.

d. Mix one scoop powder and three drops liquid, and mix all together for ten seconds until you have a "stringy" consistency.

e. Always use a glass slab to keep the material cool.

12. Which of the following best describes cavity varnishes?

a. seal the dentinal tubules

b. flow easily but evaporate quickly

c. should not be used under a glass ionomer or resin restoration

d. both a and b

e. all of the above

13. Which medication stimulates secondary dentin?

a. amalgam

b. composite

c. calcium hydroxide

d. zinc oxide eugenol

e. both c and d

14. Which ingredient in glass ionomer is released slowly into the tooth structure?

a. phosphor

b. calcium
c. fluoride

d. oil of cloves

e. zinc

15. Which ingredient in zinc oxide eugenol (ZOE) soothes the tooth structures?
   a. calcium hydroxide
   b. oil of cloves
   c. fluoride
   d. zinc phosphate
   e. both b and d

16. Which of the following are gypsum materials?
   a. lab plaster
   b. orthodontic stone
   c. Class I stone
   d. die stone
   e. all of the above

17. Which cement is preferred when cementing a temporary aluminum crown?
   a. polycarboxylate
   b. zinc oxide eugenol
   c. zinc phosphate
   d. non-eugenol temporary cement
   e. both b and d
18. What type of cement is preferred when cementing a temporary polycarbonate crown?
   a. polycarboxylate
   b. zinc oxide eugenol
   c. zinc phosphate
   d. non-eugenol temporary cement
   e. both b and d

19. How long is a temporary cement expected to last?
   a. two months
   b. three months
   c. six months
   d. nine months
   e. one year

20. What is the correct sequence for placing a Class II amalgam restoration?
   a. prep tooth, place Tofflemire matrix, place liner or base, place amalgam
   b. prep tooth, place liner or base, place Tofflemire matrix, place amalgam
   c. prep tooth, place amalgam, place liner or base, place Tofflemire matrix
   d. prep tooth, place liner or base, place amalgam, place Tofflemire matrix
   e. place Tofflemire matrix, prep tooth, place liner or base, place amalgam

21. What is the correct order of use of instruments for placing an amalgam restoration?
   a. amalgam carrier, condenser, burnisher, carver, articulating paper
   b. amalgam carrier, carver, burnisher, condenser, articulating paper
c. amalgam carrier, condenser, articulating paper, carver, burnisher

d. amalgam carrier, condenser, carver, burnisher, articulating paper

e. amalgam carrier, articulating paper, condenser, burnisher, carver

22. Which dental material is used in pediatric dentistry as a barrier to protect pits and fissures of posterior teeth?

a. stainless steel crown

b. amalgam

c. composite

d. sealant

e. polycarbonate

23. What is the correct order of operation for a sealant procedure?

a. sealant material placed and cured, acid etch-rinse-dry, coronal polish, cotton roll isolation

b. cotton roll isolation, coronal polish, acid etch-rinse-dry, sealant material placed and cured

c. coronal polish, acid etch-rinse-dry, cotton roll isolation, sealant material placed and cured

d. coronal polish, cotton roll isolation, sealant material placed and cured, acid etch-rinse-dry

e. coronal polish, cotton roll isolation, acid etch-rinse-dry, primadry, sealant material placed and cured

24. What is the name of the filling material placed in the canals of RCT teeth?

a. gutta percha

b. sealant

c. Cavit
25. Periodontal dressings are used to cover and protect a surgical site while the tissue heals. How are they supplied?

   a. a light cured material
   b. a eugenol based material
   c. a non-eugenol based material
   d. both b and c
   e. all of the above

26. When is a bite registration taken?

   a. before the tooth is prepped
   b. after the tooth is prepped
   c. does not matter; can be done anytime
   d. only on crown preps for molars and bicuspid
   e. both a and d

27. After filling the permanent crown with cement, the crown is placed on the patient’s tooth and the patient is instructed to bite on:

   a. dental floss.
   b. gauze.
   c. an orangewood stick/cotton roll.
   d. a plastic instrument.
   e. both c and d
28. A crown would NOT have to be sent back to the lab to be perfected in which of the following cases?

   a. open contact
   b. slightly high occlusion
   c. open margin
   d. incorrect shade
   e. none of the above

29. Which of the following instruments/items do NOT belong on a crown and bridge cementation tray set-up?

   a. low-speed hand piece
   b. gingival margin trimmer
   c. plastic instrument
   d. temporary cement
   e. cement spatula

30. What is a restoration called that extends over the cusps of posterior teeth, but the facial and lingual aspects of the tooth are left intact?

   a. an onlay
   b. an inlay
   c. a full crown
   d. a provisional crown
   e. a veneer

31. Which of the following are NOT used as final impression materials for crown and bridge procedures?

   a. alginate
b. polysulfide
c. polyether
d. polyvinylsiloxane
e. none of the above

32. What is the largest size gingival retraction cord?
   a. size 000
   b. size 00
   c. size 0
   d. size 2
   e. size 3

33. What is another name for medium- or heavy-bodied impression material?
   a. syringe material
   b. wash material
   c. tray material
   d. alginate material
   e. none of the above

34. How long should etch material be left on a tooth?
   a. 25 seconds
   b. 30 seconds
   c. 15–20 seconds
   d. ten seconds
35. Approximately how many years should a properly placed sealant last?
   a. ten years
   b. 15 years
   c. 20 years
   d. 25 years
   e. 30 years

36. What does the term trituration mean?
   a. mixing
   b. blending
   c. polymerizing
   d. setting
   e. curing

37. What causes damage to the retina?
   a. exposure to mercury
   b. not wearing personal protective equipment
   c. prolonged and frequent staring into the curing light
   d. overexposure to radiation from dental X-rays
   e. none of the above

38. Pit and fissure sealants are what type of dental material?
   a. packable composite
b. in the alloy family of dental materials

c. flowable composite

d. an aesthetically pleasing material

e. none of the above

39. After fabricating a custom acrylic temporary for a patient, what piece of lab equipment would be used to polish, smooth, and shine the new temporary?

   a. model trimmer

   b. vacuum former

   c. lathe

   d. peri pro developer

   e. none of the above

40. What is a smear layer?

   a. an oily layer the tooth secretes after being prepped with the hand piece and bur

   b. a layer added to the restoration by a dental material

   c. something that is needed in order for composite to bond to the tooth

   d. a layer of the tooth

   e. none of the above

41. Which of the following impressions is used for obtaining a perfect, accurate reproduction of the margin?

   a. bite registration

   b. final or master impression

   c. alginate impression

   d. wax bite impression
42. On which surfaces of which teeth are sealants placed?
   
a. interproximal; posterior
b. buccal; posterior
c. lingual; anterior
d. occlusal; posterior
e. none of the above

43. Which of the following is an example of an elastomeric impression material?
   
a. hydrocolloid
b. poly vinyl siloxane (PVS)
c. polysulfide
d. polyether
e. b, c, and d

44. What type of restoration is a dental sealant considered to be?
   
a. permanent
b. temporary
c. preventive
d. final
e. preliminary

45. How is the material added when pouring an impression with dental plaster?
   
a. slowly, with steady increments from one side of the impression
b. quickly, with large increments from one side of the impression

c. with one large swipe of plaster placed into the impression

d. slowly, with steady increments from both sides of the impression

e. none of the above

46. What is the name of the piece of lab equipment on which impressions are placed when being poured up?

a. lathe

b. model trimmer

c. vibrator

d. articulator

e. triad machine

47. What is used to soften the bleach tray material when fabricating a bleach tray?

a. vacuum former

b. model trimmer

c. vibrator

d. triad machine

e. articulator

48. What type of wax is used when taking a bite impression?

a. utility wax

b. baseplate wax

c. casting wax

d. bite registration wax
49. What type of particles are added to a filled composite material? Why?

a. paper; strength
b. glass; material
c. glass; strength
d. paper; material
e. none of the above

50. What percentage of hydrogen or carbamide peroxide is included in in-office bleach material (bleach material that is applied in the dental office)?

a. 5%–10%
b. 10%–15%
c. 15%–20%
d. 20%–30%
e. 30%–35%