

Due Module 15 - Section 3 Online State Board Exam Questions 14th Edition

Chapters – 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 55, 58

Directions: Use this copy of the Section 3 State Board Exam to look up the answers to each question as you read through the Textbook Chapters that are assigned weekly in each module. As you read the assigned textbook chapters look up the answers to the Section 3 State Board Exam and mark them on a printed copy of this Exam (if you choose to print it) or write the answers to each question on a separate sheet of paper (if you choose to NOT PRINT this). These questions are listed in the exact order online as listed on this paper test. This paper test is to help you complete a few Chapters each week, so you don't have to complete all 100 questions at one time.

The order of the chapters listed on this Exam corresponds with the chapter readings assigned weekly. **Once you have looked up all the answers to this Exam, you must enter the answers to each question online in Section 3 Exam before the due date (see Course Outline for due dates)**

Chapter 43

1. Which of the following types of composite resins is most often used today?
 - a. Microfilled
 - b. Flowable
 - c. Hybrid
 - d. Macrofilled
2. _____ is the process by which the resin material is changed from a pliable state into a hardened restoration.
 - a. Trituration
 - b. Retention
 - c. Polymerization
 - d. Galvanism
3. Which of the following is an advantage to using glass ionomer as a restorative material?
 - a. Glass ionomer has the ability to bind to teeth mechanically rather than chemically.
 - b. Glass ionomer releases fluoride after their final setting.
 - c. Loss of gloss indicates a proper mix of glass ionomer material.
 - d. There is no need to avoid contact with water during the mixing procedure for glass ionomer.
4. A temporary restorative material should be selected to restore a tooth that has
 - a. sensitivity.
 - b. a missing cusp.
 - c. been prepared for a cast restoration.
 - d. been prepared for a porcelain veneer.
5. Intermediate restorative material (IRM) is a
 - a. zinc polycarboxylate cement.
 - b. composite resin.
 - c. zinc oxide–eugenol cement.
 - d. ceramic.
6. In most states, expanded-functions dental assistant duties include
 - a. placing IRM.
 - b. using a high-speed handpiece for cavity preparation.
 - c. placement of dental implants.
 - d. crown preparation.

7. Which of the following statements is true of the composition of tooth-whitening materials?
 - a. Most tooth-whitening products are made from a bleach (sodium hypochlorite)-based ingredient.
 - b. The tooth-whitening solution comes in a single concentration of 37%.
 - c. When the product contacts the teeth, it allows oxygen to enter the enamel and dentin, which whitens the colored substances.
 - d. The structure of the tooth is altered by whitening materials.
8. The dental restorations created in the laboratory by the dental laboratory technician are classified as _____ restorations.
 - a. direct
 - b. indirect
 - c. provisional
 - d. amalgam
9. The type of ceramic most often used in dentistry for castings is
 - a. composite resin.
 - b. glass ionomer.
 - c. zinc oxide–eugenol cement.
 - d. porcelain.
10. The term *restorative* describes the ability to
 - a. remove disease.
 - b. restore function.
 - c. be esthetic.
 - d. remove disease and restore function.
11. Which restorative materials are *not* esthetically pleasing?
 - a. Amalgam
 - b. Composites
 - c. Porcelain
 - d. Glass ionomer
12. Esthetic criteria for a new dental restorative material state that the material must be
 - a. able to protect the tooth and tissues of the oral cavity.
 - b. easily formed and placed restoring comfort, function, and contour.
 - c. not capable of irritating tissues or being poisonous.
 - d. able to resemble natural dentition as closely as possible.
13. Which is *not* true of microleakage?
 - a. It is caused by different rates of expansion and contraction of tooth structure and restorative materials.
 - b. It is the minute space between the restoration and the tooth structure.
 - c. It occurs rarely.
 - d. It allows fluid and debris to enter between the restoration and the tooth.
14. The process of setting of a material is correctly referred to as
 - a. gelling.
 - b. hardening.
 - c. curing.
 - d. triturating.

15. All of the following are advantages of amalgam over composite as a restorative material *except*
 - a. cost.
 - b. moisture control.
 - c. esthetics.
 - d. strength.
16. A properly triturated amalgam mix should
 - a. be a hard mass.
 - b. contain dry particles.
 - c. be a soft, pliable mass.
 - d. separate when packed.
17. The purpose of packing the amalgam in the cavity preparation is to _____ it.
 - a. amalgamate
 - b. condense
 - c. carve
 - d. triturate
18. The instrument used to smooth the amalgam surface is
 - a. a condenser.
 - b. a burnisher.
 - c. a carver.
 - d. articulating paper.
19. To adjust the occlusion on a recently placed amalgam, the patient should be instructed to bite _____ on the articulating paper.
 - a. firmly
 - b. and rotate repeatedly
 - c. lightly
 - d. and open and close again
20. One difference in the cavity preparation of amalgam versus composite is that
 - a. more retention is cut into the prep for composite.
 - b. amalgam requires the use of a bonding system.
 - c. composites are more compatible with most dental materials used for bases.
 - d. composites require the use of a bonding system.
21. Ideally, composite resin shades should be chosen in
 - a. daylight.
 - b. normal ambient light.
 - c. bright light.
 - d. operatory light.
22. The curing time of composite restorations is *not* influenced by the
 - a. manufacturer's instructions.
 - b. type of base used under the restoration.
 - c. thickness or size of the restoration.
 - d. shade of the restoration.
23. All of the following are steps in finishing a composite restoration *except*
 - a. burnishing.
 - b. reducing composite.
 - c. fine finishing with disks and burs.
 - d. polishing with strips and paste.

Chapter 44

24. A desensitizer could be indicated for which of the following procedures?
 - a. Amalgam restoration
 - b. Sealants
 - c. Provisional coverage
 - d. Fluoride application

25. Calcium hydroxide
 - a. cannot be placed under direct composite resins because it will inhibit polymerization.
 - b. stimulates the production of reparative dentin.
 - c. functions as a thick base to support extensive restorations.
 - d. consists of a resin in an organic solvent.

26. Dental varnish is used in the cavity preparation to
 - a. seal dentinal tubules and reduce leakage around a restoration.
 - b. insulate the pulp from thermal changes.
 - c. stimulate growth of reparative dentin.
 - d. obtund pain.

27. Failure to place a protective base under a restoration can result in
 - a. a premature contact on the restorative material.
 - b. occlusal trauma.
 - c. postoperative sensitivity and damage to the pulp.
 - d. premature loss of the restorative material.

28. How long is the etchant material applied to the tooth being prepared for use of a bonding material?
 - a. 5 to 10 seconds
 - b. 15 to 20 seconds
 - c. 1 minute
 - d. It is left on the tooth and is sealed in under the restorative material.

29. Etchant removes the _____ layer in preparation for bonding.
 - a. varnish
 - b. cavity liner
 - c. smear
 - d. sclerosing

30. The smear layer is composed of
 - a. particularly dense enamel at the dentino-enamel junction.
 - b. a very thin layer of debris remaining on the dentin after cavity preparation.
 - c. an oxygen-inhibited layer on the surface of cut dentin.
 - d. a very porous layer of cut ends of dentinal tubules.

31. An example of enamel bonding is the placement of a
 - a. dental sealant.
 - b. dental varnish.
 - c. calcium hydroxide.
 - d. dental base.

32. The restorative material indicated to be placed first when decay has extended into or close to the pulp is
- liner.
 - base.
 - varnish.
 - desensitizer.
33. Patients may feel sensitivity after the placement of a restoration
- immediately.
 - after a month.
 - for several months.
 - at any time.
34. Calcium hydroxide liner is a frequently used liner because it
- stimulates production of reparative dentin.
 - can be used with only composite resin material.
 - acts as a base as well as a liner.
 - does not require the use of a filling material.
35. A cavity liner is placed
- along the inside of cavity walls.
 - mesial and distal of the tooth.
 - in the deepest area of the tooth preparation.
 - along the interproximal margin.
36. Which of the following would be the material of choice as an insulating base under a composite restoration?
- Glass ionomer
 - Calcium hydroxide
 - Cavity varnish
 - Zinc oxide–eugenol
37. A necessary step in preparation for dentin bonding is application of
- an etchant and addition of the smear layer.
 - an etchant and removal of the smear layer.
 - calcium hydroxide.
 - cavity varnish.
38. Etching for dental bonding is done with
- phosphoric acid.
 - ammonia.
 - isopropyl alcohol.
 - hydrogen peroxide.
39. A properly etched tooth will appear
- shiny.
 - pitted.
 - frosted.
 - translucent.
40. Which of the following is the most concentrated type of fluoride on the market?
- Stannous fluoride (SnF)
 - Acidulated phosphate fluoride (APF)
 - Fluoride varnish
 - Sodium fluoride (NaF)

Chapter 45

41. When are temporary cements used?
 - a. Cementing veneers
 - b. Placing a provisional crown
 - c. Cementing cast restorations
 - d. Restoring teeth
42. How should dental cements be dispensed for mixing?
 - a. Incorporate the liquid into the powder.
 - b. Dispense the powder first and then the liquid.
 - c. Dispense the material the evening prior to beginning the procedure.
 - d. Dispense by holding the bottle of liquid at a 45-degree angle to ensure accurate drop size.
43. How should cement be placed into an indirect restoration for delivery?
 - a. Fill casting until it is overflowing.
 - b. Add a thin lining to cover all internal walls of the casting.
 - c. Fill to the top margin of the crown.
 - d. Add a thin layer on the very bottom of the crown.
44. What could occur if excess cement is left at the cavosurface margin of a crown?
 - a. Slowly dissolve, thus loosening the crown.
 - b. Irritate the area and cause inflammation.
 - c. Demineralize the enamel.
 - d. Create an occlusal prematurity.
45. Which statement best represents the dental assistant's priority when preparing dental cements?
 - a. Work quickly.
 - b. Mix in all powder at once.
 - c. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.
 - d. Change ratios depending on temperature.
46. Which factor in the cementation procedure is influenced by fluffing the powder in the bottle before dispensing the powder in the measuring scoop?
 - a. Humidity
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Mixing time
 - d. Powder-to-liquid ratio
47. Which cement inhibits recurrent decay?
 - a. Zinc phosphate
 - b. Glass ionomer
 - c. Zinc oxide–eugenol
 - d. Composite resin
48. Which method would *not* be used to remove excess cement from an indirect restoration?
 - a. Use an explorer.
 - b. Use a firm fulcrum.
 - c. Move instruments in a horizontal direction.
 - d. Pull excess cement down away from the casting.

49. Which of the following is the correct cementing consistency for zinc phosphate cement?
- Thin and runny
 - Stringy, breaking about 1 inch from the slab
 - Slightly tacky
 - Firm and forming a ball

Chapter 48

50. What is the dental assistant responsible for during a restorative procedure?
- Evaluating the tooth to be restored
 - Administering local anesthesia
 - Determining the type of dental materials to be used
 - Preparing and transferring dental materials
51. A veneer is applied to which surface of a prepared tooth?
- Incisal
 - Facial
 - Mesial
 - Distal
52. Which of the following procedures is an example of esthetic dentistry?
- Silver amalgam
 - Teeth whitening
 - Dentures
 - Gold crown
53. What responsibility does the dental assistant provide during a permanent restorative procedure?
- Determine the types of materials to be used for the restoration.
 - Provide moisture control by using the high-velocity suction.
 - Check occlusion of the restoration.
 - Administer local anesthetic.
54. When one or both of the proximal surfaces are removed during a preparation, how is the filling material retained while restoring?
- Cavity wall
 - Line angle
 - Resistance form
 - Matrix system
55. During a Class III or IV restoration, the dentist may use a _____ to help reproduce the correct contours and contact.
- Tofflemire matrix system
 - Mylar matrix system
 - universal matrix system
 - gingival retraction cord
56. Where do Class V lesions occur?
- Gingival third
 - Occlusal surface
 - Incisal edge
 - Facial surface

57. Which statement is true?
- If loss of tooth structure becomes greater than the remaining tooth structure, the tooth is not restorable.
 - When using retention pins, one pin is placed for each missing cusp.
 - Retention pins are screwed into the pulp of the tooth for greater support.
 - Retention pins are available in varying lengths and types of metals.
58. A temporary restoration that can be placed in any tooth or tooth surface for a short period is also known as which type of restoration?
- Intermediate
 - Permanent
 - Conservative
 - Comprehensive
59. Which statement is incorrect concerning veneers?
- Veneers have an unlimited life span.
 - Veneers can discolor, wear, or chip over a period of time.
 - Good oral hygiene is essential to keep the margins free of plaque and decay.
 - Veneers can be cracked by biting into hard surfaces such as ice.
60. Which statement is incorrect concerning tooth whitening?
- Tooth whitening can be achieved using over-the-counter products.
 - Tooth whitening produces dramatic and permanent results.
 - Tooth whitening can have some adverse effects on the teeth.
 - The main ingredient for whitening products is peroxide or a form of peroxide.
61. Which of the following is *not* an expanded function for a dental assistant?
- Place a base and cavity liner.
 - Retract the patient's cheek or tongue.
 - Place matrix band and wedge.
 - Place a bonding agent.

Chapter 49

62. A matrix must be used to create a temporary wall for which of the following classifications of tooth restoration?
- Classes I and V
 - Classes II, III, and IV
 - Classes II and VI
 - Classes I and V
63. Which matrix system used for Class II posterior restorations is the most common?
- Tofflemire retainer and universal band
 - Clear Mylar matrix
 - T-band matrix
 - AutoMatrix system
64. The universal, or Tofflemire, retainer holds the matrix band snugly in position. It is most often positioned in which area?
- Toward the anterior of the mouth
 - On the buccal surface of the tooth being restored
 - On the lingual surface of the tooth being restored
 - Toward the posterior of the mouth

65. Which matrix system is used for anterior composite resin or glass ionomer restorations?
- AutoMatrix
 - Clear plastic matrix
 - Tofflemire
 - T-band
66. What is the purpose of a matrix system?
- To retain and support the restoration
 - To provide a temporary interproximal wall for the restorative material
 - To determine whether a direct or indirect restorative material is an appropriate choice for the cavity preparation
 - To initiate the setting reaction of a direct restorative material
67. Which statement is correct concerning wedges?
- A wedge is used to apply pressure to the apical and gingival walls of the preparation.
 - The wedge presses the band against the tooth, causing a slight separation of the teeth.
 - The most commonly used type of wedge is the rounded plastic form.
 - Both a wedge is used to apply pressure to the apical and gingival walls of the preparation and the wedge presses the band against the tooth, causing a slight separation of the teeth.
68. Where is the wedge positioned when placing a posterior restoration?
- Facial
 - Lingual
 - Buccal
 - Labial
69. Mylar strips are used for Class ____ restorations.
- I
 - II
 - III
 - V
70. If a restoration is *not* contoured properly, it can result in an
- overhang.
 - celluloid.
 - cupping.
 - diastema.
71. What is the component of a Tofflemire matrix retainer that serves to hold the matrix band securely in the retainer?
- Spindle
 - Outer knob
 - Inner knob
 - Diagonal slot
72. The _____ is used to decrease the size of the matrix band loop after the band has been placed on the tooth.
- spindle
 - outer knob
 - inner knob
 - guide channel

73. The larger side of the universal matrix band loop is always directed toward which part of the tooth?
- Gingival one third
 - Incisal one third
 - Occlusal one third
 - Buccal one third
74. If a patient is having a Class III restoration on the maxillary central incisor, which type of matrix system would be used?
- Tofflemire matrix with a wedge
 - AutoMatrix system
 - Mylar or celluloid strip
 - Composi-Tight system

Chapter 55

75. The _____ includes the gathering of information such as periodontal pocket readings, furcations, tooth mobility, presence of exudate (pus), and gingival recession.
- medical history
 - dental charting and history
 - periodontal examination and charting
 - hygiene examination
76. A _____ is an instrument calibrated in millimeters that is used to locate and measure the depth of periodontal pockets.
- periodontal probe
 - periodontal scaler
 - periodontal explorer
 - Gracey curette
77. The _____ provides rapid calculus removal by converting very high-frequency sound waves into mechanical energy; it also reduces operator hand fatigue.
- sickle scaler
 - ultrasonic scaler
 - universal curette
 - Gracey curette
78. What preventive measure is most often performed during a recall appointment and is the primary treatment for gingivitis?
- Dental prophylaxis
 - Root planning
 - Coronal polish
 - Gingival curettage
79. What are signs and symptoms of periodontal disease?
- Presence of plaque and calculus
 - Bleeding gums
 - Teeth that are sensitive to cold
 - Teeth that are stained
80. Teeth normally have a slight amount of mobility. Normal mobility is recorded at ____, whereas moderate mobility is recorded at ____.
- 0; 2
 - 1; 3
 - 0; 3
 - 1; 2

81. What soft material forms on the teeth and is the primary cause of gingival inflammation and other forms of periodontal disease?
- Calculus
 - Exudates
 - Fluoride
 - Plaque
82. A normal sulcus measures ___ mm or less.
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
83. Which procedure smooths the surface of a root by debriding abnormal tooth tissue that is rough, contaminated, or permeated with calculus?
- Probing
 - Scaling
 - Root planning
 - Curettage

Chapter 58

84. What is the purpose of the coronal polishing technique?
- As a substitute for an oral prophylaxis
 - To remove calculus, debris, stain, and plaque from teeth
 - To remove plaque and stains from the coronal surfaces of the teeth
 - To be performed by any dental assistant
85. Dental amalgam black stain is an example of which of the following types of tooth stain?
- Exogenous extrinsic stain
 - Exogenous intrinsic stain
 - Endogenous extrinsic stain
 - Endogenous intrinsic stain
86. Which of the following represents an endogenous stain?
- Tetracycline stain
 - Blueberries
 - Dental amalgam that has been incorporated into tooth structure
 - Coffee
87. What does air-powder polishing remove?
- Supragingival extrinsic stain
 - Supragingival intrinsic stain
 - Subgingival extrinsic stain
 - Subgingival calculus
88. For what are disclosing agents used?
- To identify areas of plaque
 - To reveal areas of gingivitis
 - To shows intrinsic stain
 - To reveal caries

89. Which statement is correct about polishing cups?
- They remove stain from the clinical crowns of teeth.
 - They are made from gutta-percha.
 - They are rotated rapidly to remove stain from teeth.
 - They are available in a synthetic material for patients with latex allergies.
90. The term *fulcrum* is used to describe the placement of the _____ finger of the hand to stabilize the handpiece or instrument being used.
- first
 - second
 - third
 - fourth
91. Which procedure is included with a dental prophylaxis?
- Fluoride treatment
 - Removal of calculus and plaque
 - Examination
 - Removal of decay
92. Which type of stain can be removed from the surfaces of the teeth?
- Red wine stain
 - Fluorosis
 - White spot
 - Tetracycline
93. Which type of stain is incorporated into the tooth surface and cannot be removed easily if at all?
- Red wine
 - Coffee
 - Tetracycline
 - Soft drinks
94. What is the most common technique for stain removal?
- Scaler
 - Toothbrush
 - Floss
 - Rubber cup polishing
95. What is the purpose of a fulcrum?
- To put pressure to the fingers
 - To provide better retraction
 - To provide stability for the operator's hand
 - To provide movement for the arm
96. What can result from using the prophyl angle at a high speed?
- It can cause frictional heat that can damage the tooth.
 - It can remove dentin.
 - It will do a superior job removing plaque from the tooth.
 - It will do a superior job removing extrinsic stains from the tooth.

97. If scaling the teeth is indicated before polishing, who performs the scaling?
- RDA
 - EFDA
 - RDH
 - CDA
98. What will the operator ask the patient to do throughout the prophylaxis procedure?
- Wear safety glasses.
 - Keep the eyes closed.
 - Keep the mouth open wide.
 - Maintain a head position at 12 o'clock.
99. How is the rubber cup placed?
- Flat against the tooth
 - At a 45-degree angle against the tooth
 - On each tooth for 10 seconds
 - Parallel to the long axis
100. The right-angle handpiece is held with which grasp?
- Pen
 - Palm-thumb
 - Reverse palm-thumb
 - Any that is comfortable