



قائمة الاسئلة

المواد السنوية 1 المستوى الثاني - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

د. محمد الأنسي

- 1) Laboratory evaluations of certain dental material
 - 1) can test solubility of filling material in aqueous media
 - 2) indicate the stability of a material in clinical inside patient mouth
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 2)is a force that results in a increase in length along the direction of the force
 - 1) Compressive stress
 - 2) Tensile stress
 - 3) Shear stress
 - 4) None
- 3) Is the amount of time from the start of mixing until the material achieves a specific degree of rigidity appropriate to its application.
 - 1) Working time
 - 2) Setting time
 - 3) Mixing time
 - 4) None
- 4) Translucence is....
 - 1) Important property for dental impression material
 - 2) Optical property that allows the light to go short way in the material before being reflected out again.
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 5) Impression Plaster is.....
 - 1) Rigid impression material
 - 2) Elastic impression material
 - 3) Digital impression
 - 4) None
- 6)is a Hydrocolloids impression
 - 1) Alginate
 - 2) Zinc oxide eugenol
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 7) In Impression Plaster ,modifiers are added to
 - 1) regulate the setting time
 - 2) be used with patient who has teeth
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 8) Dental impression compound is
 - 1) Elastic impression material
 - 2) reversible impression material set by physical change
 - 3) commercially available in as two pastes.
 - 4) All
- 9) In Zinc- oxide eugenol impression material
 - 1) It has poor dimensional stability
 - 2) It has poor surface detail





- 3) Minor defects can be corrected by adding of fresh zinc oxide eugenol
4) None
- 10) The first water bath during manipulation of Agar impression material ...
1) Is 60-65 °C. up to 72 hours
2) Is 42-48 °C water for 2 minutes
3) Is 100 °C for 10 minutes.
4) None
- 11) advantage of alginate material
1) Good tear strength
2) Good surface detail
3) Good dimensional stability
4) All
- 12) The (fast set) type of Alginate has a working time of
1) 30 seconds
2) 45 seconds
3) 75 seconds
4) None
- 13) alginate Impression should be removed from the model before the impression gets hard
1) To have good dimensional stability
2) To have good details
3) To avoid fracture of the model.
4) All
- 14)is the positive copy(model) of a patient's upper or lower jaw
1) Wax pattern
2) Dental impression
3) Dental cast
4) None
- 15) is product of the dehydration (heating) process of dental gypsum
1) Plaster
2) Stone
3) All
4) None
- 16) calcination process of the dental gypsum determines
1) The strength of the gypsum material.
2) The toxicity of the gypsum material.
3) the specific gravity of the gypsum material.
4) All
- 17) used for making the wax pattern for the framework of a removable partial denture or crown and bridge
1) Master cast
2) Working cast
3) All
4) None
- 18) Dental die.....
1) Is small model of prepared tooth
2) it can not be removed separately from the cast
3) all
4) None
- 19) Study Cast....





- 1) - helps to decide the patient's treatment plan
 - 2) - revealing the shape of the hard and soft tissues
 - 3) All
 - 4) - None
- 20) Type I gypsum product used as
- 1) impression materials
 - 2) - study model.
 - 3) - working models of denture work
 - 4) - working models of crown and bridge work
- 21) Dental stonethan dental plaster
- 1) - requires more water during mixing
 - 2) is stronger
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none
- 22) Excess water in a mixture of gypsum (casting) material
- 1) - Decreases the setting time with more surface details
 - 2) - Increase the strength and hardness of the final product
 - 3) - All
 - 4) None
- 23) Hand spatulation of powder and liquid of gypsum (casting) material generally requires at leastto obtain a smooth mixture
- 1) - 30 seconds
 - 2) - 5 minutes
 - 3) a minute
 - 4) - None
- 24) In Setting inhibited by latex gloves
- 1) - Condensation silicone impression material
 - 2) - Polysulfide impression material
 - 3) - Polyether impression material
 - 4) Addition silicone impression material
- 25) Setting time is for dental stone.
- 1) 10 minutes
 - 2) - 20 minutes
 - 3) - 30 minutes
 - 4) - None
- 26) During mixing of gypsum material, method to eliminate as much air in the mixture by....
- 1) - Increase amount of water
 - 2) Use mechanical spatulation
 - 3) - All
 - 4) - None
- 27) Disadvantages of intraoral scanning(digital impression)
- 1) - Initial cost of equipment and software maintenance fees
 - 2) - Cannot capture subgingival margins if obscured with blood, saliva, or tissue
 - 3) All
 - 4) - none
- 28)is the base material of dentures and in setting of the teeth
- 1) Wax rim
 - 2) - Inlay wax
 - 3) - Boxing wax





- 4) - Sticky wax
- 29) used to make pouring gypsum into the impression easier
- 1) - Inlay wax
 - 2) - Wax rim
 - 3) - Sticky wax
 - 4) Boxing- in wax
- 30) Sticky wax.....
- 1) - It is mainly composed of animal wax
 - 2) - used to join two separated parts of acrylic or material before repair.
 - 3) All
 - 4) - None
- 31)is used to make pattern simulate crowns.
- 1) - Wax rim
 - 2) - Sticky wax
 - 3) - Boxing- in wax
 - 4) White wax
- 32) Dental wax
- 1) - Has high coefficient of thermal expansion and contraction
 - 2) - are poor thermal conductivity
 - 3) all
 - 4) - none
- 33)Is monophasic impression(both the material syringed round the tooth and the bulk within the tray are the same material)
- 1) - Condensation silicone impression material
 - 2) - Addition silicone impression material
 - 3) - Polysulfide impression material
 - 4) Polyether impression material
- 34)is requirement of denture base
- 1) - Should have low thermal conductivity
 - 2) - Should not be radio-opaque
 - 3) should have a low value of specific gravity for maxillary denture
 - 4) - all
- 35) advantages of Addition silicone impression material
- 1) Accurate
 - 2) - High patient acceptance
 - 3) - setting time can be controlled with the amount of accelerator.
 - 4) - All
- 36)is clear, colorless, low-viscosity liquid with a distinct odor exaggerated by a relatively high vapor pressure at room temperature.
- 1) - poly methyl methacrylate
 - 2) methyl methacrylate
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none
- 37) the difference between heat cured acrylic and cold cure acrylic is...
- 1) liquid of cold cure acrylic contains an activator
 - 2) - cold cure acrylic does not have a dough stage during its fabrication
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none
- 38) In, Lead oxide in base paste may have toxic effects





- 1) Polysulfide
 - 2) Alginate
 - 3) Polyether
 - 4) Agar impression
- 39) The differences in the types of gypsum are related to:
- 1) The amount of water removed during calcination process.
 - 2) Varying densities.
 - 3) Particle sizes.
 - 4) All
- 40) Requirements of (gypsum) casting materials
- 1) good dimensional stability.
 - 2) accurate reproduction of all the details of the Impression
 - 3) all
 - 4) none
- 41) Restorative materials should dissolve in the mouth in order to kill the bacteria .
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 42) Tear strength is an important property for filling materials.
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 43) The higher the value of thermal conductivity , the greater the material's ability to conduct thermal energy
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 44) A dental impression must be dimensional stable over temperature and humidity changes
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 45) A dental impression should not be elastic to resist tearing
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 46) A soap or detergent solution is applied to impression plaster to prevent Exothermic setting reaction
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 47) Zinc- oxide eugenol impression material is not toxic not irritant to the patient
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 48) In alginate impression material ,setting time can be controlled with temperature of water used
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 49) As a requirement of gypsum (casting) materials, it must be none toxic and none irritant to the patient mouth.
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false
- 50) the main problem in casting impressions is the exclusion of air from the mix since its presence weakens the cast
- 1) .true
 - 2) .false

