Ch01		2
Ch02	2	5
Ch03	3	8
Ch04	1	11
Ch05	5	14
Ch06	$\mathbf{\hat{b}}$	17
Ch07	7	20
Ch08	3	23
Ch09		26
Ch10		29
Ch11		32
Ch12	2	35
Ch13	3	38
Ch14	1	41
Ch15		44
Ch16		47
Ch17	7	50
Ch18	3	53
Ch19		56
Ch20		59
Ch21		62
Ch22		65
Ch23		68
Ch24		71
Ch25		74
Ch26		77
Ch27	7	80
Ch28		83
Ch29		86
Ch30		89
Ch31		92
Ch32		95
Ch33		98
Ch34		01
Ch35		04
Ch36	6 1	07

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of a dental material?

- A. Amalgam filling
- B. Porcelain crown
- C. Full maxillary denture
- D. Fluoride varnish

Answer: D Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

- 2. The most reliable source of information about a dental product comes from:
- A. Manufacturer's data
- B. Clinical trials
- C. Package inserts
- D. Hands-on experience

Answer: B Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

3. The Council on Scientific Affairs, which develops standards for dental products, operates under the guidance of which organization?

- A. ANSI
- B. ADA
- C. DMD
- D. ADSI

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

4. The ADA Seal of Acceptance is issued to a product that follows ADA guidelines for a period of how many years?

- A. 5 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 6 years
- D. Lifetime

Answer: B

Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

- 5. An example of a Class II medical device is:
- A. Composite restorative material
- B. A toothbrush
- C. Bone graft material
- D. Prophy paste

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

6. Dental materials that are tooth colored are called ______ materials?

- A. Hygienic
- B. Esthetic
- C. Prosthetic
- D. Cosmetic

Answer: B Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

7. A dental material that is classified by longevity of use includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Temporary restoration
- B. Permanent restoration
- C. Partial restoration
- D. Interim restoration

Answer: C Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

8. Dental caries involving the area just below the interproximal contact is referred to as:

- A. Class III
- B. Class I
- C. Class V
- D. Class II

Answer: D Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

9. Class ______ lesions involve the cusp tip or incisal edge of a tooth (and were not part of Black's original classifications).

A. I

B. III

C. VI

D. V

Answer: C Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

10. Class ______ restorations are often placed as a result of trauma and involve the incisal angle of an anterior tooth.

A. IV B. III

C. VI

D. II

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 01: Introduction

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following areas is not a physical science that contributes to the field of materials science?

- A. Chemistry
- B. Physics
- C. Physiology
- D. Engineering

Answer: C Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

- 2. The phase of matter with the weakest atomic bond strength is:
- A. Liquid
- B. Solid
- C. Colloid
- D. Gas

Answer: D Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

3. The type of primary bond that is the result of an electron being given up by one atom and accepted by another is a(n) _____?

- A. Ionic bond
- B. Covalent bond
- C. van der Waals force
- D. Secondary bond

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

- 4. Which of the following is not an example of a secondary bond?
- A. van der Waals forces
- B. Permanent dipoles
- C. Hydrogen bonds
- D. Covalent bonds

Answer: D

Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

5. _____ bonding is a special case example of a permanent dipole that results in a bond that is stronger than other secondary bonds.

A. Hydrogen

B. Fluctuating dipole

C. Ionic

D. van der Waals forces

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

6. When one atom in a covalent bond pulls the electron toward it more strongly, this is referred to as a:

- A. Hydrogen bond
- B. Permanent dipole
- C. Ionic bond
- D. Metallic bond

Answer: B Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

7. The bond type where the electrons are shared by ALL of the atoms instead of by just two atoms is:

- A. Ionic bond
- B. Covalent bond
- C. Metallic bond

D. Hydrogen bond

Answer: C Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

8. The material that is held together by ionic bonds is strong when compressed and brittle when bent is:

- A. PlasticB. Composite
- C. Metal
- C. Metal
- D. Ceramic

Answer: D Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

9. ______ are materials that are composed of chains of covalently bonded repeating units.

- A. Ceramics
- B. Metals
- C. Plastics
- D. Composites

Answer: C Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry

10. This strong, lightweight material is made of two or more different materials.

- A. Composites
- **B.** Plastics
- C. Metals
- D. Ceramics

Answer: A Subject: Chapter 02: Materials Science and Dentistry