

**1- The Most ((currently)) used sterilization method :**

→ Autoclave

**2- One of the following is not cutting instrument :**

→ explorer

**3- We can extend our cavity through oblique ridge in all the following cases**

except :

a) → incipient caries on the mesial and distal

b) Carious ridge

c) undermined

d) To make retentive features

e) Deep fissure in ridge

**4- We achieve convenience form by except:**

→ widening the cavity to accommodate the condenser size available.

**5- G.V black classified caries into :**

→ 4 smooth surface caries and 1 pit and fissures

**6- Which of the following caries classes exclusively (only) found in posterior teeth:**

→ class II

**7- The gingival wall of cavity preparation is located :**

→ just below the contact area (apical "cervical" to the contact point)

**8- One of the following walls is not found in class V :**

→ labial wall (means there's no labial wall in cavity preparation)

**9- Resistance is achieved by :**

→ depth and flat pulpal wall

**10- true about the hand instrument:**

1. stainless steel on both blade and handle

2. → carbon is prone to rust and retains the sharpness

3. stainless teeth ensure sharpness by not rusting

4.

**11- Handle grasp not used for hand instruments:**

→ Pen grasp

**12- Materials not Used with high speed hand piece:**

1. Diamond
2. stainless steel
3. carbon steel
4. tungsten carbide
5. → 2+3

**13- Tungsten carbide negative angle:**

- 1) Minimizes fracture of cutter angle
- 2) long life
- 3) rake surface is ahead of radius
- 4) two of above
- 5) → all of the above

**14- Which classes involved in anterior and posterior teeth:**

1. II
2. I
3. V
4. III
5. → I&V

**15- Hand Instrument that has these numbers (14.8.30) written on it (which is true):**

1. Width is 14 mm
2. → Length is 8 mm |
- 3.
- 4.

**16- Proximal caries:**

→ just cervical to the contact area

**17- Speed of low-speed hand piece (in rpm) :**

→ less than 12000 rpm



18- Type of caries that have double inverted cones shape : 

→ smooth surface caries

19- We do diversion for margins in pits and fissure cavity:

→ to make the walls parallel to enamel rods direction

20- The pattern of carries of pits and fissures:



1. The cones are Apex to apex

2. → base to base

3. double inverted cone

4. Non of the above

21- Not a cutting instruments:

→ Explorer

22- Which class is exclusively for posterior teeth:

→ Class II

23- Which wall we remove when Make Class V cavity to anterior tooth:

→ Labial wall

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Special Thanks for; Iyas Abu-hijleh.



# Best Wishes

