



- a) ultrafine diamond bur
- b) rotary rubber instruments
- c) brushes and pastes

10. Thick the temporary filling materials:

Zinkoxideugenol cement, glassionomer cement, zinkoxidphosphate cement, gypsum, guttapercha.

11. Calcium hydroxide

- a) can improve the healing potential of dental pulp
- b) can be used as a temporary root filling material
- c) can improve the healing potential of periodontal tissues
- d) is a part of some sealers

12. The symbol of the reamer is

- a) triangle
- b) square
- c) circle

13. Describe the principle of the method circumferential filing:

14. What is a sealer?

15. Describe the main differences between the deciduous and permanent teeth:

16. The composition of amalgam is:

- a) silver, tin, copper, sometimes zinc and mercury
- b) silver, gold and copper and mercury
- c) tin, zinc and copper and mercury

17. The tangent angle of H-file is

- a) 60°
- b) 40°
- c) 20°

18. Acid etching technique

- a) create the retentive pattern in enamel
- b) demineralizes enamel and dentin
- c) is done with polyacrylic acid
- d) no answer is correct

19. What is inlay?

20. Apical constriction is

- a) aperture of the root canal on apex of the root
- b) communication of the root canal with periodontal space
- c) the beginning of the root canal at the bottom of the pulp chamber

21. Class I.

What is class I.?

Draw the cavity in:

First mandibular molar

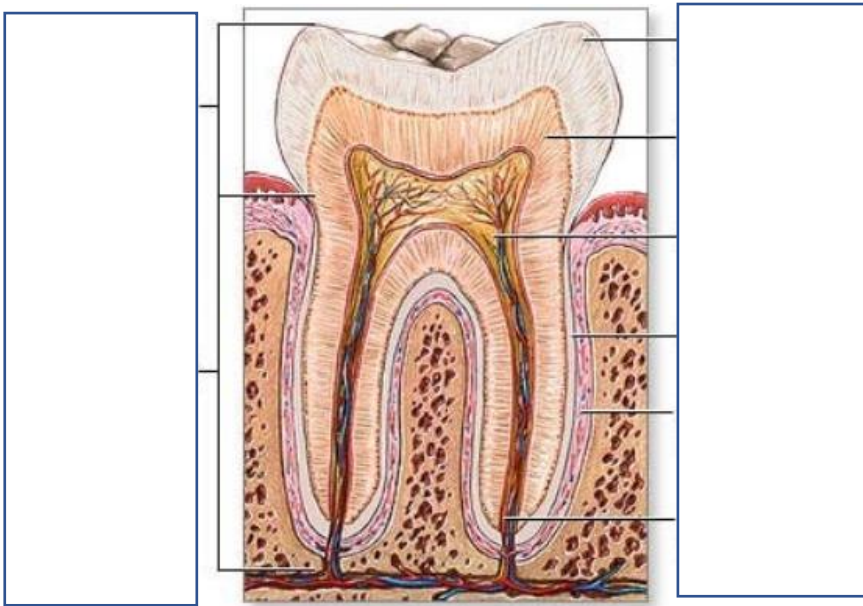
Second mandibular molar

First maxillary molar

22. Which projections can be in intraoral radiography ?

23. What is OPG?

24. Describe structures in the picture below:



25. Which instruments do we use for making amalgam fillings?