1.	Glassionomer cement is mixed of
	powder and liquid polyacid and aluminium - silicate glass is light curing one component material
2.	The principle of connection of composite material to hard dental tissues is
a) b) c)	micromechacal
3.	Describe the sequences of operations – making the class II. filling (do not describe the preparation but all steps after the preparation):
4.	The blue coded diamond bur is
	standard coarse extra fine
5.	The gear of the green coded handpiece is
b)	1:1 to slow to fast
6.	In which cavities matrix retainer and matrix band is necessary?
a) b) c)	class I class IV
7.	Describe the purpose of the interdental wedges
8.	What does it mean the rule of retention ( one of basic rules of preparation of cavities)
9.	Finishing of composite fillings can be done with

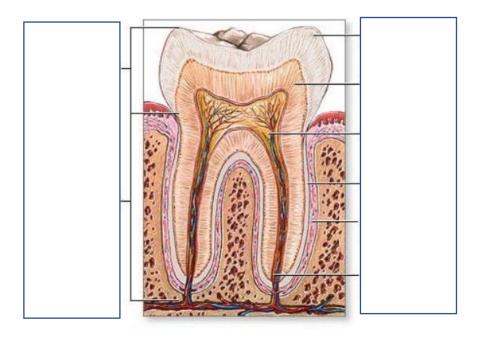
a) ultrafine diamond bur
b) rotary rubber instruments
c) brushes and pastes
10. Thick the temporary filling materials:
Zinkoxideugenol cement, glasssionomer ceguttapercha.

Zinkoxideugenol cement, glasssionomer 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 decidous 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
<ul> <li>a) aperture of the root canal on apex of the root</li> <li>b) communication of the root canal with periodontal space</li> <li>c) the beginning of the root canal at the bottom of the pulp chamber</li> </ul>
21. Class I.
What is class I.?
Draw the cavity in:
First mandibulary molar
Second mandibulary 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?