

1 What are examples of non-homogenous materials?

- a Metal ceramics b Pressable ceramics
c Powder and liquid ceramics d None of the above
e All of the above

2 Which statement is correct?

- a The enamel thickness of a natural tooth varies from 0.7 mm on the facial in the cervical 1/3, to 0.8 -1mm on the facial in the incisal 1/3
b The enamel thickness of a natural tooth varies from 0.4 mm on the facial in the cervical 1/3, to 0.8 -1mm on the facial in the incisal 1/3
c The enamel thickness of a natural tooth varies from 0.2 mm on the facial in the cervical 1/3, to 0.8 -1mm on the facial in the incisal 1/3
d The enamel thickness of a natural tooth varies from 0.6 mm on the facial in the cervical 1/3, to 0.8 -1mm on the facial in the incisal 1/3

3 Who stated that: 'The actual amount of reduction required will be strongly related to the amount of tooth malposition, the existing restorations present, and the amount of colour change desired'?

- a Materdomini and Friedman 1995 b Ferrari et al 1992
c Magne and Douglas 2000 d Chiche and Pinault 1994

4 What, in the author's opinion, are the four major categories into which restorations on anterior teeth fit?

- a Full crowns with discoloured dentin or metal posts which must be covered
b Those that replace primarily enamel
c Those that replace enamel and dentin but aren't full crown
d Traditional full crowns that have normal coloured dentin
e all of the above

5 Which statements are correct?

- a With regards to tooth reduction, the homogenous materials can be used with less reduction than the non-homogenous materials.
b With regards to tooth reduction, the non-homogenous materials can be used with less reduction than the homogenous materials.
c Optically, the non-homogenous materials can usually be fabricated with greater translucence than the homogenous ones
d Optically, the homogenous materials can usually be fabricated with

greater translucence than the non-homogenous ones

- e a and c f b and d
g a and d

6 Common situations which may necessitate a restoration which removes more of the tooth but does not necessitate the preparation of a classic full crown, include:

- a Tooth discolouration
b Fractures
c Large interproximal Class III composites
d Tooth malposition
e All of the above

7 Which is the oldest of the non-homogenous systems?

- a Those using a core of lithium-disilicate
b Those using alumina to produce the core
c Metal ceramics
d Those produced from zirconia or zirconium oxide

8 Generally, zirconia-based restorations will need to have their margins placed subgingivally for pleasing aesthetics. In addition it is typically necessary to have:

- a 0.5 - 0.7mm of ceramic over any opaque core to get the appearance of depth and translucency in the final restoration
b 0.7 - 0.9mm of ceramic over any opaque core to get the appearance of depth and translucency in the final restoration
c 0.4 - 0.6mm of ceramic over any opaque core to get the appearance of depth and translucency in the final restoration

9 Which materials are recommended for discoloured preps?

- a Zirconia b Metal ceramic
c Alumina d None of the above
e All of the above

10 The deciding factor in choosing a restoration for anterior teeth which was not discussed by the author was :

- a Translucency
b Strength
c Opacity
d Core density

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