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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What does the third number of a three-numbered instrument indicate?
   a. Angle of the cutting edge of the blade in relation to the handle in millimeters
   b. Angle of the blade from the long axis of the shaft in millimeters
   c. Width of the blade in tenths of millimeters
   d. Length of the blade in millimeters

   ANS: B
   On a three-number cutting instrument, the numbers on the handle indicate width, length, and angle of the blade. The third number indicates the angle of the blade.

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2. What does the third number on a four-numbered cutting instrument, indicate?
   a. Angle of the cutting edge of the blade in relation to the handle in millimeters
   b. Angle of the blade from the long axis of the shaft in millimeters
   c. Width of the blade in tenths of millimeters
   d. Length of the blade in millimeters

   ANS: D
   On a four-number instrument, the numbers represent the width of the blade, the angle of the cutting edge, the length of the blade, and the angle of the blade. The third number indicates the length of the blade in millimeters.

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3. What does the first number on a three-numbered enamel cutting instrument, indicate?
   a. Angle of the cutting edge of the blade in relation to the handle in millimeters
   b. Angle of the blade from the long axis of the shaft in millimeters
   c. Width of the blade in tenths of millimeters
   d. Length of the blade in millimeters

   ANS: C
   On a three-number cutting instrument, the numbers on the handle indicate width, length, and angle of the blade. The first number indicates the width of the blade in tenths of millimeters.

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4. What does the second number on a four-numbered enamel cutting instrument, indicate?
   a. Angle of the cutting edge of blade in relation to handle.
   b. Angle of blade from long axis of shaft in millimeters.
   c. Width of the blade in tenths of millimeters.
   d. Length of the blade in millimeters.

   ANS: B

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Numbers on the angle of a four-numbered cutting instrument indicate 1. Width of blade in tenths of millimeters, 2. Angle of cutting edge of blade in relation to handle, 3. Length of blade in millimeters, 4. Angle of blade from long axis of shaft.

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5. Which enamel cutting instrument is used to accentuate line and point angles in internal outline and retention in a cavity preparation?
   a. Hatchet
   b. Angle former
   c. Straight chisel
   d. Binangle chisel
   e. Gingival margin trimmer

   ANS: B
   The angle former is used to accentuate line and point angles in internal outline and retention in a cavity preparation. The hatchet is used to clean and smooth cavity preparation walls. The binangle chisel and straight chisel are used to plane and cleave enamel in a cavity preparation. The gingival margin trimmer bevels the cervical walls of mesial and distal retention areas.

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6. Which cutting instrument is used specifically to bevel the cervical walls (floor) of the mesial and/or distal retention areas of the interior walls of a cavity preparation?
   a. hoe.
   b. hatchet.
   c. angle former.
   d. spoon excavator.
   e. mesial or distal gingival margin trimmer.

   ANS: E
   The gingival margin trimmer bevels the cervical walls of mesial and distal retention areas. An enamel hoe is used to clean and smooth the floor and walls. The hatchet is used to clean and smooth cavity preparation walls. The angle former is used to accentuate line and point angles in internal outline and retention in a cavity preparation. A spoon excavator is used to remove caries.

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7. Which cutting instrument is used to remove carious dentin in a cavity preparation?
   a. hoe.
   b. hatchet.
   c. angle former.
   d. spoon excavator.
   e. mesial or distal gingival margin trimmer.

   ANS: D

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A spoon excavator is used to remove caries. An enamel hoe is used to clean and smooth the floor and walls. The hatchet is used to clean and smooth cavity preparation walls. The angle former is used to accentuate line and point angles in internal outline and retention in a cavity preparation. The gingival margin trimmer bevels the cervical walls of mesial and distal retention areas.

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8. Which of the following is the part of the instrument that attaches the handle to the working end?
   a. Bevel
   b. Blade
   c. Shank
   d. Beaks

   ANS: C
   The shank connects the handle to the working end of the instrument. The bevel, blade, and beaks are all part of the working end.

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9. Which cutting instrument or instruments is/are used to plane and cleave enamel?
   a. Straight and Wedelstaedt chisels
   b. Binangle chisel
   c. Angle former
   d. All options are correct.

   ANS: A
   The Wedelstaedt and straight chisel are designed to plane and cleave enamel. The angle former is used to accentuate line and point angles in internal outline and retention in a cavity preparation.

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10. Which cutting instrument is used to plane and cleave enamel in a cavity preparation uses a push motion, and has two angles for the cutting edges?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Straight chisel
    c. Enamel hatchet
    d. Binangle chisel
    e. Wedelstaedt chisel

    ANS: D
    The binangle chisel has two angled cutting edges and is used with a push motion to plane and cleave enamel. An enamel hoe is used to clean and smooth the floor and walls. The straight chisel and Wedelstaedt chisel are designed to plane and cleave enamel and are used with a push motion but have only one cutting edge. The hatchet is used to cleave and smooth cavity preparation walls.

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11. Which cutting instrument is used to plane and cleave enamel in a cavity preparation using a push motion and has a single angled, curved cutting edge?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Straight chisel
    c. Enamel hatchet
    d. Binangle chisel
    e. Wedelstaedt chisel

    ANS: E
    The chisel with the curved blade is the Wedelstaedt. The hatchet, hoe, straight chisel, and binangle chisel do not have a curved blade.

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12. Which cutting instrument is used to plane and cleave enamel, forming or accentuating line angels in the cavity preparation, and has a cutting edge or blade that is almost perpendicular to the handle?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Straight chisel
    c. Enamel hatchet
    d. Binangle chisel
    e. Wedelstaedt chisel

    ANS: A
    The enamel hoe is an instrument that is used with a pulling motion. The blade is nearly perpendicular to the handle. The hatchet and chisels are not used with a pulling motion.

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13. An angle former enamel cutting instrument would be found on which instrument tray setup?
    a. Restorative
    b. Endodontic
    c. Orthodontic
    d. Oral surgery

    ANS: A
    An angle former enamel cutting instrument would be found on a restorative tray setup.

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14. Which enamel cutting instrument is used in a pull motion?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Straight chisel
    c. Enamel hatchet
    d. Binangle chisel
    e. Wedelstaedt chisel

    ANS: A

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The hoe is used with pulling motion. The hatchet and chisels are used with a pushing motion.

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15. Which cutting instrument is used to remove decay from the cavity preparation?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Straight chisel
    c. Enamel hatchet
    d. Binangle chisel
    e. Spoon excavator

    ANS: E
    The spoon excavator is used to remove dental caries. A hatchet, hoe, and chisel are used to refine the cavity preparation.

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16. If a 15-8-14 enamel hatchet is used in a dental procedure, what is the length of the blade of the instrument?
    a. 8 mm
    b. 14 mm
    c. 15 mm

    ANS: A
    On a three-numbered instrument, the second number represents the length of the blade.

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17. Which of the following hand instruments is an example of a four-numbered cutting instrument?
    a. Enamel hoe
    b. Spoon excavator
    c. Wedelstaedt chisel
    d. Distal gingival margin trimmer

    ANS: D
    The distal gingival margin trimmer is a four-number instrument.

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18. Which of the following characteristic describes both the enamel hatchet and enamel hoe?
    a. They are both used with a push motion.
    b. They are both three-number instruments.
    c. They can both only be found as a single-ended instrument.
    d. Their cutting blades are almost perpendicular to the instrument handle.

    ANS: B
    Both the hatchet and hoe are three-numbered instruments. They are not used with the same motion, their cutting blades are not in the same configuration, and they are not both available only as single-ended instruments.

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19. What does a spoon excavator remove?
    a. Carious dentin
    b. Temporary cement
    c. Temporary crowns
    d. Permanent crown during try-in

    ANS: A
    The function of a spoon excavator is to remove dental caries. It can also be used to remove temporary cement and crowns as well as a permanent crown during try-in.

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20. Which cutting instrument is used to remove unsupported enamel?
    a. Enamel Hoe
    b. Enamel Hatchet
    c. Margin Trimmer
    d. Wedelstaedt Chisel

    ANS: B
    An enamel hatchet is used to remove unsupported enamel and to clean and smooth the walls of the cavity preparation.

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21. Which of the following is NOT part of an instrument?
    a. Shank
    b. Shaft
    c. Handle
    d. Working end

    ANS: B
    Parts of an instrument include the shank, which connects the handle to the working end of the instrument, the handle which is used for grasping the instrument, and the working end, which may have a cutting edge, blade, bevel, point, nib, or beaks.

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