

**12. Normal crestal interproximal lamina dura appears
..... on a radiograph:**

- A. Absent**
- B. Radiolucent**
- C. Angled**
- D. Radiopaque**

**13. Normal crestal interproximal lamina dura without disease appear
..... on a radiograph:**

- A. Radiopaque**
- B. Radiolucent**
- C. Absent**
- D. Angled**

**14. On the canine exposure, the inverted Y is a junction of the
maxillary sinus and the:**

- A. Nasal concha**
- B. Canine fossa**
- C. Nasal fossa**
- D. Incisive foramen**

**15. The internal oblique ridge is the external oblique
ridge on the mandible:**

- A. Above**
- B. Below**
- C. Lingual Aspect**
- D. Buccal Aspect**

**16. A radiolucent band, which is seen in the mandibular anterior
central x-ray, is what anatomical landmark:**

- A. Mental ridge**
- B. Mental fossa**
- C. Lingual foramen**
- D. Lateral fossa**

ANSWERS:

1. $1/2 \times 60/1 = 60/2 = 30$ Impulses

2. $10 \text{ mA} \times 1.5 \text{ s} = 15 \text{ mA's}$
 $15/15 = 1$ second

3. $1/4 \times 60/1 = 60/4 = 15$ Impulses

4. 4

5. $.5 \times 2 = 1$ second

6. $.4 \times 5 = .2$ seconds

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6. There are numerous localization techniques. The right-angle technique requires the use of:

- A. Two number 2 size film**
- B. Two periapical films with a tube head shift**
- C. Two number 4 size films**
- D. One number 2 size film and one number 4 size film**

7. What part of the film absorbs radiation after it has been struck with an x-ray photon:

- A. Adhesive**
- B. Film base**
- C. Silver halide crystals**
- D. Gelatin**

8. In the SLOB localization technique if the missing object appears to move in the same direction as the tube head shift, the object is on the:

- A. Buccal**
- B. Lingual**
- C. Mesial**
- D. Distal**

9. The advantage of the Bisecting Angle technique is:

- A. Less patient comfort**
- B. Greater TFD and therefore less magnification**
- C. Less object film distance and therefore less magnification**
- D. Greater object film distance and therefore less magnification**

10. Why is a film holder necessary when using the paralleling technique?

- A. To make sure the film is parallel to the teeth**
- B. To make sure the film is at a right angle to the teeth**
- C. To make sure the film is perpendicular to the teeth**
- D. None of the above**

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All of the following are seen in air spaces on a panograph except:

Which of the following would appear radiolucent:

On the skull the external oblique line is located on the _____ aspect of the mandible.

The malar process is located on which anatomical structure:

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Back

A. To make sure the film is parallel to the teeth

B. To make sure the film is at a right angle to the teeth

C. To make sure the film is perpendicular to the teeth

D. None of the above

A. Less patient comfort

B. Greater TFD and therefore less magnification

C. Less object film distance and therefore less magnification

D. Greater object film distance and therefore less magnification

A. Children

B. Adolescents

C. Adults

D. Infants

A. Radiopaque

B. Radiolucent

C. Radioresistant

D. Radiosensitive

A. Check the quality of the processing chemicals

B. Check the darkroom for light leaks

C. Determine processing times when chemical temperatures vary

D. Determine the speed of the film

A. Brain cells

B. White blood cells

C. Epithelial cells

D. Lens of the eye

A. True

B. False

A. Direct

B. Indirect

C. Dose

D. Characteristic