

Module 5 – Revision

Vocabulary – p. 118

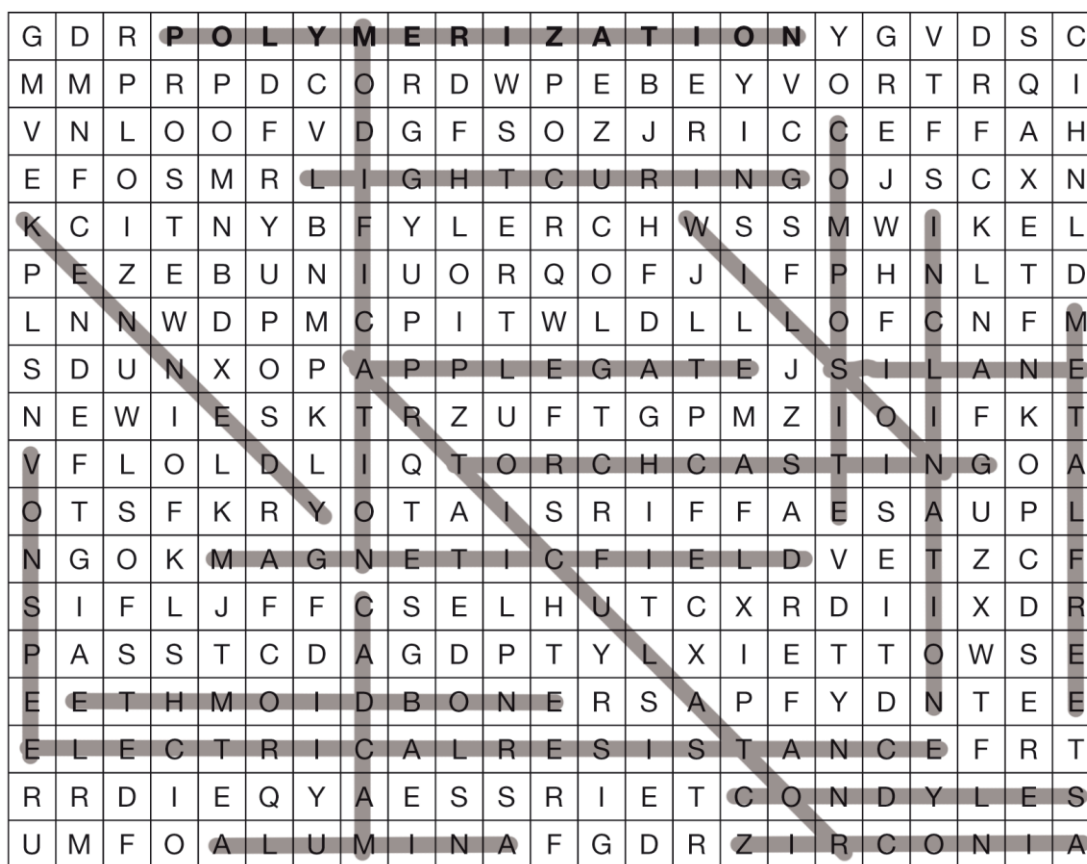
A.

Providing examples	Adding information	Giving reasons	Expressing consequence	Expressing contrast	Expressing purpose
for instance	furthermore	since	as a consequence	instead (of)	in order to
e.g.	moreover	because of	as a result	whereas	so as to
for example	in addition	because	therefore	(and) yet	to
(such) as	besides	due to	thus	nevertheless	so that
		as	consequently	in spite of	
			so	even if	
				although	
				however	
				despite	

B. Word scramble.

1. Average - media matematica
2. Facebow - arco facciale
3. Adjustable - regolabile
4. Device - dispositivo
5. Crucible - crogiuolo
6. Metal wire - filo metallico
7. Particle - particella
8. Nosal cavity - cavità nasale
9. Coil - bobina
10. Masseter muscle - massetere
11. Lute - cementare
12. Opaquing agent - opaco
13. Camouflage - mascherare
14. Alloy - lega
15. Flame - fiamma
16. Matrix - matrice
17. Filler - riempitivo
18. Coupling agent - legante
19. Catalyst - catalizzatore
20. Edentulous - edentulo

C. Word search.



Communication – p. 119

- D.
Open answers.
- E.
Open answer.

Topics – p. 120

- F.
1. Articulators are devices used to reproduce the movements and relationship of the upper and lower jaw.
 2. Class I articulators reproduce only vertical movements while class II articulators reproduce also some lateral movements.
 3. Class III articulators are the most used because they are adjustable.
 4. Class IV articulators are extremely precise, therefore small mistakes in recording can lead to mistakes in the creation of the prosthesis.
 5. A facebow is a device used to record the position of the patient's upper jaw in relation to his or her condyles.
 6. After recording, the facebow (or a part thereof) is positioned in the articulator to mount the maxillary cast.
 7. Producers have recently introduced facebows for class II articulators.

8. The points of reference are the two condyles and a third point which changes depending on the single facebow.
9. The occlusal wax is placed on a special fork which the patient bites to leave his or her cusps impression.
10. The main casting systems are torch casting, electrical resistance casting and induction casting.
11. The metal alloy is heated with a flame, fed by a mixture of gas and compressed air or hoxxygen.
12. Direct systems are based on a flame while indirect systems produce heat in other ways (electrical resistance, magnetic field).
13. The former produces heat using a metal wire wrapped around the crucible containing the metal alloy, while the latter is based on a magnetic field which puts the alloy particles into motion, thus heating the alloy.
14. Because CAD CAM techniques are now widely available.
15. A correct curve of Spee favours mastication.
16. The ethmoid bone separates the nasal cavity from the brain and is the centre of the curve of Spee.
17. The curve of Wilson results from the different inclination of back teeth, which increases when moving backwards.
18. Metal-free crowns have a colour which is very similar to the one of natural teeth.
19. A metal free crown offers better aesthetic results.
20. The most common materials are alumina and zirconia for porcelain substructures and composites for resin substructures.
21. Resin composites are made up of a resin matrix, an inorganic filler, a silane coupling agent and a catalyst.
22. Polymerization reactions can be activated chemically or using curing lights.
23. Resin composites are used in the lab for aesthetic purposes in crowns and bridges and to create individual impression trays and maxillary and mandibular baseplates.
24. Resin composites are used in the dental practice for fillings, restorations and to lute prostheses.
25. The main classification is based on four classes, depending on the number and position of edentulous areas.
26. Modifications are the other edentulous areas besides the one defining the class.
27. In class I back teeth are missing on both sides and in class II back teeth are missing only on one side.
28. Kennedy's class III refers to an edentulous area on one side only, surrounded by natural teeth.
29. Kennedy's class IV refers to an anterior edentulous area which crosses the midline.
30. First of all you check if the case belongs to the first class; if it doesn't, you move on to the following class and so on. Once you identify the class, you count the other edentulous areas and this number corresponds to the Applegate modification.