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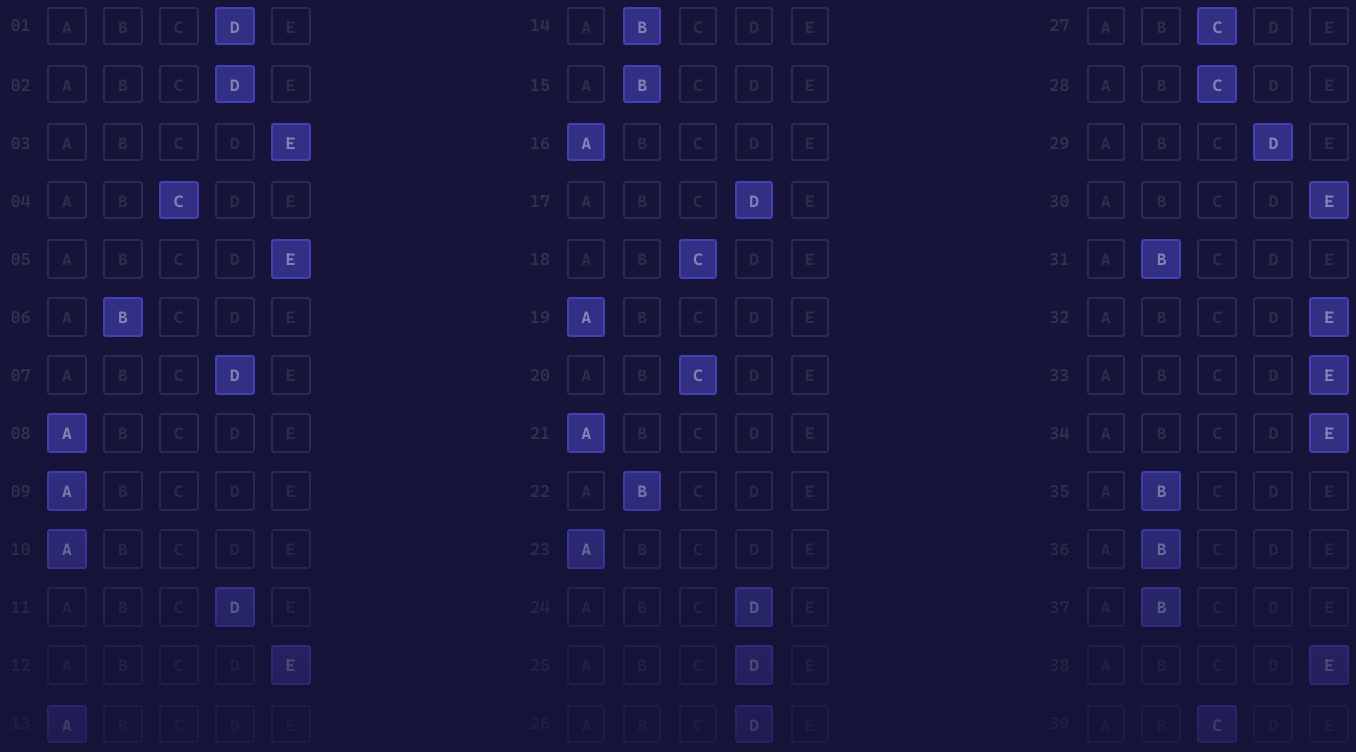

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

DLT

Dental Lab Technician

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) `DLT`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `DLT`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of gypsum product is commonly used for fabricating master casts and dies because of its high strength and low setting expansion, making it suitable for crown and bridge work?

A Type II dental plaster

B Type III dental stone

C Type IV die stone

D Type I impression plaster

ANSWER C

WHY Type IV die stone is a high-strength, low-expansion gypsum product used for master casts and dies in crown and bridge work due to its superior compressive strength and low setting expansion.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of wax is primarily used to record the occlusal relationship between the maxillary and mandibular arches?

A Inlay wax

B Bite registration wax

C Boxing wax

D Sticky wax

ANSWER B

WHY Bite registration wax is specifically formulated to record occlusal relationships between opposing dental arches.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

In the lost wax casting technique for fabricating a metal crown, what is the primary purpose of the sprue former?

A **To create a channel for molten metal to flow into the mold and allow gases to escape**

B To polish the internal surface of the wax pattern

C To increase the hardness of the investment material

D To bond the wax pattern to the working cast

ANSWER **A**

WHY The sprue former creates a passage in the investment mold through which molten metal can flow after the wax is eliminated, and it also provides an escape route for gases during casting.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

During the try-in stage of complete denture fabrication, which material is typically used to set the artificial teeth before final processing?

A **Baseplate wax**

B Heat-cured acrylic resin

C Irreversible hydrocolloid

D Zinc oxide eugenol paste

ANSWER **A**

WHY Baseplate wax is used to hold artificial teeth in position on the record base during the trial denture stage, allowing evaluation before processing into acrylic resin.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary reason for using the flasking and dewaxing process before packing acrylic resin in denture fabrication?

A **To remove the wax pattern and create a mold space for the acrylic resin**

B To increase the vertical dimension of occlusion

C To bond the porcelain teeth chemically to the resin

D To sterilize the denture base before insertion

ANSWER **A**

WHY Flasking encases the wax denture in investment, and dewaxing (boiling out the wax) creates an empty mold space that is then packed with acrylic resin dough to form the denture base.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which impression material is known for its excellent dimensional stability and ability to be poured multiple times accurately, making it commonly used for fixed prosthodontic impressions?

A Irreversible hydrocolloid (alginate)

B **Polyvinyl siloxane (addition silicone)**

C Impression compound

D Zinc oxide eugenol

ANSWER **B**

WHY Polyvinyl siloxane (addition silicone) has excellent dimensional stability over time, allowing multiple accurate pours, unlike alginate which must be poured immediately due to syneresis and imbibition.

QUESTION 7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are advantages of dental ceramics used in fixed prosthodontics? (Choose two.)

A **Excellent esthetics that mimic natural tooth structure**

B High tensile strength under flexural loading

C **Good biocompatibility with oral tissues**

D High ductility allowing plastic deformation without fracture

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY Dental ceramics are valued for their excellent esthetics and biocompatibility. They are brittle materials with low tensile strength and lack ductility, making B and D incorrect.

QUESTION 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are common laboratory steps in fabricating a removable orthodontic retainer such as a Hawley retainer? (Choose two.)

A **Bending stainless steel wire clasps and labial bow**

B **Processing an acrylic baseplate to fit the cast**

C Casting a chrome-cobalt framework

D Vacuum-forming a clear thermoplastic sheet over a working model

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY A Hawley retainer laboratory fabrication involves bending wire components (labial bow, clasps) and processing an acrylic baseplate. Casting chrome-cobalt frameworks relates to removable partial dentures, and vacuum-forming clear plastic relates to clear aligner-type retainers, not the Hawley design.

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

In removable partial denture design, what is the primary function of the major connector?

A To retain the denture teeth in the acrylic saddle

B To join the components on one side of the arch to those on the opposite side, providing rigidity and support

C To provide direct retention against dislodgement

D To resist horizontal rotational forces at a single abutment tooth

ANSWER **B**

WHY The major connector unites the parts of the removable partial denture framework on both sides of the arch, providing rigidity, cross-arch stabilization, and support distribution.