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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

State of Qatar Department of Healthcare Professions (DHP) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)

DLT

Dental Lab Technician

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

15

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

15 practice questions for State of Qatar Department of Healthcare Professions (DHP) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) **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.

Licence

Original Mometrix demo. This free sample contains fewer questions than the full paid edition.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary reason a technician creates a slight space (die spacer) on a die before waxing a crown pattern?

- ☐ A To reduce the amount of wax needed
- ☒ B To allow room for the cement layer so the finished casting seats properly
- ☐ C To increase retention of the crown margin
- ☐ D To prevent porosity during casting

ANSWER B

WHY Die spacer is applied to the internal surface of the die (short of the margin) to create clearance for the luting cement, allowing complete seating of the final restoration.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

During the wax try-in stage of complete denture fabrication, what is the primary purpose of having the patient evaluate the trial denture before processing?

- ☒ A To verify esthetics, occlusion, vertical dimension, and phonetics before final processing
- ☐ B To determine the final shade of the denture base acrylic resin
- ☐ C To measure the compressive strength of the wax rims
- ☐ D To confirm the setting time of the investment material
- ☐ E To select the flasking technique to be used

ANSWER A

WHY The wax try-in allows the clinician and patient to verify tooth position, esthetics, occlusal relationships, vertical dimension, and phonetics before the denture is processed, since errors are difficult to correct afterward.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which sterilization method uses pressurized steam at high temperature and is most commonly used to sterilize heat-tolerant metal laboratory instruments?

- ☒ **A Autoclaving**
- ☐ B Ultraviolet light exposure
- ☐ C Cold sterilization with 70% isopropyl alcohol wipe
- ☐ D Dry heat air drying at room temperature

ANSWER A

WHY Autoclaving uses pressurized saturated steam at high temperature to achieve sterilization of heat-stable metal instruments, destroying microorganisms including spores, and is the standard method for sterilizing reusable metal tools.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Compared to metal-ceramic (PFM) restorations, all-ceramic restorations are primarily selected for which advantage?

- ☒ **A Superior esthetics due to translucency similar to natural tooth structure**
- ☐ B Higher tensile strength under all loading conditions
- ☐ C Lower material and laboratory cost in every case
- ☐ D No need for an accurate impression or die

ANSWER A

WHY All-ceramic restorations are chosen primarily for their superior esthetics and translucency, which closely mimic natural tooth structure, unlike metal-ceramic restorations where the metal substructure can affect light transmission.

QUESTION 5

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are appropriate infection control practices for handling incoming impressions and appliances in a dental laboratory? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Disinfect impressions and prostheses upon arrival according to manufacturer and material-appropriate protocols
- ☐ **B** Assume all items received from the clinic are free of contamination and process them immediately
- ☒ **C** Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling incoming case items
- ☐ **D** Store contaminated impressions in the same area used for finished, polished appliances

ANSWER A - C

WHY All incoming case items should be treated as contaminated and disinfected per protocol, and technicians must wear PPE when handling them; assuming items are clean or mixing contaminated and clean work areas violates infection control standards.

QUESTION 6

TRUE FALSE

Noble dental casting alloys are generally more resistant to tarnish and corrosion in the oral environment than base metal alloys.

- ☒ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False

ANSWER A

WHY Noble alloys, containing significant amounts of gold, palladium, or platinum, resist oxidation and corrosion better than base metal alloys, which rely on a passive oxide layer for corrosion resistance.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of gypsum product is classified as dental stone (Type III) and is commonly used for fabricating study models and denture casts?

- ☐ A Impression plaster
- ☒ B Dental stone with low expansion and high compressive strength
- ☐ C High-strength, high-expansion die stone
- ☐ D Plaster of Paris used for mounting casts

ANSWER B

WHY Type III dental stone has a finer particle structure than plaster, giving it higher strength and lower setting expansion, making it ideal for study and denture casts, whereas Type IV (die stone) is used for dies requiring greater accuracy and hardness.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

In a digital dental laboratory workflow, what is the primary function of an intraoral or laboratory scanner?

- ☒ A To capture a digital impression that is converted into a 3D virtual model for design and fabrication
- ☐ B To physically mill the final restoration from a ceramic block
- ☐ C To polymerize denture base resin under vacuum
- ☐ D To sinter zirconia restorations at high temperature

ANSWER A

WHY Scanners capture surface geometry of a physical model, cast, or the patient's dentition and generate a digital 3D dataset used in CAD software to design restorations, which are then fabricated using milling or printing equipment.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary difference between Type III (dental stone) and Type IV (die stone) gypsum products?

- ☒ **A** Type IV has higher compressive strength and lower setting expansion, making it suitable for dies
- ☐ **B** Type III is used only for investment casting while Type IV is used only for impressions
- ☐ **C** Type IV sets faster but has significantly lower hardness than Type III
- ☐ **D** Type III contains synthetic gypsum while Type IV is made from natural gypsum rock

ANSWER A

WHY Type IV die stone has denser, more regular particles giving it higher compressive strength and lower setting expansion than Type III, making it ideal for master dies requiring dimensional accuracy.

QUESTION 10

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized uses of glass ionomer cement in restorative and prosthodontic dental laboratory-related procedures? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Luting cement for cementing crowns and fixed prostheses
- ☒ **B** Base or liner material beneath restorations for its fluoride release
- ☐ **C** Primary structural material for casting metal frameworks
- ☐ **D** Investment material used for high-heat burnout of wax patterns

ANSWER A - B

WHY Glass ionomer cement is widely used as a luting agent for cementing crowns, bridges, and other fixed prostheses, and as a base/liner due to its fluoride-releasing and chemical adhesion properties; it is not used for casting or investment procedures.

QUESTION 11

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of the posterior palatal seal (post-dam) area on a maxillary complete denture?

- ☒ **A To improve retention by creating a seal that resists air entry between the denture base and the palate**
- ☐ B To reduce the overall weight of the denture
- ☐ C To increase the vertical dimension of occlusion
- ☐ D To provide additional retention for the anterior teeth

ANSWER A

WHY The posterior palatal seal is a slight compression of soft tissue at the posterior border of the denture that helps maintain a peripheral seal, improving retention by preventing air from breaking the seal under the denture base.

QUESTION 12

SINGLE CHOICE

Why is a metal coping for a porcelain-fused-to-metal (PFM) restoration typically degassed/oxidized in a furnace before porcelain application?

- ☐ A To increase the metal's melting point
- ☒ **B To remove surface impurities and form an oxide layer that improves porcelain bonding**
- ☐ C To whiten the metal surface for better esthetics
- ☐ D To reduce the thickness of the metal coping
- ☐ E not applicable

ANSWER B

WHY Degassing removes gases and surface contaminants and creates a controlled oxide layer on the metal, which is essential for a durable chemical bond between the metal substructure and the porcelain.

QUESTION 13

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized categories of dental waxes used in laboratory procedures? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Pattern waxes (e.g., inlay wax, casting wax)
- ☒ **B** Processing waxes (e.g., boxing wax, utility wax)
- ☐ **C** Impression waxes used exclusively as final impression material for crowns
- ☐ **D** Etching waxes used to bond porcelain to metal

ANSWER A • B

WHY Dental waxes are generally classified into pattern waxes (used to create patterns for casting) and processing waxes (used as aids during laboratory procedures, such as boxing and utility waxes). The other options do not represent recognized standard wax categories.

QUESTION 14

TRUE FALSE

When grinding or polishing dental appliances containing metal or acrylic, technicians should wear a properly fitted dust mask or respirator and use local exhaust ventilation to reduce inhalation of particulate matter.

- ☒ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False

ANSWER A

WHY Grinding and polishing generate fine particulate dust that can be harmful if inhaled; proper respiratory protection and ventilation are standard laboratory safety requirements.

QUESTION 15

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of dental wax is primarily used to create a pattern that will be invested and burned out, leaving a cavity for molten metal in the lost-wax casting process?

- ☒ **A** Inlay wax
- ☐ **B** Utility wax
- ☐ **C** Sticky wax
- ☐ **D** Boxing wax

ANSWER A

WHY Inlay wax is used to fabricate patterns for cast restorations because it burns out completely and cleanly during the burnout stage, leaving an accurate mold cavity.