

臺北醫學大學 100 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生入學考試

復牙醫暨牙科植體學試題

本試題第1頁；共3頁

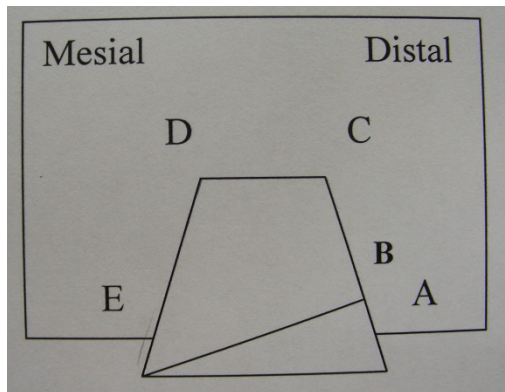
(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

注意
事項

- 一、本試題共二大題，共計 100 分。
- 二、請將正確答案依題次作答於答案用卷內。
- 三、試題答錯者不倒扣；題次號碼錯誤或不按順序或鉛筆作答，不予計分。

一、選擇題(每題 2.5%，共 50%)

1. According to Lewis, which of the points on the crown preparation section ACDE provide resistance form? The line EB is perpendicular to CA.



- Points between A and B, including A and B.
 - On the side AC, all points which are above B but not including B.
 - None of the points.
 - Can't tell from the information provided.
2. The phenomenon of an object color changing when viewed in different light sources is called:
- Simultaneous color contrast
 - Negative after image
 - Perception
 - Metamerism
3. Which factor is more important to increase the fracture resistance of an endodontically treated teeth?
- 1mm of coronal tooth structure above the crown margin (ferrule effect)
 - Contrabevel at the tooth-core junction
 - Increase thickness of axial tooth structure at the crown margin
 - 0.5mm of coronal tooth structure above the crown margin (ferrule effect)
4. Research has shown that osseointegration of titanium implants is inhibited when the bone in the area of the implants is heated for one minute to a temperature greater than:
- 37°
 - 40°
 - 44°
 - 47°
 - 51°
5. 根據 Tallgren 的研究，兩顎無牙齦的萎縮速率差別為幾倍？
- Max: Mand=1:3
 - Max: Mand= 3:1
 - Max: Mand= 1:4
 - Max: Mand= 4:1
6. The distance from the base of the contact area to the crest of the bone could be correlated with the presence or absence of the interproximal papilla in humans. What is the ideal distance from the crest of the bone to the contact point that we must achieve in order to predictably maintain the interdental papilla?
- 5mm or less
 - 4mm or less
 - 3mm or less
 - 2mm or less
7. When placing implants anterior to the mental foramen, how far away should the distal extent of the implant be from this landmark (minimal distance)?
- 1mm anterior
 - It does not matter since the nerve is usually buccal at this location
 - 2mm anterior
 - 5mm anterior

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本試題第2頁；共3頁
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8. Which of the following has the most influence on retention of a casting to a tooth preparation?
- (A) Opposing wall height of the preparation (B) Convergence angle or taper of the opposing walls
(C) Surface area of the crown preparation (D) Surface roughness of the prepared surface
9. Several studies have shown that the most critical item in the survivability of a posterior endodontically treated tooth is:
- (A) Extracoronary cast coverage (B) Type of dowel material used
(C) Type of core material used (D) Length of the dowel in the intracoronary restoration
10. Which of the following is an important characteristic of the chamfer margin preparation?
- (A) It has an adequate depth at the margins to provide for an adequate thickness of gold.
(B) The chamfer finish line has been shown experimentally to exhibit the most stress.
(C) It has an acute edge at the finish line to allow for seating of the restoration.
(D) The chamfer has the finish line of choice for porcelain margins on veneer gold restorations.
11. Pre-extraction dental casts are useful in determining all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Vertical dimension of occlusion (B) Centric relation
(C) Maxillary anterior tooth position (D) Prognosis
12. All of the following are functions of the posterior palatal seal EXCEPT:
- (A) To provide close tissue contact during speech and swallowing
(B) To enhance retention and stability
(C) To allow a smooth transition of denture base material from palatal rugae to the distal aspect of the prognosis
(D) To compensate for processing shrinkage of the acrylic resin
(E) To allow for a thin posterior border which reduces discomfort during contact between the posterior denture border and the dorsum of the tongue
13. Both maxillary and mandible RPD major connectors are best able to transfer and distribute which of the following forces to the dental arch?
- (A) Horizontal forces (B) Vertical forces
(C) Torsional forces (D) a and c
(E) None of the above
14. Which of the following situations will increase the retentive force of a removable partial denture clasp as well as increase the flexibility of the clasp?
- (A) Greater angle of gingival convergence of the abutment and increased clasp length
(B) Lower angle of gingival convergence of the abutment and increased clasp length
(C) Clasp terminus in greater undercut with a short clasp arm
(D) Clasp terminus in reduced undercut with a short clasp arm
(E) Lower angle of gingival convergence of the abutment and use of a wrought wire clasp
15. The most common cause of difficulty with occlusion of a maxillary denture opposing natural teeth is:
- (A) The occlusal plane of the natural opposing teeth (B) Crossbite balance
(C) Crossarch balance (D) Acceptable intraocclusal distance
16. All the following rules for balanced denture articulation are addressed in Hanau's Quint EXCEPT:
- (A) Incisal guidance (B) Cusp length
(C) Plane of occlusion (D) Compensating curve
(E) Intercondylar distance
17. Each part of a distal-extension removable partial denture provides the greatest resistance to movement and torquing of the abutment teeth?
- (A) Rest (B) Base
(C) Guiding plane (D) Retentive clasp
(E) Minor connector

18. A linguoplate major connector is indicated in which of the following clinical situations requiring a mandible removable partial denture?
- Ⓐ The clinical measurement from the free gingival margin to the slightly elevated floor of the mouth is 10mm
 - Ⓑ The Kennedy edification is Class II with minimal vertical resorption of the residual ridges
 - Ⓒ The remaining anterior teeth exhibit significant bone loss(approximately 30%) with Class I mobility
 - Ⓓ Linguoplate major connectors should be utilized on all mandible removable partial dentures
19. When a patient with a mandibular bilateral distal extension RPD chews, the I bar of a RPI clasp assembly design will move in what direction?
- Ⓐ Occlusally and mesially Ⓑ Occlusally and distally Ⓒ Gingivally and mesially Ⓓ Gingivally and distally
20. Finite element studies by Himmlova et al. in 2004 on the influence of implant length and diameter on stress distribution showed:
- Ⓐ Implant length is a more influential factor for the reduction of masticatory stress than implant diameter
 - Ⓑ Implant diameter is a more influential factor for the reduction of masticatory stress than implant length
 - Ⓒ Maximum stress areas are located around the apical 2mm of implants
 - Ⓓ Stress distribution is inversely proportional to implant diameter

二、簡答題(共 50%)

1. What is *combination syndrome* ? (10%)
2. 請簡述 Resin-bonded fixed dental prosthesis 的不適應症。(10%)
3. 請簡述牙科彈性印模材的種類、特性及使用時機。(10%)
4. 請比較固定式植體鑲復物不同咬合面材質的優缺點。(20%)