TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Hippocrates is known as "the father of modern dentistry." 1) ______

2) Aristotle was the first person to purport that men and women had 32 teeth. 2) ______

3) Oil of cloves is used in filling materials to soothe the pulp. 3) ______

4) Barbers were some of the first early American dentists. 4) ______

5) Isaac Greenwood constructed a denture made of ivory and gold for George Washington. 5) ______

6) William S. Halstead, a surgeon, demonstrated the use of anesthetic to block the trigeminal nerve on the maxilla. 6) ______

7) The black spoon is so named after G.V. Black, the "grand old man of dentistry." 7) ______

8) The National Dental Assisting Association was founded in 1911 by Juliette Southard. 8) ______

9) The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association evaluates and provides accreditation for dental assistant and hygiene programs. 9) ______

10) The ADA is an organization for dental assistants. ADA stands for the Association of Dental Assistants. 10) ______

11) Ida Gray was the first African-American to graduate from dental school. 11) ______

12) In order to become a CDA, you must pass a test given by the Dental Assisting National Board. 12) ______

13) Fluoride is added to all public water supplies. 13) ______

14) Children's Dental Health Month was initiated by the American Dental Assistants Association. 14) ______

15) The Etruscans are noted for being the first to use gold in dentistry. 15) ______

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

16) As early as _______ B.C.E., people thought "toothworms" caused toothaches. 16) ______
   A) 2000  B) 3000  C) 5000  D) 4000

17) The Chinese used acupuncture around _______ B.C.E. to treat pain associated with tooth decay. 17) ______
   A) 5700  B) 2700  C) 3700  D) 4700

18) The ______ used a "chewing stick" to clean the teeth. 18) ______
   A) Babylonians  B) Egyptians  C) Chinese  D) Romans
19) What is the name of the first known dentist?
   A) Pierre Fauchard  B) Hesi-Re  
   C) Aristotle  D) Hippocrates

20) The ________ discovered jaw surgery.
   A) Romans  B) Chinese  C) Babylonians  D) Egyptians

21) Who was the "father of medicine"?
   A) Pierre Fauchard  B) Hippocrates  
   C) Aristotle  D) Hesi-Re

22) Hippocrates felt that fluids in the body such as phlegm, yellow bile, black bile, and ________ caused disease.
   A) platelets  B) grind  C) plasma  D) blood

23) The Hippocratic Oath means:
   A) to do.  B) to do no harm.  
   C) to do harm.  D) None of the above.

24) ________ invented dental instruments.
   A) Pierre Fauchard  B) Hippocrates  
   C) Aristotle  D) Hesi-Re

25) During the 15th century, ________ was/were thought of as a way to treat a variety of ailments.
   A) worms  B) magic  C) chewing sticks  D) maggots

26) ________ is another term used for halitosis.
   A) Fresh breath  B) Stinky breath  C) Bad breath  D) Good breath

27) Between 100 and 400 B.C.E., the ________ contributed to the restorative art of dentistry.
   A) Egyptians  B) Etruscans  C) Romans  D) Chinese

28) Bands of gold fastened to natural teeth and artificial teeth were made of ________ teeth in the era of 100–400 B.C.E.
   A) horse  B) calves'  C) pigs'  D) cows'

29) The Romans actually learned the field of dentistry from the:

30) ________ believed that dental disease resulted from an infection inside the tooth.
   A) Hippocrates  B) Archigenus  C) Galen  D) Aristotle

31) ________ categorized teeth into central incisors, cuspids, and molars.
   A) Aristotle  B) Archigenus  C) Hippocrates  D) Galen

32) ________ was the first to recognize that there are nerves in each tooth.
   A) Archigenus  B) Hippocrates  C) Aristotle  D) Galen
33) The Middle Ages were most commonly referred to as the time between:
   A) 500 and 1800 C.E.  
   B) 500 and 1600 C.E.  
   C) 500 and 1500 C.E.  
   D) 500 and 1700 C.E.

34) Dentistry and medicine were being practiced by _______ between 500 and 1500 C.E.
   A) monks  
   B) barbers  
   C) dentists  
   D) priests

35) In ______ C.E., France established a guild of barbers.
   A) 1210  
   B) 1205  
   C) 1220  
   D) 1215

36) During the Middle Ages, the ______ developed a silver paste to fill cavities.
   A) Romans  
   B) Egyptians  
   C) Chinese  
   D) Americans

37) ______ was known as "the father of modern dentistry."
   A) Aristotle  
   B) Hippocrates  
   C) Etruscans  
   D) Pierre Fauchard

38) Pierre Fauchard wrote a book called:
   A) "Surgeon Dentist."
   B) "First Dentist."
   C) "Late America."
   D) "Early America."

39) Pierre Fauchard’s teachings were used for more than:
   A) 100 years.  
   B) 200 years.  
   C) 300 years.  
   D) 500 years.

40) Trained dentist began arriving to the colonies from:
   A) Japan.  
   B) France.  
   C) England.  
   D) Europe.

41) ______ marketed his abilities to perform a variety of different dental procedures.
   A) George Washington  
   B) Robert Woofendale  
   C) Josiah Foster Flagg  
   D) John Greenwood

42) ______ is credited for constructing a denture made of ivory and gold for George Washington.
   A) John Greenwood  
   B) George Washington  
   C) Robert Woofendale  
   D) Josiah Foster Flagg

43) John Baker was one of ______ dentist in the 1700s.
   A) Robert Tanner Freeman’s  
   B) John Greenwood’s  
   C) George Washington’s  
   D) Karl Koller’s

44) The first native-born dentist in colonial America was:
   A) John Greenwood.  
   B) Robert Woofendale.  
   C) Isaac Greenwood.  
   D) Karl Koller.

45) ______ invented the dental chair.
   A) Isaac Greenwood  
   B) Robert Tanner Freeman  
   C) John Greenwood  
   D) Josiah Foster Flagg
46) _______ was the first African-American to graduate with a formal dental education.
   A) Josiah Foster Flagg  B) Robert Tanner Freeman
   C) Isaac Greenwood  D) John Baker

47) _______ is the German physicist credited for the discovery of radiation usage in 1895.
   A) C. Edmund Kells  B) Wilhelm C. Roentgen
   C) John Baker  D) Josiah Foster Flagg

48) Until the ________, there weren't any dental schools or colleges.
   A) 1700s  B) 1500s  C) 1800s  D) 1600s

49) _______ began advocating a more formal education for dentists.
   A) Chapman A. Harris  B) Karl Koller
   C) G.V. Black  D) William H. Halstead

50) Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was founded on March 6, ________.
    A) 1840  B) 1835  C) 1830  D) 1841

51) One of the pioneers who advocated an independent dental profession was a dentist by the name of:
    A) Vardiman Black  B) Robert Woofendale.
    C) Chapman A. Harris  D) Karl Koller

52) _______ earned the title "grand old man of dentistry."
    A) Chapman A. Harris  B) Vardiman Black
    C) Karl Koller  D) Robert Woofendale

53) _______ discovered a way to use nitrous oxide gas to relieve the pain of extractions on his patients.
    A) Robert Woofendale  B) Vardiman Black
    C) Horace Wells  D) Karl Koller

54) _______ used the first local anesthetics for dentistry.
    A) Horace Wells  B) Vardiman Black
    C) Robert Woofendale  D) Karl Koller

55) Karl Koller used local anesthetics for dentistry in:
    A) 1881  B) 1882  C) 1884  D) 1883

56) _______ demonstrated the use of this anesthetic by blocking a nerve on the mandible.
    A) William H. Halstead  B) Karl Koller
    C) Horace Wells  D) Vardiman Black

57) _______ is known for hiring the first "lady in attendance."
    A) C. Edmund Kells  B) Vardiman Black
    C) Otto Walkhoff  D) Karl Koller
58) ________ made the first dental radiograph.
A) Otto Walkhoff  B) Wilhelm C. Roentgen
C) C. Edmund Kells  D) Vardiman Black

60) Which dentist experimented with the use of x-rays?
A) Edmund Kells  B) Juliet A. Southard
C) Wilhelm C. Roentgen  D) Otto Walkhoff

61) In what decade did women first receive dental care without an escort?
A) 1920s  B) 1940s  C) 1950s  D) 1930s

62) ________ became the first woman to be hired as a permanent dental assistant.
A) Ida Gray  B) Juliet A. Southard
C) Susan C. Peri  D) Lucy B. Hobbs

63) ________ was the founder of the American Dental Assisting Association.
A) Juliet A. Southard  B) Lucy B. Hobbs
C) Susan C. Peri  D) Ida Gray

64) What year did the Southern Dental Association merge with the American Dental Association?
A) 1898  B) 1897  C) 1896  D) 1892

65) ________ was the first woman to have a regular dental practice in the United States.
A) Lucy B. Hobbs  B) Ida Gray  C) Juliet Southard  D) Emeline Jones

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Match the times to the accomplishments.
A. Early times
B. The Renaissance
C. Middle Ages
D. Early America

66) Acupuncture used to treat pain associated with tooth decay
67) Development in China of a "silver paste" to fill cavities
68) A blacksmith, or barber, accomplished most of the dental work.
69) Tradesmen known as Tooth-drawers specialized in extracting teeth.
70) Use of sticks called "chewing sticks" to clean teeth
71) The time period when a bridge was found to be constructed of gold bands and a calf's tooth
72) Guild of Barbers established to perform dental surgeries or shaving and tooth extractions

73) The Hippocratic Oath is a code of ethics that guides those in the medical and dental fields.

74) Pierre Fauchard, known as "the father of modern dentistry," described a comprehensive system of dentistry.

75) Invention of the dental chair

76) The father of medicine is known as ________.

77) ________ is known as the "father of modern dentistry."

78) The National Museum of Dentistry was founded in 1894 and is located in ________.

79) A great pioneer who helped in founding the dental profession and who earned the title of "the grand old man of dentistry" was ________.

80) ________, a German physicist, is credited for the discovery of radiation usage in 1895.

81) ________ was known for hiring the first "lady in attendance," influencing the guidelines for formal training of dental assistants within the dental profession.

82) In 1859, twenty-six pioneering dentists formed the ________.

83) The organization that evaluates and provides accreditation for dental assistant programs is the ________.

84) The constitution of the ________ officially became incorporated on March 17th, 1925, representing dental assistants in America.

85) The first woman to graduate with a formal education in dentistry was ________.

86) In 1948, the ________ established the credentialing and certification organization for dental assistants in the United States.

87) ________ is a government organization that plays a substantial role in community public health in the area of water fluoridation.

88) One of the most popular public dental health activities initiated by the ADA is the observance of ________.

89) A computerized technique that allows less radiation and is more convenient for the patient is ________.
90) ________ from exfoliated human deciduous teeth contain supplies of tooth-generating cells for restoring tissues and teeth destroyed by gingivitis and periodontitis.

91) How did Hippocrates influence the study of dentistry?

92) What were some of the earliest known dental restorations made by the Etruscans?

93) Explain the impact of Pierre Fauchard's beliefs about dentistry on modern dentistry.

94) Who was the first native-born dentist in Colonial America?

95) Describe Josiah Foster Flagg's contribution to the dental profession.

96) What is the current name of the first formal dental school?

97) What was G.V. Black's contribution to modern dentistry?

98) What was Wilhelm C. Roentgen's contribution to dentistry?

99) Who was the first dental assistant?

100) What is the purpose of the Commission on Dental Accreditation?
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED1

1) FALSE
2) FALSE
3) TRUE
4) TRUE
5) FALSE
6) FALSE
7) TRUE
8) FALSE
9) TRUE
10) FALSE
11) FALSE
12) TRUE
13) FALSE
14) FALSE
15) TRUE
16) C
17) B
18) A
19) B
20) D
21) B
22) D
23) B
24) B
25) B
26) C
27) D
28) B
29) D
30) B
31) D
32) D
33) C
34) A
35) A
36) C
37) D
38) B
39) A
40) C
41) B
42) A
43) C
44) C
45) D
46) B
47) B
48) C
49) A
50) A

Full file at https://testbanku.eu/Test-Bank-for-Pearsons-Comprehensive-Dental-Assisting-by-Tyler
51) A  
52) B  
53) C  
54) D  
55) C  
56) A  
57) A  
58) A  
59) D  
60) A  
61) D  
62) B  
63) A  
64) B  
65) D  
66) A  
67) C  
68) D  
69) B  
70) A  
71) A  
72) B  
73) A  
74) B  
75) D  
76) Hippocrates  
77) Pierre Fauchard  
78) Baltimore, Maryland  
79) G.V. Black  
80) Wilhelm C. Roentgen  
81) C. Edmund Kells  
82) American Dental Association  
83) Commission on Dental Accreditation  
84) American Dental Assistants Association  
85) Lucy B. Hobbs  
86) Dental Assisting National Board  
87) Community Public Health Programs  
88) National Children’s Dental Health Month  
89) Digital radiology  
90) Stem cells  
91) He rejected the notion that spirits or demons caused illness, and embraced medicine as a science.  
92) A bridge made of gold fastened to natural teeth and artificial teeth that were made of calves’ teeth  
93) Fauchard felt that sugar was bad for the teeth and should be limited in the diet. He recommended that filling teeth with lead or gold, after the removal of decay, would strengthen them. Fauchard also believed that if a tooth was knocked out, it should be re-implanted. Fauchard was the first to describe that a patient should be seated in a comfortable position on a chair, and that the dentist should stand behind the patient, so as not to block any available light. He prescribed oil of cloves and cinnamon for pulpitis (inflamed pulp of tooth).  
94) Isaac Greenwood  
95) He invented the dental chair.  
96) University of Maryland, School of Dentistry
97) The standardization of cavity preparations
98) Discovery of radiation usage, and that when films were exposed to radiation, a picture or shadow appeared
99) Juliette A. Southard was the first woman to be hired as a permanent dental assistant.
100) Evaluates and provides accreditation for dental assistant and hygiene programs, as well as programs for dentists, in the United States.