



1. The method of porcelain fracture is a complex phenomenon and experiments of this type are complex in vitro, and even more taxing in vivo.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The control group was used to determine the possible increase in thickness of base metal alloys compared to noble metal alloys.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The standard deviation of the control group was 5.01 N.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. In this study, only group C presented similar strength values to that of the noble metal alloy control.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The hypothesis, that a significant reduction in thickness can be achieved using a base metal alloy when compared to the strength of a noble metal alloy was accepted.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. If the porcelain thickness is at the minimum permissible thickness to match a shade of 1mm the alloy shouldn't be reduced below .2mm.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Increasing the metal alloy thickness decreased the metal ceramic restoration's strength.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. The importance of the coefficient of variation values was that they indicate the minimal variation of the specimens.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. If sufficient base metal alloy thickness of a minimum of .4mm is allowed for the alloy thickness, it allows the restoration to resist porcelain fracture better.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. From the results obtained, it could be argued that the alloy thickness is not the main contributing factor to enhancing the strength of metal ceramic restorations.
 - a. True
 - b. False