1. This article discusses the common types of 3D printing technology utilized in dental labs and illustrates digital model fabrication from a 3D printer with actual cases and different restorative applications.
   a. True
   b. False

2. When dental labs create restorations from digital impressions, the workflow options are not dictated by the restorative material prescribed.
   a. True
   b. False

3. Monolithic restorations such as full zirconia, full gold, and e.max CAD crowns can be fabricated only if they have a model.
   a. True
   b. False

4. 3D printing technology is related to the first inkjet printers introduced in 1988.
   a. True
   b. False

5. 3D printing technology derived from the desire to print materials other than ink.
   a. True
   b. False

6. The only two factors to consider when selecting a 3D printer are speed and accuracy.
   a. True
   b. False

7. Modular systems are also available that allow you to add additional printers as your volume grows instead of purchasing a unit that provides more capacity than needed for your current volume and planning to “grow into it.”
   a. True
   b. False

8. The number of team members dedicated to the model printing process depends on the volume of cases and the lab’s digital IQ.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Most 3D printer manufactures/distributors have spreadsheets that allow you to plug in your lab’s unique criteria in order to determine ROI.
   a. True
   b. False

10. The author’s opinion is this technology will become as commonplace in the dental industry as inkjet printers are for office use currently.
    a. True
    b. False