1. Biomaterials in dentistry must address several requirements that include biocompatibility, and strength related to intended purpose and esthetics.
   a. True
   b. False

2. The history of dental prostheses reflects a progression from function to esthetics with gold restorations being largely replaced by porcelain fused to metal restorations during a period from 1970-1995.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The introduction of various all-ceramic restorations beginning in the 1980’s initiated a continuous transition from metal-based ceramics to different multilayered and monolithic all ceramic restorations.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The central issue for all ceramic restorations has been the balancing of esthetics only.
   a. True
   b. False

5. Despite the early esthetic limitations of zirconia-based restorations, the dental profession has seen remarkable penetration into the dental laboratory and clinical practice.
   a. True
   b. False

6. The past decade of clinical research has provided very little insight regarding the performance of zirconia prostheses.
   a. True
   b. False

7. One of the early and prominent observations made regarding the clinical performance of zirconia-based all ceramic restoration was chipping of the veneering porcelain from the zirconia frameworks.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Framework fracture appears to be the weak link in zirconia-based restorations, not veneer chipping.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Introduction of zirconia-based ceramics as a restorative dental material had generated much interest in the dental profession.
   a. True
   b. False

10. The difficulty in achieving predictable excellent esthetics with PFM restorations and the desire for metal free solutions has led to the increased use of zirconia.
    a. True
    b. False