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# **AMT Certification DAR**

**AMT Dental Assisting Radiography**



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## **Product Version**

- ✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
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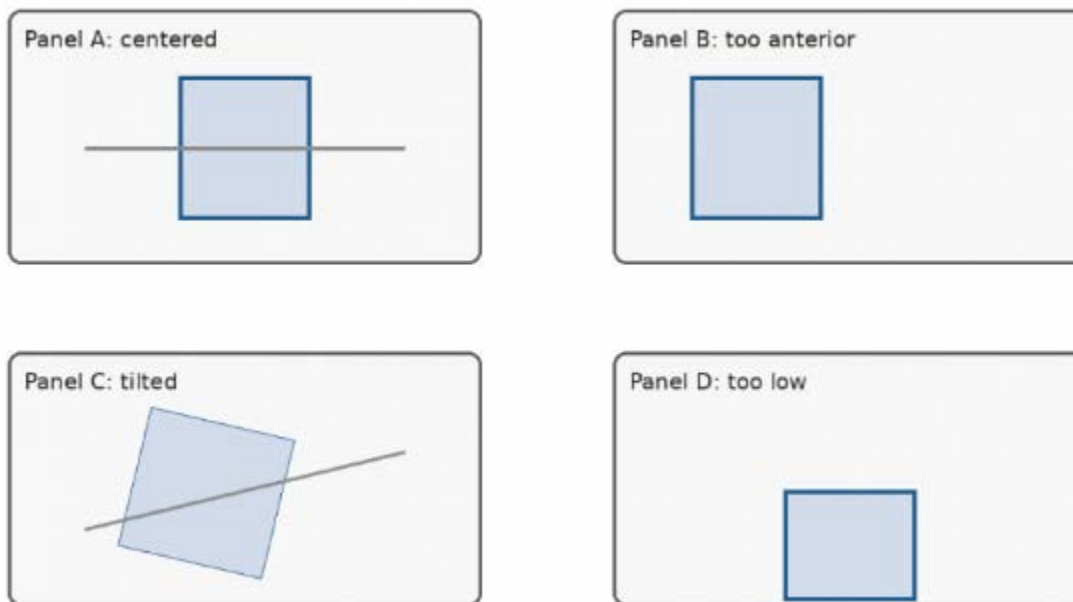
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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

Image/Graphic Stimulus Description: A four-panel diagram shows bitewing receptor placement options. Panel A shows the receptor centered over the crowns of maxillary and mandibular premolars with the occlusal plane level. Panel B shows the receptor placed too far anterior, cutting off the distal of the canine and missing distal premolars. Panel C shows the receptor tilted steeply so the occlusal plane is diagonal. Panel D shows the receptor placed vertically but positioned below the mandibular crowns only.

### Premolar bitewing receptor placement panels



Which panel best demonstrates acceptable premolar bitewing receptor placement?

- A. Panel A
- B. Panel B
- C. Panel C
- D. Panel D

**Answer: A**

## Question: 2

A dental assistant asks why the office adopted rectangular collimation for intraoral radiography even though it requires careful alignment.  
Which explanation best supports the change?

- A. Rectangular collimation eliminates all need for operator protection
- B. Rectangular collimation reduces the area of tissue exposed when aligned properly
- C. Rectangular collimation makes radiographs unnecessary for diagnosis
- D. Rectangular collimation prevents every possible positioning error

**Answer: A**

### Question: 3

A dental assistant is explaining why enamel, dentin, pulp, and restorations appear differently on a radiograph. The trainee asks why the final image has multiple shades rather than one uniform color. Which explanation is most accurate?

- A. Different tissues and materials absorb or transmit x-rays differently before the beam reaches the receptor
- B. The receptor randomly assigns shades to structures after exposure
- C. Dental x-rays become visible light only when they pass through enamel
- D. All structures absorb the same amount of radiation, but processing changes their shape

**Answer: A**

### Question: 4

A dental assistant is setting up a posterior periapical projection using the paralleling technique. The receptor is placed parallel to the long axis of the tooth, and a beam-alignment device is attached. Which central-ray direction is most appropriate?

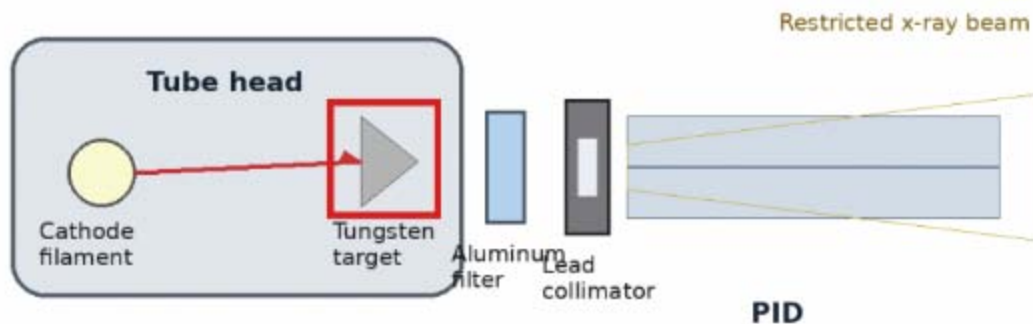
- A. Parallel to the long axis of the tooth
- B. Directed steeply downward to intentionally foreshorten the roots
- C. Perpendicular to both the tooth and the receptor
- D. Directed only through the occlusal surfaces without regard to receptor position

**Answer: C**

### Question: 5

Image/Graphic Stimulus Description: A labeled tube-head diagram shows the cathode filament on the left, the anode with a tungsten target on the right, the aluminum filter near the exit port, and the lead collimator closer to the position-indicating device. Electron arrows travel from the cathode filament to the tungsten target.

### Dental x-ray tube head: beam-control components



#### Highlighted: tungsten target where x-rays are produced

Based on the diagram, which component is the site where x-rays are produced after high-speed electrons strike it?

- A. Tungsten target
- B. Aluminum filter
- C. Lead collimator
- D. Position-indicating device

**Answer: A**

### Question: 6

A dental assistant prepares an operatory for intraoral radiographs on a new patient. The x-ray control panel, receptor holder handles, and computer mouse are likely to be touched during the procedure. Which preparation best reduces cross-contamination risk?

- A. Leave surfaces uncovered because gloves alone prevent environmental contamination
- B. Place appropriate barriers on surfaces that will be touched during exposure and replace them between patients
- C. Disinfect only the dental chair and ignore radiography equipment surfaces
- D. Use the same barriers for multiple patients if they do not appear visibly soiled

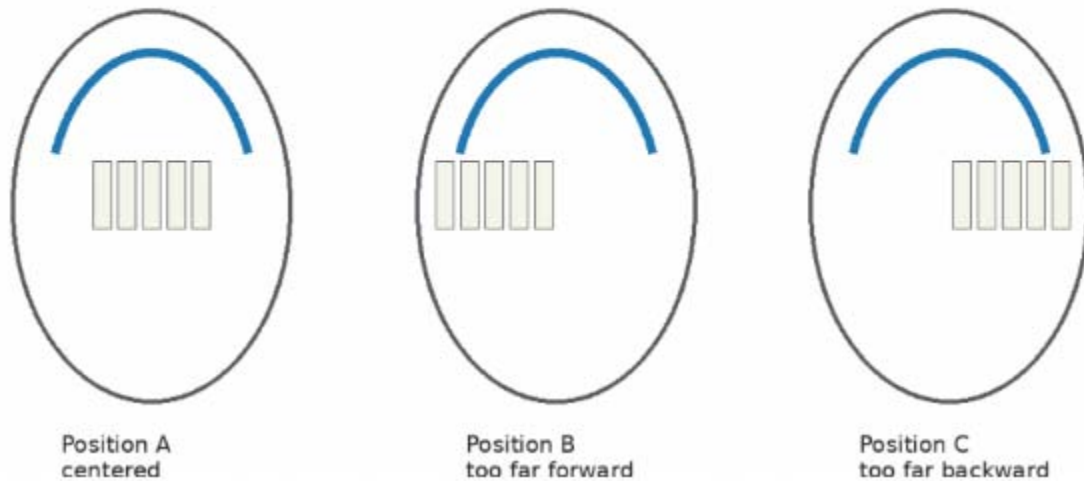
**Answer: B**

### Question: 7

Image/Graphic Stimulus Description: A panoramic positioning diagram shows three patient positions relative to the focal trough. Position A places the anterior teeth centered within the focal trough.

Position B places the anterior teeth too far forward. Position C places the anterior teeth too far backward.

#### **Panoramic focal trough positions**



Which position is most likely to produce the sharpest anterior tooth image?

- A. Position A
- B. Position B
- C. Position C
- D. Any position produces equal sharpness if exposure time is increased

**Answer: A**

#### **Question: 8**

A dental office is transitioning from film to digital radiography. The dentist asks the assistant to explain one practical advantage of digital imaging for clinical workflow and quality assurance.

Which statement is most accurate?

- A. Digital imaging eliminates all positioning errors during receptor placement
- B. Digital sensors remove the need for infection-control barriers
- C. Digital images can be viewed quickly and may be adjusted for brightness or contrast after acquisition
- D. Digital imaging makes radiograph prescribing unnecessary because exposure is lower

**Answer: C**

#### **Question: 9**

A dentist requests an occlusal radiograph to evaluate a broad area of the maxillary arch. The assistant prepares to place the receptor intraorally so that a larger section of the arch can be recorded. Which feature best distinguishes an occlusal projection from a standard periapical projection?

- A. It records a larger area of the arch with the receptor positioned on the occlusal surfaces
- B. It is used only to separate posterior interproximal contacts
- C. It requires chemical fixation before exposure can occur
- D. It eliminates the need to position the x-ray beam

**Answer: A**

### Question: 10

A film radiograph is uniformly too dark. The assistant confirms that the film was processed for longer than the recommended developing time, while exposure settings were unchanged from prior diagnostic images.

Which processing factor most likely caused the dark image?

- A. Inadequate fixation
- B. Overdevelopment
- C. Reversed film packet placement
- D. Insufficient vertical angulation

**Answer: B**

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