




















Practice, Learn and Achieve  
Your Goal with Prepp

# APPSC Exam

Previous Paper

Simplifying  
Government Exams

|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |                                                                                              |                                                                                              |                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  SSC CHSL     |  IAS EXAM     |  RRB NTPC |  NTSE   |  CDS  |
|  SSC CGL      |  CBSE UGC NET |  IBPS PO  |  NDA    |                                                                                            |
|  SBI PO       |  IBPS CLERK   |  AFCAT    |  SSC JE |  CTET |
|  CSIR UGC NET |  CAPF         |  IBPS RRB |                                                                                              |                                                                                            |

Dental Ass. Surgeons  
II

SAD/586

2011

Series

C

DENTAL SURGERY — II

Paper - II

Time : 150 Minutes

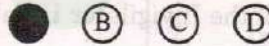
Max. Marks : 150

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.
2. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries one mark.
3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. **A B C D** . The Series, **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

If your Test Booklet Series is A, please fill as shown below :



*If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.*

4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

e.g. : If the answer for Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :



5. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with Blue/Black Ball point pen by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 1 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to **invalidation** of your Answer Sheet.

**Example :** If the Paper Code is 027, and Roll No. is 95640376 fill as shown below :

**Paper Code**

| 0                                | 2                                | 7                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |

**Roll No.**

| 9                                | 5                                | 6                                | 4                                | 0                                | 3                     | 7                                | 6                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |

- Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for **invalidation**.
- The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to **invalidation**.
- Do **not** mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.
- Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate should hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet (top sheet) to the Invigilator and carry the bottom sheet (duplicate) for his/her record, failing which disciplinary action will be taken.



1. The best instrument that may be used to enlarge the root canal is
  - (1) File
  - (2) Bur
  - (3) Reamer
  - (4) Broach
  
2. The best agent to bleach discoloured pulpless teeth is
  - (1) Sodium fluoride
  - (2) Zinc sulfate
  - (3) Superoxide
  - (4) Hydrochloric acid
  
3. Apicectomy is indicated in cases of periapical
  - (1) Infection
  - (2) Abscess
  - (3) Cyst
  - (4) None of the above
  
4. Most preferred solution for root canal therapy irrigation is
  - (1) Isotonic saline
  - (2) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (3) Hypotonic saline
  - (4) Sodium hypochlorite
  
5. In endodontic treatment EDTA solution is used for
  - (1) To relieve the pain
  - (2) For a calcified and blocked root canal
  - (3) Fixation of the pulp tissue
  - (4) To fill the root canal
  
6. In maxillary first molar the narrowest root canal is
  - (1) Palatal
  - (2) Distobuccal
  - (3) Mesio Buccal
  - (4) None of the above
  
7. Indications of pulp mummification is
  - (1) Dental caries on vital tooth
  - (2) Non vital tooth
  - (3) Accidental exposure of vital tooth
  - (4) Encourage pulp fibrosis
  
8. Discolouration of tooth is due to
  - (1) Pulpal hyperaemia
  - (2) Reversible pulpitis
  - (3) Acute pulp abscess
  - (4) Pulpal death

9. The support of partial denture is obtained usually from
- (1) Occlusal rest support
  - (2) Mucosal support
  - (3) Tooth support
  - (4) Tooth and mucosal support
10. Excessive vertical dimension of denture may cause
- (1) Good denture retention
  - (2) Overclosure of lips
  - (3) Poor denture retention
  - (4) Trauma to underlying supporting structures
11. Activator in a cold curing denture resin is
- (1) A tertiary amine
  - (2) Sodium sulphate
  - (3) Hydroquinone
  - (4) Benzoyl peroxide
12. A centric relation is
- (1) Mandible to skull relationship
  - (2) Mandible to maxilla relationship
  - (3) Maxilla to skull relationship
  - (4) Maxillary teeth to mandibular teeth relationship
13. Bennett movement is
- (1) Condylar rotation
  - (2) Lateral bodily movement of mandible
  - (3) Retrusive movement of mandible
  - (4) Protrusive movement of mandible
14. Common complication in rebasing of complete denture is
- (1) Change of centric relation
  - (2) Change of vertical dimension
  - (3) Change of occlusion
  - (4) Poor retention of denture
15. Excessive monomer in an acrylic will result in
- (1) Excessive shrinkage
  - (2) Excessive brittleness
  - (3) Low strength
  - (4) Increased expansion
16. Purpose of peripheral seal in complete denture is
- (1) Stability of the denture
  - (2) Retention of denture
  - (3) Functional moulding of sulcus area
  - (4) To increase vertical height

17. Chronic irritation of denture borders may produce
- (1) Candidiasis
  - (2) Epulis fissuratum
  - (3) Hyperplasia
  - (4) Hypoplasia of oral mucosa
18. The stability of a RPD is due to
- (1) Minor connector
  - (2) Major connector
  - (3) Major connector and denture base
  - (4) Rests
19. The reciprocal clasp arm is
- (1) Semi rigid
  - (2) Rigid
  - (3) Flexible
  - (4) Semi flexible
20. Contraindication of sublingual bar is
- (1) High lingual frenum attachment
  - (2) High elevation of floor of the mouth
  - (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct
  - (4) None of the above
21. The shape of the rest seats in natural posterior teeth should be
- (1) Box shaped
  - (2) Convex shaped
  - (3) Saucer shaped
  - (4) Flat
22. The most suitable teeth for clasping are
- (1) Molars
  - (2) Bicuspid
  - (3) Cuspids
  - (4) Incisors
23. One of the retaining devices for partial dentures is
- (1) Tag
  - (2) Clasp
  - (3) Stress breaker
  - (4) Base

24. An alginate impression for a partial denture will
- (1) Result in a cast providing a physiologically based partial denture
  - (2) Displace the tissues to functional form
  - (3) Record the tissues in anatomical form
  - (4) Record the areas with varied pressures
25. An edentulous mouth have retained roots approximately
- (1) 60%
  - (2) 50%
  - (3) 25%
  - (4) 33%
26. The dominant process in the changes affecting edentulous jaw is
- (1) Resorption
  - (2) Recession
  - (3) Adsorption
  - (4) Apposition
27. The esthetics of an artificial denture begins in the
- (1) Position of the teeth
  - (2) Finished dentures
  - (3) Selection of the teeth
  - (4) Impression
28. The most important disadvantage of acrylic denture base is
- (1) Porosity
  - (2) Tooth breakage
  - (3) Water absorption
  - (4) Shrinkage
29. Artificial teeth are best selected from the
- (1) Shape of the face
  - (2) Size of the face
  - (3) Pre extraction records
  - (4) Age of the patient
30. The most important requirement of the pontic is to
- (1) Be biologically acceptable to the tissues
  - (2) Ensure its sanitation
  - (3) Restore the functions of the tooth that it replaces
  - (4) Meet the demands of esthetics and comforts

31. Roentgen rays are
- (1) Positive
  - (2) Negative
  - (3) Positive and Negative
  - (4) Neutral radiation
32. A substance that is roentgen opaque
- (1) Glass
  - (2) Lead
  - (3) Wood
  - (4) Rubber
33. Most common finding on the roentgenogram of edentulous patients is
- (1) Cyst
  - (2) Supernumerary tooth
  - (3) Root fragment
  - (4) Granuloma
34. Optimum temperature for development of roentgenogram is
- (1) 66 degree centigrade
  - (2) 70 degree centigrade
  - (3) 40 degree centigrade
  - (4) None of the above
35. Hypothyroidism in infants results in
- (1) Myxedema
  - (2) Diabetes insipidus
  - (3) Cretinism
  - (4) Acromegaly
36. The most common location of actinomycosis is in the
- (1) Anal region
  - (2) Appendix
  - (3) Lungs
  - (4) Cervicofacial region
37. The most common pulmonary lesion associated with oral infection is
- (1) Abscess
  - (2) Pneumonia
  - (3) Bronchitis
  - (4) Bronchiectasis
38. The following is a benign tumour of epithelial origin
- (1) Oral squamous cell carcinoma
  - (2) Benign cementoblastoma
  - (3) Papilloma
  - (4) Osteoma



C

39. Restricted tongue movement with inferior frenulum attaching to the tip of the tongue
- (1) Macroglossia
  - (2) Microglossia
  - (3) Aglossia
  - (4) Ankyloglossia
40. Sjogrens syndrome constitutes
- (1) Xerostomia only
  - (2) Dry eyes only
  - (3) Xerostomia, dry eyes and rheumatoid arthritis
  - (4) Xerostomia, watering eyes and rheumatoid arthritis
41. Sun ray (or) sun burst pattern is a characteristic radiographic feature of
- (1) Osteomyelitis
  - (2) Osteopetrosis
  - (3) Osteosarcoma
  - (4) Osteoma
42. Bence-Jones proteinuria is seen in
- (1) Melanoma
  - (2) Multiple myeloma
  - (3) Meningitis
  - (4) Molluscum contagiosum
43. The following is a benign tumour of salivary gland origin
- (1) Mixed tumor
  - (2) Cylindroma
  - (3) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
  - (4) Oncocytosis
44. Formation of calcareous creations in salivary ducts (or) glands is termed as
- (1) Sialadenitis
  - (2) Salivary gland aplasia
  - (3) Sialosis
  - (4) Sialolithiasis
45. Soft palate has
- (1) Keratinized mucosa
  - (2) Non keratinized mucosa
  - (3) Specialized mucosa
  - (4) None of the above

46. Pigmentation of oral mucosa is seen in
- (1) Steven Johnson syndrome
  - (2) Syphilis
  - (3) Peutz Jeghers syndrome
  - (4) Ramsay hunt syndrome
47. Cauliflower like structure seen in following is
- (1) Squamous cell carcinoma
  - (2) Fibroma
  - (3) Myxoma
  - (4) Basal cell carcinoma
48. Snyder's test is associated with
- (1) Periodontitis
  - (2) Gingivitis
  - (3) Calculus
  - (4) Caries activity
49. The following carcinoma show poor prognosis
- (1) Carcinoma alveolus
  - (2) Carcinoma lower lip
  - (3) Basal cell carcinoma
  - (4) Carcinoma tongue
50. Characteristics of ectodermal dysplasia
- (1) Anodontia and scanty hair
  - (2) Thick eyebrows
  - (3) Everted lips
  - (4) Protruded tongue
51. Type of biopsy indicated in salivary gland tumour
- (1) Excision biopsy
  - (2) Incision biopsy
  - (3) Aspiration biopsy
  - (4) Punch biopsy
52. Calcification of permanent teeth begins at the age of
- (1) Birth to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years
  - (2) Birth to 4 years
  - (3) Birth to 2 years
  - (4) Birth to 3 years

53. Haemophilia is due to deficiency of
- (1) Factor III
  - (2) Factor V
  - (3) Factor X
  - (4) Factor VIII
54. Tzanck cells are seen in
- (1) Herpes
  - (2) Pemphigus
  - (3) Both
  - (4) None
55. Which of the following is a pseudocyst?
- (1) Aneurysmal bone cyst
  - (2) Lateral periodontal cyst
  - (3) Paradental cyst
  - (4) Botryoid cyst
56. Hutchinson's incisors are a characteristic feature of
- (1) Congenital tuberculosis
  - (2) Dentinogenesis imperfecta
  - (3) Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - (4) Congenital syphilis
57. Self healing carcinoma is
- (1) Carcinoma-in-situ
  - (2) Verrucous carcinoma
  - (3) Keratoacanthoma
  - (4) Leukoplakia
58. Oral hairy leukoplakia is caused by
- (1) Epstein Bar virus
  - (2) Varicella zoster virus
  - (3) HIV virus
  - (4) Herpes virus
59. Following ligament is not associated with TMJ
- (1) Lateral ligament
  - (2) Sphenomandibular ligament
  - (3) Stylohyoid ligament
  - (4) Stylomandibular ligament
60. On clinical examination the most commonly missed fracture of mandible is
- (1) Condyle fracture
  - (2) Angle fracture
  - (3) Body fracture
  - (4) Symphysis

61. One of the following is essential to a diagnosis involving simple treatment
- (1) X-ray film
  - (2) Classification
  - (3) Plaster casts
  - (4) History
62. One of the forces that affect occlusion is
- (1) Restorations
  - (2) Habits
  - (3) A proximal contact
  - (4) Environment
63. The approximate time in the normal variation of eruption of the permanent tooth is
- (1) 2-3 years
  - (2) 3-5 years
  - (3) 1-3 years
  - (4) 2-4 years
64. In classifying malocclusion a factor that must be considered is
- (1) Age of the patient
  - (2) Muscular development
  - (3) Malposition of teeth
  - (4) Bone development
65. A type of occlusal contact is
- (1) Marginal
  - (2) Point
  - (3) Fissure
  - (4) Surface
66. A tooth that in the vertical approach to a study of tooth position, as not erupted to the line of occlusion is in
- (1) Torsiversion
  - (2) Supraversion
  - (3) Distoversion
  - (4) Infraversion
67. The most anterior point of bony chin is
- (1) Pogonion
  - (2) Gonion
  - (3) Menton
  - (4) Gnathion
68. The tooth movement with a removable appliance
- (1) Root movement
  - (2) Torquing
  - (3) Tipping
  - (4) Body movement

69. Most common local cause of malocclusion is
- (1) Late eruption of permanent teeth
  - (2) Presence of supernumerary teeth
  - (3) Hypothyroidism
  - (4) Early loss of primary teeth
70. Self correcting anomaly is
- (1) Protrusion
  - (2) Deep bite
  - (3) Ugly duckling stage
  - (4) Retrusion
71. Indication of chin cap is
- (1) Skeletal open bite
  - (2) Skeletal class II base
  - (3) Skeletal class I base
  - (4) Posterior cross bite
72. An abnormal labial frenum will result in
- (1) Crowding of teeth
  - (2) Class I malocclusion
  - (3) Diastema
  - (4) Class II malocclusion
73. Most of the cranial sutures closes at the age of
- (1) 1 year
  - (2) 2 years
  - (3) 5 years
  - (4) 7 years
74. 18/8 orthodontic stainless steel wire contains
- (1) 18% chromium, 8% cobalt
  - (2) 18% chromium, 8% nickel
  - (3) 18% nickel, 8% chromium
  - (4) 18% nickel, 8% iron
75. Skull growth completes maximum at the age of
- (1) First 2 years of birth
  - (2) First 3 years of birth
  - (3) First 7 years of birth
  - (4) First 9 years of birth
76. Another name of monobloc is
- (1) Maxillary expansion appliance
  - (2) Posterior inclined plane
  - (3) Hawley's appliance
  - (4) Activator

77. Orthodontic appliance used to correct deep bite
- (1) Habit breaking appliance
  - (2) Posterior bite plane
  - (3) Expansion appliance
  - (4) Anterior bite plane
78. Water purification on large scale involves
- (1) Chemical disinfection with alum
  - (2) Storage, filtration and chlorination
  - (3) Boiling
  - (4) All of the above
79. Hospital wastes are disposed by
- (1) Dumping
  - (2) Sanitary filling
  - (3) Incineration
  - (4) Recycling
80. The WHO headquarters located at
- (1) New York
  - (2) London
  - (3) New Delhi
  - (4) Geneva
81. Who is the *Father of Modern Dentistry*?
- (1) Mc Kay
  - (2) A. Ahmed
  - (3) Pierre Fauchards
  - (4) Hippocrates
82. Dental caries mostly induced by
- (1) Protein
  - (2) Refined carbohydrates
  - (3) Fat
  - (4) Eatable oils
83. Dental Health Education comes under
- (1) Disability limitation
  - (2) Primary prevention
  - (3) Secondary prevention
  - (4) Tertiary prevention
84. Anterior cross bite in the permanent dentition is most often caused by
- (1) Traumatic injury to the deciduous teeth
  - (2) An abnormal labial frenum
  - (3) Prolonged retention of deciduous teeth
  - (4) Lip biting

85. One of the primary inherited emotions of a child is
- (1) Timidity
  - (2) Anxiety
  - (3) Fear
  - (4) Hate
86. The recommended concentration of fluoride in a community water supply is
- (1) 0.5 ppm
  - (2) 1 ppm
  - (3) 0.6 ppm
  - (4) 0.1 ppm
87. The permanent teeth most often affected by dental caries are
- (1) Bicuspids
  - (2) Second molar
  - (3) Incisors
  - (4) First Molar
88. The number of cusps the maxillary first deciduous molar has
- (1) 4 cusps
  - (2) 3 cusps
  - (3) 2 cusps
  - (4) 5 cusps
89. The most desirable treatment for a natal teeth is
- (1) Extraction of the teeth
  - (2) Retention of teeth
  - (3) Full mouth radiographic survey to determine if all teeth will erupt early
  - (4) Reduction of sharp edges
90. In congenital absence of teeth in a child the following structure that is most often affected is
- (1) Maxillary sinus
  - (2) Mandibular arch
  - (3) Alveolar bone
  - (4) Tongue

91. The most important factor in the etiology of periodontal diseases is
- (1) Dietary deficiencies
  - (2) Brushing habits
  - (3) Calculus formation
  - (4) Occlusal forces
92. Maximum inorganic content of calculus is
- (1)  $\text{CaSO}_4$
  - (2)  $\text{CaCO}_3$
  - (3)  $\text{CaPO}_4$
  - (4)  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$
93. In gingivitis first sign is
- (1) Pain on probing
  - (2) Dryness of gingival
  - (3) Decrease in width of gingival sulcus
  - (4) Bleeding on probing
94. Type of tissue healing after gingivectomy is
- (1) Secondary healing
  - (2) Primary healing
  - (3) Combination of primary and secondary healing
  - (4) None of the above
95. Enlargement of gingival is due to
- (1) Hard tooth brush
  - (2) Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
  - (3) Nifedepine
  - (4) Aspirin
96. Colour of subgingival calculus
- (1) Grey
  - (2) Blue
  - (3) Greenish black
  - (4) Black
97. Periodontitis is an
- (1) Degenerative
  - (2) Atrophic
  - (3) Hyperplastic
  - (4) Inflammation
98. Supragingival calculus is removed by
- (1) Curettes
  - (2) Explorers
  - (3) Scalers
  - (4) Dental burs



99. When the disclosing agent used, the following doesn't stain
- (1) Plaque
  - (2) Saliva
  - (3) Lips
  - (4) Dental restorations
100. Saliva contain following antibody is
- (1) IgG
  - (2) IgA
  - (3) IgE
  - (4) All of the above
101. A gingival flap with no vertical incision is called a
- (1) Envelope flap
  - (2) Full thickness flap
  - (3) Palatal flap
  - (4) Lateral flaps
102. The following is not considered as principal fibre of peridental ligament
- (1) Alveolar crestal fibres
  - (2) Horizontal fibres
  - (3) Parallel fibres
  - (4) Oblique fibres
103. Following is not a gingival fibres
- (1) Dentogingival
  - (2) Oxytalan
  - (3) Circular
  - (4) Alvelogingival
104. Treatment of choice for Dilantin hyperplasia
- (1) Curettage
  - (2) Gingivectomy and gingivoplasty
  - (3) Flap surgery
  - (4) Gingival grafting
105. Cavities beginning in the pits and fissures are
- (1) Class II
  - (2) Class III
  - (3) Class IV
  - (4) Class I
106. The largest embrasure in posterior teeth is the
- (1) Occlusal
  - (2) Buccal
  - (3) Distal
  - (4) Lingual

107. The pulp horn most likely to be exposed in preparing cavities in lower first molar teeth is the

- (1) Mesiobuccal
- (2) Distobuccal
- (3) Mesiolingual
- (4) Distolingual

108. The carat for gold foil used for restoration is

- (1) 18
- (2) 20
- (3) 22
- (4) 24

109. Amalgam is contraindicated in

- (1) Class I
- (2) Class III
- (3) Class II
- (4) Class V

110. The size of the sprue in casting an average bicuspid MOD inlay by centrifugal force is

- (1) 8 gauge
- (2) 10 gauge
- (3) 20 gauge
- (4) 12 gauge

111. Removal of smear layer is achieved by

- (1) Resin adhesive
- (2) Primer
- (3) Conditioning layer
- (4) None of the above

112. Least corrosive amalgam is

- (1) Low copper alloy
- (2) High copper alloy
- (3) 3% copper
- (4) None of the above

113. Reimplantation of avulsed tooth should be done within
- (1) 30 minutes
  - (2) 60 minutes
  - (3) 20 minutes
  - (4) 15 minutes
114. Fracture of the crown of the tooth is best diagnosed as
- (1) Inspection
  - (2) Transillumination
  - (3) Roentgenograph
  - (4) Palpation
115. Least irritating filling of the pulp is
- (1) Silicate
  - (2) Zinc phosphate
  - (3) Zinc oxide eugenol
  - (4) Calcium hydroxide
116. Most common bacteria in infected vital pulp
- (1) Streptococci and Staphylococci
  - (2) Streptococci and Spirocheates
  - (3) Staphylococci and Pneumococci
  - (4) Streptococci and Pneumococci
117. The amount of arsenic trioxide recommended for devitalization of pulp
- (1) 1/8 gram
  - (2) 1/2 gram
  - (3) 1/30 gram
  - (4) 1 gram
118. The most universal material used for filling root canals is
- (1) Antibiotics
  - (2) Cement
  - (3) Metal
  - (4) Guttapercha
119. Disadvantage of pin retained amalgam restoration is
- (1) Microleakage and dentinal microfracture
  - (2) Poor retention
  - (3) Caries resistant
  - (4) None of the above
120. Chelating agent is
- (1) Sodium hypochlorite
  - (2) EDTA
  - (3) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
  - (4) 3% HCl

121. Fracture of the coronoid process occurs due to

- (1) Reflex contracture of the anterior fibres of the temporalis
- (2) Direct trauma to ramus
- (3) Operations on large cysts of the ramus
- (4) All of the above

122. After the nasal bones which of the following bone in the mid face is least resistant to impact forces

- (1) Zygomatic arch
- (2) Maxilla
- (3) Lacrimal bone
- (4) All of the above

123. The pattern of fracture in mid face follows the lines of weakness which are classically described by

- (1) Lefort
- (2) Guerin
- (3) Both of the above
- (4) None

124. The most common cause of ankylosis of TM joint is

- (1) Trauma
- (2) Infection
- (3) Advanced arthritis
- (4) All of the above

125. Dish face deformity of the face is a finding of

- (1) Lefort II fracture
- (2) Zygomatic fracture
- (3) Lefort I fracture
- (4) Bilateral condyle fracture

126. Best time to perform elective dental extraction on a patient who had a myocardial infarction is

- (1) Performed using an epinephrine free local anaesthesia
- (2) Performed under oral vacuum sedation
- (3) Better to postpone atleast six months
- (4) None of the above

127. Which laboratory test is useful for assessing surgical risk for patients who are taking anticoagulant therapy undergoing minor oral surgical procedures?
- (1) CT
  - (2) BT
  - (3) CBP
  - (4) Prothrombin time
128. For the removal of impacted tooth with airotor, the most common complication is
- (1) Necrosis of bone
  - (2) Tissue necrosis
  - (3) Emphysema
  - (4) None of the above
129. A person taking 50 mg hydrocortisone daily on the day before extraction the dose should be
- (1) reduced to half
  - (2) doubled
  - (3) remain unchanged
  - (4) reduced to one fourth
130. Most commonly dry socket appears on which day after tooth extraction?
- (1) 1<sup>st</sup> day
  - (2) 1<sup>st</sup> week
  - (3) 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> day
  - (4) 15 days after extraction
131. The first mechanical pressure applied by a forceps to remove a tooth from a socket
- (1) Buccal pressure
  - (2) Apical pressure
  - (3) Lingual pressure
  - (4) None of the above
132. For removal of impacted mandibular third molar the incision should not be in a straight line posteriorly is to prevent damage to
- (1) Inferior alveolar nerve
  - (2) Mental nerve
  - (3) Lingual nerve
  - (4) Long buccal nerve

133. If the debris present on inferior portions of flap in mandibular extraction is not removed by curettage and irrigation, most common complication seen is

- (1) Dry socket
- (2) Post operative haemorrhage
- (3) Subperiosteal abscess
- (4) None of the above

134. What precautions do you like to prevent wound dehiscence?

- (1) Use aseptic technique and atraumatic surgery
- (2) Close incision over intact bone
- (3) Suture without tension
- (4) All of the above

135. In extraoral technique for mandibular nerve block, the needle after contacting pterygoid plate is directed

- (1) Anteriorly
- (2) Posteriorly
- (3) Inferiorly
- (4) Superiorly

136. The ideal rate of injecting an anaesthetic solution into tissues is

- (1) 1 ml/min
- (2) 2 ml/min
- (3) 0.5 ml/min
- (4) 1.8 ml/min

137. Hematoma in posterior superior alveolar nerve block is most commonly due to

- (1) Pterygoid plexus of veins
- (2) Internal maxillary artery
- (3) Posterior superior alveolar artery
- (4) All of the above

138. Which of the following symptoms is seen in patient administered with 20–40% N<sub>2</sub>O?

- (1) Paraesthesia
- (2) Floating sensation
- (3) Sweating
- (4) None of the above

139. Major surgery is performed mainly in which stage of general anaesthesia?

- (1) Stage I
- (2) Stage IIb
- (3) Stage IIa
- (4) Stage III

140. Drug of choice for malignant hyperthermia

- (1) Diazepam
- (2) Succinyl choline
- (3) Fentanyl
- (4) Dantrolene

141. Bilateral inferior alveolar nerve block is

- (1) Contraindicated as tongue falls back
- (2) Is not contraindicated but rarely performed
- (3) Is contraindicated as it causes pterygomandibular space infection
- (4) None of the above

142. When blocking a nerve fibre containing both sensory and motor nerve fibres, the last sensation lost is

- (1) Pain
- (2) Temperature
- (3) Touch
- (4) Muscle tone

143. Multiple peripheral osteomas have been reported with following syndrome

- (1) Gorlin Goltz syndrome
- (2) Gardner's syndrome
- (3) Marfan's syndrome
- (4) Apert's syndrome

144. Following mode of treatment is contraindicated for fibrous lesions

- (1) Contouring and remodeling of bone to obtain good cosmetic result
- (2) Radiotherapy
- (3) Surgical resection of the tumor
- (4) None of the above

145. Giant cells are present in

- (1) Aneurysmal bone cyst
- (2) Brown's tumor
- (3) Cherubism
- (4) All the above

146. Ameloblastoma growing in the wall of a odontogenic cyst and is confined within the limits of the cystic wall is termed as

- (1) Intraluminal ameloblastoma
- (2) Mural ameloblastoma
- (3) Acanthomatous ameloblastoma
- (4) Invasive ameloblastoma

147. In cryosurgery, liquid N<sub>2</sub> is used to achieve temperature of

- (1) -20 degree C
- (2) -126 degree C
- (3) -136 degree C
- (4) -196 degree C

148. Synthetic Hydroxyapatite is a

- (1) Autograft
- (2) Allograft
- (3) Alloplast
- (4) Xenograft

149. Highest rate of recurrence was reported in

- (1) Primordial cyst
- (2) Periapical cyst
- (3) Odontogenic keratocyst
- (4) Dentigerous cyst

150. Inflammation progresses from the gingival into the deeper structures along the

- (1) Blood vessels
- (2) Nerve bundles
- (3) Lymph vessels
- (4) Periodontal membrane fibres



ROUGH WORK

139. Major sensory nerves are distributed to which stage of general anesthesia?

- (1) Stage I
- (2) Stage II
- (3) Stage III
- (4) Stage IV

140. Highest rate of recurrence was reported in

- (1) Primordial cyst
- (2) Periapical cyst
- (3) Odontogenic keratocyst
- (4) Dentigerous cyst

141. Inflammation progresses from the gingival into the deeper structures

- (1) Blood vessels
- (2) Nerve bundles
- (3) Lymph vessels
- (4) Peritoneal membrane fibres

142. Aneurysmal bone cysts are

- (1) Benign
- (2) Brown's tumor
- (3) Chondroma
- (4) All the above

143. Ameloblastoma growing in the wall of a

- (1) Intracanal ameloblastoma
- (2) Mural ameloblastoma
- (3) Acanthomatous ameloblastoma
- (4) Invasive ameloblastoma

144. In cryosurgery liquid N<sub>2</sub> is used to

- (1) -20 degree C
- (2) -125 degree C
- (3) -186 degree C
- (4) -196 degree C



# Latest Sarkari jobs, Govt Exam alerts, Results and Vacancies

- ▶ Latest News and Notification
- ▶ Exam Paper Analysis
- ▶ Topic-wise weightage
- ▶ Previous Year Papers with Answer Key
- ▶ Preparation Strategy & Subject-wise Books

To know more [Click Here](#)



[www.prepp.in](http://www.prepp.in)