

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

Series :

AQuestion Booklet No. **102582****GM/D/07/2024 EXAM.****2024****PAPER—II**

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Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

ROLL NO.

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GM/D/07/2024 EXAM. 2024/4-A

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1. Reactionary haemorrhage occurs after extraction because of
 - [A] broken roots
 - [B] high blood pressure
 - [C] sharp interdental septum
 - [D] gingival laceration

2. Which of the following elevators fits well in the operator's hand and can be rotated between the thumb and the finger?
 - [A] Coupland elevator
 - [B] Hospital pattern elevator
 - [C] Winter elevator
 - [D] Warwick-James elevator

3. Dry socket
 - [A] results from loss of blood clot in the socket
 - [B] is treated with reinducing bleeding into the socket
 - [C] is a form of osteomyelitis
 - [D] is common in extraction of anterior teeth

4. Apex Elevator utilises which principle?
 - [A] Wedge
 - [B] Pulley
 - [C] Wheel and axle
 - [D] Class III level

5. One day after complete mouth extraction, blue black spots are seen on the neck of the patient. These spots indicate
 - [A] thrombocytopenic purpura
 - [B] postoperative ecchymosis
 - [C] impaired blood circulation
 - [D] cellulitis

6. A distal extension partial denture receives its support
 - [A] exclusively from terminal abutments
 - [B] equally from abutments and the residual ridges
 - [C] most commonly from residual ridges
 - [D] exclusively from residual ridges

7. The main advantage of RPD over FPD in replacing bilateral lower teeth is
 - [A] aesthetics
 - [B] less expensive
 - [C] cross arch stabilization
 - [D] comfort to the patient

8. Unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth both anterior and posterior to it, represents Kennedy's _____ arch.
 - [A] Class I
 - [B] Class II
 - [C] Class III
 - [D] Class IV

9. Functional impressions of Class I partial edentulous arches may be made by all, **except**
 - [A] Hindle method
 - [B] Fluid wax method
 - [C] Reline method
 - [D] Lost wax method

10. The primary stress-bearing area of maxillary complete denture is
 - [A] buccal flange
 - [B] alveolar ridge
 - [C] posterior palatal seal area
 - [D] hard palate



11. Which material is carried in a custom tray?
 [A] High fusing compound
 [B] Reversible hydrocolloid
 [C] Metallic oxide paste
 [D] Irreversible hydrocolloid
12. In Winter's WAR line, amber line represents the
 [A] relative depth of the third molar
 [B] point of application of the elevator
 [C] bone level covering the impacted tooth
 [D] axial inclination of the impacted tooth relative to the second molar
13. When a forceps is to be utilised for removal of a tooth, the first direction of the force to be applied is
 [A] occlusally
 [B] lingually
 [C] buccally
 [D] apically
14. The principal action of ammonia in syncope is as
 [A] vasomotor stimulant
 [B] respiratory stimulant
 [C] vagal stimulant
 [D] inhibitor of vasomotor tone
15. If one has to extract a tooth during pregnancy, which of the following will be the safest month?
 [A] First
 [B] Third
 [C] Fifth
 [D] Seventh
16. Oroantral communication is predominantly seen in extraction of which of the maxillary tooth?
 [A] Maxillary canine
 [B] Maxillary premolars
 [C] Maxillary first molars
 [D] Maxillary second molars
17. The thickness of spacer used in special tray is
 [A] 0.5 mm
 [B] 1 mm
 [C] 1.5 mm
 [D] 2 mm
18. The masseteric notch in distobuccal corners of the mandibular denture is due to
 [A] action of buccinator on masseter
 [B] palatoglossus on buccinator
 [C] action of masseter on buccinator
 [D] superior constrictor on masseter
19. The purpose of relieving mid palatine area in complete dentures is to prevent
 [A] pressure on palate
 [B] midland fractures in denture
 [C] incorrect centric relation
 [D] resorption of alveolar bone
20. The lingual flange area in molar region in mandibular complete denture is determined by
 [A] mylohyoid
 [B] hyoglossus
 [C] genioglossus
 [D] geniohyoid

21. Oral tissues are best recorded in functional state by
- [A] mucocompressive technique
 - [B] mucostatic technique
 - [C] mucoelastic technique
 - [D] selective pressure technique
22. Action of lignocaine is affected by all, **except**
- [A] pH at the site of injection
 - [B] blood flow at the site of injection
 - [C] vasoconstrictor in the LA solution
 - [D] action of cholinesterase at the site of injection
23. The effect of local anaesthesia can be increased by addition of
- [A] adrenaline
 - [B] isoprenaline
 - [C] dopamine
 - [D] dobutamine
24. Local anaesthesia acts on nerve membrane by blocking conductance of
- [A] Na^+ from interior to exterior
 - [B] Na^+ from exterior to interior
 - [C] K^+ from interior to exterior
 - [D] K^+ from exterior to interior
25. The earliest sign of syncope is
- [A] pallor
 - [B] constriction of pupil
 - [C] dilation of pupil
 - [D] bradycardia
26. The role of sodium metabisulphite in local anaesthetic agent is
- [A] preservative
 - [B] fungicide
 - [C] reducing agent
 - [D] vasoconstrictor
27. Which of the following muscles has the indirect effect on the extent of maxillary impression in labial vestibule?
- [A] Orbicularis oris
 - [B] Buccinator
 - [C] Masseter
 - [D] Levator anguli oris
28. How should the Lingual extension of the mandibular impression be tested?
- [A] By functional movements of the facial muscles
 - [B] By vigorous extreme movements of the tongue
 - [C] By functional movements of the tongue
 - [D] Bilateral and protrusive movements of the mandible
29. Vibrating line is on the
- [A] hard palate
 - [B] soft palate
 - [C] junction of hard and soft palate
 - [D] junction of muscularis uvulae and palatine muscle
30. Trismus during local anaesthesia is a result of
- [A] massive oedema
 - [B] damage to medial pterygoid
 - [C] damage to lateral pterygoid
 - [D] damage to inferior alveolar nerve



31. Fibres which transmit fast pain from the pulp are
- [A] A α fibres
 - [B] A β fibres
 - [C] A γ fibres
 - [D] A δ fibres
32. Bucket handle type of fracture is seen in
- [A] children
 - [B] soldiers
 - [C] edentulous persons
 - [D] young adults
33. Lower lip paraesthesia occurs in
- [A] mandibular body fracture
 - [B] symphysis fracture
 - [C] orbital fracture
 - [D] lower anterior root fracture
34. Battle's sign is
- [A] subconjunctival ecchymosis
 - [B] sublingual ecchymosis
 - [C] palatal ecchymosis
 - [D] ecchymosis in the mastoid region
35. Psychological basis of "Tell-show-do" technique is
- [A] desensitization due to familiarity
 - [B] overcoming the influences of over-indulgence
 - [C] distraction from unpleasant things
 - [D] decreasing the parental authority
36. Stimulus-Response theory (S-R theory) is also known as
- [A] physical restraint
 - [B] aversive conditioning
 - [C] behaviour shaping
 - [D] tender Love and Care
37. Preventive resin restoration is used in
- [A] non-cavitated pit and fissures
 - [B] moderate occlusal carious lesion
 - [C] deep occlusal carious lesion
 - [D] inaccessible proximal areas
38. Pulp mummification is indicated in
- [A] non-vital tooth
 - [B] deep caries on a symptomatic vital tooth
 - [C] traumatic exposure of a vital tooth
 - [D] traumatic exposure of a vital tooth with open wide apex
39. Preventive pit and fissure sealants in children should have
- [A] high polymerization shrinkage
 - [B] low viscosity
 - [C] high fillers
 - [D] no fluoride release
40. Which of the following sugar substitutes is bactericidal?
- [A] Xylitol
 - [B] Mannitol
 - [C] Glycerol
 - [D] Sorbitol



41. The most common cause for gingival fistula in children is
- [A] acute apical abscess
 - [B] acute periodontal abscess
 - [C] chronic periodontal abscess
 - [D] chronic apical abscess
42. Indication for pulpotomy is
- [A] uncontrollable haemorrhage from pulp
 - [B] inflammation extending to radical pulp
 - [C] inflammation restricted to coronal pulp
 - [D] purulent discharge from the pulp
43. The most common malignant oral tumour in children is
- [A] osteosarcoma
 - [B] Ewing's sarcoma
 - [C] metastatic carcinoma
 - [D] osteoma
44. Which of the following should be used to cap the residual pulp tissue following coronal pulpotomy in an immature permanent first molar?
- [A] Formocresol
 - [B] Calcium chloride
 - [C] Thymol zinc-oxide
 - [D] Calcium hydroxide
45. The "Hanging Drop Appearance" in the maxillary sinus radiograph indicates
- [A] a nasal polyp
 - [B] a blow out fracture of the orbit
 - [C] a radiographic artifact
 - [D] an extension of periapical lesion
46. Floating maxilla is typically found in
- [A] Le Fort I or Guerin fractures
 - [B] Le Fort II or pyramidal fractures
 - [C] Craniomandibular dysfunction
 - [D] Ewing's sarcoma
47. Hooding of eyes is seen in which fracture?
- [A] Le Fort I fracture
 - [B] Le Fort II fracture
 - [C] Le Fort III fracture
 - [D] Nasal Bone fracture
48. Which facial bone is most prone to fracture?
- [A] Mandible
 - [B] Nasal
 - [C] Zygoma
 - [D] Frontal
49. The most common dislocation of TMJ is
- [A] anterior
 - [B] posterior
 - [C] lateral
 - [D] medial
50. The most common cause of clicking in TMJ is
- [A] disc displacement with reduction
 - [B] disc displacement without reduction
 - [C] hypermobility
 - [D] loose articular bodies

51. The entrance into the sinus in a Caldwell procedure is made through

- [A] malar eminence
- [B] canine fossa
- [C] tuberosity
- [D] zygomatic ridge

52. Cavernous sinus thrombosis following infection of anterior maxillary teeth occurs most often from the spread of infection along

- [A] facial artery
- [B] angular artery
- [C] ophthalmic artery
- [D] pterygoid plexus

53. Osteoradionecrosis is due to

- [A] infection of alveolar bone
- [B] endarteritis of blood vessels
- [C] increased mineral deposition
- [D] traumatic bone fracture

54. The proper rate of rescue breathing in an adult is

- [A] 4 times per minute
- [B] 12 times per minute
- [C] 20 times per minute
- [D] 25 times per minute

55. Phoenix abscess is the term used to describe

- [A] pulp necrosis after traumatic injury
- [B] acute apical periodontitis in children
- [C] acute exacerbation of an existing chronic condition
- [D] chronic abscess of periodontal origin

56. The normal intrapulpal pressure is

- [A] 5 mm of Hg
- [B] 7 mm of Hg
- [C] 10 mm of Hg
- [D] 15 mm of Hg



57. Calcification of pulp

- [A] occurs in response to traumatic injury
- [B] increases the tooth translucency
- [C] is a sequelae of pulp necrosis
- [D] indicates the presence of additional canal

58. The head of Gates Glidden drill is

- [A] cone-shaped
- [B] ball-shaped
- [C] flame-shaped
- [D] diamond-shaped

59. Recapitulation is a process of

- [A] using large files to flare the root canal
- [B] removing debris with a smaller instrument than the instrument that goes to the apex
- [C] using larger files to flare the root canal, but in between use of small instruments to confirm the initial length
- [D] using various types of reamers and files to enlarge the root canal

60. Hedstrom file is an instrument used for

- [A] canal enlargement
- [B] length determination
- [C] obturating with gutta-percha in McSpadden technique
- [D] endodontic implants

61. Step down technique is canal preparation from

- [A] apical to middle 3rd
- [B] apical to coronal 3rd
- [C] coronal to middle 3rd
- [D] coronal to apical 3rd



62. Advantage of NiTi files over K-files is

- [A] low resiliency
- [B] increased flexibility
- [C] resistance to breakage
- [D] less expensive

63. Which of the following instruments is used for lateral condensation of gutta-percha along with the canal wall?

- [A] Barbed broach
- [B] Plugger
- [C] Reamer
- [D] Spreader

64. Home bleach is also called as

- [A] thermocatalytic bleach
- [B] power bleach
- [C] walking bleach
- [D] sodium bicarbonate bleach

65. False positive pulp vitality results are common in posterior tooth due to

- [A] variable thickness of the enamel at cusp tip
- [B] presence of partially necrotic pulp tissue in one of the canals
- [C] presence of pulp stones in the chamber
- [D] reduced thickness of dentine in cervical area

66. While preparing a Class II cavity on a maxillary first molar, which of the pulp horns are likely to get exposed?

- [A] Mesiolingual and mesiobuccal
- [B] Distolingual and distobuccal
- [C] Mesolingual and distobuccal
- [D] Distolingual and mesiobuccal

67. The reason for sealing dental caries during cavity preparation is

- [A] to eliminate the need for eventual direct pulp capping
- [B] to produce an aseptic field when pulp exposure is inevitable
- [C] to allow the formation of secondary dentin before excavation
- [D] to produce a hard surface as a foundation for subsequent restoration


68. Which of the following would be the most useful in differentiating an acute periapical abscess and periodontal abscess?

- [A] Anaesthesia test
- [B] Percussion test
- [C] Bite test
- [D] Pulp vitality test

69. According to Black's classification of dental caries, lingual pits of maxillary central incisors are classified as

- [A] Class I
- [B] Class II
- [C] Class III
- [D] Class IV

70. Acid etching of enamel margins
 [A] provides better chemical retention
 [B] decreases bond strength
 [C] provides mechanical retention
 [D] is used for pulp protection
71. Re-etching of saliva contaminated etched enamel should be done for
 [A] 30 seconds
 [B] 10 seconds
 [C] 20 seconds
 [D] 60 seconds
72. Pickling is done
 [A] for removing the oxide films from casting
 [B] to polish the cast
 [C] to improve the strength of casting
 [D] to avoid casting defects
73. The most significant angle in bur design is
 [A] clearance angle
 [B] spiral angle
 [C] crosscut angle
 [D] rake angle
74. Metallic taste after application of stannous fluoride varnish is due to
 [A] stannous trifluorophosphate
 [B] stannic trifluorophosphate
 [C] calcium trifluorophosphate
 [D] tin hydroxy-phosphate
75. The reaction of dentine to moderate intensity attack is
 [A] sclerotic dentin
 [B] reparative dentin
 [C] translucent dentin
 [D] dentinal hypersensitivity
76. Second number in four-digit instrument formula is
 [A] width of the blade
 [B] blade angle
 [C] primary cutting-edge angle
 [D] length of the blade
77. Butt joint is
 [A] 120 degrees
 [B] 90 degrees
 [C] 75 degrees
 [D] 180 degrees
78. Wedge shape defect on cervical margin of the teeth due to excessive occlusion forces is known as
 [A] attrition
 [B] erosion
 [C] abfraction
 [D] abrasion
79. Which curve shows change in oral pH, after glucose intake?
 [A] Scammon's curve
 [B] Siphon's curve
 [C] Orland curve
 [D] Stephan curve
80. The significance of free eugenol in root canal sealer cements is an increase in
 [A] dimensional stability
 [B] setting time
 [C] cytotoxicity
 [D] strength

81. How much gutta-percha should be left to prevent leakage for post placement?
- [A] 4 mm
 - [B] 2 mm
 - [C] 1 mm
 - [D] 3 mm
82. A tooth with deep caries, pulpal involvement and periapical radiolucency with a draining sinus into gingival sulcus has
- [A] primary periodontic lesion
 - [B] primary endodontic lesion
 - [C] endodontic lesion followed by periodontic lesion
 - [D] periodontic lesion followed by endodontic lesion
83. Action of carbamide peroxide in bleaching is
- [A] hydrolysis of peptide bond
 - [B] release of hydrogen peroxide
 - [C] release of hypochlorite
 - [D] release of nascent oxygen
84. Root fracture for middle third of the tooth is generally treated by
- [A] reposition and splint
 - [B] root canal treatment and internal splint
 - [C] root canal treatment and internal repair using MTA
 - [D] extraction
85. Curve of Monson is
- [A] an anteroposterior curve
 - [B] a lateral molar curve with convexity facing downwards
 - [C] a reverse curve
 - [D] a lateral molar curve with convexity facing upwards
86. The rest position of mandible is established by muscles'
- [A] pressure
 - [B] gravity
 - [C] temperature
 - [D] diurnal changes
- 
87. Face bows are classified as
- [A] arbitrary face bow
 - [B] arbitrary face bow and value face bow
 - [C] arbitrary face bow and kinematic face bow
 - [D] None of the above
88. Adequate interocclusal rest space required for the comfort of the patient and health of the tissue is
- [A] 1-8 mm
 - [B] 4-6 mm
 - [C] 10-12 mm
 - [D] 2-4 mm
89. Which one of the following rules specifies that the total periodontal membrane area of the abutment teeth must equal or exceed that of the teeth to be replaced?
- [A] Wolff's rule
 - [B] Bull rule
 - [C] Ante's rule
 - [D] Cieszynski's rule
90. Functional Cusp Bevel is placed for
- [A] resistance
 - [B] retention
 - [C] structural durability
 - [D] aesthetics

91. Finish line in porcelain jacket crown is

- [A] shoulder
- [B] shoulder with bevel
- [C] chamfer
- [D] knife edge

92. Biological width around dental implants is

- [A] 2-2.5 mm
- [B] 3-3.5 mm
- [C] 4-4.5 mm
- [D] 4.5-5 mm

93. Ideal crown root ratio is

- [A] 1 : 1
- [B] 2 : 3
- [C] 1 : 2
- [D] 2 : 1

94. In cobalt-chromium alloys, the constituent responsible for corrosion resistance is

- [A] silver
- [B] nickel
- [C] cobalt
- [D] chromium

95. A sprue in wax pattern

- [A] should be placed at an obtuse angle
- [B] should be placed at an acute angle
- [C] should be placed at a right angle
- [D] depends upon the type of wax pattern

96. The unit of FPD that attaches abutment to the suspended unit is

- [A] connector
- [B] abutment
- [C] pontic
- [D] retainer



97. In performing gingival retraction, all of the following are used, **except**

- [A] 8% racemic epinephrine
- [B] 8% alum
- [C] 8% zinc chloride
- [D] 40% zinc chloride

98. Porcelain jacket crowns are contraindicated

- [A] in hypoplastic teeth
- [B] in excessive horizontal overlap
- [C] where decay is extensive but pulp is vital
- [D] in excessive vertical overlap with little horizontal overlap

99. A pier abutment

- [A] is periodontally weak abutment
- [B] has edentulous space on mesial and distal sides of the abutment
- [C] has edentulous space on one side of the abutment
- [D] is a tooth with minimum crown

100. Structural durability in FPD is a

- [A] biological phenomenon
- [B] structural phenomenon
- [C] mechanical phenomenon
- [D] psychological phenomenon

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