

# Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh

## Post: Junior Resident BDS (Dentistry) QUESTION BOOKLET

Time: 120 Minutes

Number of Question: 100

Maximum Marks: 100

Name of Candidate

Roll Number: In figure

In Words

--	--	--	--	--	--

Signature of the Candidate: \_\_\_\_\_

**DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO**

### **INSTRUCTIONS:-**

1. Write your Roll Number on the Question Booklet and also on the OMR Sheet in the space provided. You will be required to give your thumb impression on the OMR sheet in the space provided.
2. This question booklet contains 100 MCQ's. Once you are permitted to open the Question Booklet, please check for any missing question / misprint etc. and in case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent / Invigilator within 10 minutes of the start of the test.
3. Each question has four alternative answer (A, B, C, D) out of which only one is correct. For each question, **darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D)**, whichever you think is the correct answer, on the OMR Answer sheet **with Black or Blue Ball Pen only**. Do not use any other Pen / Gel pen / Pencil etc. **Do not Tick ✓ or × on the OMR Sheet**. Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the Questions given in the Question Booklet.
4. Each MCQ is of One (01) mark. There is no negative marking.
5. If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the OMR Answer sheet.
6. The OMR Answer sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. Any resultant loss to the candidates on the above account, i.e. not following instructions completely and properly, shall be the responsibility of the candidates only.
7. After the test, handover the Question Booklet and OMR sheet to the Invigilator on duty.
8. A Candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper or the any assistance or found giving or receiving assistance or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
9. Telecommunication equipment such as pager, cellular phone, wireless, scanner, smart watch/ watch etc. is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.
10. Candidate should ensure accuracy of their personal details on the OMR Sheet i.e. Name and Roll No. as well as thumb impression. The personal details are to be filled in by the candidates with his/her own hand writing.

1. The cells of olfactory nerve are:
  - A. Unipolar neurons
  - B. Bipolar neurons
  - C. Multipolar neurons
  - D. Pseudo-unipolar neurons
2. Nerve supply of nasal septum is from:
  - A. Facial nerve
  - B. Ophthalmic nerve
  - C. Maxillary nerve
  - D. Ascending palatine
3. Maxillary sinus opens into:
  - A. Superior meatus
  - B. Posterior to hiatus semilunaris in inferior meatus
  - C. Posterior to hiatus semilunaris in middle meatus
  - D. Anterior to hiatus semilunaris in middle meatus
4. Haematocrit is defined as the percentage of blood volume that is:
  - A. Haemoglobin
  - B. Erythrocytes
  - C. Corpuscles
  - D. Platelets
5. The nitrogen of the body is supplied by:
  - A. Triacyl glycerol
  - B. Proteins
  - C. Glucose
  - D. Lipids
6. The recommended test for infectious mononucleosis is:
  - A. Ward test
  - B. Western blot
  - C. Southern blot
  - D. Monospot test
7. Triple vaccine is used for:
  - A. Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio
  - B. Diphtheria, Tetanus, Small-pox
  - C. Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis
  - D. Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio
8. Sterilization by moist heat is used in:
  - A. Autoclave
  - B. Hot air oven
  - C. Filters
  - D. Incineration
9. Blood spills in the hospital are disinfected with:
  - A. Quaternary ammonium compounds
  - B. Sodium hypochlorite
  - C. Plain soap and water
  - D. Cetavlon
10. The most common micro-organism isolated from mouth of young babies is:
  - A. Streptococcus mutans
  - B. Streptococcus salivarius
  - C. Streptococcus sanguis
  - D. Streptococcus mitis
11. The first drug of choice to be administered for anaphylaxis is:
  - A. Hydrocortisone
  - B. Adrenaline
  - C. Atropine
  - D. Chlorpheniramine
12. When bonding porcelain veneers to the enamel, the preferred luting cement should be:
  - A. Polycarboxylate
  - B. Composite resin
  - C. Zinc phosphate
  - D. Dual cure resin
13. The major growth site of mandible is in the:
  - A. Coronoid process
  - B. Condyle
  - C. Lateral aspect of the body of mandible
  - D. Gonial angle
14. Six keys to normal occlusion were given by:
  - A. Andrews
  - B. Angle
  - C. Tweed
  - D. Steiner
15. Tell show do technique was introduced by:
  - A. Craig
  - B. Addelston
  - C. Christopher
  - D. Moore

16. The deformity of cleft palate occurs during which trimester of pregnancy:
  - A. First
  - B. Second
  - C. Third
  - D. None of the above
17. Barbed broach is used for:
  - A. Making radicular access
  - B. Enlarging the canal
  - C. Extirpating the pulp
  - D. Exploring the root canals
18. Calcification of pulp:
  - A. Is in response to ageing
  - B. Does not relate to the periodontal condition
  - C. Precedes internal resorption
  - D. Indicates presence of additional canal
19. Radiation caries is a rampant form of dental decay primarily caused by irradiation of:
  - A. Cervical fibres of periodontal ligament
  - B. Pulp of teeth
  - C. Enamel dentine and cementum
  - D. Salivary glands
20. In case of nasal fracture, the following radiograph is used:
  - A. Lateral skull view
  - B. Submentovertex View
  - C. Transorbital view
  - D. Jug handle view
21. Floating teeth is a characteristic of:
  - A. Cherubism
  - B. Osteopetrosis
  - C. Chronic Periodontitis
  - D. Fibrous dysplasia
22. All of the following are advantages of case control studies EXCEPT:
  - A. Useful in rare diseases
  - B. Relative risk can be calculated
  - C. Odds ratio can be calculated
  - D. Cost-effective and inexpensive
23. Osteomalacia is due to deficiency of:
  - A. Vitamin A
  - B. Vitamin D
  - C. Vitamin E
  - D. Vitamin K
24. The easiest impaction of mandibular molars is:
  - A. Mesioangular
  - B. Distoangular
  - C. Vertical
  - D. Horizontal
25. The tongue on protrusion deviates to right due to damage of:
  - A. Left hypoglossal nerve
  - B. Right hypoglossal nerve
  - C. Right glossopharyngeal nerve
  - D. Left glossopharyngeal nerve
26. The muscle which causes depression of mandible to open the mouth is:
  - A. Lateral pterygoid
  - B. Buccinator
  - C. Masseter
  - D. Temporalis
27. The floor of the orbit is formed by all EXCEPT:
  - A. Zygomatic bone
  - B. Maxillary bone
  - C. Palatine bone
  - D. Sphenoidal bone
28. The transfer of immunoglobulins from mother to foetus is:
  - A. Active immunity
  - B. Passive immunity
  - C. Semiactive immunity
  - D. Semipassive immunity
29. The part of Central Nervous System responsible for temperature regulation is:
  - A. Brainstem
  - B. Thalamus
  - C. Hypothalamus
  - D. Reticular System
30. Hyperplasia with regard to tissue growth refers to:
  - A. An increase in the number of cells
  - B. An increase in size of cells
  - C. Cellular maturation
  - D. Cellular differentiation from stem cells

31. Bence Jones protein found in the urine may be suggestive of:
  - A. Hyperparathyroidism
  - B. Hodgkin's Disease
  - C. Multiple myeloma
  - D. Christian's Syndrome
32. Influenza is caused by:
  - A. Virus
  - B. Haemophilus
  - C. Vibrio
  - D. Yersinia
33. The drug that is useful in the early phase of an acute myocardial infarction is:
  - A. Aminophylline
  - B. Dexamethasone
  - C. Acetaminophen
  - D. Acetylsalicylic acid
34. Which of the following is mucostatic impression material?
  - A. Fluid wax resins
  - B. Addition silicone
  - C. ZOE paste
  - D. Impression compound
35. The Knoop hardness number (KHN) of enamel is close to:
  - A. Pure gold
  - B. Amalgam
  - C. Porcelain
  - D. Composite
36. The advantages of titanium over other base metal alloys is:
  - A. Low weight
  - B. Low cost
  - C. Low strength
  - D. Low melting point
37. Torsional force is:
  - A. Compression
  - B. Tensile force
  - C. Shear
  - D. Transverse bending force
38. The rounded protuberance found on incisal edge of a newly erupted permanent incisor is:
  - A. Tubercle
  - B. Mamelon
  - C. Cingulum
  - D. Lobe
39. The arrangement of natural teeth was first described by:
  - A. Black
  - B. Bolton
  - C. Wilson
  - D. Graf von Spee
40. External manifestations of the striae of Retzius are:
  - A. Enamel cracks
  - B. Rod ends
  - C. Perikymata
  - D. Incremental lines
41. The Development of the dental pulp begins at:
  - A. 6<sup>th</sup> week
  - B. 8<sup>th</sup> week
  - C. 10<sup>th</sup> week
  - D. 14<sup>th</sup> week
42. Dentinogenesis imperfecta is:
  - A. Autosomal dominant
  - B. Autosomal recessive
  - C. X-linked dominant
  - D. X-linked recessive
43. Obliteration of pulp chambers is characteristic of all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A. Ageing
  - B. Trauma
  - C. Taurodontism
  - D. Dentinal dysplasia
44. Toluidine blue stain is used to differentiate:
  - A. Malignant transformation of dysplastic tissue
  - B. Lichen planus and Leukoplakia
  - C. Pemphigus and Lichen planus
  - D. Pemphigus and Psoriasis
45. Anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the tongue is formed from:
  - A. Hypobranchial eminence
  - B. Tuberculum impar
  - C. Lateral lingual swellings and tuberculum impar
  - D. Copula lateral lingual swellings

46. Unerupted teeth which present a ghost-like radiographic appearance represent a form of:
  - A. Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
  - C. Shell teeth
  - D. Regional odontodysplasia
47. Beriberi is caused by the deficiency of:
  - A. Thiamine
  - B. Riboflavin
  - C. Pyridoxine
  - D. Vitamin B12
48. Prophylaxis before professional topical fluoride requires teeth to be cleaned with:
  - A. A toothbrush
  - B. A rubber cup
  - C. Pumice slurry and bristle brush
  - D. Rubber cup and pumice slurry
49. The most severely involved primary teeth with nursing caries are:
  - A. Canines
  - B. Second molars
  - C. Maxillary incisors
  - D. Mandibular incisors
50. The ankylosis of primary teeth is most commonly seen in:
  - A. Mandibular molars
  - B. Mandibular incisors
  - C. Maxillary incisors
  - D. Maxillary molars
51. The disturbance during the calcification stage of tooth development results in:
  - A. Peg teeth
  - B. Microdontia
  - C. Interglobular dentin
  - D. Oligodontia
52. The sutural dominance theory was given by:
  - A. Sicher
  - B. Melvin Moss
  - C. Scott
  - D. Petrovic
53. Epstein's pearls are seen in:
  - A. Floor of the mouth
  - B. Tongue
  - C. Midpalatine raphe
  - D. Attached gingiva
54. Modeling is based on:
  - A. Classical conditioning
  - B. Operant conditioning
  - C. Instrumental conditioning
  - D. Observational learning
55. The first step in nitrous-oxide sedation procedure after placing the mask is administering:
  - A. 30% nitrous oxide and 70% oxygen
  - B. 50% nitrous oxide and 50% oxygen
  - C. 100% oxygen
  - D. 70% nitrous oxide and 30% oxygen
56. In the pulpotomy procedure in primary teeth, the material of choice is:
  - A. Zinc oxide eugenol
  - B. Formocresol or glutaraldehyde
  - C. Calcium hydroxide
  - D. Reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
57. A calcified bridge is evident radiographically after pulp capping procedure in about:
  - A. 2 weeks
  - B. 4 weeks
  - C. 12 weeks
  - D. 2 months
58. In a radiograph, the pulpal infection in primary mandibular posterior teeth is first manifested in the area:
  - A. Of bifurcation
  - B. At the apex of the root
  - C. Around the permanent tooth bud
  - D. In the crest of the alveolar bone
59. In case of root fractures of the permanent teeth, the best prognosis is with:
  - A. Coronal third fracture
  - B. Middle third fracture
  - C. Apical third fracture
  - D. Fracture between middle and coronal third

60. In sports related injuries, the predictive index is based on the:
- Intensity and frequency of the sport
  - Velocity and frequency of the sport
  - Intensity and velocity of the sport
  - Intensity, velocity and frequency of the sport
61. The removal of severely decayed second molar is done in a 4-year-old child, the space maintainer of choice would be:
- Band and loop
  - Crown and loop
  - Distal Shoe
  - Reverse band and loop
62. In a child with cleft lip, the initial surgical closure is done at:
- 3 months
  - 6 months
  - 1 year
  - 2 year
63. The most common site where the congenital Epulis of newborn occurs is:
- Mandibular anterior alveolar ridge
  - Maxillary posterior alveolar ridge
  - Maxillary anterior alveolar ridge
  - Mandibular posterior alveolar ridge
64. During which stage of tooth development the fused or geminated teeth occur:
- Apposition
  - Calcification
  - Initiation
  - Eruption
65. The eruption sequestrum is usually seen in children during the eruption of:
- First primary molar
  - Second primary molar
  - First permanent molar
  - Second permanent molar
66. Trismus following inferior alveolar nerve block most likely results from:
- Irritation of medial pterygoid muscle
  - Failure to use aspirating syringe
  - Injection of solution near a branch of the facial nerve
  - Allowing the needle tip to rest beneath the periosteum
67. Paresthesia following fractures is most commonly seen in:
- Zygomaxillary complex fracture
  - Fractured neck of the condyle
  - Fractured symphysis of the mandible
  - Displaced fracture of the coronoid process
68. A Gunning's splint is used in:
- Closed reduction following Mandibular fracture
  - The fracture of edentulous mandible
  - Fracture of the condylar neck of a child
  - Anterior dentoalveolar fracture
69. The graft with maximum osteogenic potential is:
- Allograft
  - Xenograft
  - Auto cortical
  - Auto cancellous
70. The most frequent cause of failure in endodontic therapy is:
- Failure to sterilize the canal
  - Over-instrumentation
  - Incomplete filling of canal
  - Improper intra canal medication
71. Out of the following, which of the teeth is most likely to have a bifurcated root:
- Maxillary central incisor
  - Maxillary canine
  - Mandibular premolars
  - Mandibular lateral incisor

72. In a patient, after cementation of a crown or a fixed partial denture having prolonged sensitivity to heat, cold and pressure can be due to:
- Occlusal trauma
  - Impingement on the marginal gingiva
  - Failure to desensitize the abutment teeth
  - Improper cementation
73. In maxillary complete denture base, the distal palatal termination is dictated by the:
- Tuberosity
  - Maxillary tori
  - Vibrating line
  - Fovea palatinae
74. The cause of marked ridge resorption is:
- Chronic gingivitis
  - Vitamin B deficiency
  - Chronic destructive periodontitis
  - Vitamin-A deficiency
75. The best polishing agent for precious metal alloy is:
- Aluminum oxide
  - Tin oxide
  - Zirconium silicate
  - Iron oxide
76. The hinge axis facebow is used to record:
- Relationship of maxilla to mandible
  - Centric relation
  - Centric Occlusion
  - Opening and closing axis of mandible
77. In the maxilla, because of bone resorption, the implant placement in relation to the original teeth is usually:
- Lingual
  - Labial
  - Slightly cervical
  - At the same position
78. For reducing halitosis by conversion of volatile sulphur compounds one of the following can be used
- Baking soda dentifrice
  - Chlorhexedine
  - Triclosan
  - Essential oils
79. One of the following is used in apexification:
- Cvek's technique
  - MTA (Mineral Trioxide Aggregate)
  - Barium Sulphate
  - Iodoform
80. The periodontal fibres which form the largest group and bear the occlusal forces are called:
- Transeptal fibres
  - Oblique fibres
  - Horizontal fibres
  - Apical fibres
81. Fluoride dentifrice available in India contains:
- Sodium fluoride (NaF)
  - Sodium monofluorophosphate
  - Stannous fluoride
  - Sodium fluoride (NaF), Sodium monofluorophosphate
82. The primary function of dental pulp is to:
- Form dentin
  - Provide Nutrition
  - Provide sensation
  - Protect the periodontium
83. Serum calcium in the ionized form is decreased in:
- Hypothyroidism
  - Osteogenesis imperfecta
  - Tetany
  - Paget's disease

84. In an advancing carious lesion in dentine the turbid dentine is:  
 A. Zone 1  
 B. Zone 2  
 C. Zone 3  
 D. Zone 4
85. The concentration of hydrogen peroxide used for bleaching of teeth is:  
 A. 0.5%  
 B. 1%  
 C. 3%  
 D. 5%
86. For sharpening of both carbide and steel instruments by sharpening stone, the material used is:  
 A. Aluminium oxide  
 B. Arkansas stone  
 C. Silicon carbide  
 D. Diamond
87. The number of root canals in the maxillary first premolar are:  
 A. One  
 B. Two  
 C. Three  
 D. Four
88. The primary stress bearing area in a complete denture of maxilla is:  
 A. Labial vestibule  
 B. Hard palate  
 C. Buccal frenum  
 D. Rugae
89. The maxillary deciduous central incisors erupt in the oral cavity at about:  
 A. 5 to 6 months  
 B. 7 to 8 months  
 C. 10 to 12 months  
 D. 14 to 16 months
90. In cephalometric analysis, the angle which shows the anteroposterior position of the maxilla in relation to the anterior cranial base is Angle:  
 A. ANB  
 B. FMA  
 C. SNA  
 D. SNB
91. The first evidence of calcification of permanent maxillary central incisor is at:  
 A. Birth  
 B. 1-2 months  
 C. 3-4 months  
 D. 5-7 months
92. Psychoanalytical theory of psychological development was given by:  
 A. Ivan Pavlov  
 B. Sigmund Freud  
 C. Erik Erikson  
 D. Abraham Maslow
93. The value of critical pH is:  
 A. 5.5  
 B. 6.5  
 C. 7.5  
 D. 8.5
94. The bacteria which colonizes in the oral cavity within hours of birth is:  
 A. S. Salivarius  
 B. Actinomyces  
 C. Candida  
 D. S. mutans
95. The most frequently occurring observation in statistics is called:  
 A. Mean  
 B. Median  
 C. Mode  
 D. Analysis of variance
96. Sodium fluoride used as a fortnightly rinse for prevention of dental caries is in the concentration of:  
 A. 0.05%  
 B. 0.2%  
 C. 1.0%  
 D. 2.0%
97. The period of splinting for a replanted tooth without root completion is:  
 A. 1 week  
 B. 3-4 week  
 C. 6-8 week  
 D. 9-16 week



98. The colour of the aspirated fluid from an odontogenic Keratocyst is:
- A. Straw coloured fluid
  - B. Thick yellow cheesy fluid
  - C. Red coloured fluid
  - D. Amber coloured fluid
99. The type of biopsy used for Ameloblastoma is:
- A. Aspiration biopsy
  - B. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)
  - C. Punch biopsy
  - D. Incisional biopsy
100. A congenital defect characterized by absence of maxilla or mandible is called:
- A. Micrognathia
  - B. Cherubism
  - C. Agnathia
  - D. Facial Hemiatrophy

## ANSWER KEY

### SUBJECT: JUNIOR RESIDENT EXAM DENTISTRY

Q No	Key	Q No	Key	Q No	Key
1	B	21	A	41	B
2	C	22	B	42	A
3	C	23	B	43	C
4	B	24	A	44	A
5	B	25	B	45	C
6	D	26	A	46	D
7	C	27	D	47	A
8	A	28	B	48	A
9	B	29	C	49	C
10	B	30	A	50	A
11	B	31	C	51	C
12	D	32	A	52	A
13	B	33	A	53	C
14	A	34	C	54	D
15	B	35	C	55	C
16	A	36	A	56	B
17	C	37	C	57	B
18	A	38	B	58	A
19	D	39	D	59	C
20	A	40	C	60	C
Q No	Key	Q No	Key		
61	C	81	D		
62	A	82	A		
63	C	83	C		
64	C	84	D		
65	C	85	C		
66	A	86	D		
67	A	87	B		
68	B	88	B		
69	D	89	B		
70	C	90	C		
71	C	91	C		
72	A	92	B		
73	C	93	A		
74	C	94	A		
75	D	95	C		
76	D	96	B		
77	A	97	B		
78	A	98	B		
79	B	99	D		
80	B	100	C		