## MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Jahnawi

Date: 21 -03- 23



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- J≱Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c)lleocaecal valve (d)Pyloric sphincter
- 2.The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve di Hypoglossal
- 3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique 4. Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above
- 5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
- 6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - 4a) Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal C.Palatal
- Following is derivative of dental lamina \_\_\_\_?
- A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- Supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Name: Screevani

Date: 24 - 02 - 27

(7) 10

1.Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
 Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c)lleocaecal valve (d)Pyloric sphincter

 2.The muscles of the tongue are supplied by

- a) Glossopharyngeat nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d Hypoglossal
- 3.The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique 4. Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoscetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate B. All of the above
- 5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A.Allosteric inhibition D.Feedback inhibition C.Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?

Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes

- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal 8. distobuccal C.Pelatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina\_\_\_\_?
- A. Epithelial rests of Malassez 8. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only

Supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

## MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

JP Meghana

Date: 27-03-23



1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum? Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) lleocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter 2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve of Hypoglossal 3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles? 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique & Both (1) and (3) 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies? A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above 5.Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as: A.Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition C.Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition 6.Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting? (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting? Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the: A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal Palatal 9.Following is derivative of dental lamina \_\_\_\_? Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only Cysupplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

## MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

## (SLOW LEARNERS)

## Mounika



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum? Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) lleocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter 2.The muscles of the tongue are supplied by a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d) Hypoglossal 3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles? 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3, Inferior rectus/oblique 4. Both (1) and (3) 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies? A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as: A.Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition C.Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition 6.Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
- (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (a)Vitamin K 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8.The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccel G. Palatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina\_\_\_\_?
- A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only (9) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- C) supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Punhalya

Date: 24 -03 - 23



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- (a)Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) lleocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
- 2.The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d Hypoglossal
- 3.The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1.Superior rectus/oblique 2.Medial and lateral rectus 3.Inferior rectus/oblique (Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D/All of the above
- 5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition C.Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6.Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal Q. Palatal
- 9.Following is derivative of dental lamina\_\_\_\_?
- A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls Q. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

# GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

stekhi ta

Date: 24 -03-23



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) lleocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
- 2.The muscles of the longue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d Hypoglossal
- 3.The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- Superior rectus/oblique 2.Medial and lateral rectus 3.Inferior rectus/oblique & Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate O. All of the above
- Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A.Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition & Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal Q. Palatal
- 9.Following is derivative of dental lamina\_\_\_\_?
- Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- Supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

# GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Dohan

Date: 04 -03-23



- 3. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- (a)Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c)lleocaecal valve (d)Pyloric sphincter
- 2.The muscles of the longue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d Hypoglossal
- 3.The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique 6 toth (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above
- Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A.Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8.The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal Q. Palatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina\_\_\_\_\_?
- Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- Supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- C) supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

## (SLOW LEARNERS)

Date: 24 -03 - 23



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- (a)Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c)lleocaecal valve (d)Pyloric sphincter
- 2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve (Hypoglossal
- 3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique #. Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above
- Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A.Allosteric inhibition B.Feedback inhibition Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6.Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (d)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal B.distobuccal C.Palatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina \_\_\_\_\_?
- Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- Supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- C) supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Keuttika Saladi

Date: 24 - 03 - 23



- 1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?

  (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter

  2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by

  a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve d) Hypoglossal

  3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique 4. Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrated. All of the above
- 5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A.Allosteric inhibition D.Feedback inhibition C.Competitive inhibition D.Non-competitive inhibition
- 6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?

  (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobucca D. distobuccal C. Palatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina \_\_\_\_?
- A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- Supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

## MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Pallavi

Date: 24 -03 - 23



- 1.Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
- Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) lleocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
- 2.The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve dyfypoglossal
- 3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
- 1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique 4. Both (1) and (3)
- 4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
- A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate D. All of the above
- 5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
- A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
- 5. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
  - (a) Vitamin A (b)Vitamin C (c)Vitamin D (v)Vitamin K
- 7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
  - Thrombocytes (b)Neutrophils (c)Leucocytes (d)Erythrocytes
- 8.The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
- A. mesiobuccal & distobuccal C.Palatal
- 9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ?
- Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
- 10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
- A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
- Supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid ertery D) supplied by vertebral artery

Date: 97 3 23

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

## MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodese) Mucosal epithelium

2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria

- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum () Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4.1mpression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
- 5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in:a) Poor colour stabilityb) Less polymerization shrinkage.c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical
- 6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Bloting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam of Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
- 8. The use of benzodiazepines in oralsurgery effectively
- a reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
- 9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
- a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. d. 1:200,000
- 10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension.d. Myastheniagravis
- 11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. 

  basal ganglia d.mesencephalon
- 12.Ghonfocus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. Tuberculosis
- 13.All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b.Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability
- .d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
- 14.which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? A.Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d.oestrogen
- 15.Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes & Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. All of the above



Name J-Bhavitha

Date: 27/03/23.

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodesd Mucosal epithelium
- 2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by 5treptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum by Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues of Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
- Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in:a) Poor colour stabilityb) Less polymerization shrinkage cy increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
- 6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Bloting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam by Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
- 8. The use of benzodiazepines in oralsurgery effectively
- reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
- 9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
- a. 1:50,000. b.1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. d. 1:200,000
- 10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension.d. Myastheniagravis
- 11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. cord.
- 12.Ghonfocus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. Tuberculosis
- 13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability

Decreased hydrostatic pressure

- 14.which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent A. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d.oestrogen
- 15.Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism vd. All of the above

Nome. Chilithistac Date: 27/03/29 (13/15

#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

#### MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodesal Mucosal epithelium
- 2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum's) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4. Impression techniques are used for recording at Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
- Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in:a) Poor colour stabilityb) Less polymerization shrinkage ef Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
- 6. Fames technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique Bloting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam by Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
- 8. The use of benzodiazepines in oralsurgery effectively
- 8. reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response, c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
- 9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
- a. 1:50,000 b 1:100,000 c. 1:150,000 d 1:200,000
- 10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension.d. Myastheniagravis
- 11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. le. spinal cord. c. basal ganglia d.mesencephalon
- 12. Ghonfocus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS di Tuberculosis
- 13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability
- Decreased hydrostatic pressure
- 14.whicp/of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? A.Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH E. Growth hormone d.oestrogen
- 15.1mmune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism of All of the above

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodesd Mucosal epithelium

2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria

- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4.Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ef Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
- Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in:a) Poor colour stabilityb) Less polymerization shrinkage of Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
- 6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique
- c) Blotting mix dy Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
- 8. The use of benzodiazepines in oralsurgery effectively
- a reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. Increases the parasympathetic response
- 9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
- a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000-d. 1:200,000
- 10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension.d. Myastheniagravis
- 11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord-c. basal ganglia d.mesencephalon
- 12.Ghonfocus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AID5 ff. Tuberculosis
- 13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood . Increased Vascular permeability
- d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
- 14. which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent 2A. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d.oestrogen
- 15. Immune response to turnour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism .d. All of the above



Date: 27/03/2023-

(4/15)

## MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodesd/ Mucosal epithelium
- Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c)
   Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae of Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues of Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
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- 6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Bloting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam by Silicate c) Composite resin d)
  Cavity varnish
- 8. The use of benzodiazepines in oralsurgery effectively
- . reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
- 9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?

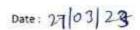
1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. 1:200,000

- 10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension.d. Myastheniagravis
- 11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. of basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
- 12.Ghonfocus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. Tuberculosis
- 13.All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b.Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability

d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure

- 14. which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? A. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d.oestrogen
- 15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism e. All of the above

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)





- 1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodesd) Mucosal epithelium
- 2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
- 3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale4.
- 4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
- 5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in:a) Poor colour stabilityb) Less polymerization shrinkage c) Increase in vertical dimension differences in vertical dimension
- 6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c ) Bloting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
- 7.Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin:a) Amalgam b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
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Date: 27/03/23

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

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13/15

Name: 8-Ranya. Nalam.

## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Date: 27/08/23

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MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Date: 27/03/23

13/15

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Date: 27 03 23

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Date: 24 -3 - 24

MCQ EXAM FOR 310 BDS (SLOW LEARNERS) Name: Aditi deu

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (E)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
- 4. COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans
   (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the
  following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin

  [D]Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (D)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock
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- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Ileocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3 BDS (SLOW LEARNERS) Name : Ch . Sugarya STI 1.A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: LanGlobulomaxillary cyst (B)Apical periodontal cyst (C)Primordial cyst(D) Nasoalveolar cyst(E)Lateral Periodontal Cyst

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
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Date: 27 -3-24

MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

G. Hasini

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Date: 27-3-24

MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>no</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

J. Lititha

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41. KOW.

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Date: 27-3-24 M. Drasahner

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Date: 27-3-2

#### MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

P. Keestlika

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R. Hasshitha Date: 22-2-24

(15)

#### MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

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- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock
   Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Iteocecal (D)Liver (E)Spteen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

## MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1.A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid (B)Apical periodontal cyst (C)Primordial teeth is characteristics of: (A)Globulomaxillary cyst cyst(D) Nasoalveolar cyst(E)Lateral Periodontal Cyst

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (A)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- 4. COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- 5. .Dental caries is associated with AStreptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion diagnosis is: (E)Pneumothorax
- 7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin (D)Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. .The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- 10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock (D)Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most AFaciocervical (B)Thorax (C)lleocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

v. Yoshitha Date: 27-3-24

## MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>TO</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (E)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- 4. COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans
   (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (E)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the
  following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin
  (D)Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. .The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock
   Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most AFaciocervical (B)Thorax (C)lleocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

Date: 24-3-24

MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

v upagra

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor
   (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans
   Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pate and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- 7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin (D)Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. .The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- 10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock (D)Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Ileocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

Date: 27-3-24

MCQ EXAM FOR 3 DDS (SLOW LEARNERS) Y. RENUSTEE

1.A pear-shaped radiolucency, causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid (B)Apical periodontal cyst (C)Primordial teeth is characteristics of AGlobulomaxillary cyst cyst(D) Nasoalveolar cyst(E)Lateral Periodontal Cyst

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (E)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- 5. .Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion diagnosis is: (E)Pneumothorax
- 7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin (DIStreptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. .The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- 10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock (D)Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Iteocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised Investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
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#### MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

A. Satwika

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor.
   (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (P)Streptococcus mutans
   Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the
  following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin
  (D)Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. .The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- 10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock (D)Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Ileocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3<sup>(1)</sup> BDS (SLOW LEARNERS) Ch. Sandy a ley causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxilland Globulomaxillary cyst (B14) 1.A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of AGlobulomaxillary cyst cyst(D) Nasoalveolar cyst(E)Lateral Periodontal Cyst

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granutoma
- 4. COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- 5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion diagnosis is: (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin (E)Warfarin
- 8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- 10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock (D)Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most \_\_IATFaciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Iteocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

M. Talbassum (15)

#### MCQ EXAM FOR 310 BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (E)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- 4. COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- 5. Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans (C)Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the
  following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin

  [D]Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock
   Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most (A)Faciocervical (B)Thorax (C)Ileocecal (D)Liver (E)Spleen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray (D)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A)Lymphangiectaria (B)Cavernous haemangioma (C)Sebaceous cyst (D)Dermoid cyst (E)Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

Date: 27-3-24

#### MCQ EXAM FOR 300 BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

p. ujwala

- 2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A)Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (E)Fluorine (D)Acids (E)Tuberculosis
- 3. Dry socket is a form of: (A)Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C)Osteoma (B) Periostitis (E)Granuloma
- COC is now called as: (A)Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B)Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor.
  (C)Keratcysticodontogenic tumour (D)A & C
- Dental caries is associated with (A)Streptococcus agalactiae (B)Streptococcus mutans
   Streptococcus bovis (D)Streptococcus anginosus
- 6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with certifial Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A)Esophagitis (B)Myocardial infarction (C)Pericarditis (D)Pleural effusion (E)Pneumothorax
- A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acuteMyocardial infarction. Which of the
  following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A)Aspirin (B)Clopidogrel (C)Heparin
  (D)Streptokinase (E)Warfarin
- 8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A)Coma (B)Deafness (C)Headache (D)Respiratory depression (E)Tremors
- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A)Exposure to cold (B)Heart failure (C)Shock
   Right to left cardiac shunts (D)Raynaud's phenomenon.
- 11. Which form of actinomycosin is most /AFaciocervical (B)Thorax (C)lleocecal (D)Liver (E)Spteen
- 12.Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A)6 months (B)6-18 months (C)12-24 months (D)2½ years (E)5 years
- 13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A)X-ray \_B)Ultrasound (C)CT (D)MRI (E)FNAC
- 14.CYSTIC HYGROMA" is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
- 15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A)Rheumatoid arthritis (B)SLE (C)Chronic active hepatitis (D)Primary biliary cirrhosis (E)An autoimmune condition.

France: A. Robitha

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## GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27 /03/23

## MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory. E. Acidogenic theory.

  D. Autoimmune Theory.
- 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between

  A.Cavity wall floor and adjacent tooth
  surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occluse box and approximial box

  D. Approximial wall of one
- 3 How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. \*\*Cone wall presentB. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present
- 4 For extraction of mandibular motar anesthesia is given to act. A Inferior alveolar nerve B, buccal nerve. C.tingual nerve D, masseteric nerve.
- 5. Apreal migration of epithetial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow suitcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation p. Periodontal pocket formation
- 6. The matterial of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is \*\*Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide augenot C.GICD rainforced zinc oxide augenot
- 7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.

  A.buccal shelf 8falveolar ridge.

  C.labiol sulcus. D.retromolar pad
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk 8. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A.proprioception B.pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC Die inforced ZnOe
- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing B.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Astirring the solution 8 washing of film. Cutip in developer D.

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is Aprimordial prevention B.primary prevention. C.secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15 diastemia is A.class II malocolusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.space b etween central incisors
- 16 primate spaces mean Alspaces between permanent teeth Rispaces between primary teeth Cispaces due to extractions Dispaces due to mail alignment
- 17.ff the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step B.mesial step O.flush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mai occlusion can be broadly classified into. A.intra arch malocclusion B.inter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal
- 19 Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch Burvolved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure. D.All of the above
- 20 The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse Cregeneration D.recycle

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#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 11/03/13

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries A.Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C.Acidogenic theory
- 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one
- 3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present.
- 4.For extraction of mandibular motar anesthesia is given to act Anferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C.lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
- 5.Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D.Pariodontal pocket formation
- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is \_A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide augenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide augenol
- 7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.

  A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge.

  C.labial sulcus, D.retromolar pad
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids
   Delaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. Carge branch of peripheral nerve. C.smail nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA Aproprioception B-pain, C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

  A.CaOH B.ZnOs C.GIC DZe inforced ZnOs
- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to

  A.over developing B.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is prevention B primary prevention. C .secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15.diastemia is A.class II matocolusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors, D.space between
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth A.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dmspaces due to met alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars. A.distal step 8.mesial step 8.flush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A.Intra arch malocclusion B.inter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal
- Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B.involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above

1

#### GEL DENIAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 21 63 23

#### PICQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS).

- I Widely accepted theory of dental cories. A Protectytic theory B. Protectytic chelation theory. Accidogenic theory. D. Antokenmune theory.
- 2. In a cavity preparation cave surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall floor and adjacent tooth surface. B. Cavity wall and floor. G. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box.

  \*\*Deprecamal wall of one tooth with an
- 3. How many osserus walls are present in one walled vertical defect. A line wall present8. Two walls present. C. Three walls present0. Four walls present
- 5 Aprical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes. A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation. C.Infrabony pocket formation Deriodontal pocket formation.
- 6 The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent motars is A Calcium hydroxide 8. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
- The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible.
   A.buccal shelf Balveolar ridge.
   C.labial sulcus, Diretromolar pad.
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Airreversible hydrocolloids
   B.reversible hydrocolloids. Catastomers D.plaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at Almain trunk Br Large branch of peripheral nerve. Cusmail nerve endings. Diperiodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A.proprioception 8-pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC Dire inforced ZnOe

- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to: A over developing B over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  A stirring the solution B washing of film. C dip in developer D.

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. C. secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15.diastemia is

  A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors P.space b etween central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Direspaces due to mai alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step B.mesial step & flush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A intra arch malocclusion B inter arch malocclusion C skeletal mal occlusion Dall of the above
- 19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above
- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse C. egeneration D.recycle

#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory Cacidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
- 2.In a cavity preparation cave-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one tooth with an
- 3.How many asseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. At One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
- 4.For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act. A Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C.lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve.
- 5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes. A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation. C.Infrabony pocket formation. D.Periodontal pocket formation.
- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide sugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide sugenol.
- 7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible.

  A.buccal shelf 8 at eolar ridge.

  C.labial sulcus, D.retromolar pad
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids
   Relastomers
   D.plaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal tigament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A Aproprioception 8 pain. C.touch D. temperature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC Date inforced ZnOe
- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing Rover fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  A stirring the solution B washing of film. C.dip in developer D

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is prevention Bartimary prevention. C. secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15.diasternia is A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.apace between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth-B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dmspaces due to mat alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step 8.mesial step.C .tidsh terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into Aintra arch malocclusion B.inter arch malocclusion C.skeletal malocclusion Ball of the above
- Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch.
   B.involved in both the arches.
   C. Involving underlying skeletal structure.
   D.All of the above
- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse Cregeneration D.recycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A.Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. C.Acidogenic theory.

  D.Autoimmune theory.
- 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box

  A.Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box
- 3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. KOne wall present8. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present
- 4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act. A Jaferior alveolar nerve B, buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D, masseteric people.
- 5.Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes

  A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D.Periodontal pocket formation
- 6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
- The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.
   A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge.
   C.labial sulcus, D.retromolar pad.
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A.irreversible hydrocolloids
   B.reversible hydrocolloids Celastomers D.plaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A Aproprioception-B.pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.CaO

A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC Dire intorced ZnOe

- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing Brover fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. C.secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15.diasternia is

  A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.space between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B,spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dimspaces due to mai alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step B.mesial step C thish terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mail occlusion cap be broadly classified into Alintra arch malocclusion Blinter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mail occlusion D.all of the above
- 19 Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A within the same arch in maxiliary or mandibular arch. B involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above
- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse C.regeneration D.recycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory

2.in a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusel box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one tooth with an

3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. A one wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present

4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Interior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve

5. Aprical imigration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingive causes A, Shallow sulcus 8. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D. Bandontal pocket formation

6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A.Calcium hydroxide & Zinc oxide eugenol. C.G.IC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol.

7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible.

A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge.

C.labial sulcus, D.retromolar pad

What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Airreversible hydrocolloids
 Eleastomers D.plaster of paris

9.70 give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk 8, karge branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament

10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A Aproprioception B.pain. C.touch D.temparature

11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent motars is

A.CaOH 8.ZnOe C.GIC D.co-inforced ZnOe

12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing B.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight

13. In steps of developing film the first step is

A stirring the solution B, washing of film. C.dip in developer D.

Dip in fixer

14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is Aprimordial prevention B primary prevention. C .secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention

15.diastemia is A.class II malocolusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors Depace between central incisors

16.primate spaces mean A spaces between permanent teeth 8.spaces between primary teeth C spaces due to extractions Drispaces due to mail alignment.

17.If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step B mesial step C flush terminal plane D class I

18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into Aintra arch malocclusion Binter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal

19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A.within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B.involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above

20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse C.regeneration D.recycle

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#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A.Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. C.A. Congenic theory.
- 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one
- 3. How many asseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. A: One wall presentB. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present
- 4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act. A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. Lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
- 5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D.Periodontal pocket formation
- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
- The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.
   A buccal shelf B alreotar ridge.
   C.labial sulcus. D.retromotar pad
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Airreversible hydrocolloids
   Reversible hydrocolloids Celastomers
   D.plaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA Aproprioception 8 pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CeOH B.ZnOe C.GIC .D.fe inforced ZnOe

- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is Aprimordial prevention B primary prevention. C secondary prevention D teritiary prevention
- 15.diastemia is A.class II malocolusion B.crowding of molers C.crowding of anteriors D.space between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth 6.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Draspaces due to mal alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step B.mesial step & Illush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mail occlusion can be broadly classified into Alintra arch malocclusion B.inter arch malocclusion C.sketetal mail occlusion B.all of the above
- 19. Intre arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B.involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletel structure D.All of the above
- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include Areduce Breuse Cregeneration Direcycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A. Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. & Acadegenic theory. D. Autoimmune theory.
- 2.In a cavity preparation cave-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wait/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlused box and approximal box

  D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
- 3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. A One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present.
- 4.For extraction of mandibular motar anesthesia is given to act \_A-Inferior alventar nerve B, buccal nerve. C langual nerve D, masseteric nerve
- 5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingina causes. A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation. C. Infrabony pocket formation. D. Periodontal pocket formation.
- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A Calcium hydroxide 8. Zinc oxide augenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide augenol
- 7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible.

  A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge. C.labial sulcus. Diretromolar pad
- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Aurreversible hydrocolloids
   B.reversible hydrocolloids. Celastomers
   D.plaster of paris.
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. targe branch of peripheral nervices of small nerve endings. Diperiodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. A.proprioception 8.pain. C.touch D femparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.Cat
- A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC Date inforced ZnOe
- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing B.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Autoring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is prevention B primary prevention. C .secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention
- 15. diastemia is A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors (Lepace between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Disspaces due to mal alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step 8,mesial step C:flush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into Aintra arch malocclusion Binter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal occlusion Daff of the above
- Intre arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular
   B.Involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.Ail of the above
- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse Caegeneration D.recycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory

2.In a cavity preparation cave-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one tooth with an

3. How many ossepus walls are present in one walled vertical defect. A.Ope wall presentB. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present

4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act. A finferior alveolar nerve B, buccal nerve. C. Lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve.

5.Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D.Periodontal pocket formation

6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol

7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.

A. buccal shelf Balveolar ridge.

C.labial suicus, D.retromolar pad

What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids
 B.reversible hydrocolloids Celastomers
 D.plaster of paris

9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.maio frunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament

10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA Aproprioception B.pain. C.touch D.temparature

11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CaOH B.ZnOs C.GIC Que inforced ZnOs

12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing B.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight

13. In steps of developing film the first step is A.stirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D. Dip in fixer

14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. C.secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention

15. diasternia is A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.apace b etween central incisors

16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dmspaces due to mal alignment

17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars. A.distal step B.mesial step C. flush terminal plane D.class I

18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into Aintra arch melocclusion Binter arch melocclusion C.sketetal mal occlusion D.all of the above

Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs.
 A.within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch.
 B.involved in both the arches.
 C. Involving underlying skeletal structure
 D.All of the above

20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse C.regeneration D.recycle

Date: 27 3 23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D.Autoimmune theory

A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between D. Approximial wall of one V surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C . Floor of occlusal box and approximial box

3. How many assectus walls are present in one walled vertical defect \_e.One wall presentB. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present

4.For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act Minferior alveolar nerve 8. buccal nerve. C.lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve

5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation D.Periodontal pocket formation

6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A.Calcium hydroxide 8. Zinc oxide augenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol

The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. C.labial sulcus. D.retromolar pad A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge.

8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids D:plaster of paris B.reversible hydrocolloids C.elastomers

9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C .small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament

10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. A.proprioception, 8.pain. C.touch D.temparature

11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe 🗶

A over developing Brover fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to 12. Light radio graphy film is due to sunlight

A.stirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D. In steps of developing film the first step is

14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial. prevention Exprimary prevention. C .secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention

A.class II melocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.space between 15.diastemia is central incisors

16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Drnspaces due to mal alignment

17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step B mesial step & flush terminal plane D.class I

18. Mail occlusion can be broadly classified into Alintra arch mallocclusion Blinter arch mallocclusion C.skeletal mal occlusion Dail of the above

19 Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. — Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mandibular C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above Binvolved in both the arches.

20 The rules of three "R"s doesn't include Areduce B.reuse Oregeneration D.recycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A.Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chalation theory. C.Acidogenic theory.
 D.Autoimmune theory.

2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity well/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one tooth with an

3 How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. Cone wall presents. Two walls present. C, Three walls present. Four walls present

4 For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act. A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C.lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve

5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation.

6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent motars is A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenot C.GiC D, reinforced zinc oxide eugenot

7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.

A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge.

C.labial suicus. D.retromolar pad

8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Alirreversible hydrocolloids 8 reversible hydrocolloids D.plaster of paris

9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk 8-targe branch of peripheral nerve. C .small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament

10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA Aproprioception, 8 pain. C. touch D. temparature

11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe X

12. Light radio graphy film is due to Acover developing Blover fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight

14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. C.secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention

15.diastemia is A.class II metocclusion B.crowding of motars C.crowding of anteriors D.space between central incisors.

16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth 8.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dmspaces due to mal alignment

17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step 8.mesial step 2 flush terminal plane D.class I

18. Mat occlusion can be broadly classified into Alintra arch malocclusion Blinter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mat occlusion Dali of the above

19. Intra arch metocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A within the same arch in medillary or mandibular arch. B involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above

20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.rause C.regeneration D.recycle



B.involved in both the arches.

20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse 8.regeneration D.recycle

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#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A.Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory. C.Acidogenic theory D.Autoimmune theory 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an 3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect K.One wall presentB. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present 4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act Arinferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C.lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve 5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation Periodontal pocket formation 6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc axide eugenol 7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A.buccal shelf B.alveolar ridge. C.labial sulcus. D.retromolar pad 8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids B.reversible hydrocolloids Celastomers D.plaster of paris 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at A.main trunk B.Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D.periodontal ligament 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. Aproprioception, B.psin. C.touch D.temparature A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.over developing 8-over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to 12. Light radio graphy film is due to sunlight Agrirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D. in steps of developing film the first step is Dip in fixer The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. Secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.space b etwean 15.diastemia is central incisors 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Drospaces due to mal alignment 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step 8.mesial step 9 flush terminal plane D.class I 18. Mai occlusion can be broadly classified into A.intra arch malocclusion B.inter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal occlusion Ball of the above 19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above

Date: 27/3/23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- 1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A. Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. Acidogenic theory. D.Autoimmune theory
- A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between Approximial wall of one surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box tooth with an
- 3 How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect A One wall presents. Two walls present. C. Three walls presentD. Four walls present
- 4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act . Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
- 5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow suicus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation.
- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent motars is. A.Calcium hydroxide & Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol.
- The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. C.labial sulcus. D.retromolar pad A.buccal shalf Balveolar ridge.
- 8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A irreversible hydrocolloids D.plaster of paris B, reversible hydrocolloids C, elastomers
- B.To give field block the LA should be deposited at Almain trunk Bit Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. Diperiodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A A proprioception 8 pain. C touch D temperature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent motars is
- CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re-inforced ZnOe X
- A.over developing Bever fixing C.Directly putting in the lixer D.Exposure to 12. Light radio graphy film is due to sunlight
- In steps of developing film the first step is

  Assiming the solution B washing of film. C.dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial prevention B.primary prevention. C.secondary prevention Diteritiary prevention
- A.class II malocolusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors C.space between 15.diastemia is
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanant teeth B.epaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Draspaces due to mal alignment
- 17 if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step B mesial step C flush terminal plane D.class I
- Mal occlusion can be broadty classified into. A intra arch malocclusion B inter arch malocclusion C skeletal mal. occlusion Dail of the above
- 19. Jotra arch malocolusion is a malocolusion that occurs. A within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D.All of the above with Buryalved in both the arches.
- 20 The rules of three "R"s doesn't include Areduce B.reuso C.regeneration D.recycle



Date: 27 1/23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory D. Accidogenic theory

2.in a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Ploor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one tooth with an

3. How many ossepus walls are present in one walled vertical defect. \*One wall present8. Two walls present. C.

Three walls presentD. Four walls present

4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act At Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve, C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve

5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C.Infrabony pocket formation P/Periodontal pocket formation

6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A.Calcium hydroxide 8: Zinc oxide eugenol. C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol.

7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible.

A.buccat shelf Plaiveolar ridge. C.labiol sulcus. Distromolar pad

What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Alireversible hydrocolloids
 D.plaster of paris

9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at Almain trunk Billarge branch of peripheral nerve. Cusmail nerve endings. Diperiodontal ligament

10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A Aproprioception, 8.pain. C.touch D.temparature.

11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is

A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe

12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing R.over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight

13. In steps of developing film the first step is

Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.

Dip in fixer

14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A.primordial / prevention B.orimary prevention. C. secondary prevention D.teritiary prevention

15.diastemia is

A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors D.space between central incisors

16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Drispaces due to mal alignment

17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A distal step 8 mesial step of flush terminal plane D class I

18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into Alintra arch malocclusion Blinter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal

19. Intre arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. 

Within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular 

B. involved in both the arches. 

C. Involving underlying skeletal structure 

D.All of the above

Xx. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse C.regeneration D.recycle





Date: 27 3 23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries, A.Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C.Acidogenic theory
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- 2.In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. S. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
- 3 How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. At One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
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- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent motars is A.Calcium hydroxide 8. Zinc oxide sugenol C.GICD reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
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  A. buccal shelf Beliveolar ridge.

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- 8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A.irreversible hydrocolloids B.reversible hydrocolloids Delastomers D.p.iaster of paris
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- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA Aproprioception B.pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ACaOH B.ZnC
- A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe >
- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing 8 over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Opin fixer

  Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is:

  A primordial prevention & primary prevention. C.secondary prevention D.teritlary prevention.
- 15.diastemia is A.class II malocclusion B.crowding of molars C.crowding of anteriors B.space between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spaces between permanent teeth B.spaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Dinspaces due to mal alignment
- 17.if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A.distal step B.mesial step & flush terminal plane D.class I
- 18. Mail occlusion can be broadly classified into Alintra arch malocclusion arch malocclusion C skeletal mail occlusion Dall of the above
- Intra arch melocclusion is a melocclusion that occurs. Awithin the same arch in maxillary or mendibular arch. B.involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure. D.All of the above.
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Date: 27 3 23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A.Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. Q.Acidogenic theory.
- Z.in a crivity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wait/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wait and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximat wall of one tooth with an
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- What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. Airreversible hydrocolloids
   B.reversible hydrocolloids Celastomers
   D.plaster of paris
- 9.To give field block the LA should be deposited at Almain trunk Butarge branch of peripheral nerve. Cusmatt nerve endings. Disperiodontal ligament
- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. A.proprioception B.pain. C.touch D.temparature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A.CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOe

sunlight

- 12. Light radio graphy film is due to A.over developing Bover fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to
- 13. In steps of developing film the first step is

  Astirring the solution B.washing of film. C.dip in developer D.

  Dip in fixer
- 14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is Aprimordial prevention Burimary prevention. C secondary prevention D teritiary prevention
- 15 diastemia is A.class II malocclusion 8.crowding of motars C.crowding of anteriors Dispace between central incisors
- 16.primate spaces mean A.spuces between permanent teeth B.apaces between primary teeth C.spaces due to extractions Draspaces due to mai alignment
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- 18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A.intra arch malocclusion 8.inter arch malocclusion C.skeletal mal occlusion B.all of the above
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- 20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A.reduce B.reuse & regeneration D.recycle

#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27 3 23

#### MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

- Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A Proteolytic theory. B. Proteolytic chelation theory. C Acidogenic theory.

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- 2.in a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A.Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximial box D. Approximial wall of one
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- 6.The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is: A.Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C.GIC D.reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
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  Sunlight

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#### GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27 3 23

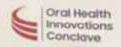
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  C. Labial sulcus. D. retromotar pad
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- 10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. Aproprioception 8 pain. C. touch D. temperature
- 11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent motars is
- CaOH B.ZnOe C.GIC D.re inforced ZnOs
- Ught radio graphy film is due to A.over developing 8 over fixing C.Directly putting in the fixer D.Exposure to sunlight
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#### T SURYA PAVAN

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### S R N SIVA PRIYA

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lage & chungh Dr. Rajiv Chugh

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### T LAKSHMI PADMAVATHI

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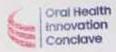
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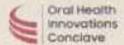
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### B VENKATA PRANAY KARTHEEK

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

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# L VENKATA LAKSHMI PRANAVI

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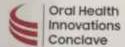
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### Certificate Of Participation

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### K SUMANTH

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### Certificate Of Participation

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### V EVANGELEN MADHURI

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh

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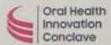
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### **B BHAVANA**

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

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Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA

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Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman

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Dr. Sharad Kapoor Organising Secretary

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### Certificate Of Participation

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### P KEERTHIKA

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Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman Dr. Sharad Kapoor Organizing Secretary

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#### P. Keerttika

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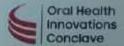




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### Certificate Of Participation

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#### THANDALAM SREE PRANAVI

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Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA D.

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#### VINEELA NARAHARISETTI

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

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Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA

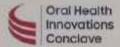
Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA Mus

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman

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Dr. Sharad Kapoor Organising Secretary

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## Certificate Of Participation

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#### MEDURI BADRINATH

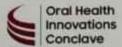
Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA

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## Hema kanta eswara vara prasad tholeti

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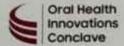
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Dr. Ashok Dhoble

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## Satya krishna Manyam

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Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman

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lagi & chunge

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Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA Lt General Dr. Satish R Iver National Chairman

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L.V.L. Pranavi

For participating in Scientific Programme

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Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th - 26th March, 2023





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+ General Dr. Satish R Ive

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Dr. Sharad Kapoor Organising Secretary

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## Ankitha vabbina

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#### ADURTHI VENHATA SREENITHYA

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Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA Spanie

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#### HARSHITHA

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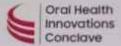
Dr. Rajiv Chugh

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Dr. Ashok Dhoble
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#### **B CHANDANA**

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President IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble

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#### SIVA LEELA

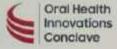
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Sivakumar Rakshitra

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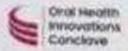
#### N DIVYA

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## KUNCHE SRESHTA

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Lynnigh

President IDA

Special Section

Or. Ashok Dhoble Hon Sacretary General IDA Mens

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#### PRAHALYA REDDY

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Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA Platin

Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman

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Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th 26th March, 2023





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Dr. Ashok Dhoble

Hort Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R lyer

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### G ANAGHA NAIK

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Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA Stable

Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General, IDA LI General Dr. Sation D

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#### **ABHISHEK GANTAYET**

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Raiiv Church

Dr. Rajiv Chugh President, IDA Platie

Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon, Secretary General, IDA Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor Organizing Secretary

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M. Houlika Sai Santhothi

For participating in Scientific Programme

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Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th 26th March, 2023







Dr. Ashok Dhoble Hon. Secretary General IDA Maria

Li General Dr. Satish R Iyer National Charman Stapood

Organism Secretary



