

Govt. Medical College Baramulla

TEST BOOKLET

Post:Senior Resident Dentistry

Roll No:

Time Allowed: 1 hour.

Maximum Marks: 50.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The SOPs issued by MoHFW/J&K Government on preventive measures will be followed by all concerned while conducting/appearing in examination, to contain spread of COVID-19 .
2. Wearing of face mask and sanitizing of hands are mandatory and the candidate shall not spit in the Venue of Examination premises. However, candidate will have to remove his/her face mask as and when asked by the functionaries/Supervisory Staff deployed in the Examination Hall, for verification purposes.
3. There will be no Negative Marking for wrong answers.
4. Answers should be marked on OMR Sheet by Black/Blue Ball pen only. In case of Multiple Answers for single question that question will not be evaluated.
5. Calculators, pagers, mobile/smart phones, smart watches and any other electronic gadgets are not permitted inside the examination hall. Do not carry any calculator, mobile phone, Bluetooth Device, Paper, Notes, Book, Scanning Device, Pager, Headphone, Earplugs, Laptop, iPad, Tablet PC or any other computing/communication/electronic device into the venue. If you are found/caught using/possessing such devices / unauthorized materials or indulging in copying /impersonation or adopting unfair means / found damaging any property in the examination centre, you shall be expelled from the examination hall and summarily disqualified.
6. The candidate shall not engage themselves in side talking which would disturb the examination.
7. The candidates will not be allowed to use wash room during the Test, except in emergency caused by ill health, but in no case during the last 30 minutes of the examination.
8. No candidate will be allowed to leave the classroom/examination hall before the culmination of test, irrespective of any reason whatsoever.

1. **Areas of cell membrane which give origin to endocytic vesicles are marked by the presence of :-**
 - a) Fusogenic protein
 - b) Clathrin
 - c) Intermediate protein
 - d) Catenins
2. **Specific proteins present in the inner nuclear membrane that gives attachment to filamentous proteins of the nuclear lamina and form a scaffolding that maintains the spherical shape of the nucleus are called :-**
 - a) Cadherins
 - b) Integrins
 - c) Lamins
 - d) Desmoplakins
3. **Vit.K is essential for biosynthesis of prothrombin and posttranslational modification of which blood clotting factors :-**
 - a) III,VI,IX,X
 - b) II,VII,IX, and X
 - c) II,V,XI and XII
 - d) V,VII,IX and X
4. **First bone to ossify in body is :-**
 - a) Clavicle
 - b) Mandible
 - c) Occipital
 - d) Tibia
5. **Middle Meningeal artery is direct branch of :-**
 - a) External carotid artery
 - b) Internal Maxillary artery
 - c) Superficial temporal artery
 - d) Middle cerebral artery
6. **Polar bodies are formed during :-**
 - a) Spermatogenesis
 - b) Ogamogenesis
 - c) Oogenesis
 - d) Morphogenesis
7. **Clinically Most important layer of scalp which is also called dangerous area of scalp is :-**
 - a) Superficial fascia
 - b) Epicranial aponeurosis
 - c) Pericranium
 - d) Loose areolar tissue
8. **In dislocation of the jaw, displacement of the articular disc beyond the articular tubercle of the TMJ results from spasm or excessive contraction of following Muscle :-**
 - a) Lateral pterygoid
 - b) Medial pterygoid
 - c) Temporalis
 - d) Masseter
9. **Heparin therapy is monitored by :-**
 - a) PT
 - b) TT
 - c) APTT
 - d) Both APTT and PT
10. **Pterygomandibular Raphe is composed of :-**
 - a) Medial pterygoid and Buccinator Muscle
 - b) Tendinous portion of temporal muscle
 - c) Buccinator and sphenomandibular ligament
 - d) Buccinator and Superior constrictor Muscle
11. **In multirrooted teeth, the axis of rotation is located :-**
 - a) Superior constrictor
 - b) Palatopharyngeus
 - c) Palatoglossus
 - d) Stylopharyngeus
12. **The isolated areas in which the root is denuded of bone and the root surface is covered only by periosteum and overlying gingiva are called as :-**
 - a) Dehiscence
 - b) Crater
 - c) Mc Call festoons
 - d) Fenestrations

13. Immunoglobulins isotype that functions in Mucosal immunity :-

- a) IgG1
- b) IgG2
- c) IgA1
- d) IgG3

14. The Inorganic component of plaque is predominated by :-

- a) Calcium and potassium
- b) Calcium and fluoride
- c) Calcium and phosphorous
- d) Calcium and Sodium

15. According to Mount and Hume Classification of caries 3.3 denotes :-

- a) Contact area extensive
- b) Contact area enlarged
- c) Cervical area Moderate
- d) Cervical area enlarged

16. Orthodontic correction of which of the following is most easily retained :-

- a) Spacing
- b) Anterior cross bite
- c) Crowding
- d) Rotation

17. Dustless alginate is produced by :-

- a) Reducing the diatomaceous
- b) Coating with dihydric Alcohol
- c) Adding heavy Metals
- d) Altering the Matrix

18. The first evidence of calcification of Mandibular permanent first molar is at :-

- a) One year
- b) 8 months
- c) At birth
- d) 6 months

19. The common complication of the local anaesthetic ptolocane is;-

- a) Agranulocytosis

- b) Methemoglobinemia
- c) Hepatic dysfunction
- d) Loss of taste

20. The action of Long acting Muscle relaxants used during General Anaesthesia may be terminated by :-

- a) Neostigmine
- b) Atropine
- c) Ketamine
- d) Succinylcholine

21. Osteomyelitis of Mandible is predominated caused by :-

- a) Nocardia arteroids
- b) P. Intermedia
- c) Eikenella corrodens
- d) Staphylococcus aureus

22. Adenomatoid odontogenic Tumour is more common in :-

- a) Older females in posterior maxilla
- b) Young females in Anterior maxilla
- c) Males in posterior Mandible
- d) Older females in Anterior Mandible

23. Drug not requiring dose adjustment in Renal Failure :-

- a) Calcium channel blocker
- b) Aminoglycosides
- c) Pancuronium
- d) Vanomycin

24. Absolute contraindication for tooth extraction :-

- a) Thyrotoxicosis
- b) Adrenal insufficiency
- c) Arteriovenous Aneurysms
- d) Untreated coagulopathies

25. The Globulomaxillary cyst classically develops between the :-

- a) Maxillary lateral incisor and cuspid teeth
- b) Maxillary lateral incisor and Central Incisor
- c) Maxillary lateral incisor
- d) Maxillary cuspid and Bicuspid

26. Generalised loss of Laminadura is seen in :-

- a) Hyperparathyroidism
 - b) Hypothyroidism
 - c) Current orthodontic therapy
 - d) Systemic sclerosis
27. **Which Resin based composite is indicated for Low stress and subgingival areas where reduced shrinkage is essential :-**
- a) Hybrid (large particles)
 - b) Traditional (Large particles)
 - c) Flowable Hybrid
 - d) Heterogenous Microfill
28. **The ability of a material to sustain a large permanent deformation under a tensile load before it fractures :-**
- a) Ductility
 - b) Malleability
 - c) Brittleness
 - d) Fatigue strength
29. **The setting time of calcium sulphate hemihydrates is accelerated by addition of :-**
- a) Borax
 - b) Potassium citrate
 - c) Potassium sulphate
 - d) Gelatin
30. **Polyostotic Fibrous dysplasia seen with café au lait pigmentation and multiple endocrinopathies is termed as :-**
- a) Gardner's syndrome
 - b) McCune Albright Syndrome
 - c) Ascher Syndrome
 - d) Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome
31. **The Fluoride concentration is higher in :-**
- a) Enamel
 - b) Dentin
 - c) Cementum
 - d) Mandible
32. **Treatment of Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumors is :-**
- a) En bloc resection
 - b) Marsupialization
 - c) Enucleation
 - d) No treatment
33. **Immediate response to tissue injury is :-**
- a) Neutrophilia
 - b) Neutropenia
 - c) Monocytosis
 - d) Lymphocytosis
34. **In a class V cavity preparation, mesiodistal walls depends upon :-**
- a) Contours of gingival
 - b) Size of carious Lesion
 - c) Location of contact area
 - d) Direction of enamel rods
35. **Minor connector of the clasp assembly provides :-**
- a) Support
 - b) Retention
 - c) Reciprocation against horizontal movement
 - d) Stabilization
36. **The most common cause of failure of pulpotomy using calcium hydroxide in a deciduous teeth :-**
- a) Internal Resorption
 - b) Pulp calcification
 - c) Tooth fracture
 - d) Ankylosis
37. **Bruxism over a prolonged period causes :-**
- a) Erosion of teeth
 - b) Abfraction of teeth
 - c) Caries of teeth
 - d) Abrasion of teeth
38. **The most important design characteristic of bur blade is :-**
- a) Edge Angle
 - b) Rake angle
 - c) Clearance angle
 - d) Taper angle
39. **Red line (Winter's lines) indicates :-**
- a) The depth of the tooth in bone and difficulty encountered
 - b) Alveolar bone covering the impacted tooth and portion of the tooth not covered by the bone

- c) The difference in occlusal levels of second and third Molar
- d) Mesiodistal width of the third Molar

40. **Most accepted theory of dental caries :-**

- a) Proteolytic theory
- b) Miller's acidogenic theory or chemico-parasitic theory,
- c) Proteolysis chelation theory
- d) Parasitic theory

41. **Primary consideration for saving deciduous teeth :-**

- a) Esthetics
- b) Phonetics
- c) Mastication
- d) Maintaining Arch length

42. **Generalised hypercementosis is seen in :-**

- a) Hypophosphatasia
- b) Paget's disease
- c) Fibrous dysplasia
- d) Cherubism

43. **The shape of the pulpal roof of Maxillary First Molar in cross section is :-**

- a) Trapezoidal
- b) Triangular
- c) Rhomboidal
- d) Rectangular

44. **Cavities on the Cusp tips of the posterior teeth are :-**

- a) Class I cavities
- b) Class VI cavities
- c) Class IV cavities
- d) Class V cavities

45. **Which of the following drugs is an antipseudomonal penicillin :-**

- a) Cephalexin
- b) Cloxacillin
- c) Piperacillin
- d) Dicloxacillin

46. **F R (FRANKLE'S) – IV is used in :-**

- a) Open bite
- b) Class III Malocclusion
- c) Class II div I Malocclusion
- d) Vertical grower

47. **Food intake is governed by :-**

- a) Vento Medial Nucleus
- b) Arcuate Nucleus
- c) Supra optic Nuclei
- d) Optic Nerve

48. **Composites are retained by the Phenomenon of :-**

- a) Cohesion
- b) True bonding
- c) Mechanical Interlocking
- d) Atomic forces.

49. **All of the following may occur due to Hyperkalemia, Except :-**

- a) Prolonged PR interval
- b) Prolonged QRS Interval
- c) Prolonged QT interval
- d) Ventricular asystole

50. **The Most Common location of hypertensive intracranial haemorrhage :-**

- a) Sub arachnoid space
- b) Basal ganglia
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Brain stem.