1. Which vitamin is water-soluble?
   a- Vitamin A       b- Vitamin D
   c- Vitamin K       d- Vitamin B1

2. Which one of the following vitamins stimulates calcium absorption by the GI tract?
   a- Vitamin E       b- Vitamin D
   c- Vitamin A       d- Vitamin K

3. One of the following microorganisms is the primary etiology of dental caries:
   a- Streptococci mutans  b- Eubacterium
   c- Veillonella        d- Porphyromonas gingivalis

4. Dry mouth known as
   a- Sialoasis        b- Xerostomia
   c- Sialorraoea      d- Sialadinitis

5. The most common cause of pulpal diseases is:
   a- Bacterimia       b- Traumatic injuries
   c- Dental caries    d- Erosion

6. In amelogenesis imperfect the defect occurs in:
   a- enamel           b- dentine
   c- cementum        d- bone

7. Congenital absence of all teeth known as:
   a- Hypodontia       b- Anodontia
   c- Hyperodontia     d- microdontia

8. Dens in dente occurs most commonly in the:
   a- Maxillary canines b- Mandibular premolars
   c- Mandibular second molars d- Maxillary lateral incisors

9. Cysts occurring in the sutures between jaw bones known as:
   a- Developmental cysts b- Periapical cysts
   c- Radicular cysts    d- apical cysts

10. An excessive increase in salivary secretions results in a case known as:
    a- Sialoasis        b- Xerostomia
    c- Sialorraoea      d- Sialadinitis

11. The cells most frequently found in a periapical Granuloma are:
    a- Mast cells       b- Giant cells
    c- Lymphocytes      d- Neutrophils
12. A cyst occurring under the apex of infected tooth (a nonvital pulp), is called a:
   a- Radicular cyst  b- Dentigerous cyst  
   c- Ranula          d- Dermoid cyst

13. The most common benign tumor occurring in the oral cavity is the:
   a- Papilloma       b- Adenoma      
   c- Fibroma         d- Hemangioma

14. Cyst of minor salivary gland known as:
   a- Mucocoele     b- Ranula     
   c- Sialoasis        d- Mumps

15. The most common malignancy found in the oral cavity is:
   a- Basal cell carcinoma  b- Transitional cell carcinoma 
   c- Melanoma           d- Squamous cell carcinoma

16. Tumor of the white blood cells (Leukocytes) is called:
   a- Leukemia        b- Leukopenia 
   c- Pancytopenia    d- Thrombocytopenia

17. The normal platelets (thrombocytes) count in mm$^3$ is:
   a- 50,000-80,000  b- 100,000-200,000 
   c- 200,000-300,000 d- 150,000-400,000

18. Benign tumor originates from enamel cells known as:
   a- Ameloblastoma b- Fibroma      
   c- Hemangioma    d- Osteoma

19. Which one of the following diseases needs urgently a feeding plate early in baby life:
   a- Cleft lip    b- Cleft Palate  
   c- Anodontia    d- hypodontia

20. Mucocoeles most frequently occur on the:
   a- Upper lip  b- Palate   
   c- Lower lip d- Gingivae

Dental Materials and Appliances + Dental Ceramics

21. One of the following is non elastic impression material:
   a- Polyether     b- Alginate   
   c- Zinc oxide eugenole d- Polysulfide

22. All of the following are elastomeric Impression Materials except:
   a- Polysulfide b- Silicones  
   c- Impression compound d- Polyether
23. Gypsum powder used in dentistry in the form of:
   a- calcium sulfate hemihydrate  b- calcium sulfate dihydrate
   c- Calcium phosphate dihydrate  d- Calcium phosphate hemihydrate

24. The bond between dental porcelain and metal in porcelain fused to metal restorations is:
   a- Mechanical only  b- Chemical only
   c- Electrical  d- Chemical and mechanical

25. The most commonly used alloy in partial denture is:
   a- Stainless steel  b- Cobalt chromium
   c- Copper alloys  d- Titanium alloys

26. The most biocompatible material used in dental implant is:
   a- Silver  b- Copper
   c- Titanium  d- Nickel

27. Dental porcelain is composed of all of the following except:
   a- Feldspar  b- Hydroxyapatite
   c- Kaolin  d- Glass

28. Most dental porcelain is reinforced with:
   a- Copper  b- Silver
   c- Alumina  d- Carbon

29. The glaze firing:
   a- Is the first firing and produces a rough surface.
   b- Is performed prior to adding body porcelain to ensure a rough surface.
   c- Is a separate firing and produces a smooth, translucent surface.
   d- Is performed on the metal coping to clean the surface of any impurities.

30. Conventionally, polymerization of heat-cure acrylic resin requires heating in a hot-water bath:
   a- For 5 hours at 50°C then 3 hours at 100°C
   b- For 7 hours at 50°C then 5 hours at 100°C
   c- For 5 hours at 70°C then 5 hours at 100°C
   d- For 7 hours at 70°C then 3 hours at 100°C

31. Contact eczema usually caused by:
   a- Copper constituent of some casting dental alloys
   b- Chromium constituent of some casting dental alloys
   c- Nickel constituent of some casting dental alloys
   d- Cobalt constituent of some casting dental alloys

32. The reaction within the material that can cause distortion is:
   a- Strain  b- Contraction
   c- Stress  d- Expansion
33. The primary purpose for using a vibrator when pouring impressions with model plaster or dental stone is to:
   a- Eliminate distortion
   b- Eliminate trapped air
   c- Help control setting time
   d- Help determine proper expansion

34. Casting flux is used to:
   a- Prevent contamination of the gold from the asbestos fibers
   b- Prevent very rapid melting of gold
   c- Prevent oxidation of the metal during melting
   d- Prevent air pollution

35. The sprue former must attach to the wax pattern at:
   a- Right angle
   b- Thickest part of the wax pattern
   c- Thinnest part of the wax pattern
   d- Should not attach to it

36. Dental casting alloys comprise an essentially corrosion-resistant metal which is usually:
   a- Silver
   b- Gold
   c- Copper
   d- Ferrous

37. The best hygienic finish for ceramic prosthesis is:
   a- Using diamond bur on high speed.
   b- Using diamond bur on low speed.
   c- To glaze the surface.
   d- Using white stone on low speed.

38. The first layer of porcelain applied to the metal coping is called the:
   a- Opaque porcelain.
   b- Body porcelain.
   c- Incisal porcelain.
   d- Porcelain lumina

39. Metal-ceramic restorations may fail due to fracture of ceramic material. This can be best be avoided if:
   a- Occlusal forces are minimal.
   b- The metal is not over 0.5 mm thick.
   c- The ceramic material is at least 1.5 mm thick.
   d- The casting is designed to reduce stress concentration in the ceramic material.

40. Which of the following materials causes discoloration of porcelain:
   a- Silver
   b- Palladium
   c- Copper
   d- Gold
## Partial Prostheses

### 41. The means by which one part of a partial denture framework opposes the action of the retainer in function is called:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Tripoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Reciprocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Stress-breaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Direct retention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 42. All of the following are treatment options for the partially dentate mouth patients except:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Bridges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Removable partial dentures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Complete dentures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Dental implants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 43. All of the following are components of mandibular removable partial denture except:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Occlusal Rest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Lingual plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Anterior – posterior bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Guiding plate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 44. All of the followings are mandibular major connectors except:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Lingual bar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Lingual plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Sublingual bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Single palatal strap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 45. All of the followings are maxillary major connectors except:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Anterior bar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Anterior – posterior bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Sublingual bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Single palatal strap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 46. In removable partial denture, Unilateral bounded saddle is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Kennedy class V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Kennedy class IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Kennedy class II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Kennedy class III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 47. Who developed the most widely accepted classification system for partially edentulous arches?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Skinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Applegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Barlyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 48. The function of the reciprocal clasp arm is to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>act as a direct retainer for the distal base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>perform as an indirect retainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>counteract any force transmitted by the retention arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>stabilize the abutment teeth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 49. Two or more parallel axial surfaces of abutment teeth shaped to direct the prosthesis during placement and removal are called:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>reciprocal clasp arms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>indirect retainers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>guiding planes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>undercuts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 50. The part of a removable partial denture that Joins component parts of a denture together is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>Connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Retainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Clasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Rest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
51. The Components which resist displacement of denture are:
   a- Retainers
   b- Major connectors
   c- Minor connectors
   d- Occlusal rests

52. The most rigid palatal major connector is the:
   a- Single palatal bar.
   b- Palatal horseshoe-shaped connector.
   c- Palatal plate.
   d- Anterior-posterior palatal bar connector.

53. All of the following are intraoral landmarks except:
   a- Hamular notch
   b- Labial frenum
   c- Retromolar pad
   d- Temporomandibular joint

54. Indications for a Removable Partial Denture include all of the following except:
   a- To replace several teeth in the same quadrant or in both quadrants of the same arch.
   b- As a temporary replacement for missing teeth in a child.
   c- To replace missing teeth for patients who do not want a fixed bridge or implants.
   d- Short span edentulous area

55. Artificial teeth used in RPD Fabricated from:
   a- Acrylic and Porcelain
   b- Acrylic
   c- Porcelain
   d- Stainless steel

56. Reasons for prosthetic replacement of missing teeth include all of the following except:
   a- Restore aesthetics and functions
   b- Improve distribution of occlusal loads
   c- Improve oral hygiene
   d- Space maintenance.

57. In cobalt-chromium alloys, the constituent responsible for corrosion resistance is:
   a- Silver
   b- Nickel.
   c- Cobalt
   d- Chromium

58. In removable partial denture, anterior bounded saddle crossing the midline is classified as:
   a- Kennedy class V
   b- Kennedy class IV
   c- Kennedy class II
   d- Kennedy class III

59. The denture cleanser that is contraindicated in cleaning the metal denture base is:
   a- Alkaline hypochlorite.
   b- Chlorhexidine gluconate.
   c- Alkaline peroxides.
   d- Sulphamic acid.
60. In partial denture construction, surveyor should be used:
   a- To determine the path of insertion
   b- To determine design
   c- In conjunction with mouth preparation
   d- All of the above

   Complete denture Prosthetics

61. The distal palatal termination of the maxillary complete denture base is dictated by the:
   a- Tuberosity  
   b- Maxillary tori  
   c- Fovea palatinae  
   d- Vibrating line

62. The resistance of a denture to displacement in a vertical direction is:
   a- Stability  
   b- Retention  
   c- Extension  
   d- Reciprocation

63. The relationship of denture base to bone that resists dislodgment of the denture in a horizontal direction is:
   a- Support 
   b- Retention 
   c- Esthetics 
   d- Stability

64. All of the following are components of a Full Denture except:
   a- Base 
   b- Flange 
   c- Major connector 
   d- Acrylic teeth

65. Home Care Instructions for a Full Denture, all are true except:
   a- Thoroughly rinse the oral tissues at least once daily.
   b- All surfaces of the denture should be thoroughly cleaned with a denture brush.
   c- When dentures are not in the mouth, they must be stored in a moist container.
   d- Cleaning with hot water

66. Which one of the following landmarks would not be recorded in a maxillary preliminary impression?
   a- Tuberosities 
   b- Retromolar pads 
   c- Buccal frenum 
   d- Incisive papilla

67. Which one of the following landmarks would not be recorded in a mandibular preliminary impression?
   a- Lingual frenum 
   b- Retromolar pad 
   c- Hamular notch 
   d- Labial frenum

68. The distance between the maxilla and the mandible when the teeth are in maximum inter-cuspation is:
   a- Vertical dimension at rest 
   b- Vertical dimension of occlusion 
   c- Inter-occlusal space 
   d- Closest speaking space
69. In comparison between porcelain and acrylic teeth, which one of the following statements is wrong?
   a- Porcelain teeth are more resistant to wear
   b- Porcelain teeth are smoother in surface
   c- Porcelain teeth are more expensive
   d- Porcelain teeth are easier for selective grinding

70. In the majority of complete denture patients, the normal free way space is:
   a- 6-8 mm
   b- 10-12 mm
   c- 2-4 mm
   d- 14-16 mm

71. Primary supporting (bearing) areas of the maxilla include:
   a- The midline suture and the posterior ridge crest
   b- The posterior ridge crest and the horizontal hard palate
   c- The incisive papilla region and the posterior ridge crest
   d- The anterior ridge crest

72. The process by which the complete denture bases are replaced is called:
   a- Repair
   b- Relining
   c- Copying
   d- Rebasin

73. The secondary impression in complete denture construction can be made with all of the following materials except:
   a- Alginate
   b- Elastomers
   c- Impression compound
   d- Zinc oxide eugenol

74. Reasons for prosthetic replacement of missing teeth include all of the following except:
   a- Restore aesthetics
   b- Restore functions
   c- Restore psychological defect
   d- Treat bruxism and occlusal wear

75. Both porcelain and acrylic resin teeth are used in prostheses. Both are secured to the base during processing. Identify the correct anchorage:
   a- Both are chemically united with the resin base.
   b- Both are held to the base in a mechanical bond.
   c- The anchorage of both kind of teeth is both chemical and mechanical.
   d- Resin teeth are chemically bonded to the base and porcelain teeth are mechanically held to the base.

76. The incisal guide in the articulator is the:
   a- Horizontal guidance
   b- Same as the condylar guidance
   c- Mechanical equivalent of the curve of Spee
   d- Mechanical equivalent of horizontal and vertical overlap
77. The best stage for handling and packing acrylic resin is:
   a- Sandy  b- String  c- Dough  d- Rubbery

78. Which one of the following materials used in polishing the acrylic complete denture:
   a- Sodium hypochlorite  b- Pumic  c- Cold mold seal  d- Fluoride gel

79. One of the following is a material for primary impression for construction of acrylic complete denture:
   a- Zinc oxide eginol  b- Plaster of parits  c- Impression compound  d- Rubber (Title body)

80. The face bow is:
   a- Device relate the relationship between upper jaw and lower jaw
   b- Device relate the relationship between lower jaw and hings aixs
   c- Device relate the relationship between upper jaw and hinge axis
   d- Device relate the relationship between head of the condyle and gleniod fossa

Orthodontic Appliances

81. Thickness of wire used in Adam clasp is:
   a- 0.4mm  b- 0.6mm  c- 0.5mm  d- 0.7mm

82. Pendulum appliance used for:
   a- Molar distalization  b- Molar rotation  c- Canine distalization  d- Maxillary expantion

83. Adams clasp with a single arrowhead used for:
   a- Attachment of elastics  b- Partially erupted teeth  c- Additional retention  d- Attachment of face bow

84. Orthodontic force duration that is produced by all patients activated appliances is:
   a- Interrupted  b- Intermittent  c- Continuous  d- Heavy continuous

85. To move upper lateral incisor labially we use:
   a- Adam clasp  b- 0.5 mm Z spring  c- Ball clasp  d- Robert retractor

86. According to angle, the classification when the lower first molar occlude mesially in relation to upper first molar is:
   a- Class I  b- Class II  c- Class III  d- Class IV

87. During orthodontic treatment, indirect bone resorption occurs from:
   a- The centre outwards  b- Outwards to the centre  c- Centre and outwards at the same time  d- Laterally to the centre
88. The responsibility of designing removable orthodontic appliance depends on:
   a- Dental technician  b- Orthodontist
   c- Dental nurse  d- Parents

89. One of the following is an active part of the orthodontic appliance:
   a- Adams clasp  b- Z- spring
   c- Base plate  d- Ball clasp

90. The properties of an ideal wire material for orthodontic purposes described under these criteria:
   a- Low strength range and high stiffness
   b- Low formability and high range
   c- High strength range and low stiffness
   d- High strength range and stiffness

91. Excessive orthodontic forces results in all of the following except:
   a- Adjust the position of teeth  b- Tooth hypermobility
   c- Root resorption  d- Pulpal necrosis

92. One of the following is a side effect of the functional appliance:
   a- Short period of treatment  b- Intolerable by the patient
   c- Easily distorted  d- Not easily distorted

93. Anderson appliance used in:
   a- Class I malocclusion  b- Class II malocclusion
   c- Class III malocclusion  d- Class VI malocclusion

94. Essex retainer used for:
   a- Retention after finishing orthodontic treatment
   b- Orthodontic movement of upper teeth
   c- Orthodontic movement of lower teeth
   d- Maintaining space after extraction

95. In cold-curing resin, the activator is:
   a- Hydroquinone  b- Sodium sulfide
   c- Benzoyl peroxide  d- A tertiary amine

96. The highly flexible wires used in:
   a- Fixed appliances  b- Removable appliances
   c- Springs  d- Clasps

97. Franklin IV appliance used to treat:
   a- Open bite  b- Class II malocclusion
   c- Class I malocclusion  d- Closed bite
98. Etiology of malocclusion include all of the following except:
   a- Thumb sucking  
   b- Genetics and orofacial anomalies
   c- Tongue thrust  
   d- Fluorosis

99. One of these is an advantage of spoon denture space maintainers:
   a- Very difficult to construct  
   b- Allow some mesial tipping
   c- Allow some distal tipping  
   d- It restore occlusal function and esthetics

100. Which one of the following give maximum anchorage:
   a- Intraoral dental appliances  
   b- Extraoral appliances
   c- Mini or micro screw implants  
   d- Intraoral dental and extraoral appliances

انتهى الأسئلة