

1. In a Class I occlusion the buccal cusps of maxillary teeth occlude
  - A. with the lingual surface of the mandibular teeth.
  - B. in the central fossa of the mandibular teeth.
  - C. with the top of the buccal cusp of the mandibular teeth.
  - D. with the buccal surface of the mandibular teeth.
  
2. The most important principle dictating location and size of access to the root canal system is
  - A. preservation of tooth structure.
  - B. removal of all caries.
  - C. straight line access to the canal.
  - D. removal of all pulp horns.
  
3. An ideal Class II cavity preparation for an amalgam restoration in a primary molar should have a
  - A. proximal box that diverges occlusally.
  - B. reverse curve.
  - C. proximal retention grooves.
  - D. rounded axiopulpal line angle.
  - E. definite bevel on the gingival cavosurface angle.
  
4. After the crown completion stage, trauma to a developing tooth may be responsible for
  - A. enamel hypoplasia.
  - B. gemination.
  - C. dilaceration.
  - D. fusion.
  
5. Radiographic examination of a permanent molar with an acute pulpitis of 24 hour duration would reveal
  - A. radiolucency of the bifurcation.
  - B. normal radiographic appearance.
  - C. periapical bone rarefaction.
  - D. altered periodontal ligament space.
  - E. internal resorption.
  
6. The gingival margin of the preparation for a full crown on a posterior tooth, with a clinical crown that satisfies the requirements for retention and resistance, should be placed
  - A. 0.5mm subgingivally.
  - B. on the enamel.
  - C. supragingivally.
  - D. at the cemento-enamel junction.
  - E. at the gingival margin.
  
7. To ensure maximum marginal strength for an amalgam restoration the cavosurface angle should
  - A. approach 45 degrees.
  - B. approach 90 degrees.
  - C. be bevelled.
  - D. be chamfered.
  
8. In the surgical removal of an impacted mandibular third molar, which of the following would be considered to be the most difficult?
  - A. Mesio-angular.
  - B. Horizontal.
  - C. Vertical.
  - D. Disto-angular.

9. Which articular disease most often accompanies Sjögren's syndrome?
- Suppurative arthritis.
  - Rheumatoid arthritis.
  - Degenerative arthrosis.
  - Psoriatic arthritis.
  - Lupus arthritis.
10. Acute osteomyelitis of the mandible differs from malignant neoplasm because it
- is asymptomatic.
  - is associated with high fever.
  - has an excellent prognosis.
  - has well defined radiographic margins.
11. The maxillary cast partial denture major connector design with the greatest potential to cause speech problems is
- a thick narrow major connector.
  - an anterior and a posterior bar.
  - a thin broad palatal strap.
  - narrow horseshoe shaped.
12. The principal microorganism in aggressive periodontitis (juvenile periodontitis) is
- porphyromonas gingivalis*.
  - fusobacterium vincenti*.
  - actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*.
  - prevotella intermedia*.
13. The objective of scaling and root planing during periodontal therapy is to remove
- plaque, calculus, contaminated cementum and junctional epithelium.
  - plaque and calculus exclusively.
  - plaque, calculus and crevicular epithelium.
  - plaque, calculus and contaminated cementum.
  - all cementum associated with periodontitis.
14. A patient with congestive heart failure may have
- epistaxis.
  - shortness of breath.
  - rhinophyma.
  - pitting edema of the ankles.
- (1) (2) (3)
  - (1) and (3)
  - (2) and (4)
  - (4) only
  - All of the above.
15. A patient presents with hypodontia, conical teeth, fine, scanty, fair hair, and an intolerance to hot weather. The most likely diagnosis is
- achondroplasia.
  - malignant hyperthermia.
  - ectodermal dysplasia.
  - cystic fibrosis.

16. The vibrating line of the palate is

1. always on the hard palate.
2. an area which marks the movement of the soft palate.
3. easily located on a cast.
4. a useful landmark in complete denture fabrication.

- A. (1) (2) (3)
- B. (1) and (3)
- C. (2) and (4)
- D. (4) only
- E. All of the above.

17. In order to achieve a proper interproximal contact when using a spherical alloy, which of the following is/are essential?

1. A larger sized condenser.
2. A thinner matrix band.
3. A properly placed wedge.
4. Use of mechanical condensation.

- A. (1) (2) (3)
- B. (1) and (3)
- C. (2) and (4)
- D. (4) only
- E. All of the above.

18. Xerostomia can result from

1. Sjögren's syndrome.
2. radiation therapy for oral cancer.
3. antidepressant drug therapy.
4. anticholinergics (Atropine).

- A. (1) (2) (3)
- B. (1) and (3)
- C. (2) and (4)
- D. (4) only
- E. All of the above.

19. The muscles used when closing the jaws to maximum intercuspation include

- A. medial (internal) and lateral pterygoid, masseter, geniohyoid.
- B. temporalis, medial pterygoid, masseter, geniohyoid.
- C. medial pterygoid, temporalis, masseter.
- D. lateral (external) pterygoid, masseter, temporalis, geniohyoid.

20. Hypothyroidism affects dental development by

- A. causing microdontia.
- B. delaying the eruption timetable.
- C. causing sclerotic bone to form over the occlusal surface of erupting teeth.
- D. accelerating the eruption timetable.

21. The lingual nerve contributes sensory fibers to the

1. tongue.
2. lingual surface of the mandible.
3. floor of the mouth.
4. mandibular posterior teeth.

- A. (1) (2) (3)
- B. (1) and (3)
- C. (2) and (4)
- D. (4) only
- E. All of the above.

22. The local anesthetic lidocaine is an

- A. amide.
- B. ester.
- C. aldehyde.
- D. acid.

23. Which antibiotic is chiefly bactericidal?
- A. Penicillin.
  - B. Erythromycin.
  - C. Tetracycline.
  - D. Chloramphenicol.
  - E. Clindamycin.
24. The periodontium is best able to tolerate forces directed to a tooth
- A. horizontally.
  - B. laterally.
  - C. obliquely.
  - D. vertically.
25. Abnormalities in blood clotting may be associated with a deficiency of vitamin
- A. B12.
  - B. C.
  - C. E.
  - D. K.
26. Molecular attraction between unlike substances is called
- A. adhesion.
  - B. cohesion.
  - C. syneresis.
  - D. absorption.
27. Which of the following procedures must be done to ensure acceptable mercury hygiene in a dental office?
- A. Use of high volume evacuation when working with amalgam.
  - B. Use of air spray when condensing, polishing or removing amalgam.
  - C. Storage of amalgam scrap in a dry container with a lid.
  - D. A quarterly mercury assessment for office personnel.
28. Which of the following is a possible cause for a low density radiograph (light film)?
- A. Cold developer.
  - B. Over exposure.
  - C. Improper safety light.
  - D. Excessive developing time.
29. After setting, alginate impressions
- A. imbibe water.
  - B. remain dimensionally stable for 12 hours.
  - C. have higher tear strength than polyvinylsiloxane impressions.
  - D. can be poured twice with little effect on accuracy of the resulting cast.
30. Cleft lip and palate usually result from
- A. failure of proper union of the median and lateral nasal processes.
  - B. failure of the union of the median nasal process with the lateral nasal and maxillary processes.
  - C. anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.
  - D. failure of development of both the lateral nasal and maxillary processes.