



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024م-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان :: تقويم الاسنان 1 - دنائلة

- 1) Q1: the Jackson's Triad includes:
  - 1) - a- Structural balance, functional efficiency, speech efficiency.
  - 2) - b- Structural Balance, speech efficiency, masticatory efficiency.
  - 3) + c- Structural balance, functional efficiency, esthetic harmony.
  - 4) - d- Stability Harmony, speech efficiency, masticatory efficiency.
  - 5) - e- All of the above
- 2) Q2: Definitions of orthodontics: According to British orthodontics (1922) include the flowing except:
  - 1) - a- Action and reaction of internal and external influences on the development.
  - 2) - b- Growth and development of the craniofacial structures and the body generally as influencing the position of the teeth.
  - 3) + c- Orthodontist is responsible for studying and supervising the growth and development of teeth and related anatomical structures from birth to maturity of the teeth, including all preventive and corrective procedures for dental irregularities requiring the repositioning of the teeth by functional or mechanical means to establish normal occlusion and facial features.
  - 4) - d- The prevention, interceptive and correction
  - 5) - e-
- 3) Q3: Stable orthodontic treatment is best achieved by maintaining a balance between these tissue systems.
  - 1) - a- The dentoalveolar system.
  - 2) - b- The skeletal tissue.
  - 3) - c- The soft tissue including musculature.
  - 4) + d- All of above.
  - 5) - e- None of above.
- 4) Q4: Habit breaking appliances such as appliance with tongue spikes that is used for tongue push anterior:
  - 1) + a- Passive appliances.
  - 2) - a- Functional appliances.
  - 3) - b- Active appliances.
  - 4) - c- All of the above.
  - 5) - d- None of the above.
- 5) Q5: The Etiology of Orthodontic Problems according to White and Gardiner's Classification:
  - 1) - a- Dental Base Abnormalities
  - 2) - b- Prenatal and Postnatal
  - 3) - c- Pre-Eruption Abnormalities and Post-Eruption Abnormalities
  - 4) - d- a and b
  - 5) + e- a and c
- 6) Q6: According to Moyer's classification of etiology of orthodontic problems for habit include the flowing except:
  - 1) - a- Thumb Sucking And Finger Sucking
  - 2) - b- Tongue Biting
  - 3) - c- LIP Sucking And Lip Biting
  - 4) + d- Premature Extraction Of Primary Teeth
  - 5) - e- Posture
- 7) Q7: Cleidocranial Dysplasia:-This is a congenital condition characterized by unilateral or bilateral, partial or complete absence of the clavicle the patient may exhibit the following features
  - 1) - a- maxillary protrusion & possible mandibular retrusion
  - 2) - b- over retained deciduous teeth & retarded eruption of permanent teeth
  - 3) - c- Absent of supernumerary teeth





- 4) - d- presence of short & thin roots  
5)  + e- b and d
- 8) Q8: Hyperthyroidism is characterized by:
- 1) - a- Delayed eruption.  
2) - b- Abnormal resorption pattern.  
3) - c- Retained deciduous teeth.  
4) - d- Malposed teeth-deflected from eruption path.  
5)  + e- None of the above
- 9) Q9: Supernumerary teeth can cause the following except:
- 1) - a- Non-eruption of adjacent teeth  
2) - b- Delay the eruption of adjacent teeth  
3)  + c- Additional lingual cusp of mandibular 2nd premolars-Increase the mesio- distal dimension of tooth  
4) - d- Deflect the erupting teeth into abnormal locations  
5) - e- Crowding in the dental arches.
- 10) Q10: Among the following the most commonly seen congenital defect is:
- 1) - a- Cleidocranial dysostosis.  
2) - b- Oligodontia.  
3) - c- Cleft lip and palate.  
4)  + d- Cleft palate.  
5) - e- Macrognathia.
- 11) Q11: Delayed eruption of permanent dentition may be due to:
- 1) - a- Presence of supernumerary tooth.  
2) - b- Congenital absence of the permanent tooth.  
3) - c- Endocrinal disorders such as hypothyroidism.  
4)  + d- All of the above.  
5) - e- None of the above.
- 12) Q12: The premature boss of deciduous maxillary second molar produces a malocclusion in the permanent dentition, characterized by:
- 1) - a- A class I molar relationship on the affected side.  
2)  + b- A class II molar relationship on the affected side.  
3) - c- A class III molar relationship on the affected side.  
4) - d- Delayed eruption of permanent molar.  
5) - e- All of the above.
- 13) Q13: Which of the following is not an etiology of malocclusion?
- 1) - a- Supernumerary teeth.  
2) - b- Genetic factors.  
3) - c- Lip sucking.  
4)  + d- Gingival inflammation.  
5) - e- None of the above.
- 14) Q14: Midline diastema is due to:
- 1) - a- Heredity.  
2) - b- Tongue thrusting habit.  
3) - c- Peg shaped lateral.  
4) - d- Supernumery teeth.  
5)  + e- All of the above.
- 15) Q15: presence of class III molar relation on one side and a class I molar relation on other side is a feature of:
- 1) - a- Class I malocclusion.





- 2) - b- True class III malocclusion.  
3)  c- Class III subdivision.  
4) - d- Pseudo class III malocclusion.  
5) - e- None of all above.
- 16) Q16: presence of lingually inclined upper central incisors and labially tipped upper lateral incisors overlapping the central incisors is a classic feature of:
- 1) - a- Class I malocclusion.  
2) - b- Class II division 1 malocclusion.  
3)  c- Class II division 2 malocclusion.  
4) - d- Pseudo class III malocclusion.  
5) - e- True class III malocclusion.
- 17) Q17: law of canine was proposed by:
- 1) - a- Edward Hartley Angle.  
2) - b- Ackerman-Proffit.  
3)  c- Simon.  
4) - d- Moss.  
5) - e- Dewey Anderson.
- 18) Q18: Three dimensional classification occlusion was given by:
- 1) - a- Edward Hartley Angle.  
2) - b- Ackerman-Proffit.  
3)  c- Simon.  
4) - d- Moss.  
5) - e- Dewey Anderson.
- 19) Q19: According to Simon, if the teeth are placed closer to a plane, the term used is "contraction" and if they are placed away, the term used is distraction". These terms are used for the plane:
- 1) - a- Frankfort horizontal plane.  
2)  b- Median sagittal plane.  
3) - c- Occlusal plane.  
4) - d- All of the above.  
5) - e- None of the above.
- 20) Q20: Brachycephalic individuals usually have:
- 1)  a- Broad dental arches.  
2) - b- Narrow dental arches.  
3) - c- Normal dental arches.  
4) - d- a &c  
5) - e- None of the above.