



- 1) Angles classification was based on the intraarch relation of the teeth
 - 1) - .TRUE.
 - 2) . FALSE.
- 2) Angle did not differentiate between teeth, alveolar bone and basal arch
 - 1) .TRUE.
 - 2) - . FALSE.
- 3) Classification of malocclusion used for grouping of orthodontic problems into a category
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 4) In Simon's classification, the facial skeleton are related to three anthropologic planes
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 5) Class III malocclusion is normally associated with Tooth size - jaw size discrepancy
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 6) Classification of malocclusion used for epidemiological studies
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 7) . Malocclusion and dentofacial deformity are caused by normal development
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 8) Hypodontia is more widely seen as compared to hyperdontia
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 9) Genetic factors influence bone development of the mandible
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 10) Hypodontia is more commonly seen in the deciduous dentition
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 11) The irregularities of the dentition never cause pathological alterations
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 12) Early loss of D will result in loss of space for the premolars
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 13) Arch shortening develops if deciduous molars are extracted premature due to caries
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 14) The severe Rachitis may cause extended Deep bite
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 15) patients have the right to control what happens to them in treatment
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 16) The anti-epileptic Phenytoin may cause shortness of breath



- 1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 17) Controlled diabetes patients can undergo orthodontic treatment
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 18) Orthodontic treatment in the presence of periodontal disease is contraindicated
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 19) On average the female profile is more convex due to a smaller chin projection.
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 20) Functional examination studies the dynamic nature of the stomatognathic system for optimal function
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 21) Pseudo-deep bite is caused by infraocclusion of the molars and can be diagnosed by the presence of a large freeway space.
1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 22) Serial study models from the same patient can be used to evaluate the treatment progress
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 23) In a normally occluding dentition, the maxillary teeth are labial/buccal to the mandibular teeth.
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 24) The term dental midline discrepancy describes the non -coincidence of the maxillary and mandibular dental midlines
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 25) A soft diet may also result in underdevelopment of the jaws and a lack of arch space, leading to crowding
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 26) Leeway Space is greater in mandibular arch than maxillary arch
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 27) Rotated posterior teeth occupy more space in the dental arch
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 28) Rotated anterior teeth occupy more space in the dental arch
1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 29) Rotated anterior teeth occupy less space in the dental arch
1) TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 30) Rotated posteriors occupy less space in the arch
1) - TRUE.
2) FALSE.
- 31) Angle's diagnostic system considers:
1) - A. The sagittal relation of the jaws.
2) B. The sagittal relation of the dental arches





- 3) - C. The vertical occlusal relationship
4) - D. Malposition of individual teeth
- 32) Which anomalies can be caused by the endocrine related problems?
1) - A. Diastema median
2) - B. Clefts
3) + C. Acromegaly
4) - D. Dental crowding
- 33) Usually dolichocephalic head will have
1) + A. Leptoprosopic face
2) - B. Euryprosopic face
3) - C. Broad and short faces
4) - D. All of the above
- 34) Which anomalies can be hereditary from the following list
1) - A. Rachitis
2) - B. Narrow dental arches
3) - C. Dental arch constriction
4) + D. Progeny
- 35) Following are the characteristics of Ackerman and Profit system of classification except
1) - A. Alignment
2) - B. Profile
3) - C. Type
4) + D. Overjet
- 36) . Ackerman and Profit classified malocclusion into
1) - A. 4 groups
2) + B. 9 groups
3) - C. 5 classes
4) - D. 3 classes
- 37) . Skeletal growth patterns are determined when taking a ,
1) - A. Panoramic X-ray
2) + B. Cephalometric X-ray
3) - C. Model analysis
4) - D. All above
- 38) What does the supporting zone mean in orthodontics?
1) - A. The area of incisors and canines
2) + B. The field of deciduous canines and deciduous molars
3) - C. The area of premolars and molars
4) - D. The premolar-region
- 39) Which classification of malocclusion is most commonly used?
1) - A. Simon's classification of malocclusion
2) + B. Angle's classification of malocclusion
3) - C. Ackermann-Proffit classification of malocclusion
4) - D. Bennet's classification of malocclusion
- 40) An excessive display of tooth or gum tissue may be the result of a single factor or a combination of factors, such as,
1) - A. vertical maxillary excess
2) - B. short upper lip
3) - C. supra-erupted upper incisors
4) + D. All of the above
- 41) Clinical orthodontic records are used primarily for





- 1) - A. accurate representation of the patient prior to orthodontic treatment
 - 2) - B. demonstrate treatment progress
 - 3) - C. diagnosis, monitoring of growth and development,
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 42) Curve of Spee is termed as
- 1) - A. Cusp tips of the posterior teeth follows a gradual curve from left side to right side
 - 2) B. Cusp tips of the posterior teeth follows a concave curve anteroposteriorly
 - 3) - C. Highest point of a curve or greatest convexity or bulge
 - 4) - D. None of the above
- 43) Curve of Wilson is termed as
- 1) A. Cusp tips of the posterior teeth follows a gradual curve from left side to right side
 - 2) - B. Cusp tips of the posterior teeth follows a concave curve anteroposteriorly
 - 3) - C. Highest point of a curve or greatest convexity or bulge
 - 4) - D. None of the above
- 44) Angle's diagnostical system takes into consideration
- 1) - A. The dimensions of mandibles
 - 2) - B. The morphological abnormalities of the individual teeth
 - 3) C. The relation of the first permanent molars in the sagittal plane.
 - 4) - D. The measurement of the transversal constriction of the dental arch
- 45) Dewey's modified Angle's class I malocclusion into
- 1) A. 5 types
 - 2) - B. 4 types
 - 3) - C. 5 divisions
 - 4) - D. 2 divisions
- 46) Which of the below is true?
- 1) - A. Leeway Space is greater in maxillary arch
 - 2) - B. Leeway Space is 3.4 mm in maxillary arch
 - 3) C. Leeway Space is greater in mandibular arch than maxillary arch
 - 4) - D. Leeway Space in mandibular arch is 1.7 mm
- 47) . It predicts the widths of unerupted canines and premolars based on sum of the widths of lower incisors.
- 1) A. Tanaka and Johnston analysis
 - 2) - B. Pont's analysis
 - 3) - C. Ashley analysis
 - 4) - D. Carey's analysis
- 48) Orthodontic treatment can be carried out in
- 1) - A. Only in children
 - 2) - B. Only in adolescent
 - 3) C. Any age
 - 4) - D. Only in older individual
- 49) Facial convexity evaluate the relationship between the
- 1) - A. upper lip and lower lip
 - 2) - B. maxilla and mandible
 - 3) - C. lip posture and the position of the incisors
 - 4) D. forehead, maxilla, and mandible
- 50) . Spacing is a condition where there is malalignment of teeth caused by
- 1) A. Space available > Space required
 - 2) - B. Space required > Space available
 - 3) - C. Space required = Space available
 - 4) - D. All of the above





- 51) Studies indicate that genetic mechanisms have more influence during
- 1) A. embryonic life
 - 2) B. early postnatal period
 - 3) C. A and B
 - 4) D. None of the above
- 52) Inter-arch malocclusions are
- 1) A. Malocclusion within the same arch, i.e. either maxillary arch or mandibular arch
 - 2) B. Malocclusions involving both maxillary and mandibular arches
 - 3) C. malocclusions can occur in sagittal, vertical or transverse planes of space.
 - 4) D. Both B and C
- 53) The directional pattern of facial growth has a significant effect on
- 1) A. Spacing
 - 2) B. Lip morphology
 - 3) C. facial profile form
 - 4) D. None of the above
- 54) Recording the medical history of the patient:
- 1) A. Is not important
 - 2) B. Only matters for those with blood dyscrasias and epilepsy
 - 3) C. Is important and should be fully recorded
 - 4) D. None of the above
- 55) . What constitutes an ideal arch form?
- 1) A. while providing for large tongue position
 - 2) B. while accommodate all the teeth
 - 3) C. A and B
 - 4) D. None of the above
- 56) E-line defined by Ricketts formed by a line passing from
- 1) A. Chin to nasal tip
 - 2) B. Chin to most prominent lip
 - 3) C. Chin to mid-columella
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 57) What is not characteristic of the Angle's Class II/2 relationship?
- 1) A. Deep bite
 - 2) B. All upper incisors are proclined
 - 3) C. Distal bite
 - 4) D. hypo divergent facial type
- 58) Examination of orofacial dysfunction consists of analysis of the following functions
- 1) A. Respiration and Swallowing
 - 2) B. lip dysfunctions
 - 3) C. Tongue and Speech
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 59) What causes a secondary crowding?
- 1) A. Abnormal swallowing
 - 2) B. Application of a not suitable orthodontic appliance
 - 3) C. The infraocclusion of the first molars
 - 4) D. The early loss of the deciduous teeth during mechanism of second dentition
- 60) A distance between maxilla and mandible when muscles are relaxed and with no contacts between dental arches
- 1) A. maximal intercuspatation
 - 2) B. Rest position





- 3) - C. Central occlusion
4) - D. Excess space
- 61) Physiological space seen mesial to maxillary canine and distal to mandibular canines is:
1) A. Primate Space
2) - B. Calvin Space
3) - C. Nance Space
4) - D. All of the above
- 62) The use of bisphosphonates (primarily prescribed to treat osteoporosis in post-menopausal females) will
1) - A. Delaying tooth eruption
2) - B. Slow down or inhibit orthodontic tooth movement
3) - C. Inhibit osteoclastic activity
4) D. All of the above.
- 63) Which model analysis is used to assess the Tooth Material Excess?
1) - A. Korkhaus Analysis
2) - B. Nance Carey's Analysis
3) C. Bolton's Analysis
4) - D. All of the above
- 64) . Leeway Space is utilized by:
1) - A. Early Shift
2) B. Late Mesial Shift
3) - C. Mesial Shift
4) - D. Distal Shift
- 65) Increased overjet, moderate facial convexity and a deep labio-mental sulcus is most characteristic of which facial type?
1) - A. Prognathic facial type.
2) - B. Orthognathic facial type.
3) C. Retrognathic facial type.
4) - D. All of the above
- 66) Mouth breathing results in:
1) A bilateral buccal crossbites
2) - B. Prognathism
3) - C. retrognathism
4) - D. anterior crossbite
- 67) The cephalic index is a numerical expression of the ratio between
1) A. the head width and head length of a living person
2) - B. the face width and face length of a living person
3) - C. the head width and face length of a living person
4) - D. All of the above
- 68) Symmetric anterior open bite with normal posterior occlusion is characteristic of .
1) - A. finger sucking
2) - B. mouth breathing
3) C. abnormal swallowing.
4) - D. sleep apnea
- 69) . Reduction in arch length can result from
1) A. interproximal dental caries in primary teeth
2) - B. premature loss of a primary lateral incisors
3) - C. Supernumerary teeth
4) - D. distalizing molars
- 70) Which kind of discrepancy refers only to single tooth-groups?





- 1) - A. Progeny
 - 2) - B. Prognathia
 - 3) + C. Retrusion
 - 4) - D. Micrognathy
- 71) The inclination of mandibular plane angle to the Frankfort horizontal plane in patients with long face should be
- 1) - A. Flat mandibular plane angle
 - 2) + B. Steep mandibular plane angle
 - 3) - C. optimal mandibular plane angle
 - 4) - D. All of the above
- 72) Flat mandibular plane angle often correlates with
- 1) - A. Long anterior facial vertical dimensions
 - 2) + B. Short anterior facial height and deep bite malocclusion
 - 3) - C. Skeletal open bite tendency
 - 4) - D. All of the above
- 73) . In Simon's classification, Dental arch closer to midsagittal plane is called
- 1) - A. Protraction
 - 2) - B. Distraction
 - 3) + C. Contraction
 - 4) - D. Attraction
- 74) Features of cleidocranial dysostosis include
- 1) - A. Maxillary retrusion and possible mandibular protrusion
 - 2) - B. Retained deciduous teeth
 - 3) - C. Rotational eruption of permanent teeth
 - 4) + D. All of the above
- 75) Facial forms and malocclusions that have a strong familial tendency are:
- 1) + A. Class II division 2 pattern
 - 2) - B. Class II division 1 pattern
 - 3) - C. Functional shift
 - 4) - D. Severe proclination or a large overjet
- 76) Common problems of familial origin affecting dentition
- 1) - A. Peg-shaped or missing lateral incisors
 - 2) - B. Hypodontia, Anodontia, Oligodontia
 - 3) - C. Supernumerary teeth
 - 4) + D. All of the above
- 77) The shape of the head can be objectively evaluated by using
- 1) + A. Cephalic index
 - 2) - B. Facial index
 - 3) - C. Smile index
 - 4) - D. Bath A and B
- 78) Decreased nasolabial angle is seen in patients having
- 1) + A. proclination of anterior teeth
 - 2) - B. retroclined maxillary incisors
 - 3) - C. maxillary vertical excess
 - 4) - D. mandibular retrusion
- 79) The hereditary factors causing malocclusion can be those influencing the following
- 1) - A. Dentition
 - 2) - B. Skeletal base
 - 3) - C. Neuromuscular





- 4) D. All of the above
- 80) Orthodontic evaluation at any stage of a child's growth involves
- 1) A. Physical development and skeletal growth
 - 2) B. Development of face and jaws
 - 3) C. Occlusal relationships in centric occlusion and function
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 81) Functional occlusion is also called as
- 1) A. Working side occlusion
 - 2) B. Side occlusion
 - 3) C. Non-working side occlusion
 - 4) D. No occlusion
- 82) Facial asymmetry can be seen in
- 1) A. unilateral absence of a condyle
 - 2) B. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint
 - 3) C. underdevelopment of one side of mandible due to trauma
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 83) A Class III malocclusion is normally associated with
- 1) A. Sleeping habits.
 - 2) B. Growth discrepancy.
 - 3) C. Tooth size - jaw size discrepancy.
 - 4) D. Trauma
- 84) This condition is characterized by absence of the clavicle on one or both sides
- 1) A. congenital syphilis
 - 2) B. Cleidocranial dystosis
 - 3) C. Cleft Lip and Palate
 - 4) D. Cerebral Palsy
- 85) Hapsburg jaw refers to
- 1) A. Class I malocclusion
 - 2) B. Class III malocclusion with prognathic mandible
 - 3) C. Class II malocclusion
 - 4) D. Both B and C
- 86) Backward path of mandibular closure is seen in
- 1) A. Class II division 2
 - 2) B. Class I
 - 3) C. Class III
 - 4) D. pseudo Class III
- 87) . Hyperactive mentalis activity is seen in
- 1) A. Class I
 - 2) B. Class II division 1
 - 3) C. Class II division 2
 - 4) D. Class III
- 88) Pont's Analysis helps in determining:
- 1) A. Whether the skeletal arch is narrow or wide
 - 2) B. Need for Labial arch expansion
 - 3) C. How much expansion is possible in premolar and molar region
 - 4) D. All of the above
- 89) Incisal liability is:
- 1) A. Difference in space between maxillary and mandibular incisors
 - 2) B. Difference in space between primary and permanent incisors





- 3) - C. Both A and B
4) - D. None of the above

90) Pattern of genetic transmission is

- 1) - A. Repetitive
2) - B. Discontinuous
3) - C. Variable
4) + D. All of the above