

# **I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre**

47, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida

Dated: 22.02.2010

## **II<sup>nd</sup> yr. B.D.S (Supply 2007 Batch)** **2nd Internal Assessment Examination-Theory** **Subject-Dental Anatomy & Dental Histology**

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks - (50)

- Note: 1. Attempt all the questions  
2. Draw neat & well labeled diagrams wherever necessary  
3. Use separate sheet for Part A & Part B

### **Part A**

- Q1. Describe in detail stages of tooth development. (8)
- Q2. Describe in detail Amelogenesis. (8)
- Q3. Write short notes on – (3x3=9)
- a) Theories of pain transmission
  - b) Development of Secondary Palate
  - c) Papillae of Tongue

### **Part B**

- Q1. Describe in detail Morphology of Permanent Right Maxillary First Premolar. (8)
- Q2. Classify Oral Mucous Membrane. Describe in detail keratinized epithelium. (8)
- Q3. Write short notes on – (3x3=9)
- a) Type traits of Mandibular premolar
  - b) Ridges on Permanent Maxillary Molars
  - c) Geometric concept of crown outlines.

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ITS Dental College Hospital & Research Centre  
47, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida

Dated: 20.01.2010

1<sup>st</sup> yr. B.D.S (2009 Batch)

1st Internal Assessment Examination-Theory

Subject-Dental Anatomy & Oral Histology

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max Marks - (70)**

- Note: 1. Attempt all the questions  
2. Draw neat & well labeled diagrams wherever necessary  
3. Use separate answer sheet for part A & Part B

**Part A**

**MM-35**

- Q1. Describe in detail life cycle of Ameloblast. Add a note on Amelogenesis. (9)
- Q2. Enumerate the stages in tooth development. Discuss in detail Bell stage (Early & Advanced) (9)
- Q3. Write short notes on – (4x2=8)  
a) Hertwig's epithelial root sheath & its role in root formation.  
b) Development of secondary Palate
- Q4. Write in brief on – (2x5=10)  
a) Neural crest cells & its derivatives  
b) Hypocalcified structures seen in Enamel  
c) Development of tongue

**Part B**

**MM-35**

- Q1. Describe in detail morphology of Permanent Maxillary Right Central Incisor. (8)
- Q2. Discuss in detail the differences (General, Morphology & Histology) between deciduous & permanent teeth. (9)
- Q3. Write short notes on – (3x3=9)  
a) Type traits of Incisors  
b) Eruption sequence of Primary and Succedaneous teeth  
c) FDI tooth numbering system
- Q4. Write in brief on – (3x3=9)  
a) Ridges  
b) Embrasures  
c) Pit & fossae, and their significance

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# I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre

47, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida

1<sup>st</sup> yr. B.D.S (2009 Batch)

Second Internal Assessment Examination

Subject: - Dental Anatomy & Oral Histology

Max Marks:20

Time: 15 min

Q.1 The group of entirely serous adult salivary gland are –

- a) Von Ebner's and palatal      b) Parotid and von- ebner's      c) Parotid and Sub – Mandibular
- d) Von – Ebner's and Lingual      e) Sub – Ligual and Sub – Mandibular

Q.2 The duct of salivary glands that are lined by single layer of tall columnar epithelial cells with radially arranged Mitochondria are known as –

- a) Lobar ducts      b) Striated ducts
- b) Primary ducts      d) Interlobular ducts      e) Intercalated ducts

Q.3 Major and Minor salivary glands arises from

- a) Copula      b) Oral Mesenchyme
- c) Oral epithelium      d) Hypobranchial eminence      e) Tuberculum Impar

Q.4 Invagination of an epithelial thickening labial and buccal to the dental lamina is known as

- a) Vestibular lamina      b) Linguoalveolar sulcus      c) Morphodifferentiation      d) Cap stage

Q.5 Bud stage of tooth development consist of

- a) Increased mitotic activity in a band like dental lamina      b) Development of dental follicle
- c) Proliferation of club like epithelium and adjacent mesenchyme
- d) Differentiation of enamel organ cells into layers.

Q.6. Most frequently found relationship between enamel and cementum, in the cervical region of tooth is -

- a) Enamel and cementum do not meet      b) Enamel overlaps cementum for a short distance
- c) Cementum overlaps enamel for a short distance
- d) Cementum meets enamel in a relatively sharp line

Q.7 Cellular cementum is always present along which portion of root surface

- a) Coronal third      b) Middle third      c) Apical third      d) All of the above

Q.8 All the following cells of periodontal ligament are of mesenchymal origin except-

- a) Mast cells      b) Macrophages
- c) Malassez cells      d) Fibroblasts      e) Osteoclasts

Q.9 Which of the following fiber groups of periodontal ligament, have as their main function anchoring and suspending the tooth in socket and resisting load on occlusal surface of tooth.

- a) Gingival fibers      b) Transseptal fibers      c) Circular fibers
- d) Oblique fibers      e) Apical fibers

Q.10 Pain originates in pulp due to –

- a) Free nerve endings about the odontoblastic layer      b) Free nerve ending in the cell rich layer of pulp
- c) Free nerve endings located in the centre of pulp
- d) Myelinated nerve fibers in the adjacent part of dentin
- e) Free nerve ending extending in enamel tufts

Q.11 All of the following are true about cell free zone of Weil of dentinal pulp except.

- a) It lies pulpally to the odontogenic zone
- b) It becomes less conspicuous during mobilization and replacement of odontoblasts.
- c) It contains predominantly cellular extensions but very few nuclei
- d) It is responsible for very few continued dentin depositions during life of a tooth
- e) It lies peripheral to the cell rich zone of pulp.

**1<sup>st</sup> yr. B.D.S (2009 Batch)**

**Second Internal Assessment Examination**

**Subject: - Dental Anatomy & Oral Histology**

**Max Marks:20**

**Time: 15 min**

- Q.1 The Direction of Enamel rods in deciduous teeth is.  
a) Inclined in an occlusal direction in the cervical third of crown    b) Diffused, with gnarled appearances  
c) Inclined in an apical direction in the cervical third of the crown.    d) The same as in permanent teeth
- Q.2 Lingual cusp of maxillary first premolar is formed  
a) By all of the lingual lobe and small portion of mesial lobe  
b) By all of the lingual lobe and portion of the middle lobe.  
c) By all the lingual lobe and a large portion of distal lobe.  
d) Entirely by the lingual lobe.
- Q.3 The primary canine is usually exfoliated between the ages of  
a) 5 and 6 years    b) 10 and 11 years    c) 13 and 14 years    d) 8 and 9 years
- Q.4 The first premolar replaces the primary  
a) Canine    b) First molar    c) Premolar    d) Second molar
- Q.5 In Comparison with the mandibular permanent Canine the Permanent maxillary canine in the same mouth  
a) Is wider mesio distally    b) Has a less pronounced cingulum  
c) Has a shorter root.    d) Is narrower Mesiodistally
- Q.6 The canine eminence is  
a) Associated with Mandibular canine only    b) Labial ridge on the crown of canine  
c) An Osseous structure surrounding the root of a canine on facial aspect  
d) Prominent ridge on the lingual surface of maxillary canine
- Q.7 All of the following permanent teeth have proximal Contacts areas, at about the level cervico – occlusally or cervico – incisally on the mesial and distal, except.  
a) Maxillary Molars    b) Mandibular central Incisor  
c) Mandibular molars    d) Maxillary canine
- Q.8 A Large, Shallow, irregular depression on the lingual surface of maxillary incisor tooth is known as a  
a) Sulcus    b) Groove    c) Fosa    d) Tubercle    e) pit
- Q.9 Which of the following permanent teeth is usually bilaterally symmetric when viewed labially -  
a) Mandibular central incisor    b) Mandibular lateral incisor  
c) Maxillary canine    d) Mandibular Canine    e) Maxillary lateral incisor
- Q.10 A Junction of these surface is called a  
a) Marginal ridge    b) Oblique ridge    c) Line angle  
d) Point angle    d) cusp
- Q.11 When viewed from the facial which of the following premolar has a mesial cusp ridge longer than its distal cusp ridge ?  
a) Mandibular first    b) Mandibular second  
c) Maxillary first    d) Maxillary second

12/5/10

(12)

**I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre**

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**1<sup>st</sup> yr. B.D.S (2009 Batch)**

**Second Internal Assessment Examination**

**Subject: - Dental Anatomy & Oral Histology**

- Note: i) Attempt all questions  
ii) Draw neat & well labeled diagrams wherever necessary  
iii) Use separate sheets for Part A & Part B

Max Marks:70

Time: 3 hours

**Part A**

- Q.1. Classify Salivary Glands. Discuss in detail histology of secretory units (Serous, Mucous & mixed glands) & ductal system. (9)
- Q.2. Define Periodontal ligament. Discuss in detail cells of PDL. Add a note on Principal fibers of PDL. (9)  
(4X2=8)
- Q.3. Write Short notes on  
a) Age changes in Pulp.  
b) Theories of Dentin sensitivity (3X3=9)
- Q4. Write in brief on –  
a) Classification of cementum (Origin, Location, function, fibers)  
b) Functions of Saliva  
c) Zones of Pulp

**Part – B**

- Q.1. Describe in detail Morphology of Permanent Maxillary Right First Premolar. (9)
- Q.2. Describe in geometric forms, the crown outlines of permanent teeth. Write significance of there forms. (9)  
(4X2=8)
- Q.3. Write Short notes on  
a) Arch Traits of Canine  
b) Tooth numbering system (3X3=9)
- Q.4. Write in brief on –  
a) Occlusal surface of Maxillary 2<sup>nd</sup> Premolar  
b) Basket cells.  
c) Hypercementosis

1<sup>st</sup> YR. B.D.S (2009 Batch)  
FINAL INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION (SENT UP)  
Subject: - Dental Anatomy & Dental Histology

Date: 01/09/10  
Time: 3 hours  
Max M. 60

**Note:**

1. Attempt all the questions of Part - A & Part -B in a sequence.
2. Draw neat and well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Use separate answer sheets for part A & part B

**PART -A**

- Q1. Classify oral mucous membrane. Describe the Histology of Keratinized and Non – Keratinized oral mucosa. (8)
- Q2. Enumerate & Discuss in detail the stages of tooth development. (8)
- Q3. Write briefly on the following :- (4X2=8)
- a) Clinical consideration of pulp cavities
  - b) Theories of tooth eruption.
- Q4. Write Short notes on : (2X3=6)
- a) Functions of PDL (Periodontal Ligament)
  - b) Cemento Enamel Junction
  - c) Physiology of Shedding of teeth

**PART-B**

- Q1. Describe in detail Morphology of Permanent Maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> Molar. (8)
- Q2. Describe anatomy of TMJ. Write a note on muscles of mastication - (8)
- Q3. Write briefly on the following. (4X2=8)
- a) Compensatory curves in occlusion
  - b) Differences between Primary & Permanent teeth
- Q4. Write Short Notes on - (2X3=6)
- a) Different tooth nomenclatures
  - b) Occlusal surface of Permanent Mand. 1<sup>st</sup> molar
  - c) Function & Composition of Saliva

**1<sup>st</sup> YR. B.D.S (2009 Batch)**  
**FINAL INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION (SENT UP)**  
**Subject: - Dental Anatomy & Dental histology**

**Date: 01/09/10**  
**Time: 10 min**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**PART –A (Dental Anatomy)**

**MM : 5**

Q1. Permanent Maxillary central Interior has generally.

- a) 3 mamelons & 2 developmental lobes
- b) 2 mamelons & 2 developmental lobes
- c) 3 mamelons & 3 developmental lobes
- d) 3 mamelons & 4 developmental lobes

Q2. The First premolar replace the primary;

- a) Canine
- b) Second Molar
- c) Premolar
- d) First Molar
- e) None of the above

Q3. Primary Mandibular Central Incisor Usually erupts at :

- a) 6-8 months
- b) 10-13 months
- c) 2 years
- d) 6-7 years

Q4. In an average child the mixed dentitours period is form -

- a) 10 years to 25 years
- b) 6 years to 13 years
- c) 4 years to 12 years
- d) 8 years to 17 years

Q5. All of the following are line angles except.-

- a) Disto – Occlusal
- b) Mesio Buccal
- c) Mesiodistal
- d) Bucco – Occlusal

Q6. Which of the following permanent tooth has a Mesiodistal measurement greater than buccal

- a) Mand 1<sup>st</sup> Premolar
- b) Maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> Molar
- c) Max . 1<sup>st</sup> Premolar
- d) Mand 1<sup>st</sup> Molar

Q7. The cusp of carabelli of maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> molar may be :-

- a) Located on MB cusp
- b) 4<sup>th</sup> Largest cusp
- c) Located on DL cusp
- d) Absent

Q8. All of the following muscles are elevators of the mandible except.

- a) Temporalis
- b) Lateral pterygoid
- c) Medial Pterygod
- d) Masseter

Q9. The premolar with occlusal groove pattern that may simulate the letter 'Y' is the

- a) Maxillary first
- b) Mandibular First
- c) Maxillary Second
- d) Mandibular Second

Q10. A large shallow, irregular depression on the lingual surface of maxillary incisor teeth is known as

- a) Sulcus
- b) Fossa
- c) Groove
- d) Tubercle
- e) Pit

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2010

I.T.S DENTAL COLLEGE

POSTGRADUATE DEPARTMENT

**CLASS TEST – THEORY**

**1<sup>st</sup> yr. B.D.S (2009 Batch)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Subject – DENTAL ANATOMY & ORAL HISTOLOGY**

**MM: 70**

- Note:
1. Attempt all the questions
  2. Draw neat & well labelled diagrams wherever necessary
  3. Use separate answer sheet for Part A & Part B

**PART – A**

- Q.1 Define "Occlusion". Discuss in detail determinants of normal occlusion. (8)
- Q.2 Describe in detail morphology of permanent first molar. Compare and Contrast the anatomy of Permanent maxillary and mandibular first molar. (8)
- Q.3 Write briefly on following :- (5X2=10)
- a) Contact areas of all teeth in permanent dentition.
  - b) Geometric concept of crown outline
- Q.4 Short Notes : (3X3 = 9)
- a) Arch traits of incisors
  - b) Ugly duckling stage
  - c) Mixed Dentition and its importance

**PART – B**

- Q.1 Describe anatomy of temporomandibular joint. Give origin, insertion, nerve supply and function of muscles of Mastication. (8)
- Q.2 Describe in detail morphology of maxillary first premolar. Write its role and functions and how maxillary first premolar is different from maxillary second premolar. (8)
- Q.3 Write briefly on following :- (5X2=10)
- a) Mechanism of Deglutition
  - b) Physiologic form of teeth and its relation to periodontium.
- Q.4 Short Notes : (3X3 =9)
- a) Arch traits of Canines
  - b) Importance of Compensatory Curvatures.
  - c) Pulp cavity of Maxillary and Mandibular Anterior teeth