1. Frenectomy in cases with midline diastema is best to be carried out:
   A. After completion of orthodontic treatment including retention period
   B. Before orthodontic treatment
   C. During orthodontic treatment after the diastema closure
   D. During orthodontic treatment just before diastema closure

2. Lateral cross should be corrected with removable appliance:
   A. Always
   B. When it is bilateral
   C. When it is unilateral and associated with displacement
   D. When it is unilateral and not associated with displacement

3. If the tooth is to be moved mesially in the line of the arch by palatal finger spring is should be:
   A. Distally inclined
   B. Mesially inclined
   C. Rotated
   D. Upright

4. Anterior bite plan results in:
   A. Active extrusion
   B. Passive extrusion
   C. Active intrusion
   D. Passive intrusion

5. Levelling of lower Curve of Spee in the Class II/1 malocclusion with deep overbite with increased lower facial height should be treated by:
   A. Intrusion of lower incisor post surgically
   B. Intrusion of the lower pre surgically
   C. Extrusion of the lower post surgically
   D. Extrusion of the lower pre surgically

6. Which of the following is best done post surgically in orthognathic surgery:
   A. Alignment
   B. Arch coordination
   C. Decompensation
   D. Arch intercuspation

7. In cases required segmental osteotomy between the upper lateral and canine:
   A. Both teeth should be mesially angulated
   B. Both teeth should be distally angulated
   C. The lateral incisor should be distally angulated and the canine should be mesially angulated
   D. The lateral incisor should be mesially angulated and the canine should be distally angulated

8. Serial extraction is indicated in cases with:
   A. Moderate crowding and retrusive lips
   B. Moderate crowding and prominent lips
   C. Severe crowding and retrusive lips
   D. Severe crowding and prominent lips
17. Removable appliance could be used to treat Class III malocclusion if:
   A. The upper incisors are proclined and the overbite is deep
   B. The upper incisors are retroclined and the overbite is deep
   C. The upper incisors are proclined and the overbite is reduced
   D. The upper incisors are retroclined and the overbite is reduced

18. Which of the followings is true regarding spacing in the deciduous dentition:
   A. The spaces in deciduous dentition does not normally exceed 3mm
   B. There is space is mesial to the lower canine called the primate space
   C. The spaces are a result of reclined deciduous incisors
   D. The more the space the less chance for crowding in the permanent dentition
   E. None of the above

19. Removable appliance is not suitable to correct lateral incisor in crossbite when:
   A. There is enough space for the lateral incisor and the canine is distally inclined
   B. There is not enough space for the lateral incisor and the canine is distally inclined
   C. There is not enough space for the lateral incisor and the canine is mesially inclined
   D. There is enough space for the lateral incisor and the canine is mesially inclined

20. All are true about the cleft lip and palate except:
   A. Genetics has a role in its etiology
   B. May be caused by “Dilantin Syndrome”
   C. May be associated with Down’s Syndrome
   D. Only two of the answers are correct

21. All are true about the cleft lip and palate except:
   A. Cleft lip is more common in females than males
   B. It is more common in Indians than Caucasians
   C. Its prevalence in Caucasians is about 1 in every 700 birth
   D. Two of options are correct

22. Regarding cleft of the primary palate:
   A. May occur due to lack of elevation of palatal shelves
   B. May occurs due to failure of mesial migration between globular and maxillary processes
   C. Occur between 8-12 weeks intra uterine
   D. All of the above
   E. Only two of the answers are correct

23. Globular process gives rises to all of the following except:
   A. Philtrum
   B. Columella
   C. Tips of the nose
   D. Upper lips
   E. None of the above
46. Which of the followings is **not** a feature of normal deciduous dentition at the age of 3 years:

- A) Reduced overbite
- B) Spacing
- C) Flush terminal or mesial step
- D) Upright incisors
- E) None of the above

47. Which of the followings are not one of the six keys of normal occlusion:

- A) Tight contact points
- B) Normal tooth inclination
- C) **Normal overjet**
- D) Flat Curve of Spee
- E) None of the above

48. Positive overbite less than 3 mm with lower incisor not in contact with the upper arch is called:

- A) Open bite
- B) Reduced incomplete overbite
- C) Reduced complete overbite
- D) Deep overbite
- E) Impinging overbite

49. At birth all are correct except:

- A) The upper arch is horse shoe shaped while the lower arch is U-shaped
- B) The upper arch overlap the lower arch
- C) The upper lateral sulcus lies in front of the lower lateral sulcus
- D) When brought together, the upper and the lower gum pads show anterior and posterior contact
- E) None of the above

50. Which of the following malocclusion(s) could lead to damage to the dentofacial structures:

- A) Unilateral posterior crossbite
- B) Bilateral posterior crossbite
- C) Anterior crossbite
- D) All of the above
- E) Two of the answers are true

51. Anterior displacement of lower jaw is best treated as soon as possible using:

- A) Buccal canine retractor
- B) Double cantilever
- C) Palatal finger spring
- D) Robert’s retractor
66. All of the following are feature of adenoid face except:
   A. Long lower anterior face height
   B. Anterior open bite
   C. Narrow face
   D. **Strong competent lips**
   E. Mouth breathing

67. All of the following are etiological factors of midline diastema except:
   A. Mesiodens
   B. Congenital missing of lateral incisors
   C. **Dens invaginatus**
   D. High frenal attachment
   E. None of the above

68. Thumb sucking may be the etiological factor of the following malocclusion except:
   A. Proclined upper and retroclined lower incisors
   B. Anterior open bite
   C. **Posterior open bite**
   D. Posterior crosbite
   E. Class II malocclusion

69. Occlusal interference may cause all of the following except:
   A. **Anterior open bite**
   B. Facial asymmetry
   C. Anterior crossbite
   D. TMJ problem
   E. Posterior crossbite

70. Which of the following movement is not possible with removable appliance:
   A. Tipping
   B. Rotation of upper central incisor
   C. **Rotation of upper first premolar**
   D. Extrusion of lower molar

71. Activation of the double cantilever to procline upper central incisors in growing Class II/2 patient should be carried out:
   A. Immediately after insertion
   B. One week after insertion
   C. **One month after insertion**
   D. After extraction of permanent teeth

72. Anchorage loss during retraction of maxillary canines with palatal finger springs is presented as:
   A. Increase in the overjet
   B. Change in canine relationship
   C. Change in molar relationship
   D. **A+C**
   E. All of the above