

Dental anatomy and Physiology

1. Salivary glands have been classified according to size into -----
-----.
 - a- Major salivary gland.
 - b- Minor salivary gland.
 - c- Mixed salivary gland.
 - d- (a) & (b).
2. The largest major salivary glands are 3 pairs bilaterally, which are -----
-----.
 - a- Parotid & sublingual.
 - b- Submandibular.
 - c- (a) & (b).
 - d- None of the above.
3. All of the following salivary glands are mixed glands, except -----
-----.
 - a- Labial & buccal glands.
 - b- Palatine glands.
 - c- Sublingual glands.
 - d- Submandibular gland.
4. Main excretory duct of parotid gland is called -----
-----.
 - a- Wharton's duct.
 - b- Bartholen's duct.
 - c- Lingual duct.
 - d- Stinson's duct.
5. Blood supply of submandibular gland is through -----
-----.
 - a- External carotid artery.
 - b- Facial & lingual arteries.
 - c- Coronary artery.
 - d- Submental artery.

6. Sublingual glands have -----.
- a- Poorly developed capsule.
 - b- Well developed capsule.
 - c- None of the above.
 - d- a & b are correct.
7. Parasympathetic innervation of parotid gland is a branch of -----.
- a- Facial cranial nerve.
 - b- 9th cranial nerve.
 - c- 2nd cranial nerve.
 - d- None of the above.
8. Secretion of submandibular salivary gland is -----.
- a- Pure mucous.
 - b- Pure serous.
 - c- Mixed glands.
 - d- None of the above.
9. Labial & buccal glands are -----.
- a- Minor salivary glands.
 - b- Major salivary glands.
 - c- Serous salivary glands.
 - d- Mucous salivary glands.
10. Blood supply of sublingual salivary glands are branches of -----.
- a- Internal carotid artery.
 - b- Facial artery.
 - c- Sublingual & submental arteries.
 - d- None of the above.
11. Saliva has an ----- function since it helps to protect the teeth from dental caries.
- a- Anticariogenic.

- b- Cardiogenic.
 - c- Toxic.
 - d- None of the above.
12. The ----- of saliva helps to reduce the effect of bacterial acids in plaque.
- a- Acidic capacity.
 - b- Buffering capacity.
 - c- Toxicity.
 - d- None of the above.
13. The digestive enzymes present in saliva are -----.
- a- Amylase.
 - b- Lipase.
 - c- (a) & (b).
 - d- Lactoferin.
14. Functions of saliva in the oral cavity are -----.
- a- Protective function.
 - b- Digestive & taste.
 - c- Tissue repair function.
 - d- All of the above.
15. Composition of saliva in the oral cavity is -----.
- a- 90 % water.
 - b- 50% water.
 - c- 98% water.
 - d- 80% water.
16. Eruption phase of tooth movement begins by -----.
- a- Crown formation.
 - b- Root formation.
 - c- Enamel formation.
 - d- None of the above.

17. Growth of jaws in length and width is called -----.
- a- Misceal shifting.
 - b- Distal shifting.
 - c- Bodily movement.
 - d- None of the above.
18. When there's increase in height of the jaws this lead to -----
-----.
- a- Tilting movement.
 - b- Occlusal movement.
 - c- Bodily movement.
 - d- Rotating movement.
19. Permanent incisors and canine teeth germs develops -----
-- to their predecessor.
- a- Labial.
 - b- Lingual.
 - c- Far apical.
 - d- Far away.
20. The tooth germs of unerupted teeth are surrounded by bony -----
-----.
- a- Socket.
 - b- Crypt.
 - c- Alveolar bone.
 - d- All of the above.
21. The bony crypt of permanent teeth germs are attached to bone of the lingual plate of the jaw through a canal called -----.
- a- Lingual canal.
 - b- Gubernacular canal.
 - c- Labial canal.
 - d- None of the above.

22. All permanent teeth have predecessor deciduous teeth except-----
-----.
- a- Premolar.
 - b- Incisors.
 - c- Canines.
 - d- Molar.
23. Osteoclast cells make -----.
- a- Bone deposition.
 - b- Bone resorption.
 - c- All of the above.
 - d- None of the above.
24. Types of teeth movements during the eruptive phase includes ----
-----.
- a- Occlusal movement.
 - b- Drifting & tilting.
 - c- Rotating movement.
 - d- All of the above.
25. Root formation begins towards floor or bony crypt causing bone -
-----.
- a- Deposition.
 - b- Formation of new bone.
 - c- Resorption.
 - d- None of the above.
26. After eruption of a tooth & reaching the occlusal plane it's root
will be -----.
- a- Completely formed.
 - b- Not completely formed.
 - c- Stops formation.
 - d- None of the above..

27. Readjustment of periodontal ligament collagen fibers is important to -----.
- a- Permit movement between tooth and alveolar bone.
 - b- Eruption of tooth.
 - c- Bone deposition.
 - d- None of the above.
28. Occlusal wear of tooth is compensated by -----.
- a- Mesial drift.
 - b- Axial movement.
 - c- Rotation movement.
 - d- Tilting movement.
29. Resorption of root of deciduous teeth & their supporting tissue during their shedding is carried out by cells called -----.
- a- Osteoclasts.
 - b- Fibroblasts.
 - c- Odontoclasts.
 - d- Fibroclasts.
30. Retained deciduous teeth for long time beyond their shedding schedule is called -----.
- a- Ankylosed tooth.
 - b- Tilting tooth.
 - c- Remaining tooth.
 - d- None of the above.