## **NEET MDS 2021 Memory Based Question Paper**

**Time Allowed :**3 Hours 20 Minutes | **Maximum Marks :**720 | **Total Questions :**200

## **General Instructions**

## Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (A) The NEET MDS Exam will be structured with a total of 720 marks.
- (B) The total duration of the exam is 3 Hours 20 Minutes.
- (C) The exam will be divided into 3 sections:
  - 1. General Anatomy, Physiology, and Biochemistry.
  - 2. General Pathology, Microbiology, and Pharmacology.
  - 3. Dental and Oral Pathology.
- (D) Each section will contain multiple-choice questions (MCQs) with four options.
- (E) Negative marking will apply for incorrect answers. For each incorrect answer, 1 mark will be deducted.
- (F) Ensure that you read each question carefully before answering.
- (G) No electronic devices, including calculators or mobile phones, are allowed inside the examination hall.
- (H) Candidates must carry their Admit Cards and valid ID proof to the examination center.

1. Arrange the following zones of the pulp from outer to inner layer in the correct			
sequence:			
(1) Odontoblastic zone			
(2) Cell rich zone			
(3) Cell free zone			
(4) Central pulp			
2. All of the following are the uses of EDTA, except:			
(1) Dissolution of pulp			
(2) Softening of dentin			
(3) Removal of smear layer			
(4) Chelation of calcium ions			
3. Which of the following can be used as a base under CaOH2 when the remaining			
dentin thickness is less than 1 mm?			
(1) ZnOE			
(2) Resin modified GIC			
(3) Polycarboxylate			
(4) ZnPO4			
4. Dentin bonding agent is:			
(1) Hydrophilic			
(2) Hydrophobic			
(3) Hydrophilic and hydrophobic			
(4) Lipophilic and lipophobic			
5. Law of symmetry is not followed by:			
(1) Maxillary molars			
(2) Mandibular molars			

(3) Maxillary premolars

(4) Mandibular premolars

6. Which of the following is used to enlarge canal opening?			
(1) K-file			
(2) Reamer			
(3) Gates Glidden drill			
(4) Path finder			
7. Strength of gypsum bonded investment material is provided by:			
(1) Carbon Copper			
(2) Silica			
(3) Gypsum			
8. All of the following statements regarding self cure as compared to heat cure are true			
except:			
(1) Self cure has lower molecular weight			
(2) Self cure has higher residual monomer content			
(3) Self cure is more porous			
(4) Self cure has more transverse strength			
9. During bleaching, light emitted from LED lamp is:			
(1) Cold blue visible light 465 nm			
(2) Hot blue visible light 465 nm			
(3) Cold orange visible light 465 nm			
(4) Cold green visible light 465 nm			
10. The process of making the impression material to conduct electricity is:			
(1) Metallizing			
(2) Electroplating			
(3) Iontophoresis			
(4) Galvanizing			
11. As the intensity increases, hue perception changes. The effect is called:			
(1) Metamerism			

(2) Bezold-Brucke effect (3) Chameleon effect (4) Tyndall effect 12. Knives used in gingivectomy are: (1) Merrifield and Orban (2) Merrifield and Kirkland (3) Kirkland and Orban (4) 1 and 2 13. Which of the following statements is incorrect for furcation defect? (1) Grade 3 defect is clinically visible (2) Grade 1 can be visible radiographically as radiopaque (3) In Grade 4 inter-radicular bone is completely lost (4) In Grade 2 bone is attached to the dome of the furcation 14. Cheese-like material composed of food particles, desquamated epithelial cells, leukocytes, and microbes, which can be easily displaced with water spray, is known as: (1) Materia alba (2) Pellicle (3) Calculus (4) Acquired plaque 15. Which of the following is not found in the root? (1) Enamel (2) Dentin (3) Cementum (4) Pulp 16. Serum lipase levels are increased in: (1) Acute pancreatitis (2) Diabetes mellitus

(3) Myocardial infarction	
(4) Obstructive jaundice	
17. The plaque found in heavy calculus former differs from that in non-calculus	former
in that it has:	
(1) Low calcium	
(2) Low potassium	
(3) Low phosphorus	
(4) Mineral content is same	
18. The dentist tries to prepare wax try-in using base plate wax in a tropical area	a, the
type of wax preferred is:	
(1) Type I base plate wax	
(2) Type II base plate wax	
(3) Type III base plate wax	
(4) Type IV base plate wax	
19. Drug of choice in acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis is:	
(1) Metronidazole	
(2) Clindamycin	
(3) Tetracycline	
(4) Ceftriaxone	
20. Which vitamin deficiency is seen in chronic alcoholics?	
(1) Vitamin B1	
(2) Thiamine	
(3) Riboflavin	
(4) Vitamin A	
21. The 18:8 stainless steel is composed of:	
(1) 18-Chromium, 8-Nickel	
(2) 18-Cobalt 8-Chromium	

(3) 18-Cobalt, 8-Nickel	
(4) 18-Nickel, 8-Chromium	
22. Titanium welding is do	ne using:
(1) Argon	
(2) Laser assisted	
(3) Spot welding	
(4) Thermal welding	
23. Following tooth prepar	ration, which chemicals are suitable for gingival retraction
before making the impress	ion?
(1) Acidic	
(2) Basic	
(3) Neutral	
(4) Highly basic	
24. Which density of bone	is best suited to achieve a minimum difference in elastic
modulus of titanium impla	nt and the residual alveolar bone?
(1) D1	
(2) D2	
(3) D3	
(4) D4	
25. A 4-year-old child livin	g in an area with water fluoride content of 0.5ppm, should be
given supplemental fluorid	e tablet of:
(1) 0.15 mg/day	
(2) 0 mg/day	
(3) 5 mg/day	

(1) Primordial Prevention
(2) Primary Prevention
(3) Secondary Prevention
(4) Tertiary Prevention
27. Di-S score is 0.6, CI-S score is 0.7. What is the interpretation for OHI-S from this
data?
(1) Good
(2) Excellent
(3) Fair
(4) Poor
28. Patient with temporary restorations on four fractured anterior teeth, 6 teeth with
chalky and rough spots, and two 3 molars extracted due to pericoronitis. What is the
DMFT score according to WHO Modified DMFT Index 1987?
(1) 6
(2) 0
(3) 10
(4) 12
29. Which phase of clinical trial is used to include large population to check the
effectiveness, dosage, and safety of drugs?
(1) Phase 2
(2) Phase 4
(3) Phase 3
(4) Phase 5
30. Which of the following fluoride preparation combines with hydroxyapatite crystal
to form calcium fluoride, which further diffuses to form fluorapatite crystals?
(1) Stannous fluoride
(2) Sodium fluoride
(3) Amine fluoride