

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਮਿਤੀ 17/02/2025

ਜਨਤਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ **Written Test for recruitment to the Post of Junior Resident (Dental) under BFUHS, Faridkot** ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ 17/02/2025 ਨੂੰ ਭਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ ਇਸ ਪੇਪਰ ਦੀ Answer Key/Question Booklet ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ www.bfuchs.ac.in ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ Answer Key ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਦਸਤੀ ਫੀਸ Rs. 500/- (Five Hundred only) Bank Demand Draft in favour of Registrar, BFUHS, Faridkot payable at Faridkot or Online fee (ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ ਦੁਆਰਾ) ਭਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਰਸੀਦ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਰਤੀ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ-102, ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿਖੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ **ਮਿਤੀ 18/02/2025 (05:00 PM)** ਤੱਕ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਫੀਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਨੋਟ: ਡਾਕ/ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਸਹੀ/-
ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Junior Resident (Dental) (under Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot)		
QUESTION BOOKLET NO		ON OF THE CANDIDATE
OMR ANSWER SHEET NO		
ROLL NO:		FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE
Co-ordinator stamp		FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR

Time Allowed: 1:00 Hour (11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon)

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 50 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. **THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **12:00 Noon.**

1. To detect the effectiveness of sterilization following is used:
 - (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Cocci
 - (C) Virus
 - (D) Spores formers
2. Caries detection best done by:
 - (A) C-speed
 - (B) D-Speed
 - (C) E-speed
 - (D) F-speed
3. The prognosis of bone graft placement is good in
 - (A) Narrow, shallow, two wall defect
 - (B) Narrow, shallow, three wall defect
 - (C) Narrow, deep, three wall defect
 - (D) One wall defect
4. Champy's plates are:
 - (A) Semirigid fixation with monocortical screws
 - (B) Semirigid fixation with bicortical screws
 - (C) Rigid fixation with bicortical screws
 - (D) Rigid fixation with monocortical screws
5. Osteomyelitis begin in
 - (A) Periosteum
 - (B) Medullary bone
 - (C) Cortical portion
 - (D) All of above
6. True about compound odontome
 - (A) Tooth like denticles
 - (B) Tooth with in tooth appearance
 - (C) Crown is enlarged at expense of root
 - (D) Irregular diffuse radiopaque mass surrounded by radiolucent line
7. The soft tissue-tooth interface formed after flap surgery in place of a previously denuded root surface area is called:
 - (A) Long junctional epithelium
 - (B) Connective tissue attachment
 - (C) Collagen attachment
 - (D) Scar tissue attachment
8. A radio-opaque area is found at the root apex of an asymptomatic young permanent tooth involved with deep caries. The most probable diagnosis is:
 - (A) Condensing Osteitis
 - (B) Acute apical periodontitis
 - (C) Chronic Periodontitis
 - (D) Cementoma
9. Scoliosis is common in :
 - (A) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - (B) Cherubism
 - (C) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (D) All of the above
10. Enamel hypoplasia does not occur in
 - (A) Cleidocranial dysplasia
 - (B) Congenital syphilis
 - (C) Rickets
 - (D) Down's syndrome
11. A carpule of 2% lidocaine contains:
 - (A) 30 mg/carpule
 - (B) 32 mg/carpule
 - (C) 36mg/carpule
 - (D) 40mg/carpule
12. The cell which is diagnostic of pulp maturity
 - (A) Odontoblast
 - (B) Fibroblast
 - (C) Fibrocyte
 - (D) Pericyte

13. The inter radicular bone is:
 (A) Compact
 (B) Cancellous
 (C) Exophytic
 (D) Osteophytic
14. Bacteria which are not found in normal healthy periodontium are:
 (A) Actinomyces
 (B) Capnocytophaga
 (C) Veillonelia
 (D) Eubacterium
15. In root canal treated tooth which has failed, the organisms which are predominant in periapical region is
 (A) Fusobacterium
 (B) Streptococcus
 (C) E. fecalis
 (D) Lactobacillus
16. Which of the following tooth are primarily affected by juvenile periodontitis:
 (A) Permanent canine
 (B) Permanent cuspids and bicuspid
 (C) Permanent molar and incisors
 (D) All of the above
17. Risus sardonicus is seen in:
 (A) Tetanus
 (B) Tetany
 (C) Bell's Palsy
 (D) Mumps
18. The easiest method of brushing in children
 (A) Bass
 (B) Fone's
 (C) Modified Bass
 (D) Scrub
19. The average number of bacteria present in saliva is:
 (A) 500 Million/ml
 (B) 850million/ml
 (C) 750 million/ml
 (D) 900 million/ml
20. Pindborg tumor arise from:
 (A) Stratum Intermedium
 (B) Stratum corneum
 (C) Dental Lamina
 (D) Basal cells
21. Alveolar bone in mandible grows
 (A) Upward only
 (B) Upward and inward
 (C) Downward only
 (D) Upward and outward
22. The average thickness of PDL is:
 (A) 0.2mm
 (B) 0.8mm
 (C) 0.4mm
 (D) 0.5mm
23. Crevicular fluid is:
 (A) Transudate in nature
 (B) Exudate in nature
 (C) Both transudate and exudates
 (D) Glandular secreting by gland within the gingival sulcus
24. The Odontoblast which is lost is replaced from primitive mesenchymal cells in :
 (A) One week
 (B) 15 days
 (C) 4-6 weeks
 (D) One month

25. Which of the following is not branch of anterior division of mandibular nerve:
- (A) Buccinator nerve
 - (B) Lateral pterygoid nerve
 - (C) Masseteric nerve
 - (D) Medial pterygoid nerve
26. Two canals in mandibular first molar are present in :
- (A) 6.7%
 - (B) 64.4%
 - (C) 28.9%
 - (D) 40.5%
27. The dental finding in patient with Porphyria is
- (A) Extensive secondary dentin deposition in pulp chamber
 - (B) Greenish discoloration of teeth
 - (C) Red or brownish discolouration of teeth
 - (D) All of the above
28. Sicca complex is seen in:
- (A) Plummer Vinson syndrome
 - (B) Sjogren syndrome
 - (C) Cushing syndrome
 - (D) Pernicious anemia
29. Of all the bevels placed on gold inlay preparation, which is the most important bevel for success of restoration:
- (A) Occlusal
 - (B) Gingival
 - (C) Axiopulpal
 - (D) Faciopulpal
30. Which of the following cyst is also called follicular cyst:
- (A) Dentigerous cyst
 - (B) Primordial cyst
 - (C) Odontogenic keratocyst
 - (D) Periapical cyst
31. Pulpal infection in primary mandibular posterior teeth is first manifested on a radiograph in the area?
- (A) Of bifurcation
 - (B) At the apex of the root
 - (C) Around the permanent tooth bud
 - (D) Near the crest of alveolar bone
32. Most common air abrasion used for air polishing is
- (A) Carbide particles
 - (B) Alumina particles of 20 micrometer size
 - (C) Alumina particles of 50 micrometer size
 - (D) Silicon dioxide particles
33. Which of the following block is extremely painful:
- (A) Infraorbital
 - (B) Posterior superior alveolar nerve block
 - (C) Inferior alveolar nerve block
 - (D) Nasopalatine
34. Burning tongue might not be associate with
- (A) Ranula
 - (B) Diabetes mellitus
 - (C) Pernicious anemia
 - (D) Local irritation
35. Diffuse widening of periodontal ligament space is seen in:
- (A) Periapical infections
 - (B) Condensing osteitis
 - (C) Systemic sclerosis
 - (D) Pericemental dysplasia first stage

36. Width of attached gingiva is
 (A) From the crest of gingiva to the mucogingival junction
 (B) From the free marginal groove to mucogingival junction
 (C) From crest of gingiva to a distance apical to mucogingival junction
 (D) None of the above
37. Mid-palatine region in complete denture case is
 (A) Primary stress bearing area
 (B) Secondary stress bearing area
 (C) Primary relief area
 (D) Peripheral seal area
38. The most common malignant salivary gland neoplasm is:
 (A) Pleomorphic adenoma
 (B) Wharthin tumor
 (C) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 (D) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
39. Which of the following drug is used for controlling excessive salivation
 (A) Atropine sulphate
 (B) Pilocarpine hydrochloride
 (C) Ranitidine
 (D) All of the above
40. Spread of basal cell carcinoma is by
 (A) Blood vessels
 (B) Lymphatics
 (C) Direct spread
 (D) All of the above
41. The lesion that disappears on stretching
 (A) Leukoedema
 (B) Leucoplakia
 (C) Lichen planus
 (D) Lupus erythomatosus
42. Most common developmental variation of tooth mass is generally seen in?
 (A) Maxillary lateral incisor and third molar
 (B) Mandibular premolar and third molar
 (C) Mandibular premolar and maxillary lateral incisor
 (D) Maxillary canine and third molar
43. Which of the following disease is most commonly associated with periodontal disorder?
 (A) AIDS
 (B) Hypophosphatemia
 (C) Wegener's Granulomatosis
 (D) Histiocytosis-x
44. Round or ovoids bite marks are feature of :
 (A) Upper and lower cuspids
 (B) Lower central incisors
 (C) Lower lateral incisors
 (D) All of the above
45. Canine impacted in edentulous maxilla is classified as:
 (A) Class I
 (B) Class V
 (C) Class II
 (D) Class III
46. Buccal artery anastomose with the inferior alveolar neurovascular bundle lines in which of the following space:
 (A) Pterygomandibular space
 (B) Retromolar triangle
 (C) Sublingual groove
 (D) None of the above

47. A patient is involved in chronic breathing, the clinical examination of the patient reveals

- (A) Convex profile, long face
- (B) Concave profile, long face
- (C) Convex profile, short face
- (D) Concave profile, short face

48. Absorption of fluoride in child takes place mainly in

- (A) Intestine
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Oral cavity
- (D) Gingiva

49. Which component of the face bow represent the plane of the cranium:

- (A) U shaped frame
- (B) Condylar rods
- (C) Bite fork
- (D) Locking device

50. Patterson technique is used for taking:

- (A) Centric relation record
- (B) Protrusive record
- (C) Lateral record
- (D) All of the above

BFUHS (Dr Res Dental)

ANSWER KEY**Recruitment test conducted on 17/02/2025 for post of Junior Resident
(Dental) under BFUHS, Faridkot w.r.t Advt. No. 14/2024**

1	D		26	A
2	B		27	C
3	B		28	B
4	A		29	B
5	B		30	A
6	A		31	A
7	A		32	B
8	A		33	D
9	A		34	A
10	A		35	C
11	C		36	B
12	C		37	C
13	B		38	C
14	D		39	A
15	C		40	C
16	C		41	A
17	A		42	A
18	B		43	A
19	C		44	A
20	A		45	B
21	B		46	B
22	A		47	A
23	B		48	A
24	B		49	A
25	D		50	A