

DDS Vocabulary 1

تأليف:

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بنام خدا

مقدمه (Preface)

با سلام خدمت دندانپزشکان و دانشجویان عزیز حوزه دندانپزشکی. همانطور که مستحضرید زبان انگلیسی جزء لاینفک رشته دندانپزشکی می‌باشد و از همه عزیزانی که در این رشته فعالیت دارند انتظار می‌رود که در این درس احاطه کامل داشته باشند چرا که رشته دندانپزشکی بطور مداوم در حال بروز رسانی می‌باشد و لازمه‌ی اشراف بر فناوری‌های جدید در این حوزه تسلط کامل بر زبان انگلیسی را می‌طلبد. در خصوص داوطلبان آزمون دستیاری دندانپزشکی درس زبان انگلیسی از اهمیت ویژه‌ای برخوردار است و این درس برای داوطلبان چالش جدی می‌باشد. از آنجا که زبان انگلیسی در حوزه دندانپزشکی دارای اهمیت ویژه‌ای می‌باشد، این مجموعه با هدف آشنایی هر چه بیشتر مخاطبین این حوزه با واژگان تخصصی زبان انگلیسی دندانپزشکی جهت شرکت در آزمون دستیاری تهیه و تدوین شده است.

مجموعه پیش رو شامل واژگان متنوعی از مباحث مختلف دندانپزشکی می‌باشد که خواننده را بیش از پیش برای شرکت در آزمون دستیاری دندانپزشکی آماده می‌نماید.

واژگان کاملاً "تخصصی بوده و سوالها بصورت چهارگزینه‌ای با پاسخ و توضیحات تشریحی تنظیم شده است. هر سال سوالهای زبان انگلیسی در آزمون دستیاری بعلت عدم ارائه رفرنس مشخص بصورت سلیقه‌ای طرح می‌شوند؛ یعنی گاهی اوقات هدف از طرح آزمون سنجش معلومات زبان انگلیسی و در موارد دیگر سنجش معلومات علمی در حوزه دندانپزشکی می‌باشد، در این مجموعه سعی شده است که هر دو هدف مد نظر قرار گیرد.

نوع سوالها طوری تنظیم شده است که علاوه بر سنجش علمی داوطلب در حوزه دندانپزشکی، معلومات زبانی وی هم مورد ارزیابی قرار می‌گیرد که در این مورد داوطلبان عزیز می‌بایست بر روی ساختار لغت و همچنین تکنیکهای حدس معنی تسلط داشته باشند.

امیدوارم که با ارائه این مجموعه نقشی هر چند کوچک در راستای ارتقا علمی داوطلبان این حوزه ایفا کرده باشم. با مطالعه این مجموعه عملکرد خوبی در آزمون دستیار دندانپزشکی انتظار می‌رود.

Dear dentists and students of dentistry. As you know, English is an integral part of the field of dentistry, and all those who work in this field are expected to have a complete grasp of this subject, because the field of dentistry is constantly being updated and requires a complete mastery of new technologies in this field. For candidates for the dental assistant exam, the English language course is of particular importance, and this course is a serious challenge for candidates. Since English is of particular importance in the field of dentistry, this collection has been prepared and compiled with the aim of familiarizing

as many of the audience in this field with specialized dental English vocabulary for participating in the assistant exam.

The following collection includes a variety of vocabulary from various dental topics, which prepares the reader even more for participating in the dental assistant exam.

The vocabulary is completely specialized and the questions are arranged in a four-choice format with answers and explanatory explanations. Every year, the English language questions in the assistant exam are designed in an arbitrarily manner due to the lack of a specific reference; that is, sometimes the purpose of the test is to measure English language knowledge and in other cases to measure scientific knowledge in the field of dentistry. In this collection, an attempt has been made to consider both goals.

The type of questions is arranged in such a way that in addition to the candidate's scientific assessment in the field of dentistry, his linguistic knowledge is also evaluated, in which case, dear candidates must have mastered the structure of the word as well as the techniques of guessing the meaning.

I hope that by presenting this collection, I have played a small role in the scientific advancement of candidates in this field. By studying this collection, good performance in the dental assistant exam is expected.

Dr.Saeed Talepasand

VOCABULARY MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS .

1 .What does the term “odontogenesis” refer to?

- a) The process of tooth eruption
- b) The formation and development of teeth
- c) The resorption of primary tooth roots
- d) The movement of teeth within the alveolar bone

2. Which term describes the movement of a tooth from its developmental position to its functional position?

- a) Eruption
- b) Attrition
- c) Malocclusion
- d) Resorption

3 .What is the meaning of “resorption” in the context of tooth eruption?

- a) The growth of new enamel
- b) The breakdown and absorption of tissue, such as primary tooth roots during eruption
- c) The formation of new dentin
- d) The process of tooth decay

4 .Which term best describes the process of shedding primary teeth to make way for permanent teeth?

- a) Eruption
- b) Exfoliation
- c) Calcification
- d) Attrition

5 .The “periodontal ligament” primarily functions to ----- .

- a) produce saliva during eruption
- b) guide and facilitate the movement of teeth during eruption
- c) form enamel on the crown
- d) resorb alveolar bone

6. The dentist used a special tool to carefully ----- the dental implant into the patient’s jawbone.

- a) eliminate
- b) insert
- c) remove
- d) extract

7. Which term describes the hard tissue that covers the crown of the tooth?

- a) Dentin b) Enamel c) Cementum d) Pulp

8. The nerve fibers that ----- the teeth are responsible for transmitting sensation to the brain.

- a) innervate b) ossify c) demineralize d) extract

9. The term “endodontics” refers to -----.

- a) the study of jaw bones
b) the branch of dentistry dealing with root canal treatment
c) the cosmetic restoration of teeth
d) the prevention of cavities

10. What does “prosthodontics” involve?

- a) The diagnosis of oral diseases
b) The replacement of missing teeth with prostheses
c) The cleaning of teeth and gums
d) The surgical removal of impacted teeth

11. What does “periapical” refer to in dentistry?

- a) The area surrounding the apex of the tooth root
b) The process of enamel formation
c) The inflammation of the periodontal ligament
d) The resorption of alveolar bone

12. Which term describes the pathological process of “osteointegration failure?”

- a) The unsuccessful bonding of a dental implant with the surrounding bone
b) The excessive growth of alveolar bone
c) The formation of a cyst in the jaw
d) The resorption of primary teeth roots

13" .Dentinogenesis imperfecta" is a condition characterized -----.

- a) abnormal development of dentin leading to discolored, weak teeth
- b) excessive enamel formation
- c) complete absence of enamel
- d) overgrowth of cementum

14. The term "pulpitis" refers to -----.

- a) inflammation of the dental pulp tissue
- b) degeneration of periodontal ligament fibers
- c) calcification of the pulp chamber
- d) resorption of the root apex

15" .Occlusal trauma" is best described as -----.

- a) damage caused by abnormal biting forces on teeth
- b) the process of tooth eruption
- c) the formation of dental caries due to malocclusion
- d) the wear of enamel from bruxism

16. What does "periapical" refer to in dentistry?

- a) The area surrounding the apex of the tooth root
- b) The process of enamel formation
- c) The inflammation of the periodontal ligament
- d) The resorption of alveolar bone

17. The dentist used a special tool to ----- the tooth into two parts for better examination.

- a) integrate
- b) separate
- c) consolidate
- d) unify

18. The dentist noticed that the patient's root canal was ----- with fine, parallel lines, indicating a specific type of dentin structure.

- a) lined
- b) separated
- c) originated
- d) inserted

19. In endodontics, it is crucial to fill the root canal ----- to prevent bacterial leakage and ensure a proper seal.

- a) loosely b) tightly c) partially d) irregularly

20. In endodontics, the file must be inserted ----- to ensure proper cleaning of the root canal.

- a) horizontally b) diagonally c) vertically d) circularly

21. The -----of the maxillary first premolar is typically wider mesiodistally than buccolingually, which helps in its identification during extraction procedures.

- a) crown shape b) root length
c) pulp chamber d) occlusal surface

22. The ----- of the maxillary first premolar is usually bifurcated, with two roots that are often separated at the apex.

- a) pulp chamber b) root canal system
c) root structure d) crown morphology

23. The -----of the maxillary first premolar is important for proper occlusion and stability in the dental arch.

- a) root length b) occlusal morphology
c) pulp chamber d) crown size

24. The ----- of the maxillary first premolar often exhibits a prominent developmental groove separating the buccal and lingual cusps.

- a) crown outline b) occlusal table
c) root surface d) pulp chamber

25. The accumulation of mineralized dental plaque is known as -----.

- a) caries b) tartar c) gingivitis d) enamel

26. Dental professionals often use -----to remove tartar from the surface of teeth during cleaning procedures.

- a) polishing paste
- b) ultrasonic scaler
- c) fluoride gel
- d) dental mirror

27. The process of mineralization that transforms plaque into ----- begins when calcium and phosphate ions deposit within the biofilm.

- a) caries
- b) tartar
- c) plaque
- d) enamel

28. The presence of ----- on the teeth can lead to periodontal disease if not properly removed.

- a) caries
- b) tartar
- c) fluoride
- d) saliva

29. The formation of a ----- on the tooth surface is a complex process involving bacterial adhesion, extracellular matrix production, and mineralization.

- a) plaque
- b) calculus
- c) biofilm
- d) pellicle

30. The -----is a thin, acellular film that forms spontaneously on the enamel surface within minutes after cleaning.

- a) plaque
- b) calculus
- c) pellicle
- d) tartar

31. The primary component of -----is mineralized bacterial deposits that can lead to periodontal disease if not properly managed.

- a) plaque
- b) tartar
- c) biofilm
- d) pellicle

32. The process of ----- involves the accumulation of mineralized bacterial deposits, which can be difficult to remove with regular brushing.

- a) plaque formation
- b) calculus formation
- c) biofilm development
- d) pellicle formation

33. A ----- acts as a conditioning film that facilitates bacterial colonization on the tooth surface.

- a) plaque
- b) calculus
- c) pellicle
- d) tartar

34. The process of restoring a damaged tooth with a custom-made filling that fits precisely into the prepared cavity is called ----- .

- a) Crown placement
- b) Inlay fabrication
- c) Root canal therapy
- d) Scaling and polishing

35. A/n ----- is a type of indirect restoration that covers only the biting surface and parts of the tooth's sides, providing structural support.

- a) onlay
- b) veneer
- c) filling
- d) bridge

36. The main advantage of using an ----- over a traditional filling is that it provides better durability and support for the tooth.

- a) inlay
- b) extraction
- c) whitening
- d) cleaning

37. The material most commonly used for fabricating inlays and onlays is -----.

- a) Gold or porcelain
- b) Amalgam
- c) Composite resin
- d) Glass ionomer

38. The process of gradually moving teeth into proper alignment using braces is called ----- .

- a) orthodontics
- b) alignment
- c) titration
- d) prophylaxis

39. A common appliance used in orthodontics to correct bite issues is called a/n ----- .

- a) retainer
- b) braces
- c) aligner
- d) orthodontic appliance

40. The term ----- refers to the abnormal positioning of teeth within the dental arch.

- a) malocclusion
- b) overjet
- c) overbite
- d) crowding

41. The-----is a device used to maintain the teeth in their new position after orthodontic treatment.

- a) retainer
- b) invisalign
- c) elastics
- d) bracket

42. The surgeon performed a/n -----to correct the mandibular deformity, involving the repositioning of the jawbone.

- a) osteotomy b) endodontic c) prophylaxis d) scaling

43. The ----- of the maxilla is a common procedure to improve occlusion and facial aesthetics.

- a) distraction b) impaction c) osteoplasty d) osteotomy

44. Postoperative swelling is a typical ----- after orthognathic surgery.

- a) complication b) sequela c) symptom d) prognosis

45. The patient was advised to follow adiet to minimize stress on the surgical site.

- a) liquid b) soft c) hard d) spicy

46. During periodontal surgery, the primary goal is to remove the diseased tissue and promote ----- of the periodontium.

- a) regeneration b) resorption
c) calcification d) demineralization

47. A common technique in periodontal plastic surgery to cover exposed root surfaces is called----- .

- a) osteoplasty b) gingivectomy
c) root coverage d) alveoloplasty

48. The process of removing diseased tissue from the periodontal pocket is known as -----.

- a) debridement b) scaling c) curettage d) osteotomy

49. In periodontal surgery, the ----- flap is designed to access the underlying bone and root surfaces for thorough cleaning.

- a) full-thickness b) partial-thickness
c) mucogingival d) papilla-preserving

50. The process of ----- involves the demineralization of enamel due to acids produced by bacterial fermentation of carbohydrates.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| a) remineralization | b) caries |
| c) calculus formation | d) attrition |

51. The accumulation of mineralized bacterial plaque known as ----- can contribute to the progression of dental caries.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| a) calculus | b) tartar | c) biofilm | d) plaque |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|

52. The primary goal of restorative dentistry in treating carious lesions is to remove infected tissue and restore the tooth's ----- .

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) pulp | b) integrity |
| c) periodontal ligament | d) alveolar bone |

53. The ----- stage of caries is characterized by the demineralization of enamel without cavitation.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) initial | b) advanced | c) cavitated | d) arrested |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

54. The process of removing infected pulp tissue from the root canal is called -----.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a) obturation | b) debridement |
| c) extirpation | d) instrumentation |

55. The material used to fill the cleaned root canal is known as -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) amalgam | b) gutta-percha | c) composite | d) cementum |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|

56. A common complication during endodontic therapy is ----- , which can lead to persistent infection.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) perforation | b) resorption |
| c) overfilling | d) vertical fracture |

57. The radiographic appearance of a successfully completed root canal treatment typically shows -----.

- a) a radiolucent area around the apex
- b) a well-condensed, radiopaque filling material extending to the apex
- c) incomplete filling of the canal
- d) a fractured root

58. The process of removing infected pulp tissue from the root canal is called ----- .

- a) obturation
- b) debridement
- c) disinfection
- d) extirpation

59. The radiographic image used to confirm the proper length of the root canal is called a -----.

- a) periapical film
- b) bitewing film
- c) panoramic film
- d) occlusal film

60. Chronic gingivitis often results from the accumulation of ----- on the teeth and gingival margins.

- a) calculus
- b) plaque
- c) tartar
- d) caries

61. An inflammatory response in the gingiva that can lead to tissue destruction if untreated is known as -----.

- a) pericoronitis
- b) gingival hyperplasia
- c) gingival inflammation
- d) gingival abscess

62. The primary histopathological feature of gingivitis is infiltration of the gingival connective tissue by ----- .

- a) neutrophils and lymphocytes
- b) osteoclasts
- c) fibroblasts
- d) epithelial cells

63. The process of removing plaque and debris from the oral cavity to prevent periodontal disease is called -----.

- a) debridement
- b) prophylaxis
- c) scaling
- d) curettage

64. A/n-----is a device used to remove plaque and calculus from the teeth during professional cleaning.

- a) scaler b) curette c) polisher d) explorer

65. The practice of maintaining oral hygiene through regular brushing, flossing, and professional check-ups is known as -----.

- a) oral prophylaxis b) dental hygiene
c) oral care d) periodontal therapy

66. The -----is a preventive measure involving the application of fluoride to strengthen enamel and reduce caries risk.

- a) sealant b) fluoride varnish
c) prophylactic paste d) desensitizer

67. The condition where the upper and lower teeth do not align properly is called -----.

- a) malocclusion b) anodontia
c) periodontitis d) caries

68. A common orthodontic issue characterized by a significant discrepancy in the size of the jaws is known as -----.

- a) micrognathia b) skeletal discrepancy
c) ankyloglossia d) enamel hypoplasia

69. The term for the misalignment of teeth caused by genetic factors or developmental disturbances is -----.

- a) dental impaction b) malocclusion
c) attrition d) gingivitis

70. In cases of severe dental crowding, the orthodontist may recommend -----.

- a) extraction of teeth b) root canal therapy
c) periodontal surgery d) dental bleaching

71. The process of gradually moving teeth into proper alignment using fixed or removable appliances is called -----.

- a) orthodontic treatment
- b) endodontic therapy
- c) periodontal therapy
- d) restorative dentistry

72. The early exfoliation of primary teeth is primarily due to the process of -----, which prepares the site for the eruption of permanent teeth.

- a) resorption
- b) calcification
- c) ossification
- d) demineralization

73. The ----- of primary molars can lead to malocclusion and space loss if not properly managed.

- a) ankylosis
- b) attrition
- c) infraocclusion
- d) hypercementosis

74. The primary teeth are characterized by a ----- pulp chamber, which is proportionally larger compared to permanent teeth.

- a) constricted
- b) expansive
- c) large
- d) narrow

75. The main reason for the early loss of primary incisors is -----, often due to caries or trauma.

- a) ankylosis
- b) exfoliation
- c) hyperplasia
- d) impaction

76. The process of replacing primary teeth with permanent ones is called -----.

- a) exfoliation
- b) eruption
- c) remineralization
- d) attrition

77. The ----- is the part of the tooth that extends below the gum line and contains the root canal system.

- a) crown
- b) apex
- c) root
- d) enamel

78. The ----- of a tooth provides the primary support and stability within the alveolar bone.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a) pulp | b) periodontal ligament |
| c) enamel | d) dentin |

79. The ----- is the hardest tissue in the human body, covering the crown of the tooth.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| a) cementum | b) enamel | c) dentin | d) pulp |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|

80. The process by which a tooth emerges through the gum tissue is called ----- .

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| a) osseointegration | b) eruption | c) attrition | d) resorption |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

81. The timing and sequence of tooth -----are critical for proper occlusion and function.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| a) resorption | b) eruption | c) calcification | d) exfoliation |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|

82. Delayed or abnormal ----- can lead to malocclusion and require orthodontic intervention ----- .

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| a) eruption | b) resorption | c) attrition | d) calcification |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|

83. The biological mechanism that controls the movement of a tooth during eruption involves the interaction of the dental follicle and the ----- .

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a) periodontal ligament | b) pulp tissue |
| c) alveolar bone | d) cementum |

84. The periodontal ----- is a fibrous connective tissue that attaches the tooth to the alveolar bone.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| a) ligament | b) capsule | c) pulp | d) cementum |
|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|

85. The process of introducing particulate bone graft material into a defect site is called ----- .

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) osteogenesis | b) grafting |
| c) osteoinduction | d) osteoconduction |

86. The technique used to enhance the integration of bone grafts by stimulating new bone formation is known as ----- .

- a) osteoinduction
- b) osteoconduction
- c) osteogenesis
- d) osteolysis

87. The scaffold that provides a framework for new bone growth in grafting procedures is called-----.

- a) osteoid
- b) osteoconductive matrix
- c) osteoblast
- d) osteocyte

88. The primary role of radiographs in dentistry is to -----the internal structure of teeth and surrounding tissues.

- a) visualize
- b) obscure
- c) distort
- d) ignore

89. In dental diagnostics, radiographs are essential for ----- the extent of carious lesions that are not visible clinically.

- a) exaggerating
- b) assessing
- c) neglecting
- d) hiding

90. The ----- of carious lesions is essential for planning minimally invasive restorative procedures.

- a) excavation
- b) detection
- c) progression
- d) remineralization

91. What is a common etiology of nocturnal bruxism?

- a) Malocclusion
- b) Stress and anxiety
- c) Dental caries
- d) Periodontal disease

92. The ----- technique is preferred for detailed imaging of the alveolar bone.

- a) panoramic
- b) periapical
- c) cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT)
- d) bitewing

93. The radiograph revealed a ----- lesion, indicating possible periapical pathology.

- a) radiolucent
- b) radiopaque
- c) radiocontrast
- d) radiodense

94. A ----- artifact on a radiograph can obscure the visualization of the root apex.

- a) metallic
- b) motion
- c) beam-hardening
- d) all of the above

95. The ----- of dental radiographs allows for early detection of periapical pathology, which is crucial for successful treatment planning.

- a) interpretation
- b) fabrication
- c) destruction
- d) neglect

96. A rupture or damage to the periodontal ----- can lead to tooth mobility and periodontal disease.

- a) ligament
- b) cementum
- c) pulp
- d) enamel

97. The primary purpose of a bitewing radiograph is to detect .

- a) caries between teeth
- b) periodontal bone loss
- c) impacted teeth
- d) root fractures

98. The use of radiographs in orthodontics helps in ----- the spatial relationships of teeth and jaws.

- a) confusing
- b) clarifying
- c) hiding
- d) distorting

99. Dental radiographs are invaluable for the----- presence of impacted teeth and planning their surgical removal.

- a) confirming
- b) detecting
- c) ignoring
- d) dismissing

100. The periodontal ----- is composed of collagen fibers that connect the cementum to the alveolar bone.

- a) ligament
- b) pulp
- c) enamel
- d) dentin