

CITY AND GUILDS DENTAL NURSING BLOCK 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://cityguildsdentalnursingblock2.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Major arteries carrying oxygenated blood to the head and neck are known as:**
 - A. Subclavian arteries
 - B. Common carotid arteries
 - C. External carotid arteries
 - D. Internal jugular veins
- 2. Where can the ramus be found?**
 - A. The Maxilla
 - B. The Sphenoid Bone
 - C. The Temporal Bone
 - D. The Mandible
- 3. The eruption date of a deciduous upper lateral incisor is:**
 - A. 9 months
 - B. 11 months
 - C. 16 months
 - D. 24 months
- 4. What is the standard chart for recording patient visits and treatments, and is required for NHS patients?**
 - A. Form FP25
 - B. Form FP10
 - C. Record of NHS Visits
 - D. Patient Care Log
- 5. Leukoplakia is described as a white lesion of the oral mucosa that cannot be scraped off and is nearly always found on which intraoral site?**
 - A. Tongue
 - B. Gingiva
 - C. Cheek mucosa
 - D. Hard palate

- 6. The internal carotid artery supplies:**
- A. All of the inner cranial structures
 - B. Muscles of the face
 - C. Salivary glands
 - D. Spinal cord
- 7. An increased response to a vitality test indicates what condition?**
- A. Pulp necrosis
 - B. Pulpitis with calcification
 - C. Normal vitality
 - D. Early pulpitis
- 8. Vitality tests can help determine whether a tooth is what?**
- A. Is vital
 - B. Is non-vital
 - C. Caries-free
 - D. Stable
- 9. The head of the mandible's condyle articulates with which bone?**
- A. Zygomatic Bone
 - B. Occipital Bone
 - C. Temporal Bone
 - D. Sphenoid Bone
- 10. At what age can a patient of sound mind consent to treatment?**
- A. 14 years
 - B. 18 years
 - C. 21 years
 - D. 16 years

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Major arteries carrying oxygenated blood to the head and neck are known as:

- A. Subclavian arteries
- B. Common carotid arteries**
- C. External carotid arteries
- D. Internal jugular veins

Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to body tissues, and the main vessels that supply the head and neck are the common carotid arteries on each side. They run up the neck and divide into the internal carotid arteries, which go into the skull to feed the brain, and the external carotid arteries, which supply the face, scalp, and other neck structures. The subclavian arteries mainly supply the arms and give rise to vessels that support brain circulation but are not the primary channels to the head and neck. The external carotid arteries are branches of the common carotids and supply superficial areas, not the entire head and neck as a whole. The internal jugular veins are veins that drain blood from the head and neck, not arteries delivering oxygenated blood. Therefore, the major arteries carrying oxygenated blood to the head and neck are the common carotid arteries.

2. Where can the ramus be found?

- A. The Maxilla
- B. The Sphenoid Bone
- C. The Temporal Bone
- D. The Mandible**

The ramus is a part of the mandible—the vertical portion that rises from the angle of the lower jaw. It ends in two key features: the condylar process at the back, which forms the jaw joint with the temporal bone, and the coronoid process at the front for muscle attachment. The inner surface of the ramus also contains the mandibular foramen, through which the inferior alveolar nerve passes. This combination of features is unique to the mandible, so the ramus isn't found in the maxilla, sphenoid, or temporal bones.

3. The eruption date of a deciduous upper lateral incisor is:

- A. 9 months
- B. 11 months**
- C. 16 months
- D. 24 months

Eruption timing for deciduous teeth follows a general pattern, with each tooth having a typical window. The deciduous maxillary lateral incisor usually erupts after the central incisor, within about 9 to 13 months, with an average around 11 months. This makes 11 months the best single estimate because it sits right in the middle of the common range. Falling at 9 months is possible but earlier than average, while 16 or 24 months lies outside the usual window for this tooth. Individual variation exists, but 11 months is the most representative timing taught for this eruption.

4. What is the standard chart for recording patient visits and treatments, and is required for NHS patients?

- A. Form FP25**
- B. Form FP10
- C. Record of NHS Visits
- D. Patient Care Log

The main idea here is standardised record-keeping. Form FP25 is the established chart used to document each patient visit, the treatments carried out, materials used, who performed them, and any follow-up plans. For NHS patients, using this standard form is required because it creates a uniform, complete, and transferable record across different NHS providers. That consistency supports continuity of care, legal and audit purposes, and accurate funding and recall processes. Other names like FP10 relate to different NHS forms (for prescriptions) and aren't designed to capture a dental visit and treatment history. Generic terms such as "Record of NHS Visits" or "Patient Care Log" aren't official NHS documentation formats and wouldn't provide the same standardized fields needed for proper NHS record-keeping.

5. Leukoplakia is described as a white lesion of the oral mucosa that cannot be scraped off and is nearly always found on which intraoral site?

- A. Tongue**
- B. Gingiva
- C. Cheek mucosa
- D. Hard palate

Leukoplakia is a white patch on the mucosa that cannot be rubbed off and is considered potentially premalignant. It tends to appear where there is a lot of chronic irritation and keratin production, and the tongue is the classic site for this pattern. The lateral borders of the tongue are particularly prone because they experience repeated friction from teeth, exposure to tobacco and other irritants, and highly keratinized mucosa in that area. While leukoplakia can occur on other intraoral surfaces like the gingiva, cheek mucosa, or hard palate, these locations are less commonly affected compared with the tongue. A patch that can be rubbed off would suggest a different condition, such as candidiasis, rather than leukoplakia.

6. The internal carotid artery supplies:

- A. All of the inner cranial structures**
- B. Muscles of the face
- C. Salivary glands
- D. Spinal cord

The key idea is that the internal carotid artery is the main source of blood for most structures inside the skull. After entering the skull, it gives branches such as the ophthalmic artery and the anterior and middle cerebral arteries, which supply the brain and the eye. That makes it responsible for the inner cranial structures. Structures like the muscles of the face are supplied mainly by branches of the external carotid artery, not the internal carotid. The salivary glands receive arterial supply from branches of the external carotid as well, not predominantly from the internal carotid. The spinal cord is supplied mainly by the vertebral arteries, through the anterior spinal artery, rather than the internal carotid. So, the internal carotid artery best accounts for the blood supply to the majority of intracranial (inner cranial) structures.

7. An increased response to a vitality test indicates what condition?

- A. Pulp necrosis
- B. Pulpitis with calcification
- C. Normal vitality
- D. Early pulpitis**

Inflammation makes the nerve fibers in the dental pulp more excitable. When a vitality test is applied, a tooth with early, reversible pulpitis will show an exaggerated response because the inflamed pulp has lowered nerve thresholds and heightened sensitivity. The pulp is still alive, so the response is present and typically more pronounced than normal, but it hasn't progressed to necrosis. In contrast, a necrotic pulp would show little or no response, a normal pulp would produce a typical response, and calcification can blunt the response.

8. Vitality tests can help determine whether a tooth is what?

- A. Is vital**
- B. Is non-vital
- C. Caries-free
- D. Stable

Vitality tests check whether the tooth's pulp is alive and capable of sensation. They're used to decide if the tooth has living nerves and blood supply (vital) or if the pulp inside has become dead or non-responsive (non-vital). By applying controlled stimuli—such as a cold test or an electric pulp test—you look for a sensory response. A tooth that responds is considered vital; a tooth that does not respond is typically considered non-vital. These tests are valuable for planning treatment, helping distinguish cases where the pulp still has vitality from those needing endodontic treatment due to non-vital pulp. They do not tell you whether a tooth is caries-free or whether it is mechanically or occlusally stable, which are assessed by other clinical signs and tests. Remember that results can be influenced by recent trauma, medications, or technique, so compare with a reference tooth and consider radiographs for a full picture.

9. The head of the mandible's condyle articulates with which bone?

- A. Zygomatic Bone
- B. Occipital Bone
- C. Temporal Bone**
- D. Sphenoid Bone

The head of the mandible (the condyle) forms the temporomandibular joint with the temporal bone, specifically fitting into the mandibular fossa of the temporal bone with an articular disc between them. This arrangement allows the jaw to hinge and glide during chewing and speaking. The other bones listed do not participate in this articulation: the zygomatic bone is the cheekbone, the occipital bone is at the back of the skull, and the sphenoid bone lies centrally in the skull base.

10. At what age can a patient of sound mind consent to treatment?

- A. 14 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 21 years
- D. 16 years**

Consent hinges on the patient's ability to understand the proposed treatment, its risks, benefits, and alternatives, and to appreciate the consequences of not having the treatment. When someone is of sound mind and can grasp these points, they can give valid consent. In dental practice, the usual age when a patient can consent to treatment is 16 years. At this age (and for those 16 or older who have capacity), parental consent is not required for the patient to consent themselves. Younger patients may still have the right to consent if they demonstrate sufficient understanding (Gillick competence), but the standard age threshold being tested here is 16.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cityguildsdentalnursingblock2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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