MANOR PREBOARDS MODULE 6 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://manorpreboardsmod6.examzify.com

Table of Contents

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

1. To assure stability of the product until expiry date, the label should indicate:

A. Proper dosage

B. Proper color

C. Proper drug administration

D. Proper storage

2. The following are the basic principles behind chromatographic separation, except:

A. Partition

B. Absorption

C. Adsorption

D. Ion-exchange

3. Which combination correctly lists the typical basic framework components in a removable partial denture?

A. Major connector, minor connectors, and direct retainers (clasps)

B. Major connector, indirect retainers, and direct retainers

C. Minor connectors, direct retainers, and denture base

D. Major connector, minor connectors, and indirect retainers

4. In the laboratory, Neisseria meningitidis may be distinguished from Neisseria gonorrhoeae by:

A. Its characteristic morphology and gram stain

B. Its unique requirement for CO2 and ability to grow in Thayer-Martin medium

C. The presence of pili

D. All of the above

5. HIV primarily targets which immune cells?

A. Phagocytes

B. T-helper lymphocytes

C. B-lymphocytes

D. T-cytotoxic lymphocytes

6. Which instrument is used to measure the dissolution rate of a drug?

A. Analytical balance

B. Brookfield viscometer

C. Polarimeter

D. Dissolution tester

7. What is the most effective way to clean glass apparatus?

A. Soaking in detergent

B. Treatment with sodium chromate in sulfuric acid

C. Rinsing with nitric acid

D. All of the above

8. The dietary standard that estimates the nutrient intake sufficient for nearly all healthy individuals is known as what?

A. Recommended Daily Allowance

B. Recommended Dietary Allowance

C. Recommended Dietary Amount

D. Recommended Daily Requirement

9. Which is a priority program of the Department of Health promoting availability of quality services in health centers and hospitals?

A. Health Sector Reform Agenda

B. Health Passport Initiative

C. Sentrong Sigla

D. National Health Objectives

10. What is an additional effect of calcium hydroxide in endodontics besides antimicrobial action?

A. It is an intracanal medicament with antimicrobial properties and promotion of dentin healing/hard tissue formation.

B. It is used for desensitizing teeth only.

C. It is a whitening agent.

D. It is a temporary filling material.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. To assure stability of the product until expiry date, the label should indicate:

A. Proper dosage

B. Proper color

C. Proper drug administration

D. Proper storage

Stability over the shelf life hinges on how the product is stored, and the label should spell out those storage conditions. By specifying where and how to store it—such as keeping it in a cool, dry place, protecting it from light, or keeping the container tightly closed—the label helps preserve potency, effectiveness, and safety up to the expiry date. If storage instructions aren't followed, active ingredients can degrade, impurities can form, and the product may become less effective or unsafe before its expiry. Other aspects like dosage relate to how much to use, appearance to cosmetic attributes, and administration to how it's given; none of these ensure the product remains stable up to expiry.

2. The following are the basic principles behind chromatographic separation, except:

A. Partition

B. Absorption

C. Adsorption

D. Ion-exchange

Chromatographic separation works because an analyte distributes between two phases, giving different affinities that lead to separation. In partition chromatography, the analyte moves between the mobile phase and a liquid stationary phase, with separation arising from differences in how strongly it prefers each phase. In adsorption chromatography, the stationary phase is a solid surface, and molecules adsorb to active sites on that surface, producing separation based on how strongly each molecule adheres. Ion-exchange chromatography relies on charged groups on the stationary phase that exchange ions with the analyte, creating selectivity through ionic interactions. Absorption would mean the analyte is taken up into the bulk of the stationary phase rather than interacting at the interface or distributing between phases. This bulk uptake isn't the mechanism described for standard chromatographic separation, so it isn't considered a basic principle alongside partition, adsorption, and ion-exchange.

3. Which combination correctly lists the typical basic framework components in a removable partial denture?

A. Major connector, minor connectors, and direct retainers (clasps)

B. Major connector, indirect retainers, and direct retainers

C. Minor connectors, direct retainers, and denture base

D. Major connector, minor connectors, and indirect retainers

In a removable partial denture, the framework is built from three core elements: the major connector, the minor connectors, and the direct retainers (clasps). The major connector spans and unites the arch on which the denture rests, the minor connectors link the major connector to other components, and the direct retainers provide retention by engaging the abutment teeth. Indirect retainers are used for additional retention in certain designs but are not part of the primary framework, and the denture base belongs to the prosthesis' supporting surface rather than the framework itself. So the combination that lists these three framework components best reflects the typical basic framework.

4. In the laboratory, Neisseria meningitidis may be distinguished from Neisseria gonorrhoeae by:

A. Its characteristic morphology and gram stain

B. Its unique requirement for CO2 and ability to grow in Thayer-Martin medium

C. The presence of pili

D. All of the above

In the lab, distinguishing Neisseria meningitidis from Neisseria gonorrhoeae relies on combining several observable traits rather than relying on a single test. The two appear as Gram-negative diplococci, so morphology and Gram stain alone aren't definitive, though capsule presence in meningitidis can influence colony appearance and interpretation alongside staining. Growth conditions provide additional clues: both are capnophilic and prefer enriched environments, and using a selective medium like Thayer-Martin helps isolate Neisseria species while suppressing contaminants; the way each species grows under these CO2-rich, selective conditions can help separate them. The presence of pili is a common feature in Neisseria but can vary in expression and alongside other tests helps distinguish the species in practice. When you combine these aspects—the staining characteristics, growth requirements with CO2 and selective media, and pili-related traits—you get a more reliable overall differentiation. That makes all of these factors relevant, so "all of the above" is the best choice.

5. HIV primarily targets which immune cells?

A. Phagocytes

B. T-helper lymphocytes

C. B-lymphocytes

D. T-cytotoxic lymphocytes

HIV most affects CD4-positive T helper lymphocytes because the virus binds to the CD4 receptor on these cells (often using a co-receptor as well) to gain entry and replicate. These helper T cells are the conductors of the immune system: they activate B cells to make antibodies and help cytotoxic T cells and other immune cells respond properly. When HIV depletes these cells, the immune system loses its coordination, leading to the immunodeficiency characteristic of AIDS. Other cells aren't the primary targets. Phagocytes can be infected to some extent, but they are not the main population HIV drives into dysfunction. B-lymphocytes aren't the primary entry point for the virus, and cytotoxic T cells (CD8+ cells) are more affected indirectly through the loss of helper signals rather than being the main initial targets.

6. Which instrument is used to measure the dissolution rate of a drug?

A. Analytical balance

B. Brookfield viscometer

C. Polarimeter

D. Dissolution tester

Measuring how fast a drug dissolves in a liquid under controlled conditions is the goal. A dissolution tester is built for this purpose, using standardized setups (like paddle or basket) and a controlled temperature in a dissolution medium. By taking samples at set times and analyzing how much drug is present in those samples, you get a dissolution rate and a full dissolution profile over time. This device directly tracks how quickly the solid form disappears into solution, which is central to understanding a drug's in vivo availability and release characteristics. An analytical balance, on the other hand, is used for precisely weighing items, not for monitoring how a substance dissolves in a liquid. A Brookfield viscometer measures the viscosity of fluids, not the rate at which solids dissolve. A polarimeter gauges optical rotation to assess concentration or purity of chiral substances, not dissolution behavior. So the instrument designed to measure how fast a drug dissolves is the dissolution tester.

7. What is the most effective way to clean glass apparatus?

A. Soaking in detergent

B. Treatment with sodium chromate in sulfuric acid

C. Rinsing with nitric acid

D. All of the above

Glassware often needs a sequence of treatments because different contaminants respond to different cleaners. Detergent soaking is the first line of attack, loosening and removing oils, grease, and general grime that cling to surfaces. When residues are stubborn or there are mineral or organic films that detergent can't fully remove, an oxidizing acid clean helps—a strong oxidant solution denatures and dissolves remaining contaminants, restoring clarity to the surface. Finally, a rinse with nitric acid can help remove trace metal ions and any last traces of residue, leaving glass cleaner and more inert for subsequent experiments. Because each method targets different kinds of buildup, using them in combination provides the most thorough cleaning.

8. The dietary standard that estimates the nutrient intake sufficient for nearly all healthy individuals is known as what?

A. Recommended Daily Allowance

B. Recommended Dietary Allowance

C. Recommended Dietary Amount

D. Recommended Daily Requirement

RDA stands for Recommended Dietary Allowance. It's the level of daily nutrient intake that would meet the needs of nearly all healthy individuals in a group, typically about 97–98%. This target is derived from the Estimated Average Requirement and includes a margin to cover most people's needs, making it a practical guide for planning diets and judging whether someone's intake is adequate. Other phrasings aren't the standard terms used in nutrition guidelines and don't convey the same population-wide coverage concept that the RDA represents.

9. Which is a priority program of the Department of Health promoting availability of quality services in health centers and hospitals?

A. Health Sector Reform Agenda

B. Health Passport Initiative

C. Sentrong Sigla

D. National Health Objectives

The program focused on ensuring quality services at health facilities is Sentrong Sigla. This DOH initiative is specifically about strengthening health centers and hospitals by promoting standardized, high-quality care and recognizing facilities that meet set standards. It involves aspects like appropriate infrastructure, equipment, medicines, staffing, infection prevention, and governance, so facilities labeled as Sentrong Sigla signal to the public that they can deliver reliable services. The other options describe broader reform efforts or different initiatives that aren't aimed at certifying and elevating the quality of care at the facility level. Therefore, Sentrong Sigla best fits the description.

10. What is an additional effect of calcium hydroxide in endodontics besides antimicrobial action?

A. It is an intracanal medicament with antimicrobial properties and promotion of dentin healing/hard tissue formation.

B. It is used for desensitizing teeth only.

C. It is a whitening agent.

D. It is a temporary filling material.

Calcium hydroxide acts as an intracanal medicament not only because of its antimicrobial action, but also because it encourages hard tissue healing. Its alkaline environment stimulates pulp-dentin cells to form mineralized tissue, leading to dentin bridge formation and other calcified barriers within the canal. This hard tissue response supports healing of the pulp–dentin complex and helps seal the canal, which is why it's valued in endodontic treatment. The other ideas—desensitizing teeth only, whitening, or serving as a temporary filling material—don't capture this key tissue-healing effect that calcium hydroxide provides.

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://manorpreboardsmod6.examzify.com

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