

MISSOURI BASIC SKILLS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which term describes something that has a soothing effect?**
 - A. Sedative
 - B. Smear Layer
 - C. Thermal
 - D. Varnish
- 2. The ideal film thickness for cementing a permanent restoration.**
 - A. 25 mm or less
 - B. 2 cm or less
 - C. 50 mm or less
 - D. 1 mm or less
- 3. Which component of the x-ray unit contains the tube and transformers?**
 - A. Sensor
 - B. Tubehead
 - C. Tungsten Target
 - D. X-radiation
- 4. Which plane divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) portions in the described material?**
 - A. Horizontal Plane
 - B. Frontal Plane
 - C. Midsagittal Plane
 - D. Dorsal Cavity
- 5. Which term refers to the forearm artery commonly palpated to check pulse?**
 - A. Radial
 - B. Rhythm
 - C. Rate
 - D. Oximetry
- 6. Which artery supplies blood to the head and brain?**
 - A. Carotid Artery
 - B. Aorta
 - C. Pulmonary Artery
 - D. Femoral Artery

- 7. Which term is defined as a process that preserves or finishes a material through a chemical or physical means?**
- A. Cured
 - B. Auto-Cured
 - C. Dual-Cured
 - D. Esthetic
- 8. Which term is a condition in which the heart's electrical impulses are disorganized, preventing the heart muscle from contracting normally and pumping blood?**
- A. Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
 - B. Myocardial Infarction
 - C. Hypotension
 - D. Convulsion
- 9. An infection that is short in duration and often severe is termed what?**
- A. Acute Infection
 - B. Chronic Infection
 - C. Latent Infection
 - D. Recurrent Infection
- 10. Which term refers to a form of progressive mental deterioration that occurs in middle to older age?**
- A. Alzheimer's Disease
 - B. Anemia
 - C. Arthritis
 - D. Asthma

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes something that has a soothing effect?

A. Sedative

B. Smear Layer

C. Thermal

D. Varnish

A soothing effect comes from a sedative, which describes a substance that calms or relaxes the nervous system. By reducing arousal and anxiety, a sedative helps a person feel more at ease, sometimes even making them sleepy. The other terms don't convey calmness: a smear layer is just a film of debris on tooth surfaces, thermal relates to heat, and varnish is a protective coating. So the term that best describes something with a soothing effect is sedative.

2. The ideal film thickness for cementing a permanent restoration.

A. 25 mm or less

B. 2 cm or less

C. 50 mm or less

D. 1 mm or less

The idea behind this question is that the cement layer under a permanent restoring material must be extremely thin to let the restoration seat properly and create a good seal. In dental practice, the ideal film thickness is about 25 micrometers (0.025 mm), just enough to fill microscopic irregularities without creating a bulky layer. So among the given statements, the one describing a very small thickness aligns with that goal. Remember that in real life this thickness is measured in micrometers, not millimeters, but the underlying concept is that a very thin cement film is needed to ensure proper seating, margins, and esthetics. The other options imply thicker layers that would hinder seating and compromise the fit.

3. Which component of the x-ray unit contains the tube and transformers?

A. Sensor

B. Tubehead

C. Tungsten Target

D. X-radiation

The part that houses both the x-ray tube and the components that power it is the tubehead. It is the end of the unit that contains the x-ray tube itself and the high voltage equipment (like transformers) that provide the kilovoltage needed to produce x-rays. Inside the tubehead, the tube has the anode with the tungsten target, where x-rays are generated when electrons collide with it. The other options don't describe a single component that encloses both the tube and its power transformers: the sensor is the image receptor, the tungsten target is a part of the tube itself, and x-radiation is the energy produced, not a physical housing.

4. Which plane divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower) portions in the described material?

A. Horizontal Plane

B. Frontal Plane

C. Midsagittal Plane

D. Dorsal Cavity

The plane that yields top and bottom portions is the horizontal plane, also called the transverse plane. It runs left to right across the body, slicing it perpendicular to the long axis so what's above the plane is the superior portion and what's below is the inferior portion. Think of a cross-section through the body at the waist or neck—the cut separates what's on the top from what's on the bottom. The frontal (coronal) plane, on the other hand, splits the body into front (anterior) and back (posterior) parts. The midsagittal plane divides the body into left and right halves. The dorsal cavity is a body cavity, not a plane.

5. Which term refers to the forearm artery commonly palpated to check pulse?

A. Radial

B. Rhythm

C. Rate

D. Oximetry

When checking a pulse, you palpate an artery where the blood is close to the skin. On the forearm, the artery most commonly used is the radial artery, which runs along the thumb side of the wrist. It's easy to reach, near the surface, and provides a strong, reliable pulse you can feel with two fingers. The other terms aren't arteries: rhythm refers to the pattern of the heartbeat, rate is how many beats per minute, and oximetry measures how much oxygen the blood is carrying. So the forearm artery you commonly palpate to check pulse is the radial artery.

6. Which artery supplies blood to the head and brain?

A. Carotid Artery

B. Aorta

C. Pulmonary Artery

D. Femoral Artery

Carotid arteries deliver blood to the head and brain. Each side has a common carotid artery that splits into the internal carotid and external carotid arteries. The internal carotid travels into the skull and supplies the brain with oxygen-rich blood, while the external carotid supplies the face and scalp. This makes the carotid arteries the primary vessels for perfusing the head and brain. The aorta distributes blood to the whole body, the pulmonary artery sends blood to the lungs, and the femoral artery serves the leg, not the brain.

7. Which term is defined as a process that preserves or finishes a material through a chemical or physical means?

- A. Cured**
- B. Auto-Cured
- C. Dual-Cured
- D. Esthetic

Cured describes a material that has undergone a curing process, meaning it has been set and hardened through a chemical or physical change. When resin-based materials polymerize or cross-link, they go from a soft, workable state to a stable, finished state that can resist forces and wear. This final state—where the material has completed its reaction and reached maximum strength—is what we call cured. Different curing methods exist, such as auto-curing, which relies on a chemical reaction without light, and dual-curing, which uses both chemical and light activation. The term esthetic isn't about the setting process; it relates to appearance, not how the material finishes.

8. Which term is a condition in which the heart's electrical impulses are disorganized, preventing the heart muscle from contracting normally and pumping blood?

- A. Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)**
- B. Myocardial Infarction
- C. Hypotension
- D. Convulsion

Disorganized electrical activity in the heart that prevents the ventricles from contracting in a coordinated way is ventricular fibrillation. In this condition, the signals in the ventricles go chaotic, so the heart quivers instead of producing a strong, pump-like squeeze. Because the ventricles aren't contracting effectively, blood isn't pumped to the rest of the body, which can lead to collapse and death if not treated immediately. This is an emergency that typically requires rapid defibrillation and CPR to restore a normal rhythm and blood flow. Myocardial infarction is a heart attack caused by a blockage that cuts off blood supply to heart muscle, leading to tissue damage, but it doesn't describe chaotic electrical activity. Hypotension means low blood pressure, which can have many causes and is about blood flow force rather than a problem with the heart's electrical rhythm. Convulsions are seizures arising from brain activity, not the heart's electrical system.

9. An infection that is short in duration and often severe is termed what?

- A. Acute Infection**
- B. Chronic Infection
- C. Latent Infection
- D. Recurrent Infection

An acute infection is defined by a rapid onset, short duration, and often intense symptoms. This quick, temporary illness stands in contrast to infections that linger for a long time (chronic), stay dormant and later reactivate (latent), or come back as separate episodes after a period of wellness (recurrent). Because the description emphasizes a brief course with sometimes strong illness, the term that fits best is acute.

10. Which term refers to a form of progressive mental deterioration that occurs in middle to older age?

A. Alzheimer's Disease

B. Anemia

C. Arthritis

D. Asthma

Progressive mental deterioration in middle to older age points to a brain disease that gradually affects memory and thinking. Alzheimer's disease is the best fit because it is a neurodegenerative condition that slowly worsens memory, language, problem-solving, and daily functioning, typically beginning in middle to late life and continuing to decline over time. It's not a normal part of aging, and it isn't related to blood issues, joint problems, or lung conditions. Anemia, arthritis, and asthma involve different body systems and don't primarily cause the widespread cognitive decline seen in Alzheimer's.

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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://mobasicskills.examzify.com>

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

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