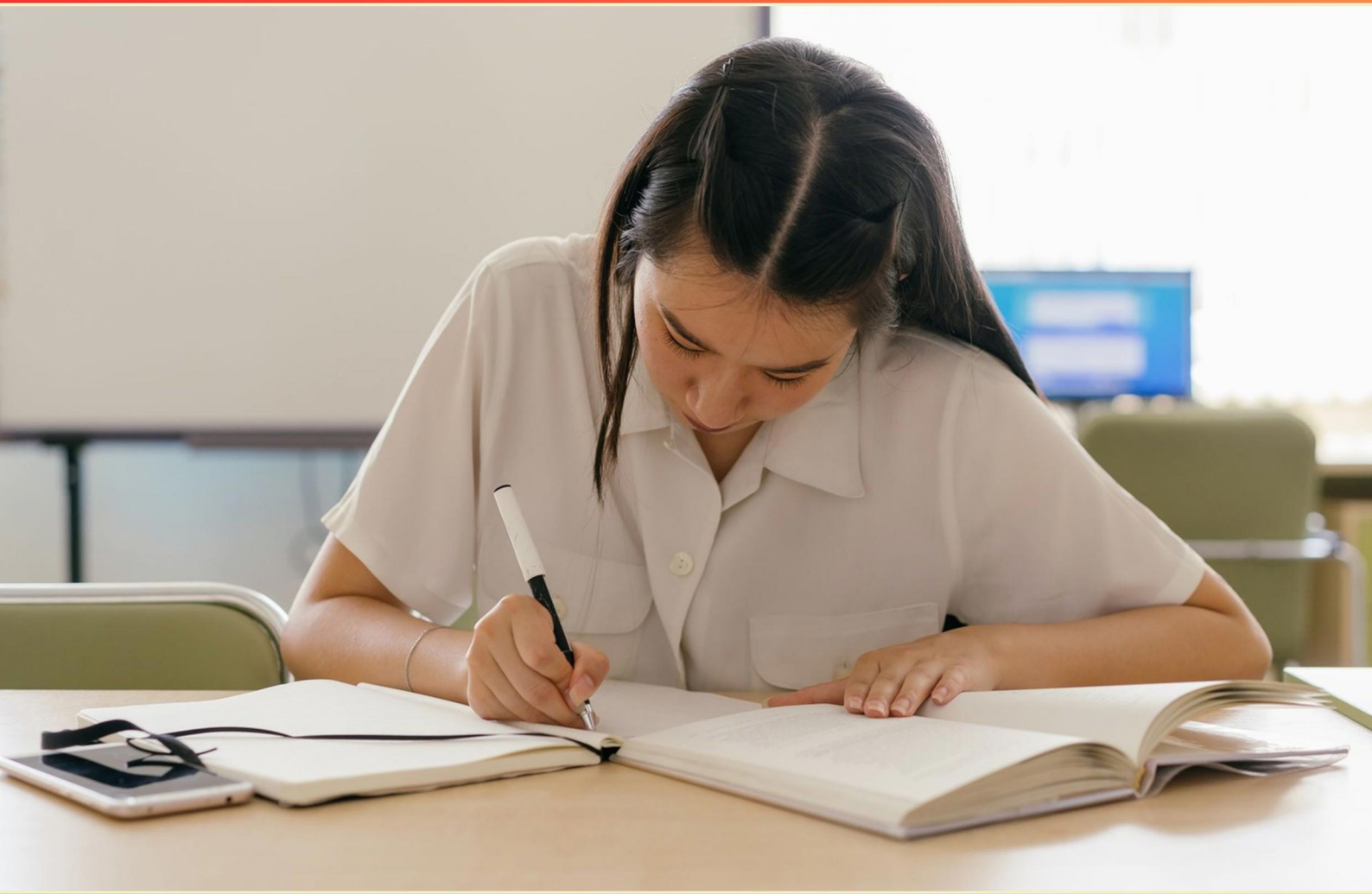


SOD THEORY 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 statement reflects a privilege related to time of visiting God?**
 - A. A disciple has the privilege of visiting with God anytime
 - B. Disciples can visit God only in church
 - C. Disciples cannot visit God
 - D. Visiting God requires a ritual
- 2. Which practice helps you escape flatterers and flattery?**
 - A. Stay clear of flatterers
 - B. Whenever anyone flatters you, reject it immediately
 - C. You must refuse to be a channel that devil can use to flatter
 - D. If there is any pride in you, ask God to help
- 3. Which statement describes the disciple's readiness to serve?**
 - A. A Son not a slave or a tenant
 - B. He must be a servant of His Lord, that is, someone who is ready to serve
 - C. A disciple must be a maker of other disciples
 - D. A disciple must be a teacher or an instructor on things of God to others
- 4. Which statement reflects a privilege of a disciple?**
 - A. First and foremost a disciple is a son
 - B. A disciple is a loved son a son that is cherished
 - C. A disciple has a privilege of visiting with God anytime
 - D. Alone with God then God can give you private or special attention
- 5. What is the first step in conducting deliverance on the oppressed?**
 - A. Execute deliverance
 - B. Locate the cause of the problem
 - C. Counsel the individual on how to remain free
 - D. Pray for the oppressed
- 6. Jehovah Elohim is best described as which of the following?**
 - A. God the eternal Creator
 - B. The Lord of Hosts; The Lord of Armies
 - C. The Lord Most High
 - D. The Lord is our healer

7. Which statement about adverse drug reactions relevant to dentistry is true?

- A. Antibiotic allergies are irrelevant to dental care.
- B. Epinephrine interactions can raise blood pressure with certain medications; anticoagulants increase bleeding risk; NSAID interactions with antihypertensives.
- C. Epinephrine has no interactions with other medications.
- D. Anticoagulants decrease bleeding risk.

8. Jehovah Raah corresponds to which meaning?

- A. The Lord our Provider
- B. The Lord is there
- C. The Lord my Shepherd
- D. The Lord our Peace

9. What are the main types of dental sealants and their indications?

- A. Glass ionomer sealants are moisture-tolerant but do not release fluoride.
- B. Resin-based sealants are common for fissure protection in children; glass ionomer sealants release fluoride and are moisture-tolerant; indicate for pits and fissures at high caries risk.
- C. Only sealants used for adults; not for children.
- D. All sealants require perfect isolation.

10. Which of the following is NOT a gift of the Holy Spirit?

- A. Word of Wisdom
- B. Healing
- C. Prophecy
- D. Financial prosperity

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement reflects a privilege related to time of visiting God?

A. A disciple has the privilege of visiting with God anytime

B. Disciples can visit God only in church

C. Disciples cannot visit God

D. Visiting God requires a ritual

The main idea being tested is that a believer has ongoing access to God, not limited by time. The best statement reflects that privilege by saying a disciple can visit with God anytime. This captures the relational bond that allows prayer or communion at any moment, illustrating intimate, continuous access. Why this is best: Being able to connect with God whenever one chooses shows a personal, unbound relationship, rather than being tied to a specific place (like a church) or requiring a ritual. The other statements describe time- or ritual-based restrictions—visiting only in church, being unable to visit, or needing a ritual—which do not convey the freedom and immediacy of time that the privilege implies.

2. Which practice helps you escape flatterers and flattery?

A. Stay clear of flatterers

B. Whenever anyone flatters you, reject it immediately

C. You must refuse to be a channel that devil can use to flatter

D. If there is any pride in you, ask God to help

The key idea is to keep your judgment clear by not letting praise sway you. Flattery can tug at your pride or create a desire to align your actions with what others want to hear. By rejecting flattering remarks immediately, you deprive them of influence over your choices and prevent yourself from internalizing the compliments as truth about your worth. This habit helps you stay humble, objective, and focused on genuine values rather than being led by what others say to gain approval or control. It's a practical, single-step discipline you can apply in real conversations: treat praise as extraneous to your decision-making and move on without letting it lodge in your self-image. While staying away from flatterers or seeking help for pride have their own value, nothing is as direct and effective for interrupting the sway of flattery as promptly dismissing it.

3. Which statement describes the disciple's readiness to serve?

A. A Son not a slave or a tenant

B. He must be a servant of His Lord, that is, someone who is ready to serve

C. A disciple must be a maker of other disciples

D. A disciple must be a teacher or an instructor on things of God to others

The main idea here is having a servant mindset—being ready to put the Lord's will first and to take on tasks for others without seeking status or reward. The statement that a disciple is a servant of His Lord, ready to serve, captures that humble, obedient posture precisely. It emphasizes loyalty to the Lord and a willingness to act when called, which is what readiness to serve is all about. Other options describe valuable aspects of discipleship, like identity or specific roles. Being described as a son rather than a slave shifts emphasis to status, not the posture of service. Making more disciples or teaching God's truths are important expressions of discipleship, but they are activities that can flow from a servant attitude rather than defining the readiness to serve itself.

4. Which statement reflects a privilege of a disciple?

- A. First and foremost a disciple is a son
- B. A disciple is a loved son a son that is cherished**
- C. A disciple has a privilege of visiting with God anytime
- D. Alone with God then God can give you private or special attention

Discipleship is ultimately about relationship and identity within God's family. The strongest privilege described is being a loved son, a son who is cherished. This emphasizes not just belonging, but the affectionate, personal regard God has for the disciple. That sense of being valued and welcomed at a deep level underpins trust, closeness, and growth in the spiritual life. Being a son is true, but adding that he is loved and cherished makes the privilege concrete and transforming in everyday experience. It captures the emotional security and intimate relationship at the heart of following God. The idea of visiting with God anytime suggests access, but it isn't universal in all moments of life and growth. The notion of being alone with God for private attention implies a special, conditional scenario rather than the foundational identity of being God's beloved child.

5. What is the first step in conducting deliverance on the oppressed?

- A. Execute deliverance
- B. Locate the cause of the problem**
- C. Counsel the individual on how to remain free
- D. Pray for the oppressed

In deliverance work, the starting point is identifying the cause of the problem. Pinpointing the underlying source—whether it's personal sin patterns, past trauma or beliefs, occult influences, or genuine spiritual oppression—provides a map for what comes next. Without locating the root, any intervention risks missing the real driver, which can make results temporary or misdirected. Once the cause is known, you can tailor the steps to fit the situation: address erroneous beliefs, work through trauma with appropriate support, renounce harmful associations, apply appropriate prayer with informed intent, and implement ongoing strategies to help the person remain free. Prayer and support are vital, but they're most effective when grounded in a clear understanding of what exactly needs to be addressed.

6. Jehovah Elohim is best described as which of the following?

- A. God the eternal Creator**
- B. The Lord of Hosts; The Lord of Armies
- C. The Lord Most High
- D. The Lord is our healer

The main idea here is that Jehovah Elohim presents God as the eternal Creator. Elohim is the Hebrew word for God, and when paired with Jehovah—the personal covenant name—you get a portrayal of the one supreme being who created everything and exists outside time. This emphasis on creation and eternity makes "God the eternal Creator" the best fit. Other titles describe different aspects of God—such as sovereignty over armies, exaltation, or healing—but they point to other divine attributes, not the specific sense conveyed by Jehovah Elohim.

7. Which statement about adverse drug reactions relevant to dentistry is true?

- A. Antibiotic allergies are irrelevant to dental care.
- B. Epinephrine interactions can raise blood pressure with certain medications; anticoagulants increase bleeding risk; NSAID interactions with antihypertensives.**
- C. Epinephrine has no interactions with other medications.
- D. Anticoagulants decrease bleeding risk.

Understanding how drugs interact in dental care is essential because many patients are on medicines that can change how procedures go or how anesthesia works. Epinephrine used in local anesthetics can raise blood pressure when combined with certain meds, such as nonselective beta blockers or MAO inhibitors, so it's important to review a patient's medication list before using vasoconstrictors. Anticoagulants increase bleeding risk, which is a central concern for extractions and other surgical or invasive procedures and may require coordination with the patient's physician or adjustments in planning. NSAIDs can interact with antihypertensives by reducing their blood-pressure-lowering effect and can also add to bleeding risk when used with anticoagulants, influencing choices of analgesics and management strategies. Keep in mind that antibiotic allergies are indeed relevant to dental care, and epinephrine does have interactions with other medications, so those points are not correct to overlook.

8. Jehovah Raah corresponds to which meaning?

- A. The Lord our Provider
- B. The Lord is there
- C. The Lord my Shepherd**
- D. The Lord our Peace

Understanding Hebrew divine names helps reveal how Scripture portrays God's relationship with people. Jehovah Raah means God who shepherds his people—tending, guiding, protecting, and providing for them. The imagery of a shepherd caring for sheep conveys intimate care and guidance, so the phrase is commonly rendered "The Lord is my Shepherd" (as in Psalm 23). This makes it the best match for this name. Other names pair with different attributes: "The Lord will provide" for Jehovah Jireh, "The Lord is there" for Jehovah Shammah, and "The Lord is peace" for Jehovah Shalom. So the correct meaning is "The Lord my Shepherd."

9. What are the main types of dental sealants and their indications?

- A. Glass ionomer sealants are moisture-tolerant but do not release fluoride.
- B. Resin-based sealants are common for fissure protection in children; glass ionomer sealants release fluoride and are moisture-tolerant; indicate for pits and fissures at high caries risk.**
- C. Only sealants used for adults; not for children.
- D. All sealants require perfect isolation.

Sealants work by creating a protective barrier over the chewing surfaces to prevent decay in the pits and fissures. The two main types are resin-based and glass ionomer sealants. Resin-based sealants are the most commonly used for fissure protection in children. They bond well to etched enamel, forming a durable, long-lasting seal that resists wear. They require a clean, dry field during placement to achieve good adhesion, which is why isolation (often with a rubber dam or cotton rolls) is emphasized. Glass ionomer sealants, on the other hand, bond chemically to dentin and enamel and release fluoride over time. Their moisture tolerance makes placement easier in situations where keeping the area completely dry is difficult, such as with partially erupted teeth or young children who may have trouble staying still. Because of the fluoride release, glass ionomer sealants are particularly indicated for pits and fissures in patients with high caries risk. So the best statement is that resin-based sealants are common for fissure protection in children; glass ionomer sealants release fluoride and are moisture-tolerant, with indications for pits and fissures at high caries risk. Other options are inconsistent: glass ionomer do release fluoride, sealants are used in children as well as adults, and not all sealants require perfect isolation due to the moisture tolerance of glass ionomer and practical placement variations.

10. Which of the following is NOT a gift of the Holy Spirit?

- A. Word of Wisdom
- B. Healing
- C. Prophecy
- D. Financial prosperity**

Gifts of the Holy Spirit are supernatural abilities given to believers to build up the church and serve others. Among the listed gifts, a Word of Wisdom provides divine insight for handling complex situations; Prophecy communicates a message from God to edify, exhort, or comfort the church; Healing demonstrates God's power to restore health. Financial prosperity, however, is not a supernatural ability described as a gift in the biblical lists. Wealth may come as a blessing or be part of one's circumstances, but it isn't given as a spiritual gift to empower and edify the body of believers. So the option that isn't a gift of the Holy Spirit is financial prosperity.

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://sodtheory1.examzify.com>

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

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