

**Question 1: What is the primary focus of dentistry?**

- A) Diagnosing and treating diseases of the heart
- B) Treating diseases and abnormalities of the teeth and gums
- C) Performing surgeries on the brain
- D) Treating diseases of the lungs
- E) Performing surgeries on the joints

**Question 2: What percentage of people in the United States alone are estimated to have no natural teeth?**

- A) 10%
- B) 15%
- C) 20%
- D) 25%
- E) 30%

**Question 3: Which field of dentistry focuses on straightening crooked teeth and modifying oral-related facial problems?**

- A) Endodontics
- B) Paediatric dentistry
- C) Orthodontics
- D) Periodontics
- E) Oral and maxillofacial surgery

**Question 4: What is the main purpose of regular, twice-yearly check-ups at the dentist?**

- A) To get free toothbrushes
- B) To watch cartoons in the waiting room
- C) For professional cleaning and examination
- D) To get free candy
- E) To practice brushing teeth

**Question 5: Which branch of dentistry involves restoring crowns, implants, dentures, bridges, and veneers?**

- A) Periodontics
- B) Prosthodontics

- C) Orthodontics
- D) Endodontics
- E) Oral and maxillofacial surgery

**Question 6: What is the structural, functional, and biological unit of all organisms?**

- A) Organelle
- B) Tissue
- C) Cell
- D) Nucleus
- E) Cytoplasm

**Question 7: Which of the following is NOT one of the principal parts of a cell?**

- A) Cell membrane
- B) Nucleus
- C) Cytoplasm
- D) Golgi apparatus
- E) Mitochondria

**Question 8: What is the primary function of the cell membrane?**

- A) Regulating material exchange
- B) Producing energy
- C) Packaging processed molecules for transport
- D) Digesting invaders
- E) Synthesizing proteins

**Question 9: Which phase of the cell cycle involves cell growth and DNA replication?**

- A) Prophase
- B) Interphase
- C) Metaphase
- D) Anaphase
- E) Telophase

**Question 10: Which stage of mitosis involves the chromosomes aligning in the center of the cell?**

- A) Prophase
- B) Prometaphase
- C) Metaphase
- D) Anaphase
- E) Telophase

**Question 11: Which part of the human body is primarily responsible for the sense of smell?**

- A) Mouth
- B) Ear
- C) Eye
- D) Nose
- E) Chest

**Question 12: What is the function of the esophagus?**

- A) Pump blood to the body
- B) Filter waste from the blood
- C) Carry air to the lungs
- D) Digest food and absorb nutrients
- E) Transport food from the mouth to the stomach

**Question 13: Which part of the human body contains the principal organs such as the stomach, liver, and intestines?**

- A) Chest
- B) Abdomen
- C) Neck
- D) Back
- E) Waist

**Question 14: What is the primary function of the skeleton?**

- A) Produce blood cells
- B) Pump blood throughout the body
- C) Provide attachment for muscles
- D) Control body temperature
- E) Produce digestive enzymes

**Question 15: Which branch of science studies the form and structure of organisms?**

- A) Biology
- B) Chemistry
- C) Anatomy
- D) Physiology
- E) Geology

**Question 16: Which system of the body is responsible for converting food into energy?**

- A) Musculoskeletal system
- B) Nervous system
- C) Digestive system
- D) Respiratory system
- E) Urinary system

**Question 17: What is the primary function of the lymphatic system?**

- A) Regulation of body temperature
- B) Production of hormones
- C) Removal of waste molecules from the blood
- D) Transportation of nutrients to cells
- E) Defense against infection and disease

**Question 18: Which system of the body is responsible for bringing oxygen into the body and removing carbon dioxide?**

- A) Musculoskeletal system
- B) Nervous system
- C) Circulatory system
- D) Endocrine system
- E) Integumentary system

**Question 19: What is the function of the reproductive system?**

- A) Regulation of body temperature
- B) Defense against infection and disease
- C) Sexual reproduction

- D) Conversion of food into energy
- E) Removal of waste molecules from the blood

**Question 20: Which system of the body is primarily responsible for producing regulatory substances called hormones?**

- A) Respiratory system
- B) Lymphatic system
- C) Endocrine system
- D) Reproductive system
- E) Integumentary system

**Question 21: Which of the following is NOT a function of bones in the human body?**

- A) Providing support for the body
- B) Producing blood cells
- C) Protecting organs
- D) Storing calcium and fat
- E) Transmitting electrical signals

**Question 22: Which part of the human skeleton is responsible for supporting the trunk?**

- A) Axial skeleton
- B) Appendicular skeleton
- C) Skull
- D) Pelvis
- E) Femur

**Question 23: What is the function of ligaments in the skeletal system?**

- A) Connecting bones to muscles
- B) Connecting muscles to bones
- C) Providing a cushion between bones
- D) Storing calcium and fat
- E) Connecting bones to bones

**Question 24: Which bone is the largest in the human body?**

- A) Femur

- B) Skull
- C) Spine
- D) Tibia
- E) Humerus

**Question 25: How many bones are there in the adult human skeleton?**

- A) 100
- B) 150
- C) 200
- D) 206
- E) 250

**Question 26: What is the primary function of the cardiovascular system?**

- A) Oxygenate the lungs
- B) Transport oxygen and nutrients to cells
- C) Regulate body temperature
- D) Filter waste from the blood
- E) Produce hormones

**Question 27: Which chamber of the heart receives oxygenated blood from the lungs?**

- A) Right atrium
- B) Right ventricle
- C) Left atrium
- D) Left ventricle
- E) Septum

**Question 28: What is the function of the coronary arteries?**

- A) Supply oxygen and nutrients to the lungs
- B) Supply oxygen and nutrients to the heart muscle
- C) Pump oxygenated blood to the body
- D) Pump deoxygenated blood to the lungs
- E) Filter waste from the blood

**Question 29: What initiates the cardiac impulse in the heart?**

- A) Tricuspid valve
- B) Bicuspid valve
- C) Semilunar aortic valve
- D) Semilunar pulmonary valve
- E) Sinoatrial node

**Question 30: Which part of the heart divides it into right and left halves?**

- A) Endocardium
- B) Pericardium
- C) Myocardium
- D) Septum
- E) Atrium

**Question 31: What is the primary function of the human heart?**

- A) Pump oxygen to the body
- B) Pump blood to the brain
- C) Pump blood through the arteries to all parts of the body
- D) Regulate body temperature
- E) Filter waste from the blood

**Question 32: What is the main difference between the systemic and pulmonary circulations?**

- A) Systemic circulation pumps blood to the lungs, while pulmonary circulation pumps blood to the body.
- B) Systemic circulation exchanges carbon dioxide for oxygen, while pulmonary circulation exchanges oxygen for carbon dioxide.
- C) Systemic circulation pumps blood to the body, while pulmonary circulation pumps blood to the heart.
- D) Systemic circulation transports oxygen to the body, while pulmonary circulation transports carbon dioxide to the lungs.
- E) Systemic circulation involves the right side of the heart, while pulmonary circulation involves the left side of the heart.

**Question 33: What is the diastolic blood pressure a measure of?**

- A) The strength of contraction
- B) The strength of relaxation
- C) The rate of heartbeat

- D) The volume of blood pumped by the heart
- E) The thickness of blood vessel walls

**Question 34: Which chamber of the heart pumps blood to the systemic circulation?**

- A) Right atrium
- B) Right ventricle
- C) Left atrium
- D) Left ventricle
- E) Septum

**Question 35: What is the primary function of the atria in the heart?**

- A) Pump blood to the body
- B) Pump blood to the lungs
- C) Receive blood from the lungs
- D) Receive blood from the body
- E) Contract with considerable force

**Question 36: What is the primary function of red blood cells (RBCs)?**

- A) Transport oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body
- B) Fight infection and pathogens
- C) Form blood clots
- D) Transport nutrients to the cells
- E) Transport carbon dioxide from the cells to the lungs

**Question 37: Which component of blood is responsible for blood clotting?**

- A) Red blood cells
- B) White blood cells
- C) Plasma
- D) Platelets
- E) Hemoglobin

**Question 38: What is the primary function of white blood cells (WBCs)?**



- A) Transport oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body
- B) Fight infection and pathogens
- C) Form blood clots
- D) Transport nutrients to the cells
- E) Transport carbon dioxide from the cells to the lungs

**Question 39: What is the primary component of blood plasma?**

- A) Red blood cells
- B) White blood cells
- C) Platelets
- D) Water
- E) Hemoglobin

**Question 40: Which blood group is considered the "universal donor"?**

- A) A Rh+
- B) B Rh+
- C) AB Rh+
- D) O Rh-
- E) AB Rh-

**Question 41: Which part of the respiratory system is responsible for warming, moisturizing, and filtering air?**

- A) Larynx
- B) Trachea
- C) Bronchi
- D) Nasal cavity
- E) Pharynx

**Question 42: What is the primary function of the alveoli in the lungs?**

- A) Warming and moistening air
- B) Filtering air
- C) Exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood
- D) Producing mucus
- E) Pumping air into the bronchioles

**Question 43: How many lobes does the right lung have?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four
- E) Five

**Question 44: What is the primary function of the bronchi in the respiratory system?**

- A) Exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood
- B) Filtering air
- C) Warming and moistening air
- D) Pumping air into the alveoli
- E) Transporting air to and from the lungs

**Question 45: What is the total surface area of the alveoli in the lungs?**

- A) 9 sq.m
- B) 80 sq.m
- C) 90 sq.m
- D) 700,000,000 sq.m
- E) 6 liters

**Question 46: What is the primary function of the respiratory system?**

- A) Producing blood cells
- B) Supplying the body with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide
- C) Regulating body temperature
- D) Facilitating digestion
- E) Transmitting nerve signals

**Question 47: What are cilia responsible for in the respiratory system?**

- A) Exchanging gases
- B) Capturing germs and pollutants
- C) Producing mucus

- D) Expelling carbon dioxide
- E) Facilitating sneezing

**Question 48: Which blood vessels capture carbon dioxide emitted by tissues?**

- A) Arteries
- B) Veins
- C) Pulmonary artery
- D) Capillaries
- E) Bronchi

**Question 49: What is the role of hemoglobin in the blood?**

- A) Capturing carbon dioxide in the lungs
- B) Producing oxygen in the alveoli
- C) Transporting oxygen in the blood
- D) Expelling carbon dioxide through exhalation
- E) Absorbing nutrients from the digestive system

**Question 50: What happens to the flow of blood into the lungs during inhalation?**

- A) It increases
- B) It decreases
- C) It remains constant
- D) It stops
- E) It reverses direction

**Question 51: What are the main components of the nervous system?**

- A) Bones, muscles, and skin
- B) Brain, spinal cord, and sensory organs
- C) Heart, lungs, and kidneys
- D) Liver, pancreas, and gallbladder
- E) Stomach, intestines, and esophagus

**Question 52: Which part of the brain controls motor activity and helps maintain posture and balance?**

- A) Cerebrum
- B) Brainstem
- C) Cerebellum
- D) Cerebral cortex
- E) Occipital lobe

**Question 53: What is the main function of the spinal cord?**

- A) Sensory integration
- B) Control of the brain
- C) Motor activity
- D) Communication between the brain and body
- E) Memory storage

**Question 54: How many lobes does each hemisphere of the cerebrum contain?**

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five
- E) Six

**Question 55: What is the role of the peripheral nervous system (PNS)?**

- A) Sensory reception only
- B) Motor function only
- C) Integration of sensory signals
- D) Communication between brain and spinal cord
- E) Monitoring conditions inside and outside the body

**Question 56: Which division of the nervous system carries sensory information towards the CNS?**

- A) Somatic nervous system
- B) Autonomic nervous system
- C) Motor branch of the PNS
- D) Efferent branch of the PNS

E) Afferent branch of the PNS

**Question 57: Which nervous system is responsible for conscious perception and voluntary motor responses?**

- A) Somatic nervous system
- B) Autonomic nervous system
- C) Sympathetic nervous system
- D) Parasympathetic nervous system
- E) Sensory nervous system

**Question 58: Which system prepares the body for action, such as increasing heart rate and releasing sugar into the blood?**

- A) Somatic nervous system
- B) Autonomic nervous system
- C) Sympathetic nervous system
- D) Parasympathetic nervous system
- E) Central nervous system

**Question 59: What are reflexes that are automatic and often inborn responses to stimuli called?**

- A) Voluntary responses
- B) Involuntary responses
- C) Conditioned reflexes
- D) Unconditioned reflexes
- E) Motor responses

**Question 60: Which type of reflexes are mostly stable and not easily modified?**

- A) Unconditioned reflexes
- B) Conditioned reflexes
- C) Voluntary reflexes
- D) Involuntary reflexes
- E) Sensory reflexes

**Question 61: What is the first division of the alimentary tract?**

- A) Small intestine
- B) Stomach
- C) Mouth
- D) Esophagus
- E) Pharynx

**Question 62: Which organ is responsible for storing bile and releasing it into the duodenum to aid in fat digestion?**

- A) Liver
- B) Pancreas
- C) Stomach
- D) Gallbladder
- E) Small intestine

**Question 63: Which part of the small intestine is located between the duodenum and ileum?**

- A) Jejunum
- B) Duodenum
- C) Ileum
- D) Colon
- E) Caecum

**Question 64: What is the function of the large intestine?**

- A) Absorb nutrients
- B) Produce bile
- C) Digest fats
- D) Absorb water
- E) Store food

**Question 65: Which organ plays a major role in metabolism, glycogen storage, and detoxification?**

- A) Gallbladder
- B) Pancreas
- C) Liver
- D) Stomach

E) Small intestine

**Question 66: What triggers the flow of saliva in the mouth during the digestive process?**

- A) Chewing
- B) Thinking about food
- C) Swallowing
- D) Digestive enzymes
- E) Absorption of nutrients

**Question 67: Which process involves the breakdown of larger pieces of food into smaller pieces before chemical digestion?**

- A) Mechanical digestion
- B) Chemical digestion
- C) Absorption
- D) Chewing
- E) Swallowing

**Question 68: Which enzyme found in saliva begins the breakdown of starch into simpler sugars?**

- A) Amylase
- B) Lipase
- C) Protease
- D) Lactase
- E) Maltase

**Question 69: What is the main function of the pharynx in the digestive system?**

- A) Absorption of nutrients
- B) Chemical digestion
- C) Storage of food
- D) Passage for food and air
- E) Production of enzymes

**Question 70: What prevents food from entering the trachea during swallowing?**

- A) Pharynx

- B) Larynx
- C) Epiglottis
- D) Esophagus
- E) Trachea

**Question 71: What is the main function of hormones in the endocrine system?**

- A) Transport nutrients to cells
- B) Stimulate growth of blood vessels
- C) Regulate physiological activities
- D) Produce energy for the body
- E) Maintain body temperature

**Question 72: Which gland is responsible for producing the hormone thyroxin?**

- A) Adrenal glands
- B) Pineal gland
- C) Thyroid gland
- D) Pituitary gland
- E) Pancreas

**Question 73: What is the function of the hormone melatonin secreted by the pineal gland?**

- A) Control blood pressure
- B) Stimulate growth
- C) Regulate sleep patterns
- D) Aid digestion
- E) Produce insulin

**Question 74: Which hormone is produced by the thymus gland and stimulates the development of T cells?**

- A) Thyroxin
- B) Melatonin
- C) Thymosin
- D) Insulin
- E) Pituitrin



**Question 75: Which gland produces both external and internal secretions, including pancreatic juice and insulin?**

- A) Pineal gland
- B) Adrenal glands
- C) Thyroid gland
- D) Pituitary gland
- E) Pancreas

**Question 76: What is the primary function of the urinary system?**

- A) Produce hormones
- B) Regulate blood pressure
- C) Filter blood and remove waste products
- D) Digest food
- E) Transport oxygen to tissues

**Question 77: Which organ temporarily stores urine before it is discharged from the body?**

- A) Kidneys
- B) Ureters
- C) Renal cortex
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Renal medulla

**Question 78: What is the functional unit of the kidney responsible for filtering blood and producing urine?**

- A) Ureter
- B) Nephron
- C) Renal pelvis
- D) Renal capsule
- E) Urinary bladder

**Question 79: What is the purpose of the urethra in the urinary system?**

- A) Transport urine from the kidneys to the bladder
- B) Convey urine from the bladder to the ureters

- C) Temporarily store urine in the bladder
- D) Contract and relax to force urine out of the kidneys
- E) Connect the urinary bladder to the outside of the body

**Question 80: Which part of the urinary system contracts to empty urine from the bladder?**

- A) Ureters
- B) Kidneys
- C) Renal cortex
- D) Bladder walls
- E) Renal medulla

**Question 81: Which of the following is a primary function of the reproductive system?**

- A) Regulation of blood pressure
- B) Production of hormones for metabolism
- C) Digestion of food
- D) Production of new life through fertilization
- E) Transportation of oxygen to body tissues

**Question 82: What is a primary hormone responsible for stimulating spermatogenesis in males during puberty?**

- A) Estrogen
- B) Progesterone
- C) Testosterone
- D) Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- E) Luteinizing hormone (LH)

**Question 83: Where does fertilization typically occur in the female reproductive system?**

- A) Uterus
- B) Ovary
- C) Vagina
- D) Fallopian tube
- E) Cervix

**Question 84: How long can sperm cells remain viable within the female reproductive tract?**

- A) 24 hours
- B) 48 hours
- C) 72 hours
- D) 96 hours
- E) 120 hours

**Question 85: Which reproductive technique involves fertilizing an egg with sperm outside the body?**

- A) Ovulation induction
- B) Tubal ligation
- C) Intrauterine insemination (IUI)
- D) In vitro fertilization (IVF)
- E) Embryo transfer

**Question 86: What is immunity?**

- A) The growth of microorganisms in the human body
- B) The invasion of microorganisms in the human body
- C) The capacity of resistance against infections
- D) The production of toxins by microorganisms
- E) The presence of bacteria in the tissues

**Question 87: What is an antitoxin?**

- A) A specific type of bacteria
- B) A chemical produced by microorganisms
- C) A poison released by microorganisms
- D) A chemical antidote produced by the body against toxins
- E) A vaccine used to treat infections

**Question 88: What role do phagocytes play in protecting the body against infections?**

- A) They produce toxins to fight microorganisms
- B) They inject vaccines into the body
- C) They surround bacteria and destroy them

- D) They produce antitoxins to neutralize toxins
- E) They cause leucocytosis in response to infections

**Question 89: How are vaccines used to establish artificial immunity?**

- A) By injecting toxins directly into the bloodstream
- B) By isolating bacteria from infected tissues
- C) By producing leucocytosis in response to infections
- D) By promoting the growth of microorganisms in the body
- E) By injecting weakened or killed microorganisms to stimulate the body's immune response

**Question 90: What would happen if the human body lacked the capacity for immunity?**

- A) It would produce more toxins in response to infections
- B) It would not be affected by infectious diseases
- C) It would suffer from all infectious diseases
- D) It would have a higher resistance to infections
- E) It would have a lower number of white blood cells

**Question 91: Which of the following microorganisms are classified as prokaryotes?**

- A) Fungi
- B) Algae
- C) Protozoa
- D) Bacteria
- E) Helminthes

**Question 92: What distinguishes viruses from other microorganisms?**

- A) They contain chlorophyll
- B) They are unicellular
- C) They have rigid cell walls
- D) They can only multiply inside a host cell
- E) They are composed of cells

**Question 93: Which classification system is widely used to classify viruses?**

- A) Classification based on host cell
- B) Classification based on nucleic acid type and replication method
- C) Classification based on size and shape
- D) Classification based on the presence of flagella
- E) Classification based on Gram staining

**Question 94: What role do helminthes play in microbiology?**

- A) They are single-celled organisms
- B) They are used to make pharmaceuticals
- C) They cause diseases in plants
- D) They involve microscopic eggs and larvae
- E) They infect bacteria

**Question 95: Which branch of science studies viruses and virus-like agents?**

- A) Bacteriology
- B) Mycology
- C) Parasitology
- D) Virology
- E) Immunology

**Question 96: What is the function of the alveolar processes in the oral cavity?**

- A) Produce saliva
- B) Anchor the teeth into sockets
- C) Form the hard palate
- D) Act as a barrier between the oral and nasal cavities
- E) Aid in speech production

**Question 97: Which part of the tooth is responsible for anchoring it into the jawbone?**

- A) Crown
- B) Root
- C) Neck
- D) Dentin

E) Enamel

**Question 98: What is the role of the gums (gingivae) in the oral cavity?**

- A) Anchoring the teeth
- B) Protecting the root of the tooth
- C) Producing saliva
- D) Forming the hard palate
- E) Protecting the tongue

**Question 99: Where are the parotid glands located?**

- A) Under the tongue
- B) Under the lower jaw
- C) In front of the ears
- D) On the inner surface of the cheeks
- E) Behind the uvula

**Question 100: What is the function of saliva in the oral cavity?**

- A) Anchoring the teeth
- B) Digesting starches
- C) Protecting the root of the tooth
- D) Aiding in speech production
- E) Producing mucus

**Question 101: Which part of the tooth is responsible for anchoring it into the jawbone?**

- A) Enamel
- B) Dentin
- C) Cementum
- D) Pulp
- E) Neck

**Question 102: What is the function of the pulp in a tooth?**

- A) Anchoring the tooth in the jawbone

- B) Forming a protective layer around the tooth
- C) Providing structural support to the tooth
- D) Sensing pain and temperature changes
- E) Producing enamel

**Question 103: Which substance is the outer covering of the root of a tooth?**

- A) Enamel
- B) Dentin
- C) Cementum
- D) Pulp
- E) Gingiva

**Question 104: What is the function of the periodontal membrane?**

- A) Producing enamel
- B) Sensing pain and temperature changes
- C) Anchoring the tooth in the jawbone
- D) Forming a protective layer around the tooth
- E) Nourishing the tooth

**Question 105: Which part of the tooth is known as the hardest substance in the body?**

- A) Dentin
- B) Cementum
- C) Pulp
- D) Enamel
- E) Neck

**Question 106: Which teeth are used for biting?**

- A) Canines
- B) Premolars
- C) Molars
- D) Incisors
- E) Wisdom teeth

**Question 107: How many roots do the upper first premolars typically have?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four
- E) None

**Question 108: Which type of teeth are characterized by having chisel-shaped crowns?**

- A) Canines
- B) Premolars
- C) Molars
- D) Incisors
- E) Wisdom teeth

**Question 109: What is the function of the upper first molars' extra cusp?**

- A) Biting
- B) Chewing
- C) Grinding
- D) Tearing
- E) Crushing

**Question 110: How many cusps do lower second molars typically have?**

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five
- E) It varies

**Question 111: Which of the following is NOT considered a stage of physical examination?**

- A) General examination
- B) Local examination



- C) Examination of body systems
- D) Laboratory analysis
- E) All are stages of physical examination

**Question 112: Which of the following is an example of a subjective symptom?**

- A) Fever
- B) Edema
- C) Vomiting
- D) Haemorrhage
- E) Headache

**Question 113: What technique is used in physical examination to determine the borders of internal organs?**

- A) Palpation and percussion
- B) Auscultation
- C) Visual examination
- D) Laboratory analysis
- E) X-ray examination

**Question 114: Which laboratory analysis can help reveal urinary tract infections?**

- A) Blood analysis
- B) Sputum analysis
- C) Urinalysis
- D) Electrocardiogram
- E) X-ray

**Question 115: What is the purpose of performing an electrocardiogram?**

- A) To monitor lung function
- B) To detect fractures and fissures
- C) To reveal urinary tract infections
- D) To monitor heart function
- E) To assess thyroid function

**Question 116: Which department in a district stomatological polyclinic is responsible for treating loose teeth and bleeding gums?**

- A) Department of therapy
- B) Oral surgery and orthodontics department
- C) Prosthetic dentistry department
- D) Laboratory department
- E) X-ray department

**Question 117: What is the purpose of dental emergency rooms in district polyclinics?**

- A) To provide regular dental check-ups
- B) To perform surgeries to correct facial deformities
- C) To treat gum diseases
- D) To provide treatment for severe toothaches and dental traumas
- E) To fabricate substitutes for lost teeth

**Question 118: Who would you consult if you need dentures, bridges, or crowns?**

- A) Dentist
- B) Oral surgeon
- C) Orthodontist
- D) Dental mechanic
- E) Subject matter specialist

**Question 119: What is the role of orthodontists?**

- A) To perform surgeries to extract teeth
- B) To fabricate substitutes for lost teeth
- C) To diagnose and treat inflammation and abscesses
- D) To straighten crooked teeth using braces
- E) To administer anesthetics

**Question 120: How often should people visit a dentist for early diagnoses and treatment?**

- A) Once a year
- B) Twice a year
- C) Once every two years

D) Only when they experience pain

E) Only when they have loose teeth