

Questions of Multiple Choice

1. **Occupational Therapists** (OTs) are allied health professionals who
 - a. develop treatment and rehabilitation plans based on a physician's diagnosis of the patient
 - b. work in hospitals, outpatient clinics, rehabilitation centers and long-term care facilities
 - c. work in home health agencies, sport and fitness facilities

2. When the numbers on the **automated blood pressure** machine are higher than a normal reading , shows that the patient has
 - a. hypotension
 - b. hypertension
 - c. diabetes
 - d. autoimmune disease

3. The human body is studied in **anatomical position** refers to
 - a. standing erect with the head up and eyes looking forward
 - b. arms by the sides with the palms facing forward
 - c. legs straight with the toes pointing forward

4. The **sagittal plane** is a vertical plane that divides the body in the midline into
 - a. right side
 - b. left side
 - c. right and left sides

5. The **coronal plane or frontal plane** is a vertical plane that divides the body in the midline into
 - a. front sections
 - b. back sections
 - c. front and back sections

6. Moving in an **anterior** direction is moving
 - a. toward the front of the body
 - b. backward the front of the body
 - c. toward and backward at the same time

7. Moving in an **posterior** direction is moving
 - a. toward the front of the body
 - b. toward the back of the body
 - c. toward and backward at the same time

- 8. Anterior and posterior** are
- opposite directions
 - at the same direction
 - start moving toward the front direction and after a while start moving toward the back of the body
- 9. The transverse plane** is a horizontal plane that divides the body in the midline into
- upper sections
 - lower sections
 - upper and lower sections
- 10. Superior section** is
- the upper part of the transverse plane in a horizontal plane
 - the lower part of the transverse plane in a horizontal plane
- 11. Inferior section** is
- the upper part of the transverse plane in a horizontal plane
 - the lower part of the transverse plane in a horizontal plane
- 12. Moving in a distal** direction is moving
- away from the trunk of the body
 - away the trunk of the body toward the fingers or toes
- 13. Moving in a proximal** direction is moving
- away from the fingers or toes
 - away from the fingers or toes toward the trunk of the body
- 14. The superior vena cava** brings blood from
- the upper body to the heart
 - the lower body to the heart
 - the upper and the lower body to the heart
- 15. The inferior vena cava** brings blood from
- the lower body to the heart
 - the upper body to the heart
 - the upper and the lower body to the heart
- 16. Superior and Inferior** are
- opposite directions
 - at the same direction
 - start moving toward the upper direction of the body and after a while start moving toward the lower of the body

17. Structures on the **surface** of the body are

- a. superficial or external
- b. external
- c. internal and external
- d. none of the above

18. Structures below the **surface** of the body are

- a. inside the body, deep and internal
- a. internal
- b. internal and external

19. The **skin** consists of

- a. the dermis
- b. the epidermis and the dermis
- c. the epidermis, the dermis and glands
- d. the epidermis, the dermis, glands and hair follicles within the dermis

20. The **epidermis** is a

- a. thin outermost layer categorized as epithelium
- b. tough layer
- c. neither thin or tough layer

21. The **dermis** is a

- a. thin layer
- b. thicker layer beneath the epidermis categorized as connective tissue
- c. thin or tough layer

22. The **dermis** contains

- a. collagen
- b. elastin
- c. collagen and elastin
- d. collagen, elastin, arteries, veins, nerves, sebaceous glands, sudoriferous glands and hair follicles

23. The **integumentary** system covers

- a. most of the surface of the body
- b. 1/2 of the surface of the body
- c. 1/3 of the surface of the body

- 24. The integumentary system consists of**
- skin
 - Skin and nails
 - Skin, nails and subcutaneous tissue
- 25. The skin is**
- the largest organ of the body
 - the smallest organ of the body
 - neither small or large organ
- 26. The sebaceous glands**
- are in the dermis known as oil glands
 - are a type of exocrine gland
 - contain a substance called sebum oil (hair and surface of the skin)
- 27. The integumentary system is**
- the body's first line of defense
 - the body's first line of protection
 - the body's first line of defense and protection against injury and infection
- 28. The integumentary system's role is**
- the body's protection
 - the body's first line of defense and protection against injury and infection
 - as an external barrier complements the work of the immune system as it fights infection within the body.
- 29. The gastrointestinal system**
- begins in the mouth or oral cavity
 - continues through the thoracic cavity
 - and ends on the surface of the lower body
- 30. The gastrointestinal system consists of**
- organs
 - glands
 - organs and glands connected in a pathway
- 31. There are pair of salivary glands on either side of the head**
- parotid glands
 - sublingual glands
 - parotid, sublingual and submandibular glands

- 32. Saliva** is a lubricant that
- moistens the food particles as they are chewed
 - moistens the food particles as they are chewed and it contains the digestive enzyme amylase
 - contains another enzyme
- 33. The oral cavity** contains
- the teeth
 - the teeth and tongue
 - soft and hard palates
 - the teeth, tongue, soft and hard palates
- 34. The nose** contains
- the nares (nostrils)
 - the nasal cavity
 - the nares (nostrils) and the nasal cavity
- 35. Respiration** involves
- two separate processes: ventilation and external respiration
 - three separate processes: ventilation, external respiration and gas transport
 - four separate processes: ventilation, external respiration, gas transport, internal respiration
 - five separate processes: ventilation, external respiration, gas transport, internal respiration and cellular respiration
- 36. The pharynx** has
- one part: the nasopharynx
 - two parts: the nasopharynx and the laryngopharynx
 - three parts: the nasopharynx, the oropharynx and the laryngopharynx
- 37. From the pharynx**, swallowed food particles move into the
- esophagus
 - stomach
 - pylorus
 - fundus
- 38. Stomach** has
- one region: the pylorus
 - two regions: fundus and the pylorus
 - three regions: cardia, body and the pylorus
 - four regions: cardia, fundus, body and the pylorus

- 39.** The **heart** is about the size of a person's fist and is **located**
- within the thoracic cavity
 - behind the sternum (breast bone)
 - between the lungs
 - all the above
- 40. Blood vessels** has
- one type: arteries
 - two types: arteries and veins
 - three types: arteries, capillaries and veins
- 41.** The **heart** pumps blood through the
- arteries
 - veins
 - arteries and veins
 - none of the above
- 42. Arteries** as large muscles in an arm or leg contract, they compress the veins and this moves
- blood through the veins back to the heart
 - blood through the veins back to the body
 - blood through the veins back to the lungs
- 43. Valves** in the veins then **close** to prevent gravity from pulling the blood back
- to its original location
 - to the lungs
 - to the body
 - to the lungs and the body
- 44.** The **blood** enters the **pulmonary circulation** and the deoxygenated blood travels
- through the pulmonary valve
 - through the pulmonary arteries
 - into the lungs
 - all the above
- 45.** The **skeleton system** is the body system that supports the body and its structures including
- connective tissues of bones
 - cartilage
 - ligaments and joints
 - all the above

46. The axial skeleton consists of

- a. the bones of the head
- b. the bones of the neck
- c. bones of the chest and bones of the spine
- d. all the above

47. When the bones of the lower leg are fractured, the patient is taught how to use crutches to walk and how to care for the cast. As soon as the fracture is healed and the cast is removed, patients might

- a. need to have OT's intervention to regain range of motion
- b. not need to have OT's intervention to regain range of motion

48. A prosthetic device is

- a. an implanted artificial part
- b. an orthopedic device such as an artificial leg
- c. all the above

49. The types of muscles are

- a. skeletal and smooth muscles
- b. cardiac muscles
- c. smooth muscles
- d. skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscles

50. A muscle is attached to a bone by a

- a. tendon
- b. a cord-like, nonelastic, white fibrous band of connective tissue
- c. all the above

51. A muscle is wrapped in

- a. fascia
- b. a thin connective tissue that merges into the tendon
- c. fascia is actually a thin connective tissue that merges into the tendon

52. A neuron is the functional unit of the nervous system which has

- a. dendrites
- b. the cell body
- c. an axon
- d. all the above

53. The axon transmits electrical impulses to

- a. other neurons (or to a muscle fiber)
- b. to a cell in an organ
- c. to a cell in a gland
- d. all the above

- 54. The nervous system** consists of
- the brain
 - spinal cord
 - cranial and spinal nerves
 - the brain, spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves
- 55. Speech center** is the area in the frontal lobe that coordinates
- muscles of the mouth
 - lips and tongue
 - pharynx and larynx
 - all the above
- 56. Amnesia** is
- a partial loss of memory
 - a total loss of memory
 - a partial or total loss of memory
 - a partial or total loss of memory of recent or remote (past) experience
- 57. Aphasia** is
- the inability to verbally express thoughts
 - the loss of the ability to communicate verbally
 - the loss of the ability to communicate in writing
 - all the above
- 58. Down Syndrome**
- is a random error in cell division which creates a genetic defect
 - is most obvious as mild-to-severe intellectual disability
 - has the characteristic physical features of a large, protruding tongue, short fingers and a single transverse crease on the palm of the hand
 - all the above
- 59. Dyslexia** is
- a difficulty reading
 - a difficulty writing
 - a difficulty reading and writing words even though visual acuity and intelligence are normal
 - all the above
- 60. Bell palsy** is
- weakness of one side of the face
 - drooping of one side of the face
 - paralysis of one side of the face
 - weakness, drooping, paralysis or of one side of the face because of inflammation of the facial nerve

Good Luck! 😊