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**Vendor: NAHP**

**Code: NRCMA**

**Exam: Nationally Registered Certified Medical Assistant**

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**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**DEMO VERSION**

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**DEMO VERSION**  
**(LIMITED CONTENT)**

# Version: 4.0

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**Question: 1**

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The voice box is called the:

- A. larynx
- B. pharynx
- C. glottis
- D. trachea

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

The larynx is commonly referred to as the voice box. It is located in the neck and performs several functions, including breathing, producing sound, and protecting the trachea against food aspiration. The larynx houses the vocal cords, which vibrate to produce sound when air is expelled from the lungs. The other options refer to different parts of the respiratory and digestive systems:

Pharynx: A muscular tube that serves both respiratory and digestive functions by connecting the nasal and oral cavities to the larynx and esophagus.

Glottis: The part of the larynx consisting of the vocal cords and the opening between them. It is not a structure itself but rather a component of the larynx.

Trachea: Also known as the windpipe, it is a tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi of the lungs, allowing the passage of air.

Reference:

"Larynx." Encyclopedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/science/larynx>

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**Question: 2**

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A substance provided by the stomach, necessary for the digestion of food, is called:

- A. glycogen
- B. insulin
- C. hydrochloric acid
- D. glucose

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Hydrochloric acid (HCl) is a substance produced by the stomach lining. It plays a crucial role in digestion by creating an acidic environment, which helps in the breakdown of food, activates digestive enzymes

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like pepsin, and kills harmful bacteria ingested with food. The other options are:

Glycogen: A stored form of glucose found in the liver and muscles, not directly involved in digestion.

Insulin: A hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates blood glucose levels, not involved in digestion in the stomach.

Glucose: A simple sugar that is an end product of carbohydrate digestion, not a substance produced by the stomach.

Reference:

"Digestive System: The Stomach." Johns Hopkins Medicine,

<https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/the-stomach>

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**Question: 3**

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The approximate number of bones in the body is:

- A. 90
- B. 100
- C. 206
- D. 450

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

The human adult body typically has 206 bones. These bones provide structure, protect organs, anchor muscles, and store calcium. Infants are born with approximately 270 bones, some of which fuse together during growth to form the 206 bones in an adult skeleton. The other options are incorrect as they do not represent the total bone count in the adult human body.

Reference:

"How many bones are in the human body?" Medical News Today,

<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/325003>

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**Question: 4**

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A counting chamber utilized in manual microscopic methods is called a

- A. hemacytometer
- B. hyamestometer
- C. ccntraomctcr
- D. hcmacountcr

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

A hemacytometer is a device used in manual microscopic methods to count cells. It consists of a thick glass microscope slide with a grid etched into it. This grid allows for the counting of cells in a defined volume of fluid, making it possible to calculate the concentration of cells in a sample. The other options are not valid terms:

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Hyamestometer: Not a recognized term.

Ccntraomctcr: Typographical error, not a valid term.

Hcmacountcr: Typographical error, not a valid term.

Reference:

"Hemacytometer." ScienceDirect, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/neuroscience/hemacytometer>

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**Question: 5**

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Fats are sometimes called:

- A. lipids
- B. lactose
- C. lipoproteins
- D. Jacteals

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

Lipids is the scientific term for fats. They are a broad group of naturally occurring molecules that include fats, waxes, sterols, fat-soluble vitamins, and others. Lipids are essential for storing energy, signaling, and acting as structural components of cell membranes. The other options are related to different substances:

Lactose: A sugar found in milk.

Lipoproteins: Complexes of lipids and proteins that transport lipids through the bloodstream.

Lacteals: Lymphatic vessels in the small intestine that absorb fats.

Reference:

"Lipids." National Center for Biotechnology Information,  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22260/>



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