



# MBLEX<sup>Q&As</sup>

Massage & Bodywork Licensing Examination

## Pass FSMTB MBLEX Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/mblex.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by FSMTB  
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





### QUESTION 1

What is the function of a bulboid corpuscle?

- A. Detect changes in temperature
- B. Receptor which responds to pressure
- C. Contract to stand hairs straight along body
- D. Mucous membranes in the skin

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A bulboid corpuscle is a cutaneous thermo-receptor which detect changes in temperature and relay the message to the CNS.

---

### QUESTION 2

Which of the following muscles would contribute to wrist adduction?

- A. Extensor carpi radialis
- B. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Extensor pollicis brevis

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The extensor carpi ulnaris acts to both extend and adduct the wrist.

---

### QUESTION 3

Applying force against an active movement by a client during an assessment is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. active ROM
- B. active-assisted ROM
- C. passive ROM
- D. resistive ROM

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: When a therapist applies force against an active movement during an assessment, they are providing resistive ROM. This is used to test for muscle strength and weakness.

---



#### QUESTION 4

What are acetylcholine and catecholamines?

- A. Neurotransmitters
- B. Digestive enzymes
- C. Electrolytes
- D. Erythrocytes

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Acetylcholine and catecholamines are neurotransmitters which have many various functions and affects on the human body.

---

#### QUESTION 5

How many lobes are in each hemisphere of the cerebral cortex?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The cerebral cortex is divided into two halves or hemispheres. Each hemisphere consists of four lobes: the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe and temporal lobe. The lobes relate not to brain function but rather to the bones that underlie the cerebral cortex. The borders of these lobes are dictated by sutures in the skull with the exception between the frontal and parietal lobes which follow a deep fold in the brain called the central sulcus and this is just behind the frontal and parietal sutures.

[Latest MBLEX Dumps](#)

[MBLEX Practice Test](#)

[MBLEX Brainsdumps](#)