П а с п о р т д е п о з и т а

1	Кафедра	Анатомия человека ИАМ
2	Факультет	Институт анатомии и морфологии имени академика Ю.М. Лопухина
3	Адрес (база)	Островитянова, д.1
4	Зав. кафедрой	Шемяков Сергей Евгеньевич
5	Ответственный составитель	Самохина Анна Олеговна
6	E-mail	Kafedra.anatomii@bk.ru
7	Моб. телефон	8977-519-01-61
8	Кабинет №	1228
9	Учебная дисциплина	Анатомия человека
10	Модульная дисциплина	Анатомия человека
11	Учебный год составления	2023/24
12	Специальность	Лечебное дело, педиатрия
13	Форма обучения	очная
14	Модуль6	Модульный контроль: Пищеварительная система.
15	Тема1	Ротовая полость. Глотка. Пищевод. Желудок
16	Подтема 1	Ротовая полость.
17	Количество заданий	25
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
16	Подтема 2	Зев. Глотка.
17	Количество заданий	18
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21

16	Подтема 3	Пищевод.
17	Количество заданий	11
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
16	Подтема 4	Желудок.
17	Количество заданий	18
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
15	Тема 2	Кишечник. Поджелудочная железа. Печень.
16	Подтема 1	Тонкая кишка.
17	Количество заданий	15
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
16	Подтема 2	Толстая кишка.
17	Количество заданий	19
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21

16	Подтема 3	Печень.
17	Количество заданий	17
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
16	Подтема 4	Поджелудочная железа.
17	Количество заданий	8
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
16	Подтема 5	Желчный пузырь
17	Количество заданий	7
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21
15	Тема3	Брюшина
16	Подтема 1	
17	Количество заданий	18
18	Тип задания	multiple
19	Формируемые компетенции	ОК-1 ОПК-1 ОПК-7 ОПК-9 ПК-21

С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1			
1		The cheek (bucca) contains:		
		skin		
		buccinator (m. buccinator)		
		masseter (m. masseter)		
		buccal fat pad (corpus adiposum buccae)		
		mucosa (tunica mucosa)		
2		The inferior wall of the oral cavity (cavitas oris) includes:		
		hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)		
		sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
		posterior belly of the digastric (venter posterior m. digastrici)		
		geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)		
		mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)		
3		The walls of the oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria) are represented by:		
		lips (labia oris)		
		gums (gingivae)		
		cheeks (buccae)		
		teeth (dentes)		
		palate (palatum)		
4		The walls of the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) include:		
		palate (palatum)		
		teeth (dentes)		
		lips (labia oris)		
		cheeks		
		gums (gingivae)		
5		In the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) open:		
		oral fissure (rima oris)		

		sublingual duct (ductus sublingualis)		
		submandibular duct (ductus submandibularis)		
		parotid duct (ductus parotideus)		
		fauces (fauces)		
6		In the oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria) open:		
		palatine glands (glandulae palatinae)		
		sublingual ducts (ductus sublinguales)		
		submandibular ducts (ductus submandibulares)		
		parotid ducts (ductus parotidei)		
		fauces (fauces)		
7		Formula of deciduous teeth (dentes decidui):		
		"1 0 2 2 "		
		"2 1 0 2"		
		"2 0 1 2"		
		"1 1 2 1"		
		"2 0 2 1 "		
8		Formula of permanent teeth (dentes permanentes):		
		"2 1 3 2 "		
		"1 2 2 3"		
		"2 1 2 3"		
		"1 2 3 2 "		
		"2 2 1 3"		
9		Each tooth has:		
		body (corpus)		
		cervix (collum)		
		crown (corona)		
		pulp cavity (cavitas dentis)		
		root (radix dentis)		

10		Hard tooth tissues are:		
		pulp (pulpa dentis)		
		dentine (dentinum)		
		periodontium (periodontium)		
		enamel (enamelum)		
		cement (cementum)		
11		Soft tooth tissues are:		
		periodontium (periodontium)		
		pulp (pulpa dentis)		
		dentine(dentinum)		
		enamel (enamelum)		
		cement (cementum)		
12		Hard palate (palatum durum):		
		represents part of the superior wall of the oral cavity proper		
		its skeleton is represented by palatine processes of maxillae		
		includes an aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)		
		its skeleton is represented by the body of maxillae(corpus maxillae)		
		its skeleton is represented by palatine bones		
13		Soft palate (palatum molle):		
		contains muscles formed by smooth muscle tissue		
		contains the mucous membrane on one side		
		contains the mucous membrane on both sides		
		contains aponeurotic plate (aponeurosis palatina)		
		contains muscles formed by striated muscle tissue		
14		The muscle of the soft palate participating in expansion of the auditory tube is:		
		levator veli palatini		
		palatopharyngeus		

		tensor veli palatini		
		palatoglossus		
		musculus uvulae		
15		They are distinguished in the tongue (lingua):		
		body (corpus linguae)		
		neck (collum)		
		isthmus (isthmus)		
		root (radix linguae)		
		apex (apex linguae)		
16		Papillae of the tongue (papillae lingualis):		
		are the structures participating in production of saliva		
		contain the taste receptors		
		contain receptors of general sensitivity		
		are located at the dorsum of the tongue (dorsum linguae)		
		are located at the margins of the tongue (margo linguae)		
17		The lingual papillae which are in the least amount are:		
		fungiform papillae (papillae fungiformes)		
		filiform papillae (papillae filiformes)		
		foliate papillae (papillae foliatae)		
		vallate papillae (papillae vallatae)		
		all of them are extremely numerous		
18		The muscles of the tongue are derivatives of:		
		the 1-st visceral (branchial) arch		
		the 2-nd visceral (branchial) arch		
		the 3-rd branchial arch		
		the occipital myotomes		
		the upper cervical myotomes		

19		Genioglossus (m. genioglossus):		
		relates to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
		relates to the proper muscles of the tongue		
		pulls the tongue back and down		
		pulls the tongue forward and down		
		reduces the transverse dimension of tongue		
20		Hyoglossus muscle (m. hyoglossus):		
		refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
		shortens the tongue		
		refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
		pulls the tongue back and down		
		pulls the tongue forward and down		
21		Styloglossus (m. styloglossus):		
		refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
		refers to the proper muscles of the tongue		
		lengthens the tongue		
		shortens the tongue		
		pulls the tongue up and backward		
22		The root of the tongue (radix linguae):		
		composes the lower wall of fauces		
		presents numerous papillae on its surface (papillae linguales)		
		contains the tonsil inside the muscular mass		
		contains the tonsil inside the mucosa		
		is the least movable part of tongue		
23		Duct of the parotid salivary gland opens:		
		on the sublingual caruncle (caruncula sublingualis)		
		on the sublingual fold (plica sublingualis)		

		on the mucosa of the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris)		
		at the level of the 1-st upper premolar		
		at the level of the 2-nd upper molar		
24		The duct of the submandibular salivary gland opens:		
		into the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris)		
		into the oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria)		
		on the sublingual fold (plica sublingualis)		
		on the sublingual caruncle (caruncula sublingualis)		
		on the cheek mucosa		
25		In the oral vestibule the following ducts of major salivary glands open:		
		only the sublingual ducts		
		the parotid and submandibular ducts		
		parotid ducts only		
		sublingual and submandibular ducts		
		only the submandibular ducts		
1	2			
1		In the walls of fauces contain:		
		muscles of soft palate		
		lingual tonsil(tonsilla lingualis)		
		palatine tonsils (tonsilla palatina)		
		pharyngeal tonsil (tonsilla pharyngealis)		
		tongue papillae (papillae linguales)		
2		The walls of fauces are represented by:		
		soft palate (palatum molle)		
		the root of tongue (radix linguae)		

		sublingual fold (plica sublingualis)		
		palatopharyngeal arch (arcus palatopharyngeus)		
		palatoglossal arch (arcus palatoglossus)		
3		Palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatina) is:		
		unpaired organ		
		paired organ		
		located behind the palatoglossal arch (arcus palatoglossus)		
		located behind the palatopharyngeal arch (arcus palatopharyngeus)		
		a component of immune system		
4		The muscles of the soft palate (palatum molle) are:		
		composed of smooth muscular tissue		
		composed of striated muscular tissue		
		arranged in layers		
		arranged as individual muscles		
		inserted mostly into the palatine aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)		
5		The nasopharynx (nasal part, pars nasalis pharyngis) communicates directly with:		
		tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)		
		oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
		oesophagus (oesophagus)		
		larynx		
		nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		
6		The oropharynx (oral part, pars oralis pharyngis) communicates directly with:		
		tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)		
		oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
		oesophagus (oesophagus)		
		larynx		
		nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		

7		The laryngopharynx (laryngeal part, pars laryngea pharyngis) communicates directly with:		
		tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)		
		oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
		oesophagus (oesophagus)		
		larynx		
		nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		
8		The pharyngobasilar fascia (fascia pharyngobasilais) of pharyngeal wall:		
		is the outer covering of pharynx		
		occupies the place of a submucosa		
		is thin and discontinuous		
		is a modified muscular layer		
		is firmly attached to the external surface of cranial base (basis cranii externa)		
9		The pharyngobasilar fascia (fascia pharyngobasilais) of pharyngeal wall:		
		is located between the muscular coat of pharynx and its mucosa		
		is located between the pharyngeal muscles		
		is particularly developed in naso- and oropharynx		
		is particularly developed in every part of pharynx		
		is firmly attached to the bodies of cervical vertebrae		
10		Pharynx (pharynx):		
		passes into the esophagus at the level of the IV cervical vertebra		
		passes into the esophagus at the level of the VI cervical vertebra		
		is covered with a serous membrane		
		is covered with adventitia		
		tonsils are located in its walls		
11		The muscular coat of pharynx (pharynx):		
		is arranged in two complete layers		
		is arranged in individual muscles		
		is composed of striated muscular tissue		

		is composed of smooth muscular tissue		
		is derivative of the 4-th pharyngeal (branchial) arch mostly		
12		The pharyngeal lymphoid ring of Pirogov-Valdeyer (anulus lymphoideus pharyngis) consists of tonsils that:		
		are all paired		
		refer to the lymphoid organs		
		are contained in a mucosa		
		are developed to a greater extent in child		
		are developed to a greater extent in adult		
13		Parts of pharynx are:		
		cephalic part (pars cephalica)		
		cervical part (pars cervicalis)		
		nasal part (pars nasalis)		
		oral part (parsoralis)		
		laryngeal part (pars laryngea)		
14		The pharyngeal lymphoid ring of Pirogov-Valdeyer (anulus lymphoideus pharyngis) includes:		
		pharyngeal tonsil (tonsilla pharyngea)		
		tubal tonsils (tonsilla tubaria)		
		palatine tonsils (tonsilla palatina)		
		lingual tonsil (tonsilla lingualis)		
		deep cervical lymph nodes (nodi lymphoidei cervicales profundi)		
15		Pharynx:		
		is a hollow organ		
		develops from the cephalic gut		
		develops from the middle gut		
		participates in swallowing only		

		participates in swallowing and in breathing		
17		The muscles of the pharynx include, among others:		
		stylopharyngeal muscle (m.stylopharyngeus)		
		tubopharyngeal muscle (m.salpingopharyngeus)		
		buccopharyngeal muscle (m.buccopharyngeus)		
		palatopharyngeal muscle (m. palatopharyngeus)		
		pharyngobasilar muscle (m.pharyngobasilaris)		
18		Piriform recess of pharynx (recessus piriformis):		
		is a paired deepening of the nasopharynx cavity		
		is a paired deepening of the oropharynx cavity		
		is a paired deepening of the laryngopharynx cavity		
		contains a tonsil		
		is a developmental defect		
1	3			
1		The following parts are distinguished in oesophagus:		
		cervical		
		thoracic		
		superior		
		abdominal		
		inferior		
2		The notion of anatomical sphincter is referred to:		
		a mucosal fold		
		local thickening of a mucosa		
		local thickening of a submucosa		
		local thickening of a muscular coat		
		any structure that is able to diminish the diameter of a hollow organ		
3		The structures that are in direct contact with the anterior wall of oesophagus (oesophagus):		

		larynx (larynx)		
		trachea (trachea)		
		left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister)		
		right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter)		
		pericardium (pericardium)		
4		The muscular lining of the esophagus (oesophagus) is formed by:		
		inner circular layer		
		outer longitudinal layer		
		only smooth muscle tissue		
		only striated muscle tissue		
		smooth and/or striated muscle tissue depending on the parts of the organ		
5		Behind the cervical part of oesophagus are located:		
		trachea		
		vertebral column		
		deep muscles of the neck		
		infrahyoid muscles		
		retrovisceral space		
6		Oesophageal mucosa (oesophagus):		
		adjacent to the submucosa		
		adjacent to the muscular layer		
		forms longitudinal folds		
		forms transverse folds		
		forms semilunar folds		
7		Oesophageal mucosa (oesophagus):		
		forms longitudinal folds		
		forms circular folds		
		contains glands		
		does not contain glands		

		is adjacent to the muscular layer		
8		The notion of physiological sphincter is referred to:		
		a sphincter that may be revealed in living person only		
		a sphincter that may be revealed both in living person and in cadaver		
		a sphincter that may be revealed in cadaver only		
		a sphincter that is voluntary in mode of its action		
		a sphincter that is involuntary in mode of its action		
9		Anatomical oesophageal narrowings (oesophagus):		
		pharyngooesophageal		
		aortic		
		bronchial		
		diaphragmatic		
		cardial		
10		Physiological oesophageal narrowings (oesophagus):		
		pharyngooesophageal		
		aortic		
		bronchial		
		diaphragmatic		
		cardial		
11		The narrowings of the oesophagus (oesophagus) are located in sites:		
		where the pharynx passes into the oesophagus		
		where the trachea is adjacent to the oesophagus		
		where the left main bronchus is adjacent to the oesophagus		
		where the right main bronchus is adjacent to the oesophagus		
		where the oesophagus passes through the diaphragm		

1	4			
1		Parts of stomach (gaster):		
		cardiac part (pars cardiaca)		
		descending part (pars descendens)		
		horizontal part (pars horizontalis)		
		pyloric part (pars pylorica)		
		body (corpus)		
2		The surfaces of a stomach are:		
		superior		
		inferior		
		anterior		
		posterior		
		lateral and medial		
3		The curvatures of a stomach (curvaturae major et minor) are:		
		the curved folds of a gastric mucosa		
		the curved peritoneal folds on a stomach		
		the edges of a stomach		
		the curved muscular bundles of a gastric wall		
		the projections of stomach onto the abdominal wall		
4		The gastric wall is composed of:		
		mucosa (tunica mucosa)		
		submucosa (tela submucosa)		
		muscular layer (tunica muscularis)		
		adventitia (adventitia)		
		serosa (tunica serosa)		
5		The gastric mucosa demonstrates:		
		the apparent longitudinal folds (plicae longitudinales) along the greater curvature		

		the apparent longitudinal folds (plicae longitudinales) along the lesser curvature		
		gastric fields (areae gastricae)		
		circular pyloric fold(valvula pylorica)		
		semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)		
6		In its relation to the peritoneum a stomach is:		
		mesoperitoneal organ		
		intraperitoneal organ		
		extraperitoneal organ		
		totally deprived of any contacts with a peritoneum		
		located in the retroperitoneal space		
7		In its development the stomach is derivative of:		
		the cephalic gut		
		the anterior gut		
		the middle gut		
		the posterior gut		
		the intestinal loop		
8		Features of the gastric mucosa (gaster):		
		villi (villi intestinales)		
		minor duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni minor)		
		gastric fields (areae gastricae)		
		longitudinal folds (plica longitudinalis)		
		circular folds (plicae circulares)		
9		Muscular coat of a stomach (gaster) is:		
		composed of smooth muscular tissue		
		composed of striated muscular tissue		
		composed of both smooth and striated muscular tissues		
		composed of 2 layers like other hollow digestive organs		
		composed of 3 layers		

10		The muscular layer of the stomach (gaster) is represented by:		
		longitudinal layer (stratum longitudinale)		
		circular layer (stratum circulare)		
		muscle bands (taeniae)		
		oblique fibers (fibrae obliquae)		
		pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
11		Pyloric part of the stomach:		
		is the entrance part of the stomach		
		is the outlet portion of the stomach		
		equipped with a valve (valvula pylorica)		
		equipped with a sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)		
		equipped with numerous circular folds (plicae circulares)		
12		The pyloric part of stomach:		
		is represented by pyloric canal and pyloric ampulla (canalis pyloricus, ampulla pylorica)		
		is represented by pyloric canal and pyloric antrum(canalis pyloricus, antrum pyloricum)		
		is located at the level of T12-L1		
		is located at the level of L2-L3		
		is deprived of mucosal folds		
13		Stomach skeletopy (gaster):		
		cardial opening at the level of T5-T7		
		cardial opening at the level of T10-T11		
		pyloric opening at the level of T10-T11		
		pyloric opening at level of L3		
		pyloric opening at level of T12- L1		
14		The main variants of shape of a stomach in adult are:		

		hook-shaped		
		horn-shaped		
		spindle-shaped		
		stocking shape		
		cone-shaped		
15		Pyloric part of the stomach (pars pylorica):		
		is bordered from the gastric body by angular incision (incisura angularis)		
		its mucosa forms circular folds and one longitudinal		
		its mucosa does not form folds		
		is characterized by the presence of an anatomical sphincter		
		intravitally it is bordered from the gastric body by physiological sphincter		
16		The ligaments described in anatomy of stomach:		
		are the structures similar to the ligaments in joints		
		are the dense connective tissue plates		
		are the dense connective tissue cords		
		are the folds of peritoneum		
		contain vessels and nerves		
17		The ligament inserted to the lesser curvature of stomach:		
		is a double layer peritoneal fold		
		is a dense connective tissue plate		
		connects the stomach to the spleen		
		connects the stomach to the liver		
		connects the stomach to transverse colon		
18		The ligament inserted to the left part of the greater curvature of stomach:		

		is a double layer peritoneal fold		
		is a dense connective tissue plate		
		connects the stomach to the spleen		
		connects the stomach to the liver		
		connects the stomach to the transverse colon		
1	1			
1		Divisions of the small intestine (intestinum tenue):		
		duodenum (duodenum)		
		colon (colon)		
		ileum (ileum)		
		jejunum (jejunum)		
		rectum (rectum)		
2		The correct sequence of duodenal compartments:		
		ascending part, horizontal part, superior part, descending part		
		ascending part, superior part, horizontal part, descending part		
		superior part, horizontal part, ascending part, descending part		
		superior part, descending part, horizontal part, ascending part		
		ascending part, horizontal part, descending part, superior part		
3		The components of the duodenal mucosa (duodenum):		
		circular folds (plicae circulares)		
		semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)		
		numerous longitudinal folds (plicae longitudinales)		
		single longitudinal fold (plica longitudinalis)		
		greater duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni major)		
4		The peritoneal relations of the postnatal duodenum:		
		it is totally intraperitoneal organ		
		it is totally extraperitoneal organ		

		it is intraperitoneal organ excepting its horizontal and ascending parts		
		it is intraperitoneal organ excepting its superior and descending parts		
		it is extraperitoneal organ excepting its superior part		
5		Elements of topography of the duodenum:		
		it is situated mostly to the right of the midline		
		it is situated mostly to the left of the midline		
		its lowest part is situated at the level of L3		
		it surrounds the kidney (ren)		
		it surrounds the pancreatic head (caput pancreatis)		
6		Major duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni major):		
		is a local thickening of the duodenal mucosa		
		located on the lateral wall of the descending duodenum		
		contains lymphoid tissue		
		contains a small ampulla and excretory ducts of large digestive glands		
		located on the medial wall of the descending duodenum		
7		The site of transition of extraperitoneal (extramesenteric) part of small intestine into the intraperitoneal (mesenteric) part:		
		is called the left colic flexure (flexura coli sinistra)		
		is called the ileocaecal angle (angulus ileocaecalis)		
		is located at the level of L2 to the left of the vertebral body		
		is located in the right iliac fossa (fossa iliaca)		
		is called the duodenojejunal flexure (flexura duodenojejunalis)		
8		Jejunum (jejunum):		
		Is the shortest part of the small intestine (intestinum tenue)		
		follows immediately after the stomach (gaster)		
		Is located in the lower floor of the abdominal cavity		
		Is equipped with numerous villi (villi intestinales)		
		Is located extraperitoneally		

9		The jejunum differs from ileum by:		
		the greater diameter		
		presence of intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
		the greater number and size of circular mucosal folds (plicae circulares)		
		the lesser number and size of circular mucosal folds (plicae circulares)		
		intraperitoneal position		
10		Place of transition of the small intestine to the large intestine:		
		called left flexure of the colon (flexura coli sinistra)		
		called the ileocecal (ileocecal) angle (angulus ileocaecalis)		
		located in the right iliac fossa (fossa iliaca)		
		located in the left iliac fossa (fossa iliaca)		
		called duodenojejunal flexure (flexura duodenojejunalis)		
11		Jejunum:		
		has no intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
		posesses epiploic appendices (appendices epiploicae)		
		is situated intraperitoneally		
		is situated mesoperitoneally		
		is provided with a mesentery (mesenterium)		
12		Ileum:		
		follows the duodenum		
		follows the jejunum		
		is the shortest part of the small intestine		
		is the only part of the intestine containing the aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)		
		is provided with a mesentery (mesenterium)		
13		The ileum differs from jejunum by:		
		the lesser diameter		
		presence of intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		

		the lesser number and size of circular mucosal folds(plicae circulares)		
		presence of numerous longitudinal mucosal folds (plicae longitudinales)		
		intraperitoneal position		
14		The ileal (Meckel's) diverticulum (diverticulum ilei) is:		
		an ordinary component of ileum		
		located nearer to the duodenojejunal flexure (flexura duodenojejunalis)		
		located nearer to the ileocaecal angle (angulus ileocaecalis)		
		an anomaly of development		
		a rudiment of the omphalo-enteric (vitello-intestinal) duct (ductus omphaloentericus; ductus vitellointestinalis)		
15		The wall of the ileum is characterized by the presence of:		
		two layers of muscular membrane (tunica muscularis)		
		three layers of muscular membrane (tunica muscularis)		
		circular folds of mucous membrane (plicae circulares)		
		single and group lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei solitarii et aggregati		
		serous covering (tunica serosa)		
1	2			
1		Large intestine (intestinum crassum) is represented among others by:		
		ileum(ileum)		
		duodenum(duodenum)		
		caecum (caecum)		
		sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
		rectum (rectum)		
2		The initial component of a large intestine (intestinum crassum) is:		

		sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		caecum (caecum)		
		ileum (ileum)		
		transverse colon (colon transversum)		
3		According to the international anatomical nomenclature the terminal component of a large intestine (intestinum crassum) is:		
		rectum (rectum)		
		sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
		caecum (caecum)		
		anal canal (canalis analis)		
		ileum (ileum)		
4		The colon is distinguished by presence of:		
		haustra (haustra coli)		
		omental (epiploic) appendices(appendices omentales = epiploicae)		
		taeniae coli (taeniae coli)		
		intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
		aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)		
5		Colon strips (taeniae coli):		
		mesenteric (taenia mesocolica)		
		free (taenia libera)		
		colon (taenia colica)		
		omental (taenia omentalis)		
		intestinal (taenia intestinalis)		
6		Taeniae coli are in their nature:		
		the fibrous bundles upon the colic walls		
		the elongated thickenings of the colic peritoneal covering		
		the vascular tracts upon the colic walls		

		the particular mode of arrangement of the longitudinal muscular layer of the intestinal wall		
		the embryonic rudiments		
7		Omental (epiploic) appendices (appendices omentales = epiploicae)are in their nature:		
		the local protrusions of the intestinal walls		
		the local outgrowths of the intestinal peritoneum with the fatty content		
		the local overgrowths of the greater omentum		
		the local overgrowths of the parietal peritoneum		
		the components of the whole gastrointestinal tract		
		the components of the colon		
8		Ileal (ileocaecale) orifice (ostium ileale, ostium ileocaecale):		
		is the site of transition of the small intestine into the large one		
		is the site of transition of the ileum into the caecum		
		is provided with the ileocaecal valve (valva ileocaecalis)		
		is provided with the ileocaecal sphincter (sphincter ileocaecalis)		
		is bounded by two lips		
9		The mucosa of the transverse colon (colon transversum) is characterized by:		
		the presence of intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
		the presence of circular folds (plicae circulares)		
		the presence of semilunar folds (plicae semilunares coli)		
		the presence of longitudinal folds (plicae longitudinales)		
		the presence of transverse folds (plicae transversae)		
10		The transverse colon (colon transversum) is characterized by:		
		intraperitoneal position		
		mesoperitoneal position		
		extraperitoneal position		
		the presence of the mesentery (mesocolon)		
		the presence of haustra (haustra coli)		

11		Ascending colon (colon ascendens) is characterized by:		
		intraperitoneal position		
		mesoperitoneal position		
		extraperitoneal position		
		the presence of a mesentery (mesocolon)		
		the presence of haustra (haustra coli)		
12		The right colic flexure (flexura colica dextra) is located in nearest proximity to:		
		the stomach (gaster)		
		the liver (hepar)		
		the right kidney (ren)		
		the spleen (spleen; lien)		
		the pancreas (pancreas)		
13		The left colic flexure (flexura colica sinistra) is located in nearest proximity to:		
		the stomach (gaster)		
		the liver (hepar)		
		the left kidney (ren)		
		the spleen (spleen; lien)		
		the pancreas (pancreas)		
14		The rectum is:		
		located in the lesser pelvis		
		rectilineal		
		curved		
		totally extraperitoneal		
		provided with the transverse mucosal folds		
15		The rectum:		
		together with its anal canal represents the terminal compartment of the digestive tract		
		is the embryonic derivative of the cloaca		
		is totally covered with the peritoneum		

		contains a few transverse mucosal folds (plicae transersae)		
		is deprived of tela submucosa		
16		Mucosa of the anal canal (canalis analis) shows:		
		intestinal villi (villi intestinales)		
		circular folds (plicae circulares)		
		aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)		
		anal columns (columnae anales)		
		anal valves (valvulae anales)		
17		The muscular coat of the anal canal (canalis analis):		
		is composed of smooth muscular tissue		
		is composed of circular and longitudinal layers		
		is composed of circular, oblique and longitudinal layers		
		forms the external anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus)		
		forms the internal anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani internus)		
18		The external anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus) is:		
		composed of smooth muscular tissue		
		composed of striated muscular tissue		
		located inside of the anal canal wall		
		the outer structure in relation to the anal canal wall		
		a component of the perineum		
19		Sphincters of the anal canal (canalis analis):		
		External anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus)		
		internal anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani internus)		
		deep anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani profundus)		
		superficial anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani superficialis)		
		middle anal sphincter (m. sphincter ani medianus)		
1	3			

1		As a structural-functional unit of the liver (hepar) is commonly considered to be:		
		hepatic segment (segmentum hepatis)		
		hepatic cell(hepatocyte)		
		hepatic lobule (lobulus hepatis)		
		hepatic lobe (lobus hepatis)		
		hepatic sector (division)		
2		The concept of a "miraculous vascular network" of the liver implies:		
		a particular mode of organization of the bile duct system (ductus biliferi)		
		a particular mode of organization of the microvascular bed of the liver		
		the presence of a capillary network between the venous vessels		
		the presence of capillaries originating from the terminal branches of the hepatic portal vein (v. portae hepatis)		
		the presence of a capillary network between the arterial vessels		
3		The criteria to identify the hepatic segments is:		
		their blood supply via segmental roots of the hepatic veins		
		their separation from each other by connective tissue septa		
		their blood supply via segmental branches of the hepatic portal vein and hepatic artery		
		the visibility of their boundaries at the surface of the liver		
		their peritoneal relations		
4		The allocation of lobes, sectors and segments of the liver (structural polymers of the liver) is based on:		
		the presence of connective tissue septa between them		
		anatomy of the tributaries of the inferior vena cava		
		branching of the portal vein of the liver (v. portae hepatis)		
		branching of the hepatic artery (a. hepatica propria)		
		location of pits and grooves on the surfaces of the liver		

5		Each segment of the liver (hepar) has:		
		a fibrous capsule (capsula fibrosa)		
		a fatty capsule (capsula adiposa)		
		a branch of the hepatic portal vein (v. portae hepatis)		
		a branch of the hepatic artery (a.hepatica propria)		
		a segmental bile duct (ductus biliferus)		
6		The inferior border of the liver in an adult is projected at the greater part of its course:		
		along the edge of the right costal arch (arcus costalis)		
		at the middle of the distance between the xiphoid process and the umbilicus		
		4 cm above the costal arch		
		2 cm above the costal arch		
		2 cm below the costal arch		
7		The position of the common bile duct, proper hepatic artery and portal vein in the hepatoduodenal ligament (from right to left):		
		duct, vein, artery		
		vein, artery, duct		
		duct, artery, vein		
		artery, duct, vein		
		vein, duct, artery		
8		The common bile duct (ductus choledochus) forms as a result of fusion of:		
		the left hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus sinister)		
		the common hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus communis)		
		cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
		right hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus dexter)		
		pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus)		

9		The common hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus communis) forms as a result of fusion of:		
		the cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
		the right hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus dexter)		
		the left hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus sinister)		
		the common bile duct (ductus choledochus)		
		the pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus)		
10		The pancreatic duct opens in:		
		the superior part of the duodenum		
		the descending part of the duodenum		
		the ascending part of the duodenum		
		the horizontal part of the duodenum		
		the jejunum		
11		The most upper point of the liver projection is located at the level of:		
		the 6-th left intercostal space		
		the 6-th right intercostal space		
		the 4-th left intercostal space		
		the 4-5-th right intercostal space		
		the 5-th left rib		
12		Peritoneal ligaments of the liver are:		
		falciform ligament (lig. falciforme)		
		venous ligament (lig. venosum)		
		coronary ligament (lig. coronarium)		
		left triangular ligament (lig. triangulare)		
		round ligament of liver (lig. tereshepatis)		
13		The caudate lobe of the liver (lobus caudatus) is bounded by:		
		the groove for vena cava (sulcus venae cavae)		

		the fossa for gallbladder (fossa vesicae biliaris)		
		the porta hepatis (porta hepatis)		
		the fissure for ligamentum venosum (fissura lig. venosi)		
		the fissure for ligamentum teres (fissura ligamenti teretis)		
14		The impressions on the visceral surface of the liver:		
		gastric		
		oesophageal		
		renal		
		colic		
		splenic		
15		The impressions on the visceral surface of the left lobe of the liver:		
		duodenal		
		gastric		
		oesophageal		
		renal		
		splenic		
16		The impressions on the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver:		
		colic		
		duodenal		
		renal		
		gastric		
		splenic		
17		Round ligament of the liver (lig. teres hepatis):		
		is a fibrous cord		
		is a fold of peritoneum		

		contains the hepatic vessels		
		is a rudiment of an embryonic vessel		
		extends up to the umbilicus		
1	4			
1		Pancreas:		
		is an endocrine gland		
		is an exocrine gland		
		is a mixed gland in its nature		
		is totally covered with peritoneum		
		is extraperitoneally located		
2		The main parts of pancreas are:		
		body (corpus pancreatis)		
		fornix (fornix)		
		head (caput pancreatis)		
		tail (cauda pancreatis)		
		qaudrate lobe (lobus qaudratus)		
3		Pancreas:		
		its head is surrounded by the duodenum		
		the gland is of internal secretion only and has no excretory ducts		
		secretes bile		
		its anterior surface is covered by the peritoneum		
		its secretion is excreted into the duodenum		
4		The pancreas is located at the level of:		

		XII-th thoracic vertebra		
		XI-th thoracic vertebra		
		I-II-th lumbar vertebra		
		III- IV-th lumbar vertebra		
		X-th thoracic vertebra		
5		Surfaces of pancreas:		
		anterior surface		
		posterior surface		
		inferior surface		
		superior surface		
		lateral surface		
6		The accessory duct of the pancreas (ductus pancreaticus accessorius) opens:		
		at the greater papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni major)		
		at the lesser papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni minor)		
		into the hepatopancreatic ampulla (ampulla hepatopancreatica)		
		into the superior part of the duodenum (pars superiorduodeni)		
		into the pyloric part of stomach (pars pylorica)		
7		Peritoneal position of the pancreas:		
		intraperitoneal		
		mesoperitoneal		
		infraperitoneal		
		supraperitoneal		
		extraperitoneal		
8		The main (Virsungov’s) excretory duct of the pancreas (ductus pancreaticus) opens:		
		at the greater papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni major)		
		at the lesser papilla of duodenum (papilla duodeni minor)		

		into the hepatopancreatic ampulla (ampulla hepatopancreatica)		
		into the ascending part of duodenum (pars ascendens duodeni)		
		into the superior part of duodenum (pars superior duodeni)		
1	5			
1		Parts of the gallbladder (vesica fellea):		
		fundus (fundus vesicae felleae)		
		neck (collum vesicae felleae)		
		isthmus (isthmus vesicae felleae)		
		body (corpus vesicae felleae)		
		tail(cauda vesicae felleae)		
2		The cervix of the gallbladder continues in:		
		cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
		common hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus communis)		
		bile duct (ductus choledochus)		
		descending part of duodenum (pars descendens duodeni)		
		pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus)		
3		The wall of the gallbladder consists of:		
		mucous membrane		
		serous membrane		
		adventitia		
		muscular layer		
		submucosa		
4		Into the hepatopancreatic ampulla (ampulla hepatopancreatica) open:		
		cystic duct (ductus cysticus)		
		bile duct (ductus choledochus)		
		pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus)		
		common hepatic duct (ductus hepaticus communis)		
		accessory pancreatic duct (ductus pancreaticus accessorius)		

5		The intake of bile and pancreatic juice into the duodenum is controlled by:		
		sphincter of bile duct (m.sphincter ductus holedochus)		
		sphincter of the pancreatic duct (m.sphincter ductus pancreatici)		
		sphincter of the hepatopancreatic ampulla (m.sphincter ampullae)		
		pyloric sphincter (m.sphincter pyloricus)		
		sphincter of the common hepatic duct (m.sphincter ductus hepaticus communis)		
6		Peritoneal position of the gallbladder is mostly:		
		intraperitoneal		
		mesoperitoneal		
		infraperitoneal		
		supraperitoneal		
		extraperitoneal		
7		The projection of the gallbladder fundus corresponds to:		
		the site of intersection of the costal arch and middle axillary line		
		the site of intersection of the costal arch and anterior median line		
		the site of intersection of the costal arch and lateral edge of the right rectus abdominis		
		the site of intersection of the costal arch and medial edge of the left rectus abdominis		
		the site of intersection of the 6-th rib and midclavicular line		
1	1			
1		Compartments of the upper floor of the peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis) are :		
		right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter)		
		left mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus sinister)		
		omental bursa (bursa omentalis)		
		pregastric bursa (bursa pregastrica)		
		hepatic bursa (bursa hepatica)		
2		Omental bursa walls (bursa omentalis) are:		

		falciform ligament (lig. falciforme)		
		lesser omentum (omentum minus)		
		peritoneal covering of the posterior stomach wall (gaster)		
		gastrosplenic ligament (lig. gastrosplenicum, gastrolienale)		
		gastrocolic ligament (lig. gastrocolicum)		
3		Mesoperitoneally located are :		
		stomach (gaster)		
		duodenum (duodenum)		
		ileum (ileum)		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		descending colon (colon descendens)		
4		Intraperitoneally located are:		
		stomach (gaster)		
		duodenum (duodenum)		
		transverse colon (colon transversum)		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		ileum (ileum)		
5		The organs located retroperitoneally:		
		stomach (gaster)		
		duodenum (duodenum)		
		transverse colon (colon transversum)		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		pancreas (pancreas)		
6		The right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter) is limited by:		
		stomach (gaster)		
		mesentery of the transverse colon (mesocolon)		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		descending colon (colon descendens)		

		the root of the mesentery of the small intestine (radix mesenterii)		
7		Upper floor of the peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis) contains:		
		stomach (gaster)		
		pancreas (pancreas)		
		spleen (splen; lien)		
		serous fluid		
		liver (hepar)		
8		Peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis):		
		contains the organs of the digestive system		
		includes retroperitoneal space		
		is limited by parietal and visceral sheets of peritoneum		
		contains serous fluid		
		contains serous fluid, fatty tissue and vessels		
9		On the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall, the peritoneum forms:		
		rectovesical folds (plicae rectovesicales)		
		median umbilical fold (plica umbilicalis mediana)		
		medial umbilical folds (plicae umbilicales mediales)		
		lateral umbilical folds (plicae umbilicales laterales)		
		rectouterine folds (plicae rectouterinae)		
10		The serous membranes (tunicae serosae):		
		are derivatives of the primary intestine		
		Are derivatives of the ventral mesoderm		
		produce serous fluid		
		Have parietal and visceral sheets		

		ensure both the fixity and mobility of related organs		
11		The volume of the peritoneal cavity in average is about:		
		10 ml		
		100 ml		
		500 ml		
		1000 ml		
		3 ml		
12		Serous membranes:		
		are represented by pleura, pericardium and peritoneum		
		are represented by pleura, pericardium, peritoneum and fasciae		
		necessarily include parietal and visceral layers		
		necessarily include the mesothelium		
		are actively involved in inflammatory processes		
13		The walls of the left mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus sinister):		
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)		
		hepatogastric ligament (lig. hepatogastricum)		
		mesentery of the small intestine (mesentium)		
		hepatorenal ligament (lig. hepatorenale)		
		descending colon (colon descendens)		
14		In case of perforation of the posterior wall of a stomach the peritonitis (an inflammation of a peritoneum) will develop in:		
		the left mesenteric sinus		
		right mesenteric sinus		
		omental bursa		
		pregastric bursa		
		hepatic bursa		
15		The position of the hepatic bursa (bursa hepatica):		

		surrounds the right lobe of the liver		
		surrounds the left lobe of the liver		
		is limited on the left by the falciform ligament (lig.falciforme hepatis)		
		is limited posteriorly by the coronary ligament of the liver (lig.coronarium hepatis)		
		is limited anteriorly by the lesser omentum (omentum minus)		
16		The position of the pregastric bursa (bursa pregastrica)		
		surrounds the right lobe of the liver		
		surrounds the left lobe of the liver		
		is limited on the right by the falciform ligament (lig.falciforme hepatis)		
		is limited posteriorly by the coronary ligament of the liver (lig.coronarium hepatis)		
		surrounds the spleen		
17		Boarders of the omental (epiploic) foramen (foramen omentale, epiploicum)		
		caudate lobe of the liver (lobus caudatus)		
		hepatoduodenal ligament (lig.hepatoduodenale)		
		superior part of duodenum (pars superior duodeni)		
		parietal peritoneum		
		head of pancreas (caput pancreatis)		
18		The compartments of the middle floor of the peritoneal cavity are:		
		right paracolic gutter (sulcus paracolicus dexter)		
		omental bursa (bursa omentalis)		
		left paracolic groove (sulcus paracolicus sinister)		
		left mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus sinister)		
		right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter)		