С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1			
1	Specify parts of the occipital bone (os occipitale):		
	basilar part (pars basilaris)		
	lesser wings (alae minores)		
	styloid process		
	lateral parts (pars lateralis)		
	squamous part (squama occipitalis)		
2	Specify canals of the occipital bone (os occipitale):		
	musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
	hypoglossal canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
	optic canal		
	canal of the facial nerve		
	carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
3	On the lateral part of the occipital bone are located:		
	inferior nuchal line (linea nuchalis inferior)		
	hypoglossal canal (canalis nervi hypoglossi)		
	jugular notch (incisura jugularis)		
	occipital condyle (condylus occipitalis)		
	mastoid foramen (foramen mastoideum)		
4	The brain skull (neurocranium) is formed by the bones:		
	frontal		
	sphenoidal (os sphenoidale)		
	palatine (os palatine)		
	occipital (os occipitale)		
	parietal (os parietale)		
5	Specify the parts of the frontal bone (os frontale):		

	squamous (squama frontalis)		
	vomer		
	orbital (pars orbitalis)		
	nasal (pars nasalis)		
	body		
6	On the outer surface of the frontal bone (os frontale) are located:		
	superior nuchal line (linea nuchalis superior)		
	foramen caecum		
	frontal tuber (tuber frontale)		
	glabella		
	orbital plate (lamina orbitalis)		
7	On the parietal bone (os parietale), the following edges are distinguished:		
	mastoid (margo mastoideus)		
	sagittal (margo sagittalis)		
	squamosal (margo squamosus)		
	frontal (margo frontalis)		
	occipital (margo occipitalis)		
8	Specify the angles of the parietal bone (os parietale):		
	mastoid		
	sphenoidal		
	squamosal		
	frontal		
	occipital		
9	The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale) has the following anatomical formations:		
	orbital plate (lamina orbitalis)		
	superior nasal concha		
	middle nasal concha (concha nasalis media)		

	inferior nasal concha		
	crista galli		
10	Specify the parts of the ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale):		
	perpendicular plate (lamina perpendicularis)		
	frontal process		
	ethmoidal labyrinth (labirinthus ethmoidalis)		
	cribriform plate (lamina cribrosa)		
	body		
11	Specify the plates of the ethmoid bone:		
	orbital (lamina orbitalis)		
	lateral (lamina lateralis)		
	medial (lamina medialis)		
	perpendicular (lamina perpendicularis)		
	cribriform plate (lamina cribrosa)		
12	Specify parts of the temporal bone (os temporale):		
	squamous (pars squamosa)		
	lateral (pars lateralis)		
	basilar (pars basilaris)		
	petrous (pars petrosa)		
	tympanic (pars tympanica)		
13	On the pyramid of the temporal bone (os temporale) are:		
	tegmen tympani		
	jugular fossa (fossa jugularis)		
	trigeminal impression (impressio trigeminalis)		
	internal auditory opening (porus acusticus internus)		
	external auditory opening (porus acusticus externus)		

14	On the tympanic part of the temporal bone is:		
	mastoid process		
	occipital condyle (condylus occipitalis)		
	internal auditory opening (porus acusticus internus)		
	external auditory opening (porus acusticus externus)		
	styloid process		
15	On the squamous part of the temporal bone are:		
	external auditory opening (porus acusticus externus)		
	styloid process		
	mastoid process		
	mandibular fossa (fossa mandibularis)		
	zygomatic process		
16	Specify the processes of the temporal bone:		
	styloid (processus styloideus)		
	mastoid (processus mastoideus)		
	frontal (processus frontalis)		
	zygomatic (processus zygomaticus)		
	spinous (processus spinosus)		
17	Specify three canals of the temporal bone:		
	hypoglossal canal		
	carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
	facial canal (canalis nervi facialis)		
	condylar canal		
	musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
18	Facial canal (canalis nervi facialis):		
	penetrates the petrous part of the temporal bone (pars petrosa)		
	passes through the maxilla		
	begins at the bottom of the internal auditory canal (meatus acusticus internus)		

	ends with oval opening (foramen ovale)		
	ends with stylomastoid foramen (foramen stylomastoideum)		
19	Carotid canal (canalis caroticus) starts from:		
	internal opening of the carotid canal (apertura interna canalis carotici)		
	jugular foramen		
	external opening of the carotid canal (apertura externa canalis carotici)		
	foramen lacerum		
	spinous foramen (foramen spinosum)		
20	Carotid channel (canalis caroticus) ends with:		
	internal opening of the carotid canal (apertura interna canalis carotici)		
	jugular foramen		
	external opening of the carotid canal (apertura externa canalis carotici)		
	foramen lacerum		
	spinous foramen (foramen spinosum)		
21	The facial canal (canalis nervi facialis) ends with:		
	mastoid opening (foramen mastoideum)		
	spinous foramen (foramen spinosum)		
	internal auditory meatus (meatus acusticus internus)		
	stylomastoid foramen (foramen stylomastoideum)		
	external auditory meatus (meatus acusticus externus)		
22	The facial canal (canalis nervi facialis) begins with:		
	external acoustic meatus (meatus acusticus externus)		
	internal acoustic meatus (meatus acusticus internus)		
	stylomastoid foramen (foramen stylomastoideum)		
	internal opening of the carotid canal (apertura interna canalis carotici)		
	foramen lacerum		
23	Specify the parts of the sphenoidal bone (os sphenoidale):		

	body		
	lesser wings (alae minores)		
	pterygoid processes (processus pterygoideus)		
	greater wings (alae majores)		
	frontal process		
24	On the upper surface of the body of the sphenoidal bone (os sphenoidale) are located:		
	sella turcica		
	optic canal		
	sphenoid sinus		
	dorsum sellae		
	hypophysial fossa		
25	The openings of the sphenoidal bone are:		
	foramen magnum		
	foramen ovale		
	foramen spinosum		
	foramen rotundum		
	jugular foramen		
26	Maxilla has processes:		
	orbital		
	frontal		
	zygomatic		
	alveolar		
	palatine		
27	Maxilla has parts:		
	body		
	alveolar process		
	frontal process		
	ramus		

	zygomatic process		
28	The opening of the maxillary sinus is located on the:		
	orbital surface of the body of the maxilla		
	nasal surface of the body of the maxilla		
	anterior surface of the body of the maxilla		
	palatine process		
	alveolar process		
29	In the maxilla, dental alveoli are located on the:		
	frontal process		
	zygomatic process		
	palatine process		
	alveolar process		
	body		
30	The body of the maxilla has the following structures:		
	infraorbital canal		
	infraorbital foramen		
	maxillary tuberosity (tuber maxillae)		
	alveolar arch		
	lacrimal groove (sulcus lacrimalis)		
31	Specify the parts of the mandible:		
	alveolar process		
	body		
	ramus (ramus mandibulae)		
	angle (angulus mandibulae)		
	head		
32	On the ramus of mandible are located:		
	coronoid process		

	mandibular notch (incisura mandibulae)		
	hypoglossal canal		
	condylar process (proccesus condylaris)		
	head of the mandible		
33	At the place of transition of the body of mandible into the ramus is:		
	mandibular angle		
	coronoid process		
	mandibular notch		
	mental foramen		
	digastric fossa		
34	Foramen mandibulae:		
	located on the inner surface of the ramus of mandible		
	is the entrance to the mandibular canal		
	located on the outer surface of the ramus of mandible		
	located on the outer surface of the body of mandible		
	located in the area of the mental protuberance		
35	The mandibular canal on the outer surface of the body of mandible ends with:		
	mental foramen (foramen mentale)		
	mandibular foramen		
	alveolar foramina		
	sublingual fossa (fovea sublingualis)		
	digastric fossa (fossa digastrica)		
36	On the body of mandibular are located:		
	alveolar part (pars alveolaris)		
	alveolar process		
	base of mandible		
	mental foramen (foramen mentale)		
	alveolar arch		

37	On the outer surface of the body of mandible are located:		
	mental protuberance		
	mental foramen		
	mandibular foramen		
	mandibular notch (incisura mandibulae)		
	lateral plate		
38	Specify the parts of the palatine bone (os palatinum):		
	horizontal plate (lamina horizontalis)		
	zygomatic process		
	jugular process		
	perpendicular plate (lamina perpendicularis)		
	lateral plate		
39	The palatine bone is involved in the formation of the walls of:		
	nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		
	oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
	orbit		
	infratemporal fossa (fossa infratemporalis)		
	pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		
40	The zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum) has processes:		
	frontal (processus frontalis)		
	occipital (processus occipitalis)		
	temporal (processus temporalis)		
	zygomatic (processus zygomaticus)		
	parietal (processus pearietalis)		
41	Specify the surfaces of the zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
	orbital (facies orbitalis)		
	temporal (facies temporalis)		

	lateral (facies lateralis)		
	medial (facies medialis)		
	maxillary (facies maxillaris)		
1			
1	The following bones are involved in the formation of the anterior cranial fossa:		
	sphenoid bone		
	frontal bone		
	parietal bone		
	ethmoid bone		
	occipital bone		
2	The anterior cranial fossa communicates with:		
	frontal sinus		
	nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		
	sphenoidal sinus		
	choanae (choanae)		
	pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		
3	The border between the anterior and middle cranial fossae is formed by:		
	dorsum sellae		
	crista galli		
	hypophysial fossa		
	posterior edge of the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone (ala minor)		
	superior border of the petrous part of the temporal bone		
4	The middle cranial fossa communicates with the outer base of the skull through the:		
	foramen ovale		
	foramen spinosum		
	pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
	foramen lacerum		

5	The middle cranial fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
	foramen ovale		
	foramen lacerum		
	superior orbital fissure		
	foramen rotundum		
	jugular foramen		
6	Foramen rotundum:		
	is the communication between the orbit and the nasal cavity		
	is a communication between the orbit and the pterygopalatine fossa		
	communicates the middle cranial fossa with the pterygopalatine fossa		
	is a communication between the nasal cavity and the pterygopalatine fossa		
	communicates the nasal cavity with the outer base of the skull		
7	Specify the openings of the middle cranial fossa:		
	foramen ovale		
	internal acoustic opening		
	foramen rotundum		
	jugular foramen		
	foramen lacerum		
8	Specify the openings of the posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior):		
	foramen lacerum		
	internal acoustic opening (porus acusticus internus)		
	jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
	foramen spinosum		
	foramen magnum		
9	The posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior) communicates with the outer base of the skull (basis cranii externa) through:		
	carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
	pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus);		
	hypoglossal canal		

	optic canal		
	musculotubal canal (canalis musculotubarius)		
10	Specify the bones that form the medial wall of the orbit:		
	lacrimal		
	sphenoidal		
	zygomatic		
	vomer		
	ethmoidal		
11	Specify the bones that form the inferior wall of the orbit:		
	maxilla		
	sphenoidal		
	palatine		
	zygomatic (os zygomaticum)		
	ethmoidal		
12	Specify the bones that form the lateral wall of the orbit:		
	ethmoidal		
	maxilla		
	sphenoidal		
	zygomatic		
	lacrimal		
13	Specify the bones that form the upper wall of the orbit:		
	sphenoidal		
	palatine		
	zygomatic		
	ethmoidal		
	frontal		
14	In the formation of the bony nasal septum (septum nasi osseum) are involved:		

	nasal bone (os nasale)		
	vomer		
	lacrimal bone		
	ethmoidal bone		
	zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
15	Specify the bones involved in the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity:		
	palatine bone		
	ethmoidal bone		
	sphenoidal bone		
	maxilla		
	frontal bone		
16	The upper wall of the nasal cavity is formed by:		
	body of the sphenoidal bone (corpus)		
	nasal part of the frontal bone (pars nasalis)		
	cribriform plate of the ethmoidal bone (lamina cribrosa)		
	lesser wing of the sphenoidal bone (ala minor)		
	greater wing of the sphenoidal bone (ala major)		
17	Frontal sinus (sinus frontalis) communicates with:		
	superior nasal meatus (meatus nasi superior)		
	common nasal meatus (meatus nasi communis)		
	middle nasal meatus (meatus nasi medius)		
	lower nasal meatus (meatus nasi inferior)		
	choanae (choanae)		
18	Into the superior nasal meatus open:		
	maxillary sinus		
	frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
	ethmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
	nasolacrimal canal		

	sphenoidal sinus		
19	Into the inferior nasal meatus opens:		
	nasolacrimal canal		
	maxillary sinus		
	frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
	ethmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
	foramen ovale		
20	Into the middle nasal meatus open:		
	maxillary sinus		
	frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)		
	ethmoidal cells (cellulae ethmoidales)		
	nasolacrimal canal		
	sphenoidal sinus		
21	Specify what structures form the bony palate:		
	horizontal plate of the palatine bone (lamina horizontalis)		
	alveolar process of the maxilla		
	pterygoid process of the sphenoidal bone (processus pterygoideus)		
	vomer		
	palatine process of the maxilla		
22	On the bony palate open:		
	greater palatine foramen (foramen palatinus major)		
	pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
	incisive foramina (foramina incisiva)		
	lesser palatine foramina (foramina palatina minora)		
	foramen lacerum		
23	The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the oral cavity through the:		
	pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		

	foramen rotundum		
	greater palatine canal (canalis palatinus major)		
	sphenopalatine opening (foramen sphenopalatinum)		
	foramen ovale		
24	The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
	inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis inferior)		
	superior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior)		
	foramen rotundum		
	sphenopalatine foramen		
	foramen ovale		
25	The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
	inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis inferior)		
	superior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior)		
	foramen rotundum		
	sphenopalatine foramen		
	foramen ovale		
26	The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through:		
	foramen rotundum		
	inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis superior);		
	pterygoid canal (canalis pterygoideus)		
	sphenopalatine foramen		
	optic canal		
27	The walls of the pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina) are formed by:		
	palatine bone (os palatinus)		
	sphenoidal bone		
	zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
	maxilla		
	temporal bone		

28	The foramen rotundum communicates the pterygopalatine fossa with:		
	nasal cavity (cavitas nasalis ossea)		
	middle cranial fossa (fossa cranii media)		
	oral cavity (cavitas oris)		
	orbit		
	anterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii anterior)		
29	The walls of the infratemporal fossa are formed by:		
	sphenoidal bone		
	palatine bone		
	maxilla		
	mandibula		
	frontal bone		
30	The infratemporal fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
	superior orbital fissure		
	nasolacrimal canal		
	inferior orbital fissure		
	infraorbital canal		
	optic canal		
31	In the formation of the outer base of the skull (basis cranii externa) are involved:		
	occipital bone		
	sphenoidal bone		
	ethmoidal bone		
	temporal bone		
	frontal bone		
32	Specify the openings of the outer base of the skull:		
	foramen magnum		
	foramen lacerum		

	jugular foramen		
	foramen rotundum		
	foramen spinosum		
33	Specify the openings of the outer base of the skull:		
	sphenopalatine foramen		
	superior orbital fissure		
	inferior orbital fissure		
	greater palatine foramen		
	jugular foramen		
34	In the formation of the temporomandibular joint (art.temporomandibularis) are involved:		
	head of mandible (caput mandibulae)		
	mandibular fossa (fossa mandibularis)		
	coronoid process (processus coronoideus)		
	articular tubercle (tuberculum articulare)		
	articular disc (discus articularis)		
35	Indicate what movements are possible in the temporomandibular joint (art.temporomandibularis):		
	side-to-side movements		
	protraction		
	retraction		
	elevation		
	supination		
36	Specify the extracapsular ligaments of the temporomandibular joint (art.temporomandibularis):		
	sphenomandibula ligamentr		
	stylomandibular ligament		
	lateral ligament		
	medial disco-mandibular ligament		
	anterior disc-temporal ligament		

37	The upper joint space of the temporomandibular joint (art.temporomandibularis) is located between		
	articular fossa (fossa mandibularis)		
	articular tubercle (tuberculum articulare)		
	superior surface of the articular disc		
	head of mandible (caput mandibulae)		
	inferior surface of the articular disc		
38	The lower joint space of the temporomandibular joint (art.temporomandibularis) is located between		
	articular fossa (fossa mandibularis)		
	articular tubercle (tuberculum articulare)		
	superior surface of the articular disc		
	head of mandible (caput mandibulae)		
	inferior surface of the articular disc		
1			
1	Specify masticatory muscles (mm. masticatorii):		
	temporalis (m. temporalis)		
	zygomaticus major		
	lateral pterygoid (m. pterygoideus lateralis)		
	medial pterygoid (m. pterygoideus medialis)		
	masseter		
2	Function of Masseter:		
	lowering the mandible		
	elevation of the mandible		
	retraction of the mandible		
	side-to-side movements of the mandible		
	protrusion of the mandible		
3	Functions of the Temporal muscle (m.temporalis):		
	lowering the mandible		
	elevation of the mandible		

	retraction of the mandible		
	side-to-side movements of the mandible		
	protrusion of the mandible		
4	Medial pterygoid muscle (m. pterygoideus medialis):		
	originates the zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)		
	originates from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone (processus pterygoideus)		
	originates from the temporal bone (os temporale)		
	is attached to the mandibula		
	is attached to the body of maxilla (corpus maxillae)		
5	Temporal muscle (m. temporalis)		
	originates from the zygomatic arch (arcus zygomaticus)		
	originates from the styloid process (processus styloideus)		
	originates from the squamous part of the temporal bone (pars squamosa ossis temporalis)		
	is attached to the neck of the mandibula (collum mandibulae)		
	is attached to the coronoid process of the mandibula (processus coronoideus)		
6	The retraction of the mandible occurs with a contraction of:		
	temporal muscle		
	mylohyoid muscle		
	medial pterygoid muscle		
	lateral pterygoid muscle		
	zygomaticus major muscle		
7	Side-to-side movements of the mandible is a function of:		
	masseter		
	temporal muscles		
	medial pterygoid muscles		
	lateral pterygoid muscles		
	sternocleidomastoid		

8	With simultaneous contraction of both lateral pterygoid muscles, the mandible:		
	moves forward		
	moves back		
	shifts to the side		
	rises		
	moves down		
9	Features of facial muscle:		
	are not covered by fascia		
	are covered with fascia		
	are partially located around the natural openings of the skull		
	insert directly into the skin		
	have tendons		
10	Specify the parts of the orbicularis oculi muscle (m. orbicularis oculi):		
	transverse part (pars transversa)		
	orbital part (pars orbitalis)		
	palpebral part (pars palpebralis)		
	deep part (pars profunda)		
	superficial part (pars superficialis)		
11	Functions of the Orbicularis oculi (m. orbicularis oculi):		
	closes the eye		
	forms longitudinal folds between the eyebrows		
	dilates the lacrimal sac		
	forms transverse folds of the glabella		
	narrows the lacrimal sac		
12	Functions of the Orbicularis oris (m. orbicularis oris):		
	closure of the oral fissure		
	compresses lips		
	participation in the act of sucking		

	lift the corner of the mouth		
	lowers lower lip		
13	Functions of the Buccinator (m. buccinator)		
	closure of the oral fissure		
	hold the cheek to the teeth		
	pull back the angle of the mouth		
	lift the corner of the mouth		
	lowers lower lip		
14	The Sternocleidomastoid (m. sternocleidomastoideus) arises		
	from the acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis)		
	from the acromion of the scapula (acromion)		
	from the manubrium of sternum (manubrium sterni)		
	from the sternal end of the clavicle (extremitas sternalis claviculae)		
	from the middle of the clavicle (clavicula)		
15	The Sternocleidomastoid (m. sternocleidomastoideus) is attached:		
	to the acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis)		
	to the styloid process of the temporal bone (processus styloideus)		
	to the mastoid process of the temporal bone (processus mastoideus)		
	to the external occipital protuberance (protuberantia occipitalis externa)		
	to the pterygoid process of the sphenoidal bone (processus pterygoideus)		
16	The suprahyoid muscles include:		
	digastric (m. digastricus)		
	mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)		
	thyrohyoid (m. thyrohyoideus)		
	stylohyoid (m. stylohyoideus)		
	geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)		
17	The infrahyoid muscles include:		

	thyroid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)		
	sternohyoid muscle (m. sternohyoideus)		
	omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		
	sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)		
	maxillofacial muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
18	Omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus):		
	refers to the infrahyoid muscles		
	has two bellies		
	stretches the pretracheal layer of the cervical fascia		
	during contraction, pulls the hyoid bone (os hyoideum) down		
	during contraction, pulls the hyoid bone (os hyoideum) up		
19	Specify the muscles that depress the mandible:		
	mylohyoid		
	geniohyoid		
	stylohyoid		
	digastric		
	temporal muscle		
20	The lateral group of deep neck muscles include:		
	scalenus anterior (m. scalenus anterior)		
	omohyoid (m. omohyoideus)		
	long colli (m. longus colli)		
	scalenus posterior (m. scalenus posterior)		
	scalenus medius (m. scalenus medius)		
21	The medial group of deep neck muscles include:		
	scalenus anterior (m. scalenus anterior)		
	longus capitis (m. longus capitis)		
	longus colli (m. longus colli)		
	scalenus posterior (m. scalenus posterior)		

	scalenus medius (m. scalenus medius)		
22	Specify regiones of the neck:		
	posteriors		
	superior		
	anterior		
	sternocleidomastoid		
	lateral		
23	Specify the triangles of the anterior region of the neck:		
	muscular (trigonum omotracheale)		
	carotid (trigonum caroticum)		
	omotrapezoid (trigonum omotrapezoideum)		
	omoclavicula (trigonum omoclaviculare)		
	submandibular (trigonum submandibulare)		
24	Specify the triangles of the lateral region of the neck:		
	muscular (trigonum omotracheale)		
	carotid (trigonum caroticum)		
	omotrapezoid (trigonum omotrapezoideum)		
	omoclavicula (trigonum omoclaviculare)		
	submandibular (trigonum submandibulare)		
25	Specify the sides of the submandibular triangle (trigonum submandibulare):		
	omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		
	bellies of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
	body of the mandible		
	geniohyoid muscle (m. geniohyoideus)		
	sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
26	Specify the sides of the carotid triangle (trigonum caroticum):		
	sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		

	posterior belly of the digastric muscle (venter posterior m. digastrici)		
	inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle (venter inferior m. omohyoidei)		
	anterior belly of the digastric muscle (venter anterior m. digastrici)		
	superior belly of the omohyoid muscle (venter superior m. omohyoidei)		
27	Omoclaviculare triangle (trigonum omoclaviculare):		
	is located in the lateral region of the neck		
	is located in the anterior region of the neck		
	is limited by the omohyoidei muscle		
	is limited to clavicle		
	is limited by the sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
28	The prevertebral plate of the cervical fascia (lamina prevertebralis) forms fascial sheaths for:		
	suprahyoid muscles		
	infrahyoid muscles		
	scalene muscles (mm. scaleni)		
	sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	platysma (m. platysma)		
29	The pretracheal plate of the cervical fascia (lamina pretrachealis) forms fascial sheaths for:		
	omohyoid muscle (m. omohyoideus)		
	sternohyoid muscle (m. sternohyoideus)		
	deep neck muscles		
	sternothyroid muscle (m. sternothyroideus)		
	thyroid muscle (m. thyrohyoideus)		
30	The superficial layer of the cervical fascia forms the fascial sheath for:		
	organs of neck		
	the neurovascular bundle of the neck		
	the sternocleidomastoid muscle (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	infrahyoid muscles		
	suprahyoid muscles		

31	Spatium interscalenum of the neck:		
	is located between the anterior and middle scalenus muscles		
	limited at the bottom by 1 rib (costa prima)		
	limited below by the clavicle (clavicula)		
	contains the subclavian vein		
	contains the trunks of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery		
32	Spatium antescalenum of the neck:		
	is located in front of the anterior scalene muscle		
	limited at the bottom by 1 rib (costa prima)		
	limited below by the scapula (scapula)		
	contains the subclavian vein		
	contains the trunks of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery		
33	Specify the fasciae of the head:		
	pretracheal (lamina pretrachealis)		
	masseteric (fascia masseterica)		
	buccalpharyngeal (fascia buccopharyngealis)		
	temporal (fascia temporalis)		
	prevertebral (fascia prevertebralis)		
34	The subaponeurotic space (superficial temporal space) in the temporal region is located between:		
	temporal fascia		
	parotid fascia		
	temporal muscle		
	skull bones		
	skin of the temporal region		
35	Deep temporal space in the temporal region is located between:		
	superficial layer of temporal fascia		
	deep layer of temporal fascia		

	temporal muscle		
	periosteum		
	skin of the temporal region		
36	The borders of the temporopterygoid cellular space are:		
	temporal muscle		
	lateral pterygoid muscle		
	medial pterygoid muscle		
	masseter muscle		
	skull bones		
37	The boundaries of the submasseteric space (masseter - mandibular space) are		
	temporal muscle		
	lateral pterygoid muscle		
	medial pterygoid muscle		
	masseter muscle		
	ramus of mandible		
38	The pterygomandibular space is located between:		
	temporal muscle		
	parotid gland		
	medial pterygoid muscle		
	masseter muscle		
	ramus of mandible		
39	The deep temporal space communicates directly with:		
	temporopterygoid space		
	interaponeurotic space		
	submasseteric space		
	cheek fat pad		
	parotid space		

1			
1	Specify the walls of the oral cavity (cavitas oris):		
	anterior		
	superior		
	medial		
	lateral		
	inferior		
2	The cheek (bucca) is formed by:		
	skin		
	buccinator (m buccinator)		
	masseter (m.massetor)		
	fat body (corpus adiposum)		
	mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)		
3	In the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) open:		
	oral fissure (rima oris)		
	sublingual duct		
	duct of the submandibular gland		
	parotid duct		
	buccal glands (glandulae buccales)		
4	Specify the muscles that form the inferior wall of the oral cavity (cavitas oris):		
	hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)		
	platysma		
	posterior belly of the digastric (venter posterior m. digastrici)		
	geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)		
	mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)		
5	Hard palate (palatum durum):		
	is part of the superior wall of the oral cavity		
	contains a mucous membrane		

	contains aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)		
	its skeleton is formed by ramus of mandible (ramus mandibulae)		
	its skeleton is formed by the palatine bone (os platinum)		
6	Muscles of the soft palate (palatum molle):		
	end in the palatine aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatine)		
	lower the soft palate (velum palatine)		
	narrow the lumen of the fauces		
	narrow the lumen of the auditory tube (tuba auditiva)		
	lift the soft palate (velum palatine)		
7	Specify the parts of tongue (lingua):		
	body		
	dorsum (dorsum linguae)		
	margin (margo linguae)		
	root (radix linguae)		
	apex (apex linguae)		
8	Papillae of tongue (papillae linguales):		
	are formations on which the small salivary glands open		
	contain taste receptors		
	contain receptors of pain and tactile sensitivity		
	located on the dorsum of the tongue (dorsum linguae)		
	located on the edges of the tongue (margo linguae)		
9	Fauces:		
	bounded above by the soft palate (palatum molle)		
	bounded below by the body of tongue (corpus linguae)		
	limited on the sides by arches (arcus palatoglossus et palatopharyngeus)		
	communicates the oral cavity with the pharynx		
	in its walls are 3 tonsils		

10	Gums (gingiva):		
	are formed by mucous		
	covers the alveolar process of the maxilla		
	covers the alveolar arch of the mandible		
	limits the oral fissure (rima oris)		
	forms interdental papilla		
11	The skeletal muscles of the tongue include:		
	hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)		
	genioglossus (m. genioglossus)		
	styloglossus (m. styloglossus)		
	superior longitudinal muscle		
	transverse muscle		
12	Specify the structures located in the walls of fauces:		
	palatine tonsils		
	tubal tonsils		
	lingual tonsil		
	pharyngeal tonsil		
	salivary glands		
13	Genioglossus (m. genioglossus):		
	refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
	refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
	pulls tongue back and down		
	pulls tongue forward and down		
	reduces the transverse dimensions of the tongue		
14	Superior longitudinal muscle (m. longitudenalis superior):		
	refers to the skeletal muscles of the tongue		
	refers to the own muscles of the tongue		
	lengthens the tongue		

	shortens the tongue		
	raises the top of the tongue		
15	Palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatine):		
	is unpaired		
	is pair		
	lies behind the palatoglossal arch (arcus palatoglossus)		
	lies behind the palatopharyngeal arch (arcus palatopharyngeus)		
	related to the immune system		
16	Soft palate (palatum molle):		
	is part of the upper wall of the mouth		
	is covered with mucous membrane on one side only		
	is covered with mucous membrane on both sides		
	contains aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatine)		
	contains muscle		
17	The minor salivary glands include:		
	buccal glands		
	parotid gland		
	molar glands		
	palatine glands		
	labial glands		
18	Parotid salivary gland (glandula parotis):		
	is the largest salivary gland		
	is covered with a fascial capsule		
	has the duct which opens into the oral vestibule		
	is part of the fatty body of the cheek		
	belongs to the minor salivary glands		
19	Submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis):		

	is a minor salivary gland		
	its duct opens into the oral vestibule		
	located under the mylohyoid muscle		
	located above the mylohyoid muscle		
	adjacent to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
20	Fascial spaces of the bottom of the mouth:		
	located above the milohyoid (m. milohyoideus)		
	bounded above by the mucosa of the floor of the mouth		
	contain ducts of the parotid salivary gland		
	located back to the the digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
	contain the sublingual salivary gland (glandula submandibularis)		
21	Major salivary glands include:		
	parotid salivary gland		
	submandibular salivary gland		
	sublingual salivary gland		
	buccal glands		
	labial glands		
1			
1	Specify the structures of the tooth that develop from the mesenchyme:		
	enamel		
	dentine		
	cement		
	pulp		
	tooth root		
2	Each tooth has:		
	body		
	neck (collum)		
	crown (corona)		

	tooth cavity		
	crown cavity (cavitas coronae)		
3	Tooth cavity (cavitas dentis):		
	is bounded by cement (cementum)		
	is bounded by dentin (dentinum)		
	contains pulp (pulpa dentis)		
	contains vessels		
	is bounded by enamel (enamelum)		
4	The soft tissues of the tooth are:		
	periodontium (periodontium)		
	pulp		
	dentine		
	enamel		
	cement		
5	The hard tissues of the tooth include:		
	pulp (pulpa dentis)		
	dentine		
	periodontium (periodontium)		
	enamel		
	cement		
6	Permanent teeth formula (dentes permanents):		
	"2 3 1 2 / 2 1 3 2"		
	"3 1 2 1 / 1 2 1 3"		
	"3 2 1 2 / 2 1 2 3"		
	"2 1 2 3 / 3 2 1 2"		
	"3 2 2 1 / 1 2 2 3"		
7	Deciduous teeth formula (dentes decidui):		

	"1 2 0 2 / 2 0 2 1"		
	"2 0 1 2 / 2 1 0 2"		
	"2 0 2 1 / 1 2 0 2"		
	"1 1 1 2 / 2 1 1 1"		
	"2 1 0 2 / 2 0 1 2"		
8	A tooth may have the following surfaces:		
	buccal (facies buccalis)		
	occlusal (facies occluslis)		
	upper surface (facies superior)		
	lingual (facies lingualis)		
	labial (labial surface)		
9	Indicate the teeth that have occlusal surface (facies occluslis):		
	incisors (dens incisivi)		
	canines (dens canini)		
	molars (dens molares):		
	premolars (dens premolars):		
	all teeth		
10	Indicate the teeth that have incisal margin:		
	premolars (dens premolars):		
	incisors (dens incisivi)		
	canines (dens canini)		
	molars (dens molares):		
	all teeth		
11	Teeth may have the following cusps:		
	lingual		
	mesial		
	distal		
	labial		

	mesiolingual cusp		
12	Teeth can have the following roots:		
	lingual		
	labial		
	buccal		
	mesial		
	distal		
13	In the incisors (dens incisivi), the anterior position is occupied by:		
	labial surface		
	buccal surface		
	occlusal surface		
	distal surface		
	mesial surface		
14	The largest incisor (dens incisivi) is:		
	maxillary central incisor		
	mandibular lateral incisor		
	mandibular central incisor		
	lateral maxillary incisor		
	mandibular incisors		
15	The maxillary central incisor has:		
	buccal surface		
	labial surface		
	mesial surface		
	occlusal surface		
	lingual fossa		
16	The maxillary central incisor has:		
	2 roots		

	1 root		
	triangular mesial surface of crown		
	trapezoidal labial surface of crown		
	incisal margin		
17	Maxillary and mandibula canines (dens canini) have:		
	1 cusp		
	1 root		
	2 roots		
	triangular shape of the lingual surface of the crown		
	occlusal surface		
18	The highest crown in the group of incisors is in:		
	maxillary central incisor		
	incisors do not differ in height		
	maxillary lateral incisor		
	mandibular lateral incisor		
	mandibular central incisor		
19	The root of mandibular canine (dens canini):		
	is narrower mesiodistally		
	is fairly straight		
	has 1 root canal		
	has 2 root canals		
	has an apical foramen		
20	Maxillary and mandibula canines (dens canini) have:		
	incisal margin		
	has 1 root		
	has 1 root canal		
	has 2 root canals		
	occlusal surface		

21	The incisors of the lower jaw are characterized (dens incisivi) by the presence of:		
	2 roots		
	lingual surface		
	incisal margin		
	1 root		
	occlusal surface		
22	The maxillary central incisor erupts at:		
	9-12 years		
	7-8 years		
	5-6 years		
	11-12 years		
	3-5 years		
23	The mandibular central incisor erupts at:		
	7-8 years		
	11-12 years		
	6-7 years		
	3-5 years		
	8-9 years		
24	The absence of the maxillary lateral incisor is called:		
	polydentia		
	adentia		
	macrodentia		
	oligodentia		
	hypodentia		
25	Crowding is characterized by:		
	absence of a tooth		
	overlapping teeth		

	the presence of an additional tooth		
	crooked teeth		
	tooth size reduction		
26	The maxillary premolars (dens premolares) have:		
	1 cusp		
	apical foramen		
	3 roots		
	occlusal surface		
	2 roots		
27	Premolars (dens premolars):		
	usually have 2 cusps on the occlusal surface		
	usually have 3 cusps on the occlusal surface		
	belong to the teeth of the anterior group		
	belong to the teeth of the posterior group		
	have buccal surface		
28	On the occlusal surface of the maxillary premolars are:		
	2 cusps		
	3 cusps		
	buccal and lingual cusps		
	lateral and medial buccal cusps		
	central sulcus		
29	Mandibular premolars (dens premolaris):		
	are smaller than maxillary		
	are larger than maxillary		
	have 3 roots		
	have 2 cusps		
	have 3 cusps		

30	Maxillary premolars (dens premolares) are characterized by the presence of:		
	2 cusps		
	central groove		
	occlusal surface		
	incisal margin		
	3 cusps		
31	Mandibular premolars (dens premolaris):		
	are smaller than maxillary		
	are larger than maxillary		
	have 3 roots		
	have 2 cusps		
	have 3 cusps		
32	Specify a three-rooted tooth:		
	maxillary first molar		
	canines		
	maxillary second premolar		
	mandibular first molar		
	mandibular first premolar		
33	Specify the teeth that usually have two roots:		
	maxillary first premolar		
	mandibular first premolar		
	mandibular molars		
	maxillary canine		
	maxillary second premolar		
34	Indicate the root of the maxillary first molar, which has the greatest length:		
	lingual root		
	mesiobuccal root		
	distal root		

	distobuccal root		
	mesial root		
35	Occlusal surface of maxillary molars:		
	is square in shape		
	is rhomboidal in shape		
	has 3 cusps		
	has 5 cusps		
	has 4 cusps		
36	Specify cusps of the maxillary first molar:		
	mesiobuccal		
	distal		
	cusp of Carabelli		
	mesiolingual		
	distolingual		
37	The distal cusp is located on the occlusal surface of the:		
	maxillary first molar		
	maxillary second molar		
	mandibular first molar		
	mandibular second molar		
	maxillary third molar		
38	The maxillary first molar is characterized by the presence of:		
	three roots		
	incisal edge		
	cusp of Carabelli		
	mesiolingual cusp		
	distolingual cusp		
39	The maxillary third molar (tooth of wisdom):		

	has a small crown		
	number of cusps is variable		
	has short roots		
	has a large crown		
	erupts at 17 – 25 years		
40	The first mandibular molar usually has:		
	square occlusal surface		
	pentagonal occlusal surface		
	5 cusps		
	3 roots		
	2 roots		
41	Embryonic initiation and the formation of deciduous teeth (dentes decidui) begins:		
	at 2-3 weeks of intrauterine development		
	from the 3rd month of intrauterine development		
	from the 5th month of intrauterine development		
	after the birth of a child		
	at 6-8 weeks of fetal development		
42	The deciduous teeth compared to permanent teeth:		
	are generally smaller than their permanent counterparts.		
	their roots are relatively longer and thinner.		
	their molars are relatively shorter		
	their roots reveal much more flare, or spreading		
	their crowns of deciduous teeth are lighter in color		
43	Human deciduous teeth dental formula:		
	1-1-2-3		
	2-1-2-3		
	2-2-0-2		
	2-1-0-2		

	2-1-0-3		
44	A line drawn along the edge of the alveolar process of the upper jaw or the alveolar part of the lower jaw is called:		
	dental arch		
	basal arch (arcus basalis)		
	alveolar arch		
	occlusion		
	sagittal occlusal curve		
45	The line passing along the incisal edges of the crowns of incisors and canines and along the buccal cusps of the occlusial surfaces of premolars and molars is called:		
	dental arch		
	basal arch (arcus basalis)		
	alveolar arch		
	occlusion		
	sagittal occlusal curve		
46	The imaginary line connecting the tops of the roots of the teeth is called:		
	dental arch		
	basal arch (arcus basalis)		
	alveolar arch		
	occlusion		
	sagittal occlusal curve		
47	The tooth opposite a tooth in the opposing jaw is:		
	antagonist		
	synergists		
	antimers		
	polymers		
	countermeasures		
48	The teeth of the same name in the right and left halves of each of the jaws are called:		

	antagonists		
	synergists		
	antimers		
	polymers		
	countermeasures		
49	Physiological bites include:		
	cross		
	orthognathic		
	open		
	straight		
	deep		
50	Pathological bites include:		
	deep		
	cross		
	orthognathic		
	progenic		
	prognathic		
1			
1	The brain stem (truncus encephali) includes:		
	pons		
	midbrain (mesencephalon)		
	diencephalon		
	medulla oblongata		
	cerebellum		
2	In the cerebellum, the following parts are distinguished:		
	worm (vermis)		
	hemispheres (hemispherium cerebelli)		
	cerebellar peduncles (pedunculus cerebellares)		

	dentate nucleus (nucleus dentatus)		
	arbor vitae		
3	The relief of the ventral surface of the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) includes:		
	olives (oliva)		
	pyramids (pyramis medullae oblongatae)		
	decussation of pyramids (decussatio pyramidum)		
	cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri)		
	Inferior cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris inferior)		
4	The sensory nuclei of the cranial nerves are		
	solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
	spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
	superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
	ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
	dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
5	The motor nuclei of the cranial nerves are:		
	nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve (nucleus n. hypoglossi)		
	ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
	spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
	solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
	dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
6	Autonomic nuclei of cranial nerves:		
	superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
	dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n.vagi)		
	spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
	solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
	double nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
7	The sensitive nuclei of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus (V)) are:		

	mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus mesencephalicus n. trigemini)		
	the main nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus principalis n. trigemini)		
	spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve (nucleus spinalis n. trigemini)		
	double nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
	solitary tract nucleus (nucleus tractus solitarii)		
8	The nuclei of the facial nerve (n. facialis (VII)) are:		
	superior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
	solitary tract nuclei (nuclei tractus solitarii)		
	facial nerve nucleus		
	cochlear nuclei (nuclei cochleares)		
	double nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
9	In the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata) there are vital centers of:		
	respiration		
	blood circulation		
	smelling		
	vision		
	thermoregulation		
11	Third ventricle (ventriculus tertius):		
	is the cavity of the diencephalon (diencephalon)		
	has a choroid plexus (plexus chorioideus)		
	is the cavity of the cerebral hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri)		
	is the cavity of the midbrain (mesencephalon)		
	has two walls		
12	Specify the parts of the diencephalon:		
	thalamus		
	hypothalamus		
	anterior		
	back (posterior)		

	lateral (lateralis)		
13	The diencephalon (diencephalon) includes:		
	thalamus		
	metathalamus		
	epithalamus		
	hypothalamus		
	fourth ventricle (ventriculus quartus)		
14	The cerebrum is divided into the right and left hemispheres (hemispherium cerebri) by:		
	longitudinal cerebral fissure (fissura longitudinalis cerebri)		
	transverse fissure of the brain (fissura transversa cerebri)		
	central sulcus (sulcus centralis)		
	parahippocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis)		
	gyrus fornicatus		
15	Specify the parts of the lateral ventricles (ventriculus lateralis):		
	central part		
	anterior horn (cornu anterius)		
	posterior horn		
	lower horn (cornu inferius)		
	upper horn (cornu superius)		
16	Depressions on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres are:		
	sulci (sulci cerebri)		
	gyrus (gyri cerebri)		
	notch (incissurae)		
	fossae (fossae)		
	striae		
17	Elevations on the surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres are:		
	gyrus (gyri cerebri)		

	notch (incissurae)		
	sulci (sulci cerebri)		
	fossae (fossae)		
	striae		
18	The gray matter of the cerebral hemispheres includes:		
	cerebral cortex (cortex cerebri)		
	basal nuclei (nuclei basales)		
	corpus callosum		
	internal capsule (capsula interna)		
	claustrum		
19	The motor areas of cortex are located in the:		
	precentral gyrus (gyrus precentralis)		
	paracentral lobule (lobulus paracentralis)		
	postcentral gyrus (gyrus postcentralis)		
	superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior)		
	parahippocampal gyrus (gyrus parahippocampalis)		
20	The occipital cortex (lobus occipitalis) contains the centers of:		
	vision		
	visual memory		
	hearing		
	voluntary movements		
	motor speech center		
1			
1	Accessory visual structures of the eye include:		
	external muscles of the eyeball		
	eyelids (palpebrae)		
	lacrimal apparatus (apparatus lacrimalis)		
	layers of eyeball (tunicae bulbi)		

	lens		
2	Specify the membranes of the eyeball (bulbus oculi):		
	fibrous layer (tunica fibrosa)		
	vascular layer (tunica vasculosa)		
	retina		
	conjunctiva		
	muscular coat (tunica muscularis)		
3	Specify the parts of the fibrous layer of the eyeball (tunica fibrosa bulbi):		
	cornea		
	sclera		
	iris		
	ciliary body		
	retina		
4	Parts of the vascular layer of the eyeball (tunica vasculosa bulbi) are:		
	iris		
	ciliary body		
	cornea		
	sclera		
	retina		
5	The light-refracting structures of the eyeball include:		
	cornea		
	lens		
	vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		
	aqueous humor (humor aquosus)		
	sclera		
6	Aqueous humor (humor aquosus) of the eye chambers is produced by:		
	ciliary body		

	sclera		
	iris		
	lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
	cornea		
7	Photoreceptors are:		
	rods and cones		
	bipolar neurons		
	amacrine cells		
	horizontal neurons		
	ganglion cells		
8	The lacrimal apparatus consists of:		
	lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
	lacrimal ducts (canaliculi lacrimalis)		
	lacrimal sac (saccus lacrimalis)		
	nasolacrimal duct		
	venous sinus of the sclera		
9	The ability of the eye to see equally well (within the resolution of the eye) objects at a distance and close to the eye is called:		
	accommodation		
	adaptation		
	diffraction		
	interference		
	occlusion		
10	The change in the diameter of the pupil is provided by the muscles:		
	sphincter pupillae (m. sphincter pupillae)		
	dilator pupillae (m. dilatator pupillae)		
	ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris)		
	superior rectus muscle (m. rectus superior)		
	inferior rectus muscle (m. rectus inferior)		

11	The ear (auris) is subdivided into		
	external ear (auris externa)		
	internal ear (auris interna)		
	middle ear (auris media)		
	vestibule		
	cochlea (cochlea)		
12	The external ear (auris externa) includes:		
	auricle (auricula)		
	tympanic membrane (membrana tympanica)		
	external acustic meatus (meatus acusticus externus)		
	carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
	auditory tube		
13	Specify the parts of the middle ear (auris media):		
	tympanic cavity		
	auditory (eustachian) tube		
	vestibule		
	tympanic membrane		
	mucous glands (glandulae tubariae)		
14	In the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani) are:		
	auditory ossicles (ossicula auditus)		
	muscles of the auditory ossicles		
	air		
	vestibule aqueduct (aqueductus vestibuli)		
	perilymph		
15	Specify the auditory ossicles (ossicula auditus):		
	stapes		
	incus		

	malleus		
	pisiform (os pisiforme)		
	navicular (os naviculare)		
16	Specify the functions of the auditory tube (tuba auditiva):		
	passage of air from the pharynx into the tympanic cavity		
	maintaining pressure in the tympanic cavity equal to atmospheric pressure		
	an increase in the volume of the tympanic cavity		
	reduction in the volume of the tympanic cavity		
	communication of the tympanic cavity with the cells of the mastoid process		
17	Specify the parts of the bony labyrinth (labyrinthus osseus):		
	semicircular canals		
	cochlea		
	vestibule		
	cochlear duct		
	utricle and saccule (utriculus et sacculus)		
18	Specify the parts of the internal ear related to the organ of hearing:		
	cochlea		
	cochlear duct		
	semicircular canals		
	vestibule		
	vestibule aqueduct (aqueductus vestibuli)		
19	The vestibular apparatus includes:		
	semicircular canals		
	vestibule		
	utricle and saccule (utriculus et sacculus)		
	cochlea		
	cochlear canaliculus (canaliculus cochleae)		

20	The auditory cortex is located in the:		
	superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior)		
	precentral gyrus		
	postcentral gyrus (gyrus postcentralis)		
	lingual gyrus (gyrus lingualis)		
	straight gyrus (gyrus rectus)		
1			
1	In the walls of the cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus) pass:		
	trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis [IV])		
	ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus, V1)		
	oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius [III])		
	ophthalmic veins (vv. ophthalmicae)		
	optic nerve (n. opticus [II])		
2	The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius [III]) innervates muscles:		
	levator palpebrae superioris		
	superior rectus		
	inferior oblique		
	orbicularis oculi		
	lateral rectus		
3	Trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis [IV]) innervates:		
	superior oblique muscle		
	levator palpebrae superioris		
	superior rectus muscle		
	inferior rectus muscle		
	inferior oblique muscle		
4	Abducens nerve (n. abducens [VI]) innervates:		
	lateral rectus muscle		
	levator palpebrae superioris		

	superior rectus muscle		
	inferior rectus muscle		
	mediali rectus muscle		
5	The trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V]) is associated with the following autonomic ganglions:		
	ciliary ganglion		
	pterygopalatine ganglion		
	otic ganglion		
	submandibular ganglion		
	trigeminal ganglion		
6	Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers go to the pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum) within the nerve:		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
	lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
	chorda tympani		
	oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius [III])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
7	The branches of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V]) are:		
	maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
	mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
	ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
	oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius [III])		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII]))		
8	The tensor tympani is innervated by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis [VIII])		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		

9	The mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis, V3) innervates the following muscles:		
	masseter		
	anterior belly of the digastric muscle		
	mylohyoid		
	buccinator		
	posterior belly of the digastric muscle		
10	The dura mater of the brain is innervated by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	branches of the cervical plexus		
	posterior ramus of the cervical spinal nerves		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
11	The motor fibers of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V]) innervate:		
	anterior belly of the digastric muscle		
	tensor tympani (m. tensor tympani)		
	buccinator (m. buccinator)		
	posterior belly of the digastric muscle		
	stapedius (m. stapedius)		
12	The motor fibers of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V]) innervate the muscles:		
	masseter (m. masseter)		
	lateral pterygoid (m. pterygoideus lateralis)		
	medial pterygoid (m. pterygoideus medialis)		
	tensor veli palatini (m. tensor veli palatini)		
	levator veli palatini (m. levator veli palatini)		
13	Specify the muscles that are innervated by the motor fibers of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V]):		
	lateral pterygoid		
	mylohyoid		
	temporal muscle (m. temporalis)		

	stylohyoid (m. stylohyoideus)		
	geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)		
14	The branches of the ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus, V1) are:		
	lingual nerve (n. lingualis)		
	nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		
	frontal nerve (n. frontalis)		
	lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
	infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
15	The nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris) innervates:		
	layeres of the eyeball		
	nasal mucosa		
	ethmoid cell mucosa		
	skin of the medial corner of the eye		
	skin of the lateral corner of the eye		
16	Layeres of the eyeball (bulbus oculi) are innervated by:		
	nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		
	lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
	frontal nerve (n. frontalis)		
	infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
17	The branches of the maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris, V2) are:		
	infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
	zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
	ganglionic branches to the pterygopalatine node (rr. ganglionares)		
	supraorbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
	lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
18	Maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris, V2) innervates:		

	forehead skin		
	lower eyelid skin		
	nasal mucosa		
	maxillar teeth		
	skin of the temporal region		
19	The infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis) innervates:		
	upper lip skin		
	lower eyelid skin		
	upper jaw gums		
	upper jaw teeth		
	lower jaw teeth		
20	Sensitive innervation of the skin of the face is provided by branches of:		
	cervical plexus (pl. cervicalis)		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus)		
	sympathetic trunk (truncus sympathicus)		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
21	Specify the motor branches of the facial nerve (n. facialis [VII]):		
	nerve to stapedius (n. stapedius)		
	digastric branch (r. digastricus)		
	zygomatic branches (rr. zygomatici)		
	buccal branches (rr. buccales)		
	lesser petrosal nerve; (n. petrosus minor)		
22	The sensitive innervation of the salivary glands is provided by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	cervical plexus (pl. cervicalis)		

	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
23	Parasympathetic innervation of the salivary glands is provided by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	cervical plexus (pl. cervicalis)		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
24	Chorda tympani is a branch of:		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
	vestibulocochlearis nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis [VIII])		
	auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus)		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus)		
25	The innervation of the mucousa of the posterior 1/3 of the tongue is provided by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus [XII])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
26	The facial nerve (n. facialis [VII]) provides motor innervation to the following muscles:		
	facial muscles		
	stapedius (m. stapedius)		
	posterior belly (venter posterior) of digastric muscle (m. digastricus)		
	stylohyoid muscle (m. stylohyoideus)		
	chewing muscles		
27	The facial nerve (n. facialis [VII]) provides parasympathetic innervation to the following glands:		
	submandibular (glandula submsndibularis)		

	sublingual (glandula sublingualis)		
	lacrimal (glandula lacrimalis)		
	thyroid gland (glandula thyroidea)		
	parotid gland (glandula parotis)		
28	Specify the branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX]):		
	stylopharyngeal branch (ramus m. stylopharyngei)		
	pharyngeal branches (rami pharyngei)		
	carotid branch		
	tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
	branches to the external carotid plexus (plexus caroticus externus)		
29	The glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX]) provides parasympathetic innervation to:		
	parotid gland (glandula parotis)		
	lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
	submandibular gland (glandula submsndibularis)		
	sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
	nasal mucosal glands		
30	The following nerves are involved in the innervation of the mucous membrane of the tongue:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus [XII])		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
31	Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX]) innervate:		
	mucousa of the pharynx		
	palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatina)		
	lingual tonsil (tonsilla palatina)		
	carotid sinus (sinus caroticus)		
	nasal mucosa		

32	Innervation of taste buds in the anterior 2/3 of the tongue is provided by:		
	trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus [V])		
	hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus [XII])		
	glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus [IX])		
	vagus nerve (n. vagus [X])		
	facial nerve (n. facialis [VII])		
33	The vagus nerve (n. vagus [X]) innervates dura mater of the:		
	posterior cranial fossa		
	anterior cranial fossa		
	middle cranial fossa		
	tentorium cerebelli		
	spinal cord		
34	Specify the branches of the thoracic part of vagus nerve (n. vagus [X]):		
	thoracic cardiac branches (rr. cardiaci thoracici)		
	bronchial branches (rr. bronchiales)		
	superior laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus superior)		
	hepatic branches (rr. hepatici)		
	pharyngeal branches (rr. pharyngeales)		
35	Specify the muscles that are innervated by the accessory nerve (n. accessorius [XI]):		
	sternocleidomastoid (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	trapezoid (m. trapezius)		
	sternohyoid (m. sternohyoideus)		
	geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)		
	stylopharyngeal (m. stylopharyngeus)		
36	Hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus [XII]) innervates		
	hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)		
	genioglossusl (m. genioglossus)		

	styloglossus (m. styloglossus)		
	palatoglossus (m. palatoglossus)		
	stylopharyngeus (m. stylopharyngeus)		
37	The cervical plexus (plexus cervicalis) is formed by the:		
	posterior branches of 8 cervical nerves		
	anterior branches of 8 cervical nerves		
	anterior branches of the 4 superior cervical nerves		
	anterior branches of the 3 superior and posterior branches of the 5 inferior cervical nerves		
	posterior branches of the 5 lower cervical nerves		
1			
1	Specify the branches of the brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus):		
	right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra)		
	right common carotid artery (a. carotis communis dextra)		
	left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra)		
	left common carotid artery (a. carotis communis sinistra)		
	internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
2	Specify the branches of the aortic arch (arcus aortae):		
	left subclavian artery (a. subclavia sinistra)		
	left common carotid artery (a. carotis communis sinistra)		
	brachiocephalic trunk (truncus brachiocephalicus)		
	right subclavian artery (a. subclavia dextra)		
	right common carotid artery (a. carotis communis dextra)		
3	The anterior branches of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa) include:		
	facial artery (a. facialis)		
	lingual artery (a. lingualis)		
	superior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea superior)		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
	ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		

4	Specify the medial branch of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa):		
	ascending pharyngeal artery (a. pharyngea ascendens)		
	superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis)		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
	ascending palatine artery (a. palatina ascendens)		
	facial artery (a. facialis)		
5	The terminal branches of the external carotid artery (a. carotis externa) are:		
	superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis)		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
	supraorbital artery (a. supraorbitalis)		
	infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		
	superior thyroid artery (a. thyroidea superior)		
6	Specify the branches of the facial artery (a. facialis):		
	angular artery (a. angularis)		
	inferior labial artery (a. labialis inferior)		
	superior labial artery (a. labialis superior)		
	dorsal artery of the nose (a. dorsalis nasi)		
	transverse artery of the face (a. transversa faciei)		
7	Specify the branches of the initial section of the maxillary artery (a. maxillaris):		
	inferior alveolar artery (a. alveolaris inferior)		
	middle meningeal artery (a. meningea media)		
	infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		
	descending palatine artery (a. palatine descendants)		
	lingual artery (a. lingualis)		
8	Superior alveolar arteries (aa. alveolares superior) move away from:		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
	infraorbital artery (a. infraorbitalis)		

	facial artery (a. facialis)		
	ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
	mental artery (a. mentalis)		
9	The maxillary artery (a. maxillaris) gives off branches to the following structures:		
	teeth and gums of the Maxilla		
	teeth and gums of the Mandible		
	dura mater of middle cranial fossa		
	tongue		
	external ear		
10	Superficial temporal artery (a. temporalis superficialis) is the terminal branch of the:		
	external carotid artery (a. carotis externa)		
	facial artery (a. facialis)		
	ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
	internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna)		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
11	Specify parts of the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna):		
	cerebral		
	cavernous		
	petrous		
	cervical		
	front		
12	Branches of the petrous part of the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna):		
	Caroticotympanic arteries (aa. caroticotympanicae)		
	anterior cerebral artery (a. cerebri anterior)		
	anterior ethmoid artery (a. ethmoidalis anterior)		
	angular artery (a. angularis)		
	ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		

13	The branch of the internal carotid artery (a. carotis interna) is:		
	ophthalmic artery (a. ophthalmica)		
	facial artery (a. facialis)		
	maxillary artery (a. maxillaris)		
	vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
	basilar artery (a. basilaris)		
14	Specify the arteries that form the arterial circle of the cerebrum (circulus arteriosus cerebri):		
	anterior communicating artery (a. communicans anterior)		
	anterior cerebral arteries (a. cerebri ant.)		
	posterior cerebral arteries (a. cerebri post.)		
	anterior choroid arteries (aa. choroidei ant.)		
	superior cerebellar arteries (a. cerebellares sup.)		
15	Specify the branches originating from the first part of the subclavian artery (a. subclavia) (up to the interscalene space):		
	internal thoracic artery (a. thoracica interna)		
	thyrocervical trunk (tr. thyrocervicalis)		
	transverse artery of the neck (a. transversa colli)		
	deep artery of the neck (a. cervicalis profunda)		
	vertebral artery (a. vertebralis)		
16	Specify the branches of the intracranial part of the vertebral artery (a. vertebralis):		
	anterior spinal artery (a. spinalis ant.)		
	posterior inferior cerebellar artery (a. cerebellaris post.inf.)		
	posterior cerebral artery (a. cerebri post.)		
	middle cerebral artery (a. cerebri media)		
	anterior superior cerebellar artery (a. cerebellaris ant.sup.)		
17	Specify extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein (v. jugularis interna):		
	lingual vein (v. lingualis)		
	pharyngeal veins (vv. pharyngei)		
	facial vein (v. facialis)		

	superior thyroid vein (v. thyroidea superior)		
	diploic veins (vv. diploici)		
18	The efferent lymphatic vessels of the lateral cervical deep lymph nodes form:		
	jugular trunk (truncus jugularis)		
	subclavian trunk (truncus subclavius)		
	right lymphatic duct		
	thoracic duct		
	left lymphatic duct		
19	The outflow of lymph from the teeth of the maxilla occurs in:		
	submandibular lymph nodes		
	occipital lymph nodes		
	submental lymph nodes		
	parotid lymph nodes		
	maxillary lymph nodes		
20	The outflow of lymph from the teeth of the mandible usually occurs in:		
	submandibular lymph nodes		
	occipital lymph nodes		
	submental lymph nodes		
	parotid lymph nodes		
	maxillary lymph nodes		
21	The outflow of lymph from the mandible canines and incisors usually occurs in:		
	jugular-bigastric node		
	occipital lymph nodes		
	submental lymph nodes		
	parotid lymph nodes		
	maxillary lymph nodes		
22	Deep cervical lymph nodes (glandulae lymphaticae cervcales profundae) are located:		

	along the internal jugular vein		
	along the external jugular vein		
	along the external carotid artery		
	along the subclavian vein		
	back to the sternocleidomastoid muscle		
1			
1	To describe the position of body parts, movements in the joints, it is customary to use the following axes:		
	frontal		
	sagittal		
	horizontal		
	vertical		
	ordinate		
2	The median sagittal plane divides the human body into parts:		
	front and back (anterior et posterior)		
	right and left (dextra et sinistra)		
	ventral and dorsal (ventralis et dorsalis)		
	upper and lower (superior et inferior)		
	proximal and distal (proximalis et distalis)		
3	Frontal plane divides the human body into parts:		
	front and back (anterior et posterior)		
	right and left (dextra et sinistra)		
	ventral and dorsal (ventralis et dorsalis)		
	upper and lower (superior et inferior)		
	proximal and distal (proximalis et distalis)		
4	Pharynx (pharynx):		
	is an organ of the digestive system		
	is an organ of the neck		
	refers to the respiratory tract		

	fixed to the palatine bones		
	fixed to the wings of the sphenoid bone		
5	In the esophagus (oesophagus), the following parts are distinguished:		
	cervical		
	thoracic		
	upper		
	abdominal		
	lower		
6	Divisions of the small intestine (intestinum tenue):		
	cecum		
	colon		
	ileum		
	jejunum		
	duodenum		
7	Sections of the large intestine (intestinum crassum):		
	cecum (caecum)		
	ileum (ileum)		
	duodenum (duodenum)		
	sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)		
	rectum		
8	The upper respiratory tract includes:		
	laryngopharynx (pars laryngea pharyngis)		
	trachea		
	nasopharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis)		
	oropharynx (pars oralis pharyngis)		
	nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)		
9	Functions of the nasal cavity (cavitas nasi):		

	air conduction		
	warming of inhaled air		
	voice formation		
	humidification of inhaled air		
	purification of inhaled air		
10	Trachea:		
	consists of 16 - 20 closed cartilaginous rings		
	has cervical and thoracic parts		
	ends at the level of the upper edge of the VI thoracic vertebra		
	begins at the level of the lower edge of the VI cervical vertebra		
	located in the upper mediastinum		
11	Behind the trachea is located:		
	esophagus (oesophagus)		
	arch of aorta (arcus aortae)		
	thymus		
	pharynx (pharynx)		
	left brachiocephalic vein (v. brachiocephalica sinistra)		
12	In the kidney (ren), there are:		
	zona glomerulosa		
	renal medulla		
	zona fasciculata		
	renal cortex		
	zona reticularis		
13	Specify the parts of the ureter:		
	superior		
	abdominal		
	descending (pars descendens)		
	pelvic (pars pelvica)		

	intramural (pars intramuralis)		
14	Parts of the bladder (vesica urinaria):		
	fundus		
	apex		
	caput		
	body		
	neck		
15	The male urethra (uretra masculina) has parts:		
	pelvic (pars pelvca)		
	prostatic (pars prostatica)		
	abdominal (pars abdominalis)		
	membranous (pars membranacea)		
	spongy (pars spongiosa)		
16	Parts of the uterus (uterus):		
	fundus (fundus uteri)		
	body (corpus uteri)		
	cervix (cervix uteri)		
	isthmus of the uterus (istmus uteri)		
	uterine tube (tuba uterine, salpinx)		
17	Uterine membranes include:		
	perimetrium		
	myometrium		
	adventitia (tunica adventitia)		
	endometrium		
	submucosa (tela submucosa)		
18	Heart (cor):		
	hollow muscular organ		

	has two atria and two ventricles		
	the wall consists of three coats		
	parenchymal organ		
	outer coat - adventitia		
19	Left ventricle of the heart (ventriculus cordis sinistrum):		
	its wall is thicker than the wall of the right ventricle		
	the aorta emerges from it		
	it is filled with oxygenated blood		
	the pulmonary trunk (truncus pulmonalis) emerges from it		
	pulmonary veins (vv. pulmonales) flow into it		
20	Layers of the wall of the heart (cor):		
	endocardium		
	myocardium		
	epicardium		
	endometrium		
	perimetrium		