С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1			
1		The following patterns are distinguished in the structure of the human body:		
		bilateral symmetry		
		metamerism		
		radial symmetry		
		circular symmetry		
		central symmetry		
2		In anatomy, it is customary to use the following axes:		
		frontal		
		sagittal		
		horizontal		
		vertical		
		ordinate		
3		The median sagittal plane divides the human body into:		
		anterior and posterior parts		

		right and left parts		
		ventral and dorsal parts		
		upper and lower parts		
		proximal and distal parts		
4		The frontal plane divides the human body into:		
		anterior and posterior parts		
		right and left parts		
		upper and lower parts		
		cranial and caudal parts		
		proximal and distal parts		
5		The following types of human constitution (body build) are distinguished:		
		dolichomorphic/asthenic		
		adrenomorphic/hysthenic		
		mesomorphic/normosthenic		
		brachymorphic/hypersthenic		
		dolichocephalic/brachycephalic		

6		The axial skeleton includes:		
		bones of the skull		
		bones of the lower limbs		
		bones of the vertebral column		
		bones of the thorax		
		bones of the shoulder girdle		
7		The accessory skeleton includes:		
		bones of the skull		
		bones of the free upper limb		
		bones of the chest		
		bones of the free lower limb		
		bones of the shoulder girdle		
8		Epiphysis of a tubular bone:		
		is a protrusion that develops as a result of muscular traction		
		represents the proximal and distal ends of the bone		
		develops on the basis of its own ossification point(s)		

		constructed mainly from compact bone substance		
		contains yellow bone marrow		
9		Metaphyseal cartilage is:		
		articular cartilage of the epiphysis		
		epiphysis at the cartilaginous stage of development		
		pathological inclusion of cartilaginous tissue in the bony epiphysis		
		cartilaginous growth plate between the epiphysis and diaphysis		
		fibrous cartilage of the intervertebral disc		
10		The internal surfaces of the medullary cavity are lined with:		
		periosteum		
		endosteum		
		endothelium		
		compact bone substance		
		spongy bone substance		
11		The primary ossification point in a tubular bone is located:		

		in the epiphysis		
		in the diaphysis		
		in the apophysis		
		in the metaphysis		
		in the nutrient openings		
12		The secondary ossification point in a tubular bone is located:		
		in the epiphysis		
		in the diaphysis		
		in the apophysis		
		in the metaphysis		
		in the nutrient openings		
13		Long tubular bones include:		
		ulna		
		vertebra		
		humerus		
		capitate		

		talus		
14		Spongy bones include:		
		clavicle		
		humerus		
		maxilla		
		capitate		
		talus		
15		Mixed bones include:		
		ulna		
		vertebra		
		femur		
		capitate		
		sphenoid		
16		The pneumatic bones include:		
		frontal bone		

		vertebra		
		maxilla		
		capitate bone		
		ethmoid bone		
17		The first ossification point in a long tubular bone appears:		
		in the epiphyses		
		in the diaphysis		
		at the time of birth		
		in the first months after birth		
		in the embryonic period		
18		According to the classification of bones, the sternum is:		
		mixed bone		
		air-bearing bone		
		flat bone		
		tubular bone		
		spongy bone		

1	2			
1		A typical vertebra consists of the following parts:		
		arch		
		condyle		
		neck		
		head		
		body		
2		The vertebrae have the following processes:		
		transverse processes		
		spinous process		
		coronoid process		
		superior and inferior articular processes		
		xiphoid process		
3		The vertebral opening is limited from behind by:		
		superior articular process		
		articular surface		

		vertebral arch		
		vertebral body		
		spinous process		
4		The structure of the first cervical vertebra - the atlas (atlas) includes the following parts:		
		anterior arch		
		posterior arch		
		vertebral body		
		lateral masses		
		mastoid		
5		The main distinguishing feature of all cervical vertebrae is:		
		the presence of a carotid tubercle		
		the presence of transverse openings		
		the presence of an additional process		
		the large size of the vertebral bodies		
		the presence of costal fossae		
6		The carotid tubercle is distinguished in the structure of the vertebra:		

		C_{III}		
		C_{VI}		
		C_{IV}		
		C_{II}		
		C_{V}		
7		Features of the structure of the cervical vertebrae:		
		presence of transverse openings		
		presence of the mastoid process		
		bifurcation of the spinous process		
		presence of costal fossae on the body		
		presence of costal fossae on the transverse processes		
1	3			
1		The main distinguishing features of the thoracic vertebrae are:		
		the bodies of the thoracic vertebrae are smaller than the bodies of the cervical vertebrae		
		the presence of costal fossae on the bodies of the vertebrae		
		bifurcation at the ends of the spinous processes		
		the presence of costal fossae on the transverse processes		
		the presence of transverse openings		
2		The complete costal fossa and the semi-costal fossa are simultaneously present on the body of the vertebra:		

		Th_{I}		
		Th_{X}		
		Th_{XI}		
		Th_{VI}		
		Th_{XII}		
3		Complete costal fossae are present on the bodies of the vertebrae:		
		Th_{I}		
		Th_{II} - Th_{III}		
		Th_{XI} - Th_{XII}		
		C_{V} - C_{VII}		
		Th_{VIII} - Th_{X}		
5		Distinguishing features of the lumbar vertebrae:		
		presence of accessory processes		
		presence of mammillary processes		
		massive transverse processes, called costal processes		
		costal fossae on the bodies of the vertebrae		
		presence of transverse openings		
6		The spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae are characterized by:		
		conical shape		
		rectangular shape		
		not present on all vertebrae		

		located in the sagittal plane		
		have a bifurcated end		
7		The mastoid process of the lumbar vertebra is located on:		
		transverse process		
		spinous process		
		superior articular process		
		inferior articular process		
		accessory process		
8		The auricular (articular) surface of the sacrum is located:		
		on the dorsal surface		
		on the lateral parts		
		at the base		
		on the pelvic surface of the sacrum		
		at the apex		
9		The median sacral crest is:		
		fused transverse processes of the sacral vertebrae		

		fused superior and inferior articular processes of the sacral vertebrae		
		fused spinous processes of the sacral vertebrae		
		fused bodies of the sacral vertebrae		
		fused arches of the sacral vertebrae		
10		The promontory (promontorium) is located:		
		at the level of the junction of the IV and V lumbar vertebrae		
		at the level of the junction of the V lumbar vertebra with the sacrum		
		at the level of the body of the V lumbar vertebra		
		at the level of the II sacral vertebra		
		at the level of the junction of the XII thoracic and I lumbar vertebrae		
1	4			
1		Parts of the rib:		
		body		
		head		
		neck		
		arch		
		tuberosity		

2		The human chest is made up of:		
		10 ribs		
		12 ribs		
		24 ribs		
		20 ribs		
		13-14 ribs		
3		The ribs that are attached to the sternum by their cartilages are called:		
		true		
		true		
		false		
		floating		
		cervical		
4		False ribs are those that:		
		lie freely with their anterior ends		
		attached to the cartilage of the overlying rib		
		attached to the sternum with their cartilages		

		not connected to the spinal column		
		connected to the spinal column by synostoses		
5		Floating Ribs are:		
		those that end freely at their anterior ends		
		those that are attached to the cartilage of the preceding rib		
		those that are attached to the sternum by their cartilages		
		those that have no connection with the spinal column		
		those that are connected to the spinal column by synostoses		
6		The angle of the sternum is located:		
		at the junction of the manubrium with the body of the sternum		
		at the junction of the body of the sternum with the xiphoid process		
		at the level of the jugular notch of the manubrium of the sternum		
		at the junction with the clavicle		
		at the junction with the 1st rib		
7		Parts of the sternum:		
		body		

		manubrium		
		neck		
		xiphoid process		
		head		
8		The jugular notch is located on:		
		angle of the sternum		
		body of the sternum		
		manubrium of the sternum		
		xiphoid process		
		anterior surface of the sternum		
9		The following structures are located on the manubrium of the sternum:		
		jugular notch		
		spinous process		
		clavicular notches		
		costal notches		
		xiphoid process		

1	1			
1		The scapula is divided into:		
		coracoid process		
		supraglenoid tubercle		
		infraglenoid tubercle		
		glenoid cavity		
		conical tubercle		
2		The scapula has 3 edges:		
		lower, lateral, superior		
		lower, lateral, medial		
		upper, lower, lateral		
		medial, lateral, superior		
		anterior, lateral, medial		
3		The scapula has the following processes:		
		accessory process		
		acromion		
		coracoid process		

		coronoid process		
		styloid process		
4		Acromion is:		
		a process of the scapula		
		a process of the humerus		
		a process of the radius		
		a process of the ulna		
		one of the bones of the wrist		
5		The glenoid cavity for articulation with the humerus is located:		
		on the acromion		
		on the superior angle of the scapula		
		on the coronoid process		
		on the lateral angle of the scapula		
		on the coracoid process		
6		The conical tubercle of the clavicle is located:		
		on the upper surface		

		on the anterior surface		
		on the lower surface		
		on the posterior surface		
		at the sternal end		
7		The clavicle is divided into:		
		body, acromial end, sternal end		
		base, head, body		
		three edges, three angles, two surfaces		
		proximal end, body, distal end		
		body, acromial end, humeral end		
8		Clavicle:		
		bone of the shoulder girdle		
		flat bone		
		has a sternal end		
		has an acromial end		
		has a process – acromion		

9		The trapezoid line of the clavicle is located on:		
		the glenoid cavity		
		the lower surface of the clavicle		
		the acromial end of the clavicle		
		the sternal end of the clavicle		
		the upper surface of the clavicle		
1	2			
1		At the proximal end of the humerus is located:		
		condyle		
		groove of the ulnar nerve		
		head		
		lateral epicondyle		
		trochlea of the humerus		
2		The following anatomical structures are located at the proximal end of the humerus:		
		surgical neck of the humerus		
		coronoid fossa		
		radial groove		

		anatomical neck		
		head		
4		On the diaphysis of the humerus is located:		
		coronoid fossa		
		sulcus of the radial nerve		
		head of the humeral condyle		
		anatomical neck		
		sulcus of the ulnar nerve		
5		Anatomical structures located at the distal end of the humerus:		
		head of the humeral condyle		
		trochlea of the humerus		
		coronoid fossa		
		head of the humerus		
		radial fossa		
6		Anatomical formations that are located at the proximal end of the ulna:		
		head of the ulna		

		olecranon		
		coronoid process		
		styloid process of the ulna		
		trochlear notch		
7		The trochlear notch is located at the proximal end of the:		
		ulna		
		radius		
		humerus		
		scapula		
		clavicle		
8		At the distal end of the ulna are located:		
		head		
		trochlear notch		
		olecranon		
		coronoid process		
		styloid process		

9		The trochlear notch of the ulna is bounded by two processes:		
		ulnar and acromion		
		acromion and styloid		
		ulnar and coracoid		
		ulnar and coronoid		
		styloid and coronoid		
10		At the proximal end of the radius are located:		
		radial head		
		radial neck		
		articular circumference		
		articular fossa		
		coronoid process		
11		At the distal end of the radius are located:		
		radial head		
		ulnar notch		
		radial neck		

		carpal articular surface		
		styloid process		
12		The radius bone at the distal end on the lateral side has:		
		styloid process		
		coronoid process		
		ulnar process		
		neck		
		head		
13		Anatomical structures located at the proximal end of the radius:		
		radial head		
		styloid process		
		radial neck		
		articular circumference		
		trochlear notch		
14		The distal end of the radius has the following anatomical structures:		
		radial nerve groove		

		ulnar notch		
		styloid process		
		carpal articular surface		
		radial head		
15		The bones of the hand are divided into:		
		carpal bones and phalanges of the fingers		
		metacarpal bones and phalanges of the fingers		
		carpal bones and metacarpal bones		
		carpal bones, metacarpal bones and phalanges of the fingers		
		tarsal bones, metatarsal bones and phalanges of the fingers		
16		The thumb has phalanges:		
		proximal and distal		
		proximal, middle and distal		
		proximal, lateral and medial		
		upper and lower		
		middle and distal		

17		The monoepiphyseal bones are:		
		metacarpal bones		
		proximal row of carpal bones		
		bones of the phalanges		
		distal row of carpal bones		
		all tarsal bones		
18		The proximal row of the carpus contains:		
		capitate bone		
		scaphoid bone		
		lunate bone		
		triquetral bone		
		pisiform bone		
19		Bones of the distal row of the wrist:		
		hamate bone		
		trapezium bone		

		capitate bone		
		pisiform bone		
		trapezoid bone		
20		Pisiform bone:		
		the smallest of all the bones of the wrist		
		is located in the thickness of the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris		
		is a sesamoid bone		
		belongs to the distal row of the wrist bones		
		belongs to the proximal row of the wrist bones		
21		Hook bone:		
		the largest of the carpal bones		
		is located in the thickness of the tendon of the ulnar flexor carpi ulnaris		
		has a hook bent towards the radial side on the palmar surface at the ulnar edge		
		is shaped like a pea		
		belongs to the distal row of carpal bones		
1	1			

1		The pelvic bone consists of:		
		pubic bone		
		femur		
		sacrum		
		ischium		
		ilium		
2		Acetabulum is formed by:		
		body of pubic bone		
		body of ischium		
		sacrum		
		coccyx		
		body of ilium		
3		The pelvic girdle includes:		
		pelvic bone		
		femur		
		tibia		

		sacrum		
		coccyx		
4		The obturator foramen is located on:		
		pelvic bone		
		sacrum		
		femur		
		coccyx		
		ilium		
5		The obturator foramen is formed by:		
		femur		
		tibia		
		fibula		
		ischium		
		pubic bone		
7		Acetabulum:		

		is located on the pelvic bone		
		is located on the femur		
		has a crescent-shaped surface for articulation with the head of the femur		
		is formed by the ischium, ilium and pubis		
		is formed by the outer lip		
8		The thickening of the upper part of the wing of the ilium is called thickened and forms:		
		tubercle		
		tuberosity		
		crest		
		eminence		
		trochanter		
9		The iliac crest has bony protrusions (spines):		
		anterior superior iliac spine		
		anterior inferior iliac spine		
		ischial spine		
		superior posterior iliac spine		

		inferior posterior iliac spine		
10		The relief of the outer surface of the iliac wing is represented by:		
		anterior gluteal line		
		intermediate line		
		posterior gluteal line		
		inferior gluteal line		
		arcuate line		
11		Iliac fossa:		
		is located on the inner surface of the wing of the ilium		
		serves for articulation with the sacrum		
		its lower border is the arcuate line		
		is the glenoid fossa for the head of the femur		
		is located on the outer lip		
12		The pubic bone consists of:		
		body		

		two branches: posterior and anterior		
		two branches: superior and inferior		
		wing		
		the outer lip		
13		The body of the pubic bone forms:		
		acetabulum		
		obturator foramen		
		auricular surface for articulation with the sacrum		
		wing of the pubic bone		
		external lip		
14		The iliopubic eminence is located:		
		on the auricular surface of the ilium		
		along the line of fusion of the ilium with the pubic bone		
		in the iliac fossa		
		on the iliac tuberosity		
		on the external lip		

15		The surface of the pubic bone that serves for articulation with the pubic bone of the opposite side is:		
		lunate surface		
		auricular surface		
		symphysial surface		
		rough surface		
		iliac tuberosity		
16		The obturator groove, in which the obturator vessels and nerve lie, is located:		
		on the inferior branch of the pubic bone		
		on the superior branch of the pubic bone		
		on the medial surface of the acetabulum		
		on the wing of the ilium		
		on the iliac tuberosity		
17		The ischium has:		
		body		
		superior branch		

		inferior branch		
		ramus of the ischium		
		pubic tubercle		
18		Ischiatic spine:		
		separates the greater and lesser sciatic notches		
		is located above the iliac crest		
		is located medial to the ischial tuberosity		
		is located above the ischial tuberosity		
		is located below the ischial tuberosity		
1	2			
1		On the diaphysis of the femur are located:		
		intertrochanteric crest		
		medial epicondyle		
		head		
		patellar surface		
		rough line		

2		On the distal end of the femur are located:		
		patellar surface		
		medial condyle		
		head		
		lateral condyle		
		intertrochanteric line		
3		At the proximal end of the femur are located:		
		lateral epicondyle		
		head		
		medial epicondyle		
		intercondylar fossa		
		rough line		
5		At the distal end of the tibia are located:		
		fibular notch		
		medial malleolus		

		lateral malleolus		
		medial condyle		
		fibular articular surface		
6		At the proximal end of the tibia are located:		
		fibular articular surface		
		intercondylar eminence		
		medial malleolus		
		lateral malleolus		
		medial and lateral condyles		
7		The tibia has surfaces:		
		anterior		
		posterior		
		lateral		
		medial		
		superior		

8		The tibia has the following edges:		
		anterior		
		posterior		
		superior		
		medial		
		interosseous		
9		At the proximal end of the fibula are located:		
		head		
		neck		
		medial malleolus		
		lateral malleolus		
		groove of the malleolus		
10		At the distal end of the fibula are located:		
		head		
		neck		
		medial malleolus		

		lateral malleolus		
		groove of the malleolus		
11		The malleoli are distinguished on:		
		tibia		
		talus		
		fibula		
		calcaneus		
		navicular		
1	3			
1		Proximal tarsal row bones:		
		navicular		
		calcaneal		
		cuboid		
		talus		
		lunate		

2		Distal tarsal row bones:		
		medial sphenoid		
		navicular		
		lateral sphenoid		
		cuboid		
		capitate		
3		Anatomical structures of the talus:		
		head		
		calcaneal process		
		block		
		body		
		neck		
6		Connect with the sphenoid bones of the tarsus:		
		I metatarsal bone		
		II metatarsal bone		
		III metatarsal bone		

		IV metatarsal bone		
		V metatarsal bone		
1	1			
1		Parts of the occipital bone:		
		basilar part		
		lesser wings		
		styloid process		
		lateral parts		
		occipital squama		
2		Canals of the occipital bone:		
		musculotubular canal		
		hypoglossal canal		
		condylar canal		
		facial canal		
		carotid canal		

3		Anatomical structures located on the lateral part of the occipital bone:		
		superior nuchal line		
		hypoglossal canal		
		jugular process		
		occipital condyle		
		mastoid foramen		
4		Anatomical structures related to the occipital bone:		
		superior nuchal line		
		inferior nuchal line		
		jugular process		
		mastoid process		
		trigeminal impression		
5		The bones of the cranial part of the skull are:		
		frontal		
		sphenoid		
		palatine		

		occipital		
		parietal		
6		Parts of the frontal bone:		
		squama		
		vomer		
		orbital part		
		nasal part		
		body		
7		Anatomical formation located on the inner surface of the frontal bone:		
		supraorbital notch		
		foramen caecum		
		frontal tubercle		
		glabella		
		supraorbital arches		
8		Anatomical formations located on the outer surface of the frontal bone:		

		superior nuchal line		
		foramen caecum		
		frontal tubercle		
		glabella		
		digital impressions		
1	2			
1		The parietal bone has the following edges:		
		mastoid		
		sagittal		
		squamous		
		frontal		
		occipital		
2		The parietal bone has the following angles:		
		mastoid		
		sphenoid		
		squamous		

		frontal		
		occipital		
3		Structures of the ethmoid bone:		
		orbital plate		
		superior nasal concha		
		middle nasal concha		
		inferior nasal concha		
		cockscomb		
4		Parts of the ethmoid bone:		
		perpendicular plate		
		frontal process		
		ethmoidal labyrinth		
		ethmoid plate		
		body		
5		The ethmoid labyrinth includes:		

		Crista gali		
		superior nasal concha		
		middle nasal concha		
		inferior nasal concha		
		orbital plate		
6		Lamellae of the ethmoid bone:		
		orbital plate		
		lateral plate		
		medial plate		
		perpendicular plate		
		ethmoid plate		
7		Parts of the sphenoid bone:		
		body		
		greater and lesser wings		
		pterygoid processes		
		mastoid process		
		frontal process		

8		On the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone there are:		
		sella turcica		
		oval opening		
		round opening		
		back of the sella		
		pituitary fossa		
9		The openings of the sphenoid bone are:		
		large opening		
		oval opening		
		carotid canal		
		round opening		
		jugular opening		
1	3			
1		Parts of the temporal bone:		
		squamous part		
		lateral part		
		basal part		

		petrous part		
		tympanic part		
2		Anatomical formations of the pyramid of the temporal bone:		
		roof of the tympanic cavity		
		jugular fossa		
		trigeminal impression		
		internal auditory opening		
		external auditory opening		
3		В толще сосцевидного отростка височной кости находя(и)тся:		
		внутренний слуховой проход		
		сосцевидные воздухоносные ячейки		
		затылочная артерия		
		внутреннее ухо		
		сонный канал		
4		Anatomical formation related to the tympanic part of the temporal bone:		
		mastoid process		
		occipital condyle		
		internal auditory foramen		

		external auditory foramen		
		styloid process		
5		Anatomical formations related to the squamous part of the temporal bone:		
		external auditory foramen		
		styloid process		
		mastoid process		
		mandibular fossa		
		zygomatic process		
6		Processes of the temporal bone:		
		styloid		
		mastoid		
		frontal		
		zygomatic		
		spinous		
7		Elements of the relief of the lower surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone are:		

		jugular fossa		
		internal auditory opening		
		stylomastoid opening		
		external aperture of the carotid canal		
		internal aperture of the carotid canal		
8		The relief elements of the anterior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone are:		
		internal aperture of the carotid canal		
		roof of the tympanic cavity		
		stylomastoid opening		
		internal auditory opening		
		trigeminal impression		
9		On the posterior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone are:		
		internal auditory opening		
		trigeminal impression		
		roof of the tympanic cavity		
		mandibular fossa		

		cecal opening		
10		Temporal bone canals:		
		hypoglossal canal		
		carotid canal		
		facial nerve canal		
		condylar canal		
		musculotubular canal		
11		Facial nerve canal:		
		pierces the petrous part of the temporal bone		
		passes through the maxilla		
		begins at the bottom of the internal auditory canal		
		ends in the mammillary foramen		
		ends in the stylomammillary foramen		
12		The entrance orifice of the carotid canal is:		
		internal aperture of the carotid canal		

		jugular foramen		
		external aperture of the carotid canal		
		lacerous foramen		
		spinous foramen		
13		The exit orifice of the carotid canal is:		
		internal aperture of the carotid canal		
		jugular foramen		
		external aperture of the carotid canal		
		lacerous foramen		
		spinous foramen		
14		The exit of the facial nerve canal is:		
		mastoid foramen		
		spinous foramen		
		internal auditory canal		
		stylomastoid foramen		
		external auditory canal		

15		The entrance of the facial nerve canal is:		
		external auditory canal		
		internal auditory canal		
		stylomastoid foramen		
		internal aperture of the carotid canal		
		lacerated foramen		
1	1			
1		The upper jaw has the following processes:		
		orbital process		
		frontal process		
		zygomatic process		
		alveolar process		
		palatine process		
2		Anatomical structures of the upper jaw:		
		body		

		alveolar process		
		frontal process		
		mastoid process		
		zygomatic process		
3		The opening of the maxillary sinus is located on:		
		orbital surface of the body of the maxilla		
		nasal surface of the body of the maxilla		
		anterior surface of the body of the maxilla		
		infratemporal surface of the body of the maxilla		
		temporal surface of the body of the maxilla		
4		Dental alveoli are located on:		
		frontal process of the maxilla		
		zygomatic process of the maxilla		
		palatine process of the maxilla		
		alveolar process of the maxilla		
		mandibular process of the maxilla		

5		Anatomical structures belonging to the body of the maxilla:		
		infraorbital canal		
		infraorbital foramen		
		tubercle of the maxilla		
		alveolar arch		
		lacrimal groove		
6		Parts of the mandible:		
		alveolar process		
		body		
		branches		
		palatine process		
		zygomatic process		
7		The following are located on the branch of the lower jaw:		
		coronoid process		
		notch of the lower jaw		

		hypoglossal canal		
		condylar process		
		head of the lower jaw		
8		The angle of the lower jaw is formed by:		
		body and branch of the lower jaw		
		two branches of the lower jaw		
		base and alveolar part of the body		
		condylar and coronoid processes		
		body and coronoid process		
9		The fusion site of the two symmetrical halves of the lower jaw is:		
		mental tubercle		
		mental protuberance		
		mental spine		
		digastric fossa		
		mental crest		

10		The canal of the lower jaw on the outer surface of its body ends with:		
		mental foramen		
		foramen of the lower jaw		
		alveolar foramen		
		sublingual fossa		
		digastric fossa		
11		Due to the pressure of the salivary gland, the following appeared:		
		digastric fossa of the lower jaw		
		submandibular fossa		
		pterygoid fossa of the lower jaw		
		mylohyoid line		
		mandibular fossa		
12		Anatomical structures located on the body of the lower jaw:		
		alveolar part		
		alveolar process		
		base of the lower jaw		

		mental foramen		
		alveolar arch		
13		Anatomical structures located on the outer surface of the body of the lower jaw:		
		mental protrusion		
		mental foramen		
		foramen of the lower jaw	й	
		notch of the lower jaw		
		lateral plate		
1	2			
1		Parts of the palatine bone:		
		horizontal plate		
		zygomatic process		
		jugular process		
		perpendicular plate		
		vertical plate		
2		The following are involved in the formation of the bony palate:		

		perpendicular plate of the palatine bone		
		vertical plate of the palatine bone		
		horizontal plate of the palatine bone		
		ethmoid plate of the palatine bone		
		orbital plate of the palatine bone		
3		The palatine bone is part of the walls of:		
		nasal cavity		
		oral cavity		
		orbit		
		temporal fossa		
		pterygopalatine fossa		
4		The zygomatic bone has the following processes:		
		frontal		
		occipital		
		temporal		
		zygomatic		

		parietal		
5		The zygomatic bone has:		
		orbital surface		
		temporal surface		
		lateral surface		
		medial surface		
		maxillary surface		
6		The bone that simultaneously participates in the formation of the walls of the orbit and the nasal cavity:		
		nasal bone		
		vomer		
		lacrimal bone		
		inferior nasal concha		
		zygomatic bone		
1	1			
1		The following participate 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:		
		infratemporal fossa		
		nasal cavity		
		oral cavity		
		choanae		
		pterygopalatine fossa		
3		The boundaries of the anterior cranial fossa are:		
		back of the sella		
		tubercle sellae		
		pituitary fossa		
		posterior edge of the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone		
		superior edge of the pyramid of the temporal bone		

4		The middle cranial fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through:		
		foramen ovale		
		foramen spinosum		
		pterygoid canal		
		foramen lacerum		
		Foramen rotundum		
5		Foramen ovale:		
		communicates between the orbit and the nasal cavity		
		communicates between the orbit and the pterygopalatine fossa		
		communicates the middle cranial fossa with the external base of the skull		
		communicates between the nasal cavity and the pterygopalatine fossa		
		communicates the nasal cavity with the external base of the skull		
6		The middle cranial fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
		foramen ovale		
		foramen lacerum		
		superior orbital fissure		

		foramen rotundum		
		optic canal		
7		The following open into the middle cranial fossa:		
		Oval opening		
		Posterior ethmoidal opening		
		Round opening		
		Jugular opening		
		Lacerated opening		
8		The following open into the posterior cranial fossa:		
		Lacerated opening		
		Internal auditory opening		
		Jugular opening		
		Spinous opening		
		Foramen magnum		
9		The posterior cranial fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through:		

		carotid canal		
		pterygoid canal		
		hypoglossal canal		
		optic canal		
		musculotubular canal		
10		The posterior cranial fossa is separated from the middle cranial fossa by:		
		greater wings of the sphenoid bone		
		lesser wings of the sphenoid bone		
		superior edge of the pyramid of the temporal bone		
		tympanic part of the temporal bone		
		back of the sella turcica		
1	2			
1		The medial wall of the orbit is formed by:		
		lacrimal bone		
		sphenoid bone		
		zygomatic bone		

		vomer		
		ethmoid bone		
2		The lower wall of the orbit is formed by:		
		maxilla		
		sphenoid bone		
		palatine bone		
		zygomatic bone		
		ethmoid bone		
3		The lateral wall of the orbit is formed by:		
		ethmoid bone		
		maxilla		
		sphenoid bone		
		zygomatic bone		
		lacrimal bone		
4		The upper wall of the orbit is formed by:		

		sphenoid bone		
		palatine bone		
		zygomatic bone		
		ethmoid bone		
		frontal bone		
1	3			
1		The following participate in the formation of the bony nasal septum:		
		nasal bone		
		vomer		
		lacrimal bone		
		ethmoid bone		
		zygomatic bone		
2		The following participate in the formation of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity:		
		palatine bone		
		ethmoid bone		
		sphenoid bone		

		maxilla		
		frontal bone		
3		The following participate in the formation of the upper wall of the nasal cavity:		
		body of the sphenoid bone		
		nasal part of the frontal bone		
		ethmoid plate of the ethmoid bone		
		lesser wing of the sphenoid bone		
		greater wing of the sphenoid bone		
4		The frontal sinus communicates with:		
		superior nasal passage		
		common nasal passage		
		middle nasal passage		
		inferior nasal passage		
		choanae		
5		The aperture of the frontal sinus opens into:		

		middle nasal meatus		
		superior nasal meatus		
		anterior cranial fossa		
		orbit		
		oral cavity		
6		The openings into the middle nasal meatus are:		
		maxillary cleft		
		sphenopalatine foramen		
		ethmoid cell foramina		
		nasolacrimal canal		
		sphenoid sinus aperture		
7		The following open into the superior nasal passage:		
		maxillary sinus		
		sphenopalatine foramen		
		ethmoid bone cells		
		nasolacrimal canal		

		sphenoid sinus aperture		
8		The following participate in the formation of the bony palate:		
		horizontal plate of the palatine bone		
		alveolar process of the maxilla		
		pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone		
		vomer		
		palatine process of the maxilla		
10		The following open on the bony palate:		
		large palatine foramen		
		pterygoid canal		
		incisive foramina		
		small palatine foramina		
		lacerated foramen		
11		The oral cavity communicates with the pterygopalatine fossa through:		
		pterygoid canal		

		incisive foramina		
		large palatine canal		
		sphenopalatine foramen		
		oval foramen		
1	4			
1		The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
		inferior orbital fissure		
		superior orbital fissure		
		round opening		
		sphenopalatine opening		
		oval opening		
2		The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the nasal cavity through:		
		oval opening		
		sphenopalatine opening		
		pterygoid canal		
		round opening		

		superior orbital fissure		
3		The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the external base of the skull through:		
		round opening		
		inferior orbital fissure		
		pterygoid canal		
		sphenopalatine opening		
		optic canal		
4		The following participate in the formation of the walls of the pterygopalatine fossa:		
		palatine bone		
		sphenoid bone		
		zygomatic bone		
		maxilla		
		temporal bone		
5		The pterygopalatine fossa communicates through the round opening with:		
		nasal cavity		

		middle cranial fossa		
		oral cavity		
		orbit		
		anterior cranial fossa		
1	5			
1		The following participate in the formation of the walls of the infratemporal fossa:		
		sphenoid bone		
		palatine bone		
		upper jaw		
		lower jaw		
		frontal bone		
2		The infratemporal fossa communicates with the orbit through:		
		superior orbital fissure		
		nasolacrimal canal		
		inferior orbital fissure		
		infraorbital canal		

		optic canal		
3		The following are involved in the structure of the external base of the skull:		
		occipital bone		
		sphenoid bone		
		ethmoid bone		
		temporal bone		
		frontal bone		
4		The following open on the external base of the skull:		
		foramen magnum		
		lacerated foramen		
		jugular foramen		
		round foramen		
		spinous foramen		
5		On the outer base of the skull open:		
		sphenopalatine foramen		

		superior orbital fissure		
		inferior orbital fissure		
		large palatine foramen		
		jugular foramen		
		The skull of a newborn is characterized by:		
6		predominance of the cerebral skull over the facial skull in a ratio of 8:1		
		underdevelopment of the paranasal sinuses		
		pronounced tubercles, ridges and lines		
		presence of fontanelles		
		predominance of the cerebral skull over the facial skull in a ratio of 4:1		
		On the outer base of the skull open:		