С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1			
1		Continuous bone connections include:		
		diarthroses		
		fibrous connections		
		cartilaginous connections		
		bone connections		
		synovial		
2		Mandatory components of a joint:		
		articular surfaces		
		articular capsule		
		articular cartilage		
		articular cavity		
		ligaments		
3		The range of motion in the joints is determined by		
		the blood supply of the joint		
		the shape of the articular surfaces		
		the degree of development of the ligamentous apparatus		
		the muscular apparatus		

		the innervation of the joint		
4		Uniaxial joints include		
		saddle-shaped		
		ellipsoid		
		cylindric		
		pivot		
		hinge		
5		Multiaxial joints include		
		Ball and socket		
		Pivot		
		ellipsoid		
		flat		
		spheroidal		
6		Biaxial joints include		
		cylindric		
		saddle		
		hinge		
		condilar		
		ellipsoid		

1	2			
1		The structure of the intervertebral discs includes:		
		gelatinous nucleus (nucleus pulposus)		
		fibrous ring (anulus fibrosus)		
		mastoid processes (processus mamillaris)		
		yellow ligaments (ligg. flava)		
		accessory processes (processus accessorius)		
2		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 I sacral vertebra		
		at the level of the junction of the XII thoracic and I lumbar vertebrae		
3		Ligaments of the medial atlantoaxial joint (art. atlantoaxialis mediana):		
		ligament of the apex of the dens (lig. apicis dentis)		
		cruciate ligament of the atlas (lig. cruciforme atlantis)		
		transverse ligament of the atlas (lig. transversum atlantis)		
		posterior atlantooccipital membrane (membrana atlantooccipitalis posterior)		

		pterygoid ligaments (ligg.alaria)		
4		The median atlantoaxial joint (art. atlantoaxialis mediana) is formed by		
		dens of the axial vertebra (dens axis)		
		condyle of the occipital bone (condilus occipitalis)		
		tectorial membrane (membrana tectoria)		
		fossa of the dentis of the atlas (fovea dentis atlantis)		
		transverse ligament of the atlas (lig. transversum atlantis)		
5		The atlanto-occipital joint (art. Atlantooccipitalis) is formed by		
		superior articular surface of the atlas (facies articularis superior atlantis)		
		anterior atlanto-occipital membrane (membrana atlantooccipitalis anterior)		
		fossa of the dens of the atlas (fovea dentis atlantis)		
		dens of the axial vertebra (dens axis)		
		condyle of the occipital bone (condilus occipitalis)		
6		Intervertebral discs (discus intervertebralis) are:		
		discontinuous junction		
		fibrous junction		
		cartilaginous junction		

		continuous junction		
		synovial junction		
7		Vertebral body junctions:		
		nuchal ligament (lig. nuchae)		
		intervertebral disc (discus intervertebralis)		
		anterior longitudinal ligament (lig. longitudinale anterius)		
		posterior longitudinal ligament (lig. longitudinale posterius)		
		yellow ligaments (ligg. flava)		
8		The vertebral arches are connected by means of		
		yellow ligaments (ligg. flava)		
		anterior longitudinal ligament (lig. longitudinale anterius)		
		posterior longitudinal ligament (lig. longitudinale posterius)		
		nuchal ligament (lig. nuchae)		
		intertransverse ligaments (ligg. intertransversaria)		
9		The sacral vertebrae of an adult are connected by means of		
		synostosis		
		synchondrosis		

		syndesmosis		
		symphysis		
		Synovial joints		
10		The peculiarity of the attachment of the anterior and posterior longitudinal ligaments of the spinal column is:		
		tightly attached only to the bodies of the vertebrae		
		tightly attached only to the intervertebral discs		
		tightly attached only to the arches of the vertebrae		
		tightly attached to the bodies of the vertebrae and intervertebral discs		
		tightly attached to the transverse processes of the vertebrae		
1	3			
1		The junction of the first rib with the sternum is:		
		Synovial joint		
		synchondrosis		
		symphysis		
		synostosis		
		syndesmosis		
2		The connection of the second rib with the sternum is:		
		Synovial joint		

		synchondrosis		
		symphysis		
		synostosis		
		syndesmosis		
3		Auxiliary elements of the sternocostal joints (II-VII):		
		intra-articular sternocostal ligaments (ligg.sternocostalia intraarticulare)		
		sternal-costal radial ligaments (ligg.sternocostalia radiata)		
		sternal membrane (membrana sterni)		
		articular disc (discus articularis)		
		articular menisci (meniscus)		
4		Sternocostal joints (artt. sternocostales) are present at the ribs:		
		I - XII		
		II-VII		
		VII-X		
		XI -XII		
		VII- XII		
5		The sternocostal joints (artt. sternocostales) are strengthened by:		
		radiate sternocostal ligaments (ligg. sternocostales)		
		costotransverse ligaments (ligg.costotransversales)		
		intertransverse ligaments (ligg.intertransversaria)		

		collateral ligaments (ligg. collateralia)		
		pterygoid ligaments (ligg. alaria)		
1	4			
1		The articular surfaces of the ribs for connection with the vertebrae are located on		
		the head of the rib		
		the neck of the rib		
		the tubercle of the rib		
		the body of the rib		
		the angle of the rib		
2		When the ribs connect with the vertebrae, the following are formed:		
		sternocostal joint (art. sternocostalis)		
		joint of the head of the rib (art. capitis costae)		
		facet joint (art. zygapophysialis)		
		costotransverse joint (art. costotransversaria)		
		sternocostal synchondrosis (synchondrosis sternocostalis)		
3		Ligaments of the rib head joint (art. capitis costae):		
		costotransverse ligament (lig. costotransversarium)		
		radiate ligament of the rib head (lig. capitis costae radiatum)		

		intraarticular ligament of the rib head (lig. capitis costae intraarticulare)		
		intertransverse ligaments (ligg. intertransversaria)		
		pterygoid ligament (ligg. alaria)		
4		The joint of the head of the rib (art. capitis costae) is combined with:		
		median atlantoaxial joint (art. atlantoaxialis mediana)		
		costotransverse joint (art. costotransversaria)		
		facet joints (artt. zygapophysiales)		
		lateral atlantoaxial joint (art. atlantoaxialis lateralis)		
		acromioclavicular joint (art.acromioclavicularis)		
1	5			
1		Physiological curves of the spinal column include		
		cervical lordosis		
		thoracic kyphosis		
		lumbar lordosis		
		sacral kyphosis		
		cervical scoliosis		
2		Curves of the spinal column that are convex backwards are called:		
		cervical lordosis		

		thoracic kyphosis		
		lumbar lordosis		
		sacral kyphosis		
		cervical scoliosis		
3		Curves of the spinal column that are convex forward are called:		
		cervical lordosis		
		thoracic kyphosis		
		lumbar lordosis		
		sacral kyphosis		
		cervical scoliosis		
4		The most mobile section of the spinal column (columna vertebralis) is the		
		upper thoracic section		
		lower thoracic section		
		lumbar section		
		cervical section		
		coccygeal section		
5		The term "thoracic kyphosis" refers to:		
		increased breast mass		

		keel-shaped chest		
		anomaly in the development of the pectoralis major muscles		
		curvature of the spinal column		
		thickening of the spinal cord		
1	6			
1		In the chest, there are:		
		superior aperture (apertura thoracis superior)		
		inferior aperture (apertura thoracis inferior)		
		quadrilateral opening (foramen trilaterum)		
		trilateral opening (foramen quadrilaterum)		
		obturator foramen (foramen obturatorium)		
2		In the chest of a person with a mesomorphic (medium) body type:		
		cylindrical shape		
		predominantly anterior-posterior chest size		
		substernal angle is close to right		
		substernal angle is obtuse		
		conical shape		
3		The upper aperture of the thoracic cage is limited by:		

		manubrium sterni		
		xiphoid process of the sternum (processus xiphoideus)		
		body of the 1st thoracic vertebra (corpus vertebrae I)		
		1st rib (costa I)		
		clavicle (clavicula)		
4		The lower aperture of the thoracic cage is limited by		
		the manubrium of the sternum (manubrium sterni)		
		the xiphoid process of the sternum (processus xiphoideus)		
		the body of the 12th thoracic vertebra (corpus vertebrae XII)		
		the costal arch (arcus costalis)		
		the body of the sternum (corpus sterni)		
1	1			
1		Articular surfaces of the sternoclavicular joint (art. sternoclavicularis):		
		acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis claviculae)		
		sternal end of the clavicle (extremitas sternalis claviculae)		
		jugular notch of the sternum (incisura jugularis sterni)		
		clavicular notch of the sternum (incisura clavicularis sterni)		
		glenoid cavity of the scapula (cavitas glenoidalis scapulae)		

2		Ligaments of the sternoclavicular joint (art. sternoclavicularis):		
		costoclavicular ligament (lig. costoclaviculare)		
		anterior sternoclavicular ligament (lig. sternoclaviculare anterius)		
		posterior sternoclavicular ligament (lig. sternoclaviculare posterius)		
		radiate sternoclavicular ligament (lig. sternocostale radiatum)		
		interclavicular ligament (lig. interclaviculare)		
		Ligaments of the sternoclavicular joint (art. sternoclavicularis):		
3		The sternoclavicular joint (art. sternoclavicularis) is a discontinuous joint because:		
		it has ligaments		
		it has articular surfaces		
		it is mobile		
		it has articular capsule		
		it has articular cavity		
1	2			
1		Articular surfaces that form the acromioclavicular joint (art. acromioclavicularis):		
		sternal end of the clavicle (extremitas sternalis claviculae)		
		acromial end of the clavicle (extremitas acromialis claviculae)		
		articular surface of the acromion (facies articularis acromialis)		
		coracoid process (processus coracoideus)		

		articular cavity (cavitas glenoidalis)		
2		Ligaments of the acromioclavicular joint (art. acromioclavicularis):		
		trapezoid ligament (lig. trapezoideum)		
		conical ligament (lig. conoideum)		
		costoclavicular ligament (lig. costoclaviculare)		
		acromio-clavicular ligament (lig. acromioclaviculare)		
		coracoclavicular ligament (lig. coracoclaviculare)		
3		Ligaments of the scapula (ligg. scapulae):		
		coracohumeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
		coracoacromial ligament (lig. coracoacromiale)		
		conical ligament (lig. conoideum)		
		superior transverse ligament of the scapula (lig. transversum scapulae superius)		
		inferior transverse ligament of the scapula (lig. transversum scapulae inferius)		
1	3			
1		Shoulder joint (art. humeri) is considered a simple joint because:		
		it has a glenoid labrum		
		it has a weak ligamentous apparatus		
		it has a fairly loose joint capsule		

		it is spheroidal		
		it is formed by 2 articular surfaces		
2		Accessory components of the shoulder joint (art. humeri):		
		glenoid labrum (labrum glenoidale)		
		glenoid cavity of the scapula (cavitas glenoidalis)		
		articular capsule (capsula articularis)		
		coracohumeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
		synovial bursae (bursae sinoviales)		
3		The following movements are possible in the shoulder joint:		
		flexion/extension (flexio/extensio)		
		abduction/adduction (abductio/adductio)		
		rotation (rotatio)		
		circular movement (circumductio)		
		raising/lowering the shoulder girdle		
4		The shoulder joint (art. humeri) is:		
		simple		
		spheroidal		
		compound		

		complex		
		multiaxial		
1	4			
1		The elbow joint (art. cubiti) is formed by:		
		humeroulnar joint (art. humeroulnaris)		
		humeroradial joint (art. humeroradialis)		
		distal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris distalis)		
		proximal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris proximalis)		
		head of the humerus (caput humeri)		
		The elbow joint (art. cubiti) is formed by:		
2		The humeroulnar joint (art. humeroulnaris) is formed by:		
		styloid process of the ulna (processus styloideus ulnae)		
		trochlear notch of the ulna (incisura trochlearis ulnae)		
		medial epicondyle of the humerus (epicondylus medialis humeri))		
		humerus trochlea (trochlea humeri)		
		coronoid fossa (fossa coronoidea)		
3		The humeroradial joint (art. humeroulnaris) is formed by:		
		head of the humerus condyle (capitulum humeri)		
		humerus trochlea (trochlea humeri)		

		articular fossa of the radius (fovea articularis)		
		coronoid fossa (fossa coronoidea)		
		radial notch of the ulna (incisura radialis ulnae)		
4		The proximal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris proximalis) is formed by:		
		radial notch of the ulna (incisura radialis ulnae)		
		trochlear notch of the ulna (incisura trochlearis ulnae)		
		articular circumference (circumferentia articularis) of the ulna		
		articular circumference (circumferentia articularis) of the radius		
		articular disc (discus articularis)		
5		Elbow joint ligaments (art. cubiti):		
		coracohumeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
		annular ligament of the radius (lig. anulare radii)		
		ulnar collateral ligament (lig. collaterale ulnare)		
		interosseous membrane of the forearm (membrana interossea antebrachii)		
		radial collateral ligament (lig. collaterale radiale)		
6		The elbow joint (art. cubiti) can perform the following movements:		
		adduction (adductio)		
		abduction (abductio)		

		circular movement (circumductio)		
		flexion (flexio)		
		extension (extensio)		
7		The elbow joint (art. cubiti) is:		
		simple		
		compound		
		complex		
		multiaxial		
		combined		
1	5			
1		Interosseous membrane of the forearm (membrana interossea antebrachii):		
		connects the ulna and radius		
		connects the elbow and wrist joints		
		is a cartilaginous joint		
		is a fibrous joint		
		connects the radius and wrist joint		
2		The distal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris distalis) is formed by		
		the articular circumference of the radius (circumferentia articularis radii)		

		the articular circumference of the ulna (circumferentia articularis ulnae)		
		the trochlea humeri (trochlea humeri)		
		the ulnar notch of the radius (incisura ulnaris radii)		
		the head of the humerus (caput humeri)		
3		The distal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris distalis) is		
		uniaxial		
		multiaxial		
		combined		
		complex		
		cylindrical		
4		Continuous connection of the bones of the free upper limb:		
		proximal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris proximalis)		
		coracohumeral ligament (lig. coracohumerale)		
		interosseous membrane of the forearm (membrana interossea antebrachii)		
		annular ligament of the radius (lig. anulare radii)		
		glenoid labrum (labrum glenoidale)		
1	6			
1		The following participate in the formation of the radiocarpal joint (art. radiocarpalis):		

		articular disc (discus articularis)		
		proximal row of carpal bones		
		head of the ulna (caput ulnae)		
		carpal articular surface of the radius (facies articularis carpalis radii)		
		pisiform bone (os pisiforme)		
2		The wrist joint (art. radiocarpalis) is		
		simple		
		complex		
		multiaxial		
		ellipsoid		
		biaxial		
3		Ligaments of the wrist joint (articulatio radiocarpalis):		
		annular ligament of the radius (lig. anulare radii)		
		palmar radiocarpal ligament (lig. radiocarpale palmare)		
		radial collateral ligament of the wrist (lig. collaterale carpi radiale)		
		ulnar collateral ligament of the wrist (lig. collaterale carpi ulnare)		
		dorsal radiocarpal ligament (lig. radiocarpale dorsale)		
4		Movements in the radiocarpal joint (art. radiocarpalis):		

		flexion (flexio)		
		extension (extensio)		
		rotation (rotatio)		
		adduction (adductio)		
		abduction (abductio)		
1	7			
1		The joints of the hand (artt. manus) include		
		intercarpal joints (artt. intercarpales)		
		metacarpophalangeal joints (artt. metacarpophalangeae)		
		distal radioulnar joint (art. radioulnaris distalis)		
		carpometacarpal joints (artt. carpometacarpales)		
		interphalangeal joints of the hand (artt. interphalangeae manus)		
2		The following movements are possible in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb:		
		adduction/abduction (adductio/abductio)		
		rotation (rotatio)		
		flexion/extension (flexio/extensio)		
		opposition (oppositio)		
		circular movement (circumductio)		

3		The following movements are possible in the metacarpophalangeal joints:		
		flexion (flexio)		
		extension (extensio)		
		rotation (rotatio)		
		abduction (abductio)		
		adduction (adductio)		
1	1			
1		The connection between the pubic bones is represented by		
		synchondrosis		
		diarthrosis		
		syndesmosis		
		symphysis		
		synostosis		
2		Structures that form the lesser sciatic foramen (foramen ishiadicum minus):		
		lesser sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica minor)		
		sacrotuberous ligament (lig. sacrotuberale)		
		sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
		greater sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica major)		
		ischial tuberosity (tuber ishiadicum)		

3		According to the shape of the articular surfaces, the sacroiliac joint (art. sacroiliaca) belongs to the		
		flat		
		saddle-shaped		
		ellipsoid		
		condylar		
		cylindrical		
4		The greater sciatic foramen (foramen ishiadicum majus) is bounded by the		
		greater sciatic notch (incisura ishiadica maior)		
		acetabular notch (incisura acetabuli)		
		sacrotuberous ligament (lig. sacrotuberale)		
		sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
		ischial tuberosity (tuber ishiadicum)		
5		The pelvic terminal line is formed by:		
		promontory (promontorium)		
		pubic symphysis (symphysis pubica)		
		arcuate line of the ilium (linea arcuata)		
		iliac crest (crista iliaca)		
		pubic crest (pecten ossis pubis)		

1	2			
1		In women, the distance between the two large trochanters (distantia trochanterica) is on average:		
		23-25 cm		
		25-27 cm		
		27-29 cm		
		30-32 cm		
		32-34 cm		
2		In women, the distance between the two upper front spines (distantia spinarum) is on average:		
		23-25 cm		
		25-27 cm		
		27-29 cm		
		30-32 cm		
		32-34 cm		
3		In women, the distance between the two iliac crests (distantia cristarum) is on average:		
		23-25 cm		
		25-27 cm		
		28-30 cm		
		30-32 cm		

		32-34 cm		
4		In women, the direct size of the entrance to the small pelvis (conjugata vera) is on average:		
		8 cm		
		9 cm		
		10 cm		
		11 cm		
		12 cm		
5		In women, the transverse diameter of the entrance to the small pelvis (diameter transversa) is on average:		
		10 cm		
		11 cm		
		12 cm		
		13 cm		
		14 cm		
1	3			
1		The sacroiliac joint (art. sacroiliaca) is formed by		
		the auricular surface of the sacrum (facies auricularis ossis sacri)		
		the tuberosity of the sacrum (tuberositas ossis sacri)		
		the auricular surface of the ilium (facies auricularis ossis ilii)		

		the symphysial surface of the pubic bone (facies symphysialis ossis pubis)		
		the tuberosity of the ilium (tuberositas iliaca)		
2		Ligaments of the sacroiliac joint (art. sacroiliaca):		
		ischiofemoral ligament (lig. ischiofemorale)		
		anterior sacroiliac ligament (lig. sacroiliacum anterius)		
		iliofemoral ligament (lig. iliofemorale)		
		iliopsoas ligament (lig. iliolumbale)		
		posterior sacroiliac ligament (lig. sacroiliacum posterius)		
3		The sacroiliac joint (art. sacroiliaca) is a flat, tight, saddle-shaped, uniaxial, complex		
		flat		
		Slightly movable		
		saddle-shaped		
		uniaxial		
		complex		
1	4			
1		Extra-articular ligaments of the hip joint (art. coxae):		
		sacrospinous ligament (lig. sacrospinale)		
		ischiofemoral ligament (lig. ischiofemorale)		

		iliofemoral ligament (lig. iliofemorale)		
		pubofemorale ligament (lig. pubofemorale)		
		transverse acetabular ligament (lig. transversum acetabuli)		
2		Intra-articular ligaments of the hip joint (art. coxae):		
		iliofemoral ligament (lig. iliofemorale)		
		orbicular zone (zona orbicularis)		
		transverse acetabular ligament (lig. transversum acetabuli)		
		ligament of the head of the femur (lig. capitis femoris)		
		ischiofemoral ligament (lig. ischiofemorale)		
3		According to the shape of the articular surfaces, the hip joint (art. coxae) is classified as		
		saddle-shaped		
		hinge		
		spheroidal		
		ellipsoid		
		flat		
1	5			
1		The intra-articular components of the knee joint (art. genus) include:		
		arcuate popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum arcuatum)		

		oblique popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum obliquum)		
		transverse ligament of the knee (lig. transversum genus)		
		menisci (meniscus medialis et lateralis)		
		cruciate ligaments (ligg. cruciata anterius et posterius)		
2		The ligaments of the knee joint (art. genus) include:		
		oblique popliteal ligament (lig. popliteum obliquum)		
		orbicularis zone (zona orbicularis)		
		patellar ligament (lig. patellae)		
		anterior cruciate ligament (lig. cruciatum anterius)		
		transverse ligament of the knee (lig. transversum genus)		
3		Functions of the meniscus of the knee joint (art. genus):		
		increase the congruence of the articular surfaces		
		increase the range of motion in the joint		
		increase the cavity of the joint		
		role of a shock absorber during movement		
		limit movements in the joint		
4		The cavity of the knee joint is always communicated with		
		suprapatellar bursa (bursa suprapatellaris)		

		deep infrapatellar bursa (bursa infrapatellaris profunda)		
		subcutaneous prepatellar bursa (bursa subcutanea prepatellaris)		
		subtendinous bursae of the sartorius muscle (bursae subtendineae m. sartorii)		
		subtendinous bursae of the gastrocnemius muscle (bursae subtendineae m.gastrocnemii)		
5		The following movements are possible in the knee joint:		
		adduction/abduction (adductio/abductio)		
		flexion/extension (flexio/extensio)		
		rotation (rotatio) in the extension position		
		rotation (rotatio) in the flexion position		
		circular movements (circumductio)		
1	6			
1		According to the shape of the articular surfaces, the ankle joint (art. talocruralis) belongs to		
		saddle joints		
		ball-and-socket joints		
		condylar joints		
		hinge		
		cylindrical joints		
2		Ankle joint (art. talocruralis) is formed by		

		the calcaneus		
		the tibia		
		the fibula		
		the talus		
		the cuboid bone (os cuboideum)		
3		In the ankle joint (art. talocruralis) the following are possible:		
		extension		
		pronation		
		circular movement		
		supination		
		flexion		
4		The ligaments of the ankle joint include:		
		calcaneofibular ligament (lig. calcaneofibulare)		
		anterior talofibular ligament (lig. talofibulare anterius)		
		posterior talofibular ligament (lig. talofibulare posterius)		
		medial collateral ligament (lig. collaterale mediale)		
		bifurcated ligament (lig. bifurcatum)		
5		Distal tibiofibular joint:		

		is a synarthrosis		
		is a synovial joint		
		refers to syndesmosis		
		is very tight and provides strength to the connection of the leg bones in the ankle joint		
		is mobile and provides mobility to the leg bones in the ankle joint		
6		The interosseous membrane of the leg is:		
		ligament		
		synarthrosis		
		symphysis		
		fibrous joint		
		synostosis		
1	7			
1		The following bones participate in the formation of the subtalar joint (art. subtalaris):		
		talus		
		scaphoid (os naviculare)		
		tibia		
		calcaneus (os calcaneus)		
		cuboid (os cuboideum)		

2		The ligaments of the foot include		
		long plantar ligament (lig. plantare longum)		
		tibial collateral ligament (lig. collaterale tibiale)		
		talonavicular ligament (lig. talonaviculare)		
		bifurcated ligament (lig. bifurcatum)		
		fibular collateral ligament (lig. collaterale fibulare)		
3		According to the shape of the articular surfaces, the interphalangeal joints of the foot (art. interphalangea pedis) are classified as		
		ellipsoid		
		spherical		
		hinge		
		flat		
		cylindrical		
4		The Lisfranc joint is:		
		subtalar joint (art. subtalaris)		
		calcaneocuboid joint (art. calcaneocuboidea)		
		tarsometatarsal joints (artt. tarsometatarsales)		
		metatarsophalangeal joint (art. metetarsophalangea)		
		interphalangeal joint (art. interphalangea pedis)		

5		Chopart's joint is:		
		calcaneocuboid joint (art. calcaneocuboidea)		
		tarsometatarsal joint (art. tarsometatarsalis)		
		metatarsophalangeal joint (art. metetarsophalangea)		
		interphalangeal joint (art. interphalangea pedis)		
		transverse tarsal joint (art. tarsi transversa)		
6		The "key" of the Chopart joint is		
		talonavicular ligament (lig. talonaviculare)		
		posterior talofibular ligament (lig. talofibulare posterius)		
		anterior talofibular ligament (lig. talofibulare anterius)		
		bifurcated ligament (lig. bifurcatum)		
		calcaneofibular ligament (lig. calcaneofibulare)		
7		Rotational movements of the foot (pronation/supination) are carried out in:		
		subtalar and talocalcaneonavicular joints (art.subtalaris et art.talocalcaneonavicularis))		
		ankle joint (art.talocruralis)		
		Chopart joint		
		Lisfranc joint		
		calcaneocuboid joint (art.calcaneocuboidea)		

8		The highest and longest is		
		1st longitudinal vault		
		2nd longitudinal vault		
		3rd longitudinal vault		
		4th longitudinal vault		
		5th longitudinal vault		
9		The beginning of the longitudinal arches of the foot is:		
		block of the talus (trochlea tali)		
		head of the talus (caput tali)		
		tubercle of the calcaneus (tuber calcanei)		
		navicular bone (os naviculare)		
		cuboid bone (os cuboideum)		
10		The main points of support on the plantar surface of the foot are:		
		calcaneal tubercle (tuber calcanei)		
		head of the first metatarsal bone (caput ossis metatarsi I)		
		head of the second metatarsal bone (caput ossis metatarsi II)		
		head of the fifth metatarsal bone (caput ossis metatarsi V)		
		medial cuneiform bone (os cuneiforme mediale)		

11		Arches of the foot:		
		divided into transverse and longitudinal		
		play the role of shock absorbers		
		are highest at the medial edge of the foot at the level of the tarsus		
		the main importance in their support is played by the dorsal ligaments and muscles of the foot		
		the main importance in their support is played by the plantar ligaments and muscles of the foot		