1	1	2			
2			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers go to the ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare) within the branch of the:		
	*		oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			trochlear nerve (n.trochlearis)		
			optic nerve (n.opticus)		
			abducens nerve (n.abducens)		
3					
	*				
4					
	*				
5			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers follow to the submandibular and sublingual ganglia (ganglia submandibulare et sublinguale) within:		
	*		chorda tympani		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
			auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		

6			The submandibular salivary gland (glandula submandibularis) receives a parasympathetic innervation from:		
	*		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
			inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
			dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve (nucleus dorsalis n. vagi)		
			accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
			nucleus of hypoglossal nerve (nucleus n. hypoglossi)		
7			The ciliary ganglion is controlled by:		
	*		accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
			superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
			inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
			solitary nucleus (nucleus solitarius)		
			nucleus ambiguus		
8			The pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum) is controlled by:		
			accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
	*		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
			inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
			solitary nucleus (nucleus solitarius)		
			nucleus ambiguus		
9			The submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare) is controlled by:		
			accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
	*		superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
			inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
			solitary nucleus (nucleus solitarius)		
			nucleus ambiguus		
10			The otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) is controlled by:		
			accessory nucleus (Yakubovich) of oculomotor nerve (nucleus accessorius n. oculomotorii)		
			superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.)		
	*		inferior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inf.)		
			solitary nucleus (nucleus solitarius)		
			nucleus ambiguus		
11					
	*				

	*				
	*				
	*				
12			The pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum):		
	*		is located in the pterygopalatine fossa (fossapterygopalatina)		
	*		is in connection with the gteater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
	*		innervatesthe lacrimal gland and the glands of nasal and oral mucosae		
			innervates the lacrimal gland, the glands of nasal and oral mucosae, the greater salivary glands		
			is in connection with the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
13			Parasympathetic postganglionic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual glands originate in:		
	*		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
			geniculate ganglion (ganglion geniculi)		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
14			The superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius sup.) is a center for innervation of:		
	*		submandibular gland (glandula submandibularis)		
	*		lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
	*		glands of the nasal mucosa		
	*		sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
			parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
15			The chorda tympani (chorda tympani):		
	*		is a branch of the intermediate nerve (n. intermedius)		
			is a branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
	*		contains the fibers of taste sensitivity and parasympathetic preganglionic fibers to the submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
	*		joins the lingual nerve (n.lingualis)		
			contains the fibers of taste sensitivity and parasympathetic preganglionic fibers to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
16			Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the posterior regions of nasal mucosa come from:		
	*		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglionpterygopalatinum)		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglionciliare)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglionsubmandibulare)		

			otic ganglion (ganglionoticum)		
			sublingual ganglion (ganglionsublinguale)		
17			Parotid gland (glandula parotidea) receives parasympathetic innervation from:		
	*		otic ganglion(ganglionoticum)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglionsubmandibulare)		
			ciliary ganglion(ganglionciliare)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglionpterygopalatinum)		
			Geniculate ganglion (ganglion geniculi)		
18			Anatomical structures involved in innervation of the parotid gland (glandula parotidea) are:		
	*		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
	*		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
	*		inferior salivary nucleus (nucleus salivatorius inferior)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
			superior salivatory nucleus (nucleus salivatorius superior)		
19			Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers reach the parotid gland (glandula parotidea) via:		
	*		auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
			maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			chorda tympani		
20			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers reach the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) passing in:		
	*		glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
	*		tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
	*		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
			mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
1	2	1			
1			The principal components of every sensory analyzer are:		
	*		receptor		
	*		conductor		
	*		cortical center		
			collector		

			inductor		
2			The accessory visual structures are:		
	*		external muscles of the eyeball (musculi externi bulbi oculi)		
	*		eyelids (palpebrae)		
	*		lacrimal apparatus (apparatus lacrimalis)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			lens (lens)		
3			The wall of the eyeball (bulbus oculi) is composed of:		
	*		fibrous layer (tunica fibrosa)		
	*		vascular layer (tunicavasculosa)		
	*		inner layer/retina (tunica interna/retina)		
			conjunctiva (tunica conjunctiva)		
			muscular layer (tunica muscularis)		
4			The chambers of eyeball (camerae bulbi):		
	*		are anterior and posterior		
			are medial and lateral		
			do not communicate with each other		
	*		contain the aqueous humor (humor aquosus)		
	*		communicate with each other via pupil (pupilla)		
5			The source of retina embryonic development is:		
	*		neuroectoderm		
			cutaneous ectoderm		
			endoderm		
			mesenchyme		
			ventral mesoderm		
6			Parts of the fibrous layer of the eyeball (tunica fibrosa bulbi) are:		
	*		cornea (cornea)		
	*		sclera (sclera)		
			iris (iris)		
			ciliary body (corpusciliare)		
			conjunctiva (tunica conjunctiva)		

7			Parts of the vascular layer (tunica vasculosa bulbi) are:		
	*		iris (iris)		
	*		ciliary body (corpusciliare)		
	*		choroid (choroidea)		
			orbiculusciliaris (orbiculus ciliaris)		
			ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
1	2	2			
1			The refractive media of the eye are:		
	*		cornea (cornea)		
	*		lens (lens)		
	*		vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		
	*		aqueous humour (humoraquosus)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
2			The most dynamic of the refractive media of the eye is:		
			cornea (cornea)		
	*		lens (lens)		
			vitreous body (corpus vitreum)		
			aqueous humour (humor aquosus)		
			ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
3			The degree of eye lens curvature increases:		
	*		in contraction of ciliary muscle (m.ciliaris)		
			in relaxation of ciliary muscle (m.ciliaris)		
			in tension of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
	*		in relaxation of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			in contraction of sphincter pupillae (m.sphincter pupillae)		
4			The ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris):		
	*		is a circular transparent ligament		
	*		retains the lens in its place		
	*		is involved in accommodation		
	*		joins the lens and ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
			is richly vascularized		
5			Aqueous humour (humor aquosus) of the eye:		

	*		is produced by ciliary processes (processus ciliares) of the ciliary body (corpus ciliare)		
	*		participates in maintenance of intraocular pressure		
			moves from the anterior to the posterior eye chamber		
	*		moves from the posterior to the anterior eye chamber		
	*		is reabsorbed from the iridocorneal angle (angulus iridocornealis)		
6			The vitreous body is an anatomical structure that is:		
	*		located behind the lens		
	*		transparent gelatinous mass		
	*		devoid of blood vessels and nerves		
			located in front of the lens		
			richlyvascularized and innervated		
7			Outflow of aqueous humour (humor aquosus) from the chambers of the eye is carried out mostly in:		
	*		scleral venous sinus (sinus venosus sclera)		
			vessels of the ciliary processus (processus ciliares)		
			vessels of the retina		
			vessels of conjunctiva (tunica conjunctiva)		
			vesselsof iris (iris)		
8			The boundary between the visual (pars optica) and nonvisual (pars caeca retinae) parts of the retina is:		
	*		ora serrata (ora serrata)		
			corneal limbus (limbus cornea)		
			central fossa (fovea centralis)		
			optic disk (discusnervioptici)		
			ciliary body (corpusciliare)		
9			The area of the optimal vision in the retina is:		
	*		macula (macula lutea)		
			optic disk (dicusnervioptici)		
			ora serrata (ora serrata)		
			corneal limbus (limbus cornea)		
			orbiculus ciliaris (orbiculus ciliaris)		
1	2	3			
1			The extrinsic muscle of eyeball that doesn't originate from the common tendinous ring (anulus tendineus communis) is:		
	*		superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		

	*		inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
	*		lateral rectus (m. rectus lateralis)		
	*		superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
2			The motor innervation of the extrinsic muscles of eyeball is provided by:		
	*		oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
	*		trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
	*		abducent nerve (n. abducens)		
			trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
3			Trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis) innervates muscle:		
	*		superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
			medial rectus (m. rectus medialis)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
4			The abducens nerve (n. abducens) innervates the muscle:		
	*		lateral rectus (m. rectus lateralis)		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			medial rectus (m. rectus medialis)		
			superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
5			The oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius) innervates the muscles:		
	*		superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
	*		inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
	*		medial rectus (m. rectusmedialis)		
	*		inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
			superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
6			The lacrimal apparatus includes:		
	*		lacrimal gland (glandulalacrimalis)		
	*		lacrimal canaliculi(canaliculilacrimales)		
	*		lacrimal sac (saccuslacrimalis)		

	*		nasolacrimal duct (ductusnasolacrimalis)		
			spaces of iridocorneal angle (spatiaanguli iridocornealis)		
7			The lacrimal gland is located in the:		
	*		superolateral corner of orbit		
			superomedial corner of orbit		
			inferolateral corner of orbit		
			inferomedial corner of orbit		
			in the thickness of upper eyelid (palpebra sup.)		
8			The excretory ducts of the lacrimal gland open into:		
	*		superior conjunctival fornix (fornix conjunctivae sup.)		
			inferior conjunctival fornix (fornix conjunctivae inf.)		
			anterior chamber of eyeball (camera ant.)		
			posterior chamber of eyeball (camera post.)		
			spaces of iridocorneal angle (spatia anguli iridocornealis)		
9			The outflow of tear fluid is carried out finally in:		
	*		inferior nasal meatus (meatusnasiinf.)		
			middle nasal meatus (meatusnasi medius)		
			superior nasal meatus (meatusnasi sup.)anterior chamber of the eye		
			anterior chamber of eyeball (camera ant.)		
			oralvestible (vestibulum oris)		
1	2	4			
1					
	*				
	*				
	*				
	*				
2					
	*				

	*				
3			Afferent innervationof the eyeball proper is provided by:		
	*		trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus)		
			optic nerve (n. opticus)		
			oculomotor nerve (n.oculomotorius)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
			trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
4					
	*				
5			Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers innervating sphincter pupillae (m. sphincter pupillae) originate in:		
	*		ciliary ganglion (g.ciliare)		
			trigeminal ganglion (g.trigeminale)		
			stellate ganglion (g.stellatum)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (g.pterygopalatinum)		
			superior cervical ganglion (g.cervicale superius)		
6			The accommodation of eye is achieved by changing the curvature of:		
	*		lens (lens)		
			cornea (cornea)		
			vitreous body (corpusvitreum)		
			iris (iris)		
			sclera (sclera)		
7			A clear vision of objects located close to the eye is achieved as a result of:		
	*		contraction of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			contractions of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			pupil narrowing (pupilla)		

8			A clear vision of objects located far from the eye is achieved as a result of:		
	*		relaxation of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			contractions ofciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of the ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			relaxation of the ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and relaxation of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			contractions of ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris) and tension of ciliary zonule (zonula ciliaris)		
			pupil expanding (pupilla)		
9			Ciliary muscle contraction (m. ciliaris) is controlled by postganglionic parasympathetic fibers originating in:		
	*		ciliary ganglion (g. ciliare)		
			trigeminal ganglion (g. trigeminale)		
			stellate ganglion (g. stellatum)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (g. pterygopalatinum)		
			superior cervical ganglion (g. cervicale superius)		
10			The change in the diameter of the pupil is provided by the muscles:		
	*		sphincter pupillae (m. sphincter pupillae)		
	*		dilatator pupillae (m. dilatator pupillae)		
			ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris)		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
11			Optic nerve (n. opticus) enters the cranial cavity through:		
	*		optic canal (canalis opticus)		
			superior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis sup.)		
			inferior orbital fissure (fissura orbitalis inf.)		
			supraorbital notch (incisura supraorbitalis)		
			infraorbital canal (canalis infraorbitalis)		
12			Optic chiasm (chiasma opticum) is formed by:		
	*		medial fibers of both optic nerves (n. opticus)		
			lateral fibers of both optic nerves (n. opticus)		
			all fibers of both optic nerves (n. opticus)		
			medial fibers of both optic tracts (tractus opticus)		
			lateral fibers of both optic tracts (tractus opticus)		
1	3	1			
1			The main constituent parts of ear (auris) are:		

	*		external ear (auris externa)		
	*		inner ear (auris interna)		
	*		middle ear (auris media)		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			mastoid antrum (antrum mastoideum)		
2			External ear (auris externa) consists of:		
	*		auricle (auricula)		
	*		external acustic meatus (meatus acusticus ext.)		
			vestibule (vestibulum)		
			mastoid antrum (antrum mastoideum)		
			auditory tube (tubaauditiva)		
3			External acustic meatus (meatus acusticus ext.) is:		
	*		a derivative of the 1-st pharyngeal [branchial] cleft		
	*		composed of cartilaginous and bony parts		
			rectilinear in its course		
	*		curved in its course		
			lined with mucosa (tunica mucosa)		
4			Parts of the tympanic membrane (membrana tympanica):		
	*		pars tensa		
	*		pars flaccida		
			pars muscularis		
			pars cartilaginea		
			pars membranaceus		
5			The main parts of the middle ear (auris media) are:		
	*		tympanic cavity (cavitastympani)		
	*		auditory [eustachian] tube (tuba auditiva)		
			internal acustic meatus (meatus acusticus int.)		
			bony labyrinth (labyrinthus osseus)		
			mastoid antrum (antrum mastoideum)		
6			The anterior wall of the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani):		
			is referred to as the tegmental wall (paries tegmentalis)		
	*		is referred to as the carotid wall (paries caroticus)		

	*		containsthe tympanic opening of the auditory tube (ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae)		
	*		bordersthe carotid canal (canalis caroticus)		
			is referred to as the membranous wall (paries membranaceus)		
7			The labyrinthine wall (paries labyrinthicum) of the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani) has:		
	*		ovale window (fenestra vestibuli)		
	*		promontory (promontorium)		
	*		round window(fenestra cochleae)		
			aditus to mastoid antrum(aditus ad antrum mastoideum)		
			tympanic opening of the auditory tube (ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae)		
8			The posterior wall of the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani):		
			is referred to as the tegmental wall (paries tegmentalis)		
	*		is referred to as the mastoid wall (paries mastoideus)		
			borders the internal jugular vein (v.jugularis int.)		
			borders the bony labyrinth (labyrinthus osseus)		
	*		borders the mastoid antrum (antrum mastoideum)		
9			In the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani) are located:		
	*		auditory ossicles (ossicula auditus)		
	*		muscles of auditory ossicles (musculi ossiculorum auditus)		
	*		air		
			membranous labyrinth (labyrinthus membranaceus)		
			perilymph (perilympha)		
10			The muscles of auditory ossicles (musculi ossiculorum auditus):		
	*		arestriated in their nature		
			aresmooth in their nature		
	*		are derivatives of visceral arches		
			are derivatives of cephalic myotomes		
	*		regulatethe sound conduction through the ossicleschain		
1	3	2			
1			Parts of the auditory tube (tuba auditiva) are:		
	*		cartilaginous part (pars cartilaginea)		
	*		bony part (pars ossea)		
			intracranial part (pars intracranialis)		

			membranous part (pars membranaceus)		
			muscular part (pars muscularis)		
2			The auditory tube (tuba auditiva):		
	*		connects the tympanic cavity and nasopharynx		
	*		assures an equilibrium of the intratympanic and atmospheric air pressure		
			is permanently opened in an adult		
	*		in adult opens in swallowing only		
	*		opens under action of the soft palate muscles		
3			The auditory tube (tuba auditiva) opens in contraction of:		
	*		tensor veli palatini (m. tensorvelipalatini)		
	*		levator veli palatini (m. levatorvelipalatini)		
			suprahyoidmuscles(mm. suprahyoidei)		
			infrahyoidmuscles(mm. infrahyoidei)		
			stapedius (m. stapedius)		
4			Parts of bony labyrinth (labyrinthusosseus) are:		
	*		semicircular canals (canalessemicirculares)		
	*		cochlea (cochlea)		
	*		vestibule (vestibulum)		
			cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			ellipticalrecess/ utricle (recessus ellipticus/utriculus)		
5			The main constituent parts of membranous labyrinth (labyrinthus membranaceus) are:		
	*		utricle (utriculus)		
	*		saccule (sacculus)		
	*		semicircular ducts (ductus semicirculares)		
	*		cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			scala tympani (scala tympani)		
6			The space between the bony and membranous labyrinthus (labyrinthus osseus, membranaceus):		
	*		is referred as perilymphatic space (spatium perilymphaticum)		
			is referred as endolymphatic space (spatium endolymphaticum) episcleral space (spatium episclerale)		
	*		includes scala tympani and scala tympani (scala vestibuli, scalatympani)		
	*		contains perilymph (perilympha)		
			communicates largely with the subdural space (spatium subdurale)		

7			The acoustic receptor area is situated in the walls of:		
	*		cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			semicircular ducts (ductus semicirculares)		
			utricle (utriculus)		
			saccule (sacculus)		
			scala vestibuli (scala vestibuli)		
8			The vestibular receptor area are situated in the walls of:		
			cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
	*		semicircular ducts (ductus semicirculares)		
	*		utricle (utriculus)		
	*		saccule (sacculus)		
			scala vestibuli (scala vestibuli)		
9			The cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis) divides the cochlear spiral canal of cochlea (canalis spiralis cochleae) into:		
	*		scala vestibuli (scala vestibuli)		
	*		scala tympani (scala tympani)		
			endolymphatic duct (ductus endolymphaticus)		
			perilymphatic duct (ductus perilymphaticus)		
			cochlear aqueduct (aqueductuscochlea)		
10			Cochlea duct (ductus cochlearis) is filled with:		
	*		endolymph (endolympha)		
			perilymph (perilympha)		
			cerebrospinal fluid (liquor cerebrospinalis)		
			aqueous humor (humor aquosus)		
			tear fluid		
1	3	3			
1			The receptor cells of the vestibular pathways are located:		
	*		at crista ampullaris (cristae ampullares)		
	*		in the macula of utricle (macula utriculi)		
	*		in the macula of saccule (macula sacculi)		
			in the wall of cochlear duct (ductus cochlearis)		
			in internal acousticmeatus (meatus acusticus internus)		

2			Hair cells of crista ampullaris (cristae ampullaris) perceive:		
	*		angular head accelerations		
			static positioning of head		
			static positioning of trunk		
			rectilinear head accelerations		
			angular accelerations of trunk		
3			The hair cells of utricle and saccule maculae (maculae utriculi et sacculi) perceive:		
	*		static positioning of head		
	*		rectilinear head accelerations		
			static positioning of trunk		
			angular head accelerations		
			angular accelerations of trunk		
4			The bodies of the second neurons of the vestibular tracts (trr. vestibulares) compose:		
	*		vestibular nuclei of the brainstem (nuclei vestibulares)		
			solitarynucleus (nucleus solitarius)		
			vestibular ganglion (ganglion vestibulare)		
			ambiguus nucleus (nucleus ambiguus)		
			cuneate nucleus(nucleus cuneatus)		
5			The bodies of the first neurons of the acoustic pathways compose:		
	*		spiral ganglion (ganglion spirale cochleae)		
			vestibular nuclei of brainstem (nuclei vestibulares)		
			vestibular ganglion (ganglion vestibulare)		
			cochlear nuclei of brainstem (nuclei cochleares)		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
6			The bodies of the 2nd neurons of the auditory pathway compose:		
	*		dorsal cochlearnucleus (nucleus cochlearis dorsalis)		
	*		ventral cochlearnucleus (nucleus cochlearis ventralis)		
			spiral ganglion (ganglion spirale cochleae)		
			vestibular ganglion (ganglion vestibulare)		
			trapezoidbody (corpus trapezoideum)		
7			The bodies of the 3rd neurons of the auditory pathway are located in:		
	*		inferior colliculi (colliculi inf.)		

	*		medial geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata med.)		
			superior colliculi (colliculi sup.)		
			lateral geniculate bodies (corpora geniculata lat.)		
			red nucleus (nucleus ruber)		
8			The axons of the 2nd neurons of the auditory pathway form:		
	*		lateral lemniscus (lemniscus lateralis)		
	*		trapezoid body (corpus trapezoideum)		
	*		medullarystriae of fourh ventricle (striae medullares ventriculi quarti)		
			medial longitudinal fasciculus (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis)		
			medial lemniscus (lemniscus medialis)		
9			Cortical representation of the auditory analyzer is located in:		
	*		intransverse temporal gyri (gyri temporales transversae)		
			in the precentral gyrus (gyrus precentralis)		
			in the postcentral gyrus (gyrus postcentralis)		
			in the lingual gyrus (gyrus lingualis)		
			in the straight gyrus (gyrus rectus)		
1	4	1			
1			The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) passes through the wall of the cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus) together with:		
	*		trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
	*		ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
	*		abducent (n. abducens)		
	*		oculomotor neerve (nervus oculomotorius)		
			optic nerve (n. opticus)		
2			The infeior oblique (m.obliquus inferior) is innervated by:		
	*		oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
			infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
			trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			abducent (n. abducens)		
3			The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) innervates among other extra-ocular muscles:		
	*		levator palpebrae superioris (m. levator palpebrae superioris)		
	*		superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		

	*		inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
			orbicularis oculi (m. orbicularis oculi)		
			lateral rectus (m. rectus lateralis)		
4			The oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius) after leaving the brain contains:		
	*		somatic motor fibers		
	*		preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
			preganglionic sympathetic fibers		
			sensory fibers		
			postganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
5			Trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis) innervates:		
	*		superior oblique (m. obliquus superior)		
			levator palpebrae superioris (m. levator palpebrae superioris)		
			superior rectus (m. rectus superior)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		
6			The superior oblique muscle (m. obliquus superior) is innervated by:		
	*		trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
			infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
			oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			abducent neerve (n. abducens)		
7			The lateral rectus (m. rectus lateralis) is innervated by:		
	*		abducent nerve (n. abducens)		
			infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		
			oculomotor nerve (n. oculomotorius)		
			trochlear nerve (n. trochlearis)		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
8			The abducent nerve (n. abducens) innervates:		
	*		lateral rectus muscle (m. rectus lateralis)		
			levator palpebrae superioris (m. levator palpebrae superioris)		
			inferior rectus (m. rectus inferior)		
			inferior oblique (m. obliquus inferior)		

			medial rectus (m. rectus medialis)		
1	4	2			
1			The trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus):		
	*		is embryonically associated with the 1-st pharyngeal [branchial] arch		
			is embryonically associated with the 3-rd pharyngeal [branchial] arch		
	*		is mixed in its fibre composition		
	*		its system is largely represented in the cephalic region		
	*		possesses numerous anastomoses with other nerve structures		
2			The system of the 1-st branch of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) possesses the connection with:		
	*		ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
	*		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
			sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
			otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
3			The system of the 2-nd branch of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) possesses the connection with:		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
	*		pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
			sublingual ganglion(ganglion sublinguale)		
			otic ganglion(ganglion oticum)		
4			The system of the 3-rd branch of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) possesses the connections with:		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
	*		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		
	*		sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
	*		otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
5			The terminal branches of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) are:		
	*		maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
	*		mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
	*		ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
			chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		
			auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		

6			Tensor tympani (m. tensor tympani)and tensor veli palatini (m. tensor veli palatini) being the derivatives of the 1-st pharyngeal [branchial] arch are innervated by:		
	*		trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus)		
			vagus nerve (n. vagus)		
			hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
			glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
7			The mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis) provides the motor innervation of:		
	*		masticatory muscles (mm. masticatorii)		
	*		anterior belly of digastric (m. digastricus, venter ant.)		
	*		mylohyoid muscle (m. mylohyoideus)		
			facial [mimic] muscles (mm. faciei]		
			posterior belly of digastric (m. digastricus, venter post.)		
8			The skin of the face is innervated by the branches of:		
	*		ophthalmic nerve (n.ophthalmicus)		
	*		maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
	*		mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
			accessory nerve (n. accessorius)		
9			The motor root of the trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) innervates among others:		
	*		temporalis (m. temporalis)		
	*		mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)		
			orbicularis oris (m. orbicularis oris)		
			stylohyoid (m. stylohyoideus)		
	*		tensor tympani (m. tensor tympani)		
10			The terminal branches of the ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus) are:		
	*		nasociliary nerve (n. nasociliaris)		
	*		frontal nerve (n. frontalis)		
	*		lacrimal nerve (n. lacrimalis)		
			supra-orbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
			infra-orbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		

11			The sensory innervation of the nasal mucosa in provided by the branches of:		
	*		ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
	*		maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
			mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
			accessory nerve (n. accessorius)		
12			The sensory innervation of the oral mucosa in provided by the branches of:		
			ophthalmic nerve (n. ophthalmicus)		
	*		maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris)		
	*		mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis)		
			facial nerve (n. facialis)		
			accessory nerve (n. accessorius)		
13			The trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus) leaves the brain:		
			via the cerebral peduncle (pedunculus cerebri)		
			in the pontocerebellar angle		
			via the quadrigeminal plate (lamina quadrigemina, lamina tecti)		
	*		via the middle cerebellar peduncle (pedunculus cerebellaris medius)		
			via the pons (pons)		
14			The maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris):		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity through foramen rotundum (foramen rotundum)		
	*		terminates in pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		
			is composed of the sensory and motor fibers		
	*		is associated with pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
	*		gives rise to branches that expand via all of the pterygopalatine fossa communications (fossa pterygopalatina)		
15			The mandibular nerve (n. mandibularis):		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity through foramen ovale (foramen ovale)		
	*		terminates in infratemporal fossa (fossa infratemporalis)		
	*		is composed of the sensory and motor fibers		
	*		innervates the muscles which are derivatives of the 1-st pharyngeal [branchial] arch		
			contains the taste fibers from the posterior third of the tongue mucosa		
16			The branches of the maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris) are:		
	*		infraorbital nerve (n. infraorbitalis)		

	*		zygomatic nerve (n. zygomaticus)		
	*		posterior nasal branches (rr. nasales posteriores)		
			supraorbital nerve (n. supraorbitalis)		
			medial and lateral pterygoid nerves (nn. pterygoidei medialis et lateralis)		
1	4	3			
1			The branches of the intermediate nerve (n. intermedius) are:		
	*		greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
	*		chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		
			buccal nerve (n. buccalis)		
			deep petrosal nerve (n. petrosus profundus)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
2			The facial nerve (n. facialis):		
	*		composes the common system with the intermediate nerve (n.intermedius)		
	*		leaves the brainstem in the cerebellopontine angle (angulus pontocerebellaris)		
	*		in its exit from the brainstem is in contact to the vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis)		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity via the bony canal that pierces the petrous part of temporal bone		
			innervates the muscles which are derivatives of the 1-st pharyngeal [branchial] arch		
3			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers go to the submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare) in:		
	*		chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		
			lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			deep petrosal nerve (n. petrosus profundus)		
			buccal nerve (n. buccalis)		
4			The chorda tympani is a branch of the:		
	*		intermediate nerve (n.intermedius)		
			vestibulocochlear nerve (n. vestibulocochlearis)		
			auriculotemporal nerve (n. auriculotemporalis)		
			vagus nerve (n. vagus)		
			trigeminal nerve (n. trigeminus)		
5			The preganglionic parasympathetic fibers of the chorda tympani are destined to:		
	*		sublingual ganglion (ganglion sublinguale)		
	*		submandibular ganglion (ganglion submandibulare)		

			otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
			pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			ciliary ganglion (ganglion ciliare)		
6			The taste fibers of the chorda tympani are associated with the taste innervation of:		
	*		anterior two-thirds of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior third of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior two-thirds of the tongue mucosa		
			totality of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior half of the tongue mucosa		
7			The facial nerve (n. facialis) realizes the motor innervation of the following muscles:		
	*		facial muscles		
	*		stapedius (m. stapedius)		
	*		posterior belly (venter posterior) of the digastric (m. digastricus)		
	*		stylohyoid (m. stylohyoideus)		
			masticatory muscles (mm.masticatorii)		
8			The intermediate nerve (n.intermedius) is associated with the secretory innervation of:		
	*		submandibular gland (glandula submsndibularis)		
	*		sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
	*		lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
	*		glands of nasal mucosa		
			parotid gland (glandula parotidea)		
9			The greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major):		
	*		is a branch of intermediate nerve (n.intermedius)		
	*		originates in the bony facial canal (canalis nervi facialis)		
	*		penetrates into the pterygopalatine fossa (fossa pterygopalatina)		
	*		contains the preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the pterygopalatine ganglion (ganglion pterygopalatinum)		
			gives rise to the infraorbital nerve (n.infraorbitalis)		
10			Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers follow to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum) as the components of:		
	*		lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
	*		tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
			greater petrosal nerve (n. petrosus major)		
			chorda tympani (chorda tympani)		

	*		glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
11			Tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus):		
			is a branch of the facial nerve (n. facialis)		
	*		is a branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus)		
	*		consists of sensory and parasympathetic fibers		
	*		goes and ramifies in the tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)		
	*		gives rise to the lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor)		
12			Lesser petrosal nerve (n. petrosus minor):		
	*		is a continuation of the tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
	*		goes to the otic ganglion (ganglion oticum)		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity through the foramen lacerum (foramen lacerum)		
			leaves the cranial cavity through the foramen caecum (foramen caecum)		
			goes to the geniculate ganglion (ganglion geniculi)		
13			The branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) are:		
	*		branch to stylopharyngeus (ramus m. stylopharyngei)		
	*		pharyngeal branches (rami pharyngei)		
	*		branch to carotid sinus (ramus sinus carotici)		
	*		tympanic nerve (n. tympanicus)		
			branches to the external carotid plexus (plexus caroticus externus)		
14			The glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) the secretory innervation of:		
	*		parotid gland (glandula parotis)		
			lacrimal gland (glandula lacrimalis)		
			submandibular gland (glandula submsndibularis)		
			sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)		
			glands of nasal mucosa		
15			The taste fibers of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) are associated with the taste innnervation of:		
			anterior two-thirds of the tongue mucosa		
	*		posterior third of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior two-thirds of the tongue mucosa		
			totality of the tongue mucosa		
			posterior half of the tongue mucosa		

16			The branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (n. glossopharyngeus) innervate:		
	*		mucosa of the superior parts of pharynx		
	*		mucosa of the palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatina)		
	*		mucosa of the palatine arches (arcus palatoglossus, arcus palatopharyngeus)		
	*		carotid sinus (sinus caroticus)		
			nasal mucosa		
1	4	4			
1			The vagus nerve (n. vagus):		
	*		is mixed in its fiber composition		
	*		departs from the medulla oblongata (medulla oblongata)		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			is the nerve of the 2-nd pharyngeal [visceral] arch		
			is represented in the head and neck only		
2			The vagus nerve (n. vagus):		
	*		contains sensory, somatic motor and preganglionic parasympathetic fibers		
	*		participates in formation of numerous visceral plexuses in the body cavities		
	*		innervates all the internal organs from the neck up to the left colic flexure (flexura colica sin.)		
			is the nerve of the 2-nd pharyngeal [visceral] arch		
			contains only parasympathetic preganglionic fibers		
3			The vagus nerve (n. vagus) provides the somatic motor innervation of:		
	*		muscles of the soft palate (palatum molle)		
	*		muscles of pharynx		
	*		muscles of larynx		
			suprahyoid muscles (mm. suprahyoidei)		
			infrahyoid muscles (mm. infrahyoidei)		
4			The vagus nerve (n. vagus) provides the somatic motor innervation of:		
	*		muscles of the soft palate (palatum molle)		
	*		muscles of pharynx		
	*		muscles of larynx		
			suprahyoid muscles (mm. suprahyoidei)		
			infrahyoid muscles (mm. infrahyoidei)		
5			The superior laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus sup.):		

	*		is a direct branch of the vagus nerve (n. vagus)		
	*		innervates the laryngeal mucosa above the rima glottidis (rima glottidis)		
	*		innervates cricothyroid (m. cricothyreoideus)		
			innervates posterior crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus post.)		
			innervates vocalis (m. vocalis)		
6			The inferior laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus inf.):		
	*		is a continuation of the recurrent laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus recurrens)		
	*		innervates the laryngeal mucosa below the rima glottidis (rima glottidis)		
	*		innervates the laryngeal muscles excepting the cricothyroid (m. cricothyreoideus)		
			innervates the laryngeal muscles excepting the posterior crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus post.)		
			is only motor nerve		
7			The branches of the recurrent laryngeal nerve (n. laryngeus recurrens) are:		
	*		tracheal branches (rami tracheales)		
	*		oesophageal branches (rami oesophageales)		
	*		pharyngeal branches (rami pharyngeales)		
			superior cervical cardiac branches (rami cardiaci cervicales superiores)		
			inferior cervical cardiac branches (rami cardiaci cervicales inferiores)		
8			The branches of the thoracic part of the vagus nerve (n. vagus):		
	*		thoracic cardiac branches (rr. cardiaci thoracici)		
	*		bronchial branches (rr. bronchiales)		
	*		oesophageal branches (rr. oesophageales)		
	*		participate in formation of the visceral autonomic plexuses		
			participate in innervation of the thoracic walls		
9			The cardiac branches of the vagus nerve (n. vagus):		
	*		are variable in their number		
			originate from the cervical part of the nerve only		
			originate from the thoracic part of the nerve only		
	*		originate from both cervical and thoracic parts of the nerve		
	*		participate in cardiac plexuses		
10			The accessory nerve (n. accessorius):		
	*		is a somatic motor nerve		
	*		forms in fusion of its cranial and spinal roots		

	*		leaves the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen (foramen jugulare)		
			leaves the cranial cavity through the stylomastoid foramen (foramen stylomastoideum)		
			innervates the deltoid (m.deltoideus)		
11			The accessory nerve (n. accessorius) innervates:		
	*		sternocleidomastoid (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	*		trapezius (m. trapezius)		
			infrahyoid muscles (mm. infrahyoidei)		
			deltoid (m.deltoideus)		
			splenius (m. splenius)		
12			The hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus):		
	*		is a somatic motor nerve		
	*		departs from the medulla oblongata		
	*		leaves the cranial cavity just above the occipital condyle (condilus occipitalis)		
	*		innervates the muscles of tongue (mm. linguae)		
			provides the sensory innervation of the tongue mucosa		
13			Hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus) innervates:		
	*		muscles of tongue (mm. linguae)		
			muscles of soft palate (palatum molle)		
			pharyngeal muscles (mm. pharyngis)		
			laryngeal muscles (mm. laryngis)		
			laryngeal mucosa (mucosa laryngis)		
14			Ansa cervicalis (ansa cervicalis):		
			is nervous sympathetic loop surrounding the subclavian artery		
	*		is loop-like anastomosis of hypoglossal nerve (n. hypoglossus) and brachial plexus (plexus brachialis)		
	*		commonly lies on the internal jugular vein (v.jugularis int.)		
			commonly lies on the sternocleidomastoid (m. sternocleidomastoideus)		
	*		innervates the infrahyoid muscles (mm. infrahyoidei)		