

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
 ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
 Должность: ректор
 Дата подписания: 18.07.2025 08:21:16
 Уникальный программный ключ:
 e3a68f3eaa1e62674b54f4998099d3d6bfdcf836

A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 1st SEMESTER

The code, the direction of training	31.05.01 General medicine
Orientation (profile)	General medicine
The form of study	Full-time
Department-developer	Morphology and Physiology
The graduating department	Internal diseases

The competence	Task	Answer options	Complexity of the question
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 1. The most common fracture of the humerus	1) according to the anatomical neck; 2) by surgical neck; 3) the middle third of the shoulder; 4) condyle of the humerus; 5) the styloid process	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 2. Which cranial nerves pass through the jugular opening of the skull	1) facial nerve , lingopharyngeal nerve; 2) glosopharyngeal nerve , vagus nerve, accessory nerve; 3) vagus nerve, accessory nerve, sublingual nerve; 4) excretory nerve, accessory nerve; 5) olfactory nerve, block nerve	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 3. What is the lateral wall of the four-sided hole:	1) teres minor muscle; 2) surgical neck of the humerus; 3) the scapular muscle; 4) supraspinatus muscle; 5) teres major muscle;	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 4. Which element is located medially in the main neurovascular bundle of the neck:	1) common carotid artery; 2) internal jugular vein; 3) vagus nerve; 4) the diaphragmatic nerve; 5) brachial plexus	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 5. Specify which bones belong to the long tubular bipiphyseal bones:	1) clavicle; 2) humerus; 3) metatarsal bone: 4) metacarpal bone	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 6. The muscles of the anterior shoulder group include:	1) triceps shoulder muscle; 2) biceps muscle of the shoulder; 3) the coracobrachial muscle; 4) the deltoid muscle; 5) shoulder muscle	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 7. The boundaries of the femoral triangle	1) the inguinal ligament; 2) sartorial muscle;	medium

	are	3) rectus head of the quadriceps femoris; 4) long adductor muscle; 5) adductor magnus muscle	
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 8. Specify the spherical joints:	1) sternoclavicular joint; 2) shoulder joint; 3) hip joint; 4) wrist joint	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 9. Which bones have two metaphysics?	1) sternum; 2) radius; 3) tibia; 4) clavicle	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 10. What processes does the upper jaw have?	1) coronal process; 2) the frontal process; 3) alveolar process; 4) palatine process	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 11. The paranasal sinuses of the nasal cavity include:	1) the frontal sinus; 2) maxillary sinus; 3) cells of the ethmoid bone; 4) the temporal sinus; 5) the sphenoid sinus	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 12. What parts does the occipital bone have?	1) the squamous part; 2) the basilar part; 3) lateral parts; 4) the petrous part	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 13. The ligaments of the vertebral column are:	1) yellow; 2) intraspinal; 3) cruciform; 4) intratransversal 5) collateral	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 14. The formation of the ankle joint involves	1) talus bone; 2) the tibia; 3) calcaneus bone; 4) fibula; 5) cuboid bone	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 15. There is in the middle cranial fossa;	1) a blind hole; 2) foramen lacerum 3) the optic nerve channel; 4) jugular opening; 5) oval opening	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Choose the right combination of answers</i> 16. Spherical joints in shape include: 1) knee joint 2) the joint of the rib head; 3) sternoclavicular joint; 4) shoulder joint; 5) hip joint; 6) brachiradialis joint	1) 1, 2, 4 2) 1, 2, 4, 5 3) 2, 4, 5, 6 4) 1, 2, 3, 6 5) 4, 5, 6	high
GPC-5.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 17. The parts of the bone experiencing the greatest muscle traction are called ...		high

GPC-5.1	<i>Insert the word:</i> 18. As a rule, the flexor muscles are located in front of the ... axis		high
GPC-5.1	<i>Choose the right combination of answers</i> 19. Biceps muscle of the shoulder: 1) unbends the shoulder at the shoulder joint; 2) bends the shoulder at the shoulder joint; 3) bends the forearm at the elbow joint; 4) leads the shoulder to the shoulder joint	1) 2, 4 2) 1, 2, 4 3) 2, 3 4) 1, 2, 3	high
GPC-5.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 20. Osteon is ...		high

A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 2nd SEMESTER

The code, the direction of training	31.05.01 General medicine
Orientation (profile)	General medicine
The form of study	Full-time
Department-developer	Morphology and Physiology
The graduating department	Internal diseases

The competence	Task	Answer options	Complexity of the question
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 1. Specify how the hepatoduodenal ligament is formed	1) one sheet of peritoneum; 2) two sheets of peritoneum; 3) three sheets of peritoneum; 4) four sheets of peritoneum	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 2. What departments does the duodenum have?	1) horizontal department; 2) ascending department; 3) descending department; 4) upper department, descending department, horizontal department, ascending department	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 3. Where are the Peyer's plaques (clusters of lymphoid nodules) located?	1) in the jejunum; 2) in the duodenum; 3) in the colon; 4) in the ileum	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 4. What happens to the inhaled air in the nasal cavity:	1) warming, cleansing, moisturizing; 2) cleansing, moisturizing; 3) warming, moisturizing; 4) warming, cleansing	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 5. In which department of the duodenal papilla is located:	1) upper; 2) descending; 3) horizontal; 4) ascending; 5) bulbar	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 6. Which muscles provide the act of inhaling?	1) serratus anterior muscle; 2) external intercostal muscles; 3) internal pectoral muscles; 4) diaphragm	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i>	1) costal, diaphragmatic	medium

	7. What departments does the parietal pleura have?	2) the dome of the pleura, mediastinum; 3) thoracic; 4) pulmonary	
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 8. The main parts of the stomach:	1) cardiac department; 2) fundus; 3) the body; 4) bulbar part; 5) pyloric department	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 9. The derivatives of the peritoneum are:	1) greater omentum; 2) round ligament of the liver; 3) mesentery of the transverse colon; 4) hepatogastric ligament; 5) gastrosplenic ligament	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 10. In the posterior part of the lower mediastinum there are ются	1) the thoracic part of the aorta; 2) thoracic lymphatic duct; 3) esophagus; 4) the diaphragmatic nerve; 5) hemiazygos vein	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 11. The paranasal sinuses of the nasal cavity include:	1) the frontal sinus; 2) maxillary sinus; 3) cells of the ethmoid bone 4) the temporal sinus; 5) the sphenoid sinus	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 12. What parts does the male urethra have:	1) prostatic; 2) cavernous; 3) spongy	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 13. What kind of membranes does the uterine wall have:	1) endometrium; 2) myometrium; 3) epimetrium; 4) mesometry	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 14. What is included in the renal bed?	1) major psoas, square lumbar muscle; 2) transverse abdominal muscle; 3) internal oblique abdominal muscle; 4) diaphragm	medium
GPC-5.1	Specify all the correct answers 15. What are the brain bladders from which the brain stem develops?	1) anterior cerebral bladder; 2) the end of the brain bubble; 3) the intermediate cerebral bladder, the middle cerebral bladder; 4) posterior cerebral bladder	medium
GPC-5.1	16. Intervertebral spaces of the spinal cord: 1) epidural space; 2) subdural space; 3) subarachnoid space;	1) 1, 2, 3 2) 2, 3 3) 2 4) 1, 3	high
GPC-5.1	Finish the sentence		high
	17. The fixing apparatus of the kidneys includes:		

GPC-5.1	Finish the sentence 18. The peritoneum is ...	A thin serous membrane covering the walls of the abdominal cavity from the inside and the organs of the abdominal cavity	high
GPC-5.1	Choose the right combination of answers 19. The nuclei of the trigeminal nerve are: 1) nucleus tractus mesencephalici nervi trigemini; 2) nucleus motorius nervi trigemini; 3) nucleus salivatorius inferior; 4) nucleus sensorius principalis (pontini) nervi trigemini; 5) nucleus tractus spinalis nervi trigemini; 6) nucleus ambiguus	1) 1, 2, 3 2) 1, 2, 4, 5 3) 1, 2, 5, 6 4) 1, 2, 3, 6 5) 4, 5, 6	high
GPC-5.1	Finish the sentence 20. The structural and functional unit of the nervous tissue is ...		high

A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 3rd SEMESTER

The code, the direction of training	31.05.01 General medicine
Orientation (profile)	General medicine
The form of study	Full-time
Department-developer	Morphology and Physiology
The graduating department	Internal diseases

The competence	Task	Answer options	Complexity of the question
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 1. The branches of the aortic arch are	1) the brachiocephalic trunk, the right subclavian artery, the right common carotid artery; 2) the brachiocephalic trunk, the left common carotid artery, the left subclavian artery; 3) right and left subclavian arteries, right and left common carotid arteries; 4) right and left coronary arteries; 5) the brachiocephalic trunk, right and left subclavian arteries, right and left common carotid arteries	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 2. Which cranial nerves pass through the upper orbital fissure	1) oculomotor nerve, block nerve, trigeminal nerve; 2) oculomotor nerve, block nerve, ocular nerve, abductor nerve; 3) optic nerve, oculomotor nerve, block nerve; 4) olfactory nerve, oculomotor nerve, block nerve; 5) oculomotor nerve, block nerve; facial nerve	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 3. What is the medial wall of the four-sided hole:	1) small round muscle; 2) surgical neck of the humerus; 3) the scapular muscle; 4) supraspinatus muscle; 5) the long head of the triceps muscle of the shoulder	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i>	1) common carotid artery; 2) internal jugular vein; 3) vagus nerve;	low

	4. Which element is located laterally in the main neurovascular bundle of the neck:	4) the diaphragmatic nerve; 5) brachial plexus	
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify one correct answer</i> 5. How is the median nerve formed in the axillar fossa	1) from the lateral bundle of the brachial plexus; 2) from the medial bundle of the brachial plexus; 3) from the elements of the lateral and medial bundles; 4) from the elements of the lateral and posterior bundles; of the elements of the medial and posterior bundles	low
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 6. The visceral branches of the thoracic part of the aorta include:	1) esophageal; 2) bronchial; 3) mediastinal; 4) pericardial; 5)gastric	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 7. The boundaries of the femoral triangle are	1) the inguinal ligament; 2) sartorial muscle; 3) rectus head of the quadriceps femoris; 4) long adductor muscle; 5) adductor magnus muscle	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 8. Through the supraorbital opening pass:	1) the superior gluteal artery; 2) superior gluteal vein; 3) superior gluteal nerve; 4) sciatic nerve; 5) the genital nerve	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 9. The anterior wall of the axillary cavity is divided into:	1) the clavicular-thoracic triangle; 2) the pectoral triangle; 3) the pectoral triangle; 4) the medial triangle; 5) the lateral triangle	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 10. The visceral unpaired branches of the abdominal part of the aorta are:	1) the coeliac trunk; 2) renal artery; 3) superior mesenteric artery; 4) external iliac artery; 5) inferior mesenteric artery	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 11. The branches of the trigeminal nerve are:	1) the optalmic nerve; 2) maxillary nerve; 3) mandibular nerve; 4) recurrent laryngeal nerve; 5) the diaphragmatic nerve	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 12. Through the jugular opening of the skull pass:	1) facial nerve; 2) pharyngeal nerve; 3) vagus nerve; 4) the abductor nerve; 5) accessory nerve	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 13. The refractive media of the eyeball include:	1) the cornea; 2) the lens; 3) the iris;	medium

		4) vitreous body; 5) blind spot	
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 14. The elements of the olfactory analyzer are:	1) olfactory filaments; 2) olfactory bulb; 3) hook of the parahippocampal gyrus; 4) corpus callosum; 5) olfactory tract	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Specify all the correct answers</i> 15. The branchiogenic group of glands includes:	1) thyroid gland; 2) parathyroid glands; 3) thymus; 4) pituitary gland; 5) adrenal glands	medium
GPC-5.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 16. Bifurcation of the common carotid artery occurs at the level of – ...	the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage, (along the anterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle)	high
GPC-5.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 17. The portocaval anastomosis is ...		high
GPC-5.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 18. Lymphangion is – ...		high
GPC-5.1	<i>19. Through the jugular hole in the skull pass:</i> 1) facial nerve; 2) the pharyngeal nerve; 3) internal jugular vein; 4) vagus nerve; 5) the accessory nerve; 6) hypoglossal nerve	1) 2, 3, 4, 5 2) 1, 2, 4, 5 3) 1, 2, 5, 6 4) 1, 2, 3, 6 5) 4, 5, 6	high
GPC-5.1	<i>Choose the right combination of answers</i> 20. The median nerve is formed in the axillary cavity from ...		high