

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 1st SEMESTER

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| 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 | Specify one correct answer 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 | Specify one correct answer 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 | Specify one correct answer 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 | Specify one correct answer 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 | Specify one correct answer 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 | Specify all the correct answers 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 | Specify all the correct answers 7. The boundaries of the femoral triangle are | 1) the inguinal ligament; 2) sartorial muscle; 3) rectus head of the quadriceps | medium |

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| | | femoris; 4) long adductor muscle; 5) adductor magnus muscle | |
| GPC-5.1 | Specify all the correct answers 8. Specify the spherical joints: | 1) sternoclavicular joint; 2) shoulder joint; 3) hip joint; 4) wrist joint | medium |
| GPC-5.1 | Specify all the correct answers 9. Which bones have two metaphysics? | 1) sternum; 2) radius; 3) tibia; 4) clavicle | medium |
| GPC-5.1 | Specify all the correct answers 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 | 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 occipital bone have? | 1) the squamous part; 2) the basilar part; 3) lateral parts; 4) the petrous part | medium |
| GPC-5.1 | Specify all the correct answers 13. The ligaments of the vertebral column are: | 1) yellow; 2) intraspinal; 3) cruciform; 4) intratransversal 5) collateral | medium |
| GPC-5.1 | Specify all the correct answers 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 | Specify all the correct answers 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 | Choose the right combination of answers 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 | Finish the sentence 17. The parts of the bone experiencing the greatest muscle traction are called ... | | high |
| GPC-5.1 | Insert the word: 18. As a rule, the flexor muscles are located in front of the ... axis | | high |

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| GPC-5.1 | <p><i>Choose the right combination of answers</i></p> <p>19. Biceps muscle of the shoulder:</p> <p>1) unbends the shoulder at the shoulder joint;</p> <p>2) bends the shoulder at the shoulder joint;</p> <p>3) bends the forearm at the elbow joint;</p> <p>4) leads the shoulder to the shoulder joint</p> | <p>1) 2, 4</p> <p>2) 1, 2, 4</p> <p>3) 2, 3</p> <p>4) 1, 2, 3</p> | high |
| GPC-5.1 | <p><i>Finish the sentence</i></p> <p>20. Osteon is ...</p> | | high |

A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 2nd SEMESTER

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 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 | Specify all the correct answers 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 | Specify all the correct answers 7. What departments does the parietal pleura have? | 1) costal, diaphragmatic 2) the dome of the pleura, mediastinum; 3) thoracic; | medium |

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| | | 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 |

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| GPC-5.1 | <p>Choose the right combination of answers</p> <p>19. The nuclei of the trigeminal nerve are:</p> <p>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</p> | <p>1) 1, 2, 3 2) 1, 2, 4, 5 3) 1, 2, 5, 6 4) 1, 2, 3, 6 5) 4, 5, 6</p> | high |
| GPC-5.1 | <p>Finish the sentence</p> <p>20. The structural and functional unit of the nervous tissue is ...</p> | | high |

A test assignment for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

Human Anatomy 3rd SEMESTER

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 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 | 4) the diaphragmatic nerve; | |

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| | in the main neurovascular bundle of the neck: | 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 | |

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| 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 |