

4) lower branch.

9. What is the anatomical formation located at the distal end of the femur?

- 1) intertrochanic crest;
- 2) medial epicondyle;
- 3) the head;
- 4) the big spit.

10 .. What anatomical formation is isolated from the occipital bone?

- 1) the basilar part;
- 2) the body;
- 3) perpendicular plate;
- 4) the stony part.

11. Which part of the ethmoid bone?

- 1) the drum part;
- 2) zygomatic process;
- 3) lattice labyrinth;
- 4) sub-temporal surface.

12. What is the anatomical formation located on the branches of the lower jaw?

- 1) orbital surface;
- 2) coronary process;
- 3) horizontal plate;
- 4) articular fossa.

13. What cavity is communicated through the round hole with the pterygo-palatal fossa?

- 1) the nasal cavity;
- 2) middle cranial fossa;
- 3) oral cavity;
- 4) eye socket.

14. What is the anatomical structure of the heel bone?

- 1) sciatic tubercle;
- 2) a big skewer;
- 3) calcaneus tubercle;
- 4) popliteal surface.

15. Specify the anatomical feature characteristic of the female pelvis:

- 1) the upper aperture of the pelvis with a horizontal plane forms igol equal to 30-50 degrees;
- 2) pronounced cape;
- 3) the angle of convergence of the lower branches of the pubic bones is 25-27 degrees;
- 4) the angle of convergence of the lower branches of the pubic bones is more than 90 degrees.

16. What bone is involved in the formation of the pterygoid palatine fossa?

- 1) palatine bone;
- 2) the frontal bone;
- 3) zygomatic bone;
- 4) the lower jaw.

17. What element is part of the boundary line, separating the large pelvis from the small?

- 1) lower gluteal line;
- 2) the arcuate line of the ilium;
- 3) the lower edge of the pubic symphysis;
- 4) vrushka sacrum

18. Specify the muscle involved in the act of breathing:

- 1) trapezoid muscle;
- 2) the muscle lifting the scapula;
- 3) muscle, straightening the spine;
- 4) small pectoral muscle.

19. The hip in the hip joint flexes:

- 1) the anterior tibial muscle;
- 2) tailor muscle;
- 3) large adductor muscle;
- 4) plantar muscle.

20. Indicate the muscles that form the surface layer of the anterior muscle group of the forearm:

- 1) superficial flexor fingers;
- 2) ulnar wrist extensor;
- 3) the triceps muscle of the shoulder;
- 4) extensor fingers

21. Indicate the muscle that promotes the expansion of the chest cell:

- 1) pectoralis major muscle;
- 2) internal intercostal muscles;
- 3) the muscle lifting the scapula;
- 4) anterior scalene muscle.

22. Specify the structure involved in the formation of the surface ring of the inguinal canal:

- 1) the inguinal ligament;
- 2) umbilical ring;
- 3) the muscle that lifts the testicle;
- 4) interpeduncular fibers.

23. Indicate the structure involved in the formation of the submandibular triangle:

- 1) the stylo-sublingual muscle;
- 2) maxillary-hypoglossal muscle;
- 3) submandibular salivary gland;
- 4) digastric muscle.

24. Indicate the structure that forms the wall of the brachial-muscular canal (radial nerve canal):

- 1) humerus;
- 2) cervical vertebrae;
- 3) the upper transverse ligament of the scapula;
- 4) ulna.

25. What education is located in the region of the carotid triangle?

- 1) sublingual salivary gland;
- 2) lingual artery;
- 3) external carotid artery;
- 4) the vertebral artery.

26. Indicate the muscle that forms one of the boundaries of the femoral triangle:

- 1) the gluteus maximus muscle;
- 2) tailor muscle;
- 3) gastrocnemius muscle;
- 4) the obturator muscle.

27. Specify the structure forming the lateral wall of the femoral canal:

- 1) the femoral vein;
- 2) popliteal vein;
- 3) the iliac vein;
- 4) inferior mesenteric vein.

28. Indicate which anatomical structure restricts the tripartite opening in the axillary cavity:

- 1) brachiocecalis muscle;
- 2) ulna;
- 3) belt muscle of the head;
- 4) the long head of the triceps muscle of the shoulder

29. Indicate the muscle involved in flexion (plantar flexion) of the foot:

- 1) long finger flexor;
- 2) long extensor fingers;
- 3) popliteal muscle;
- 4) biceps muscle of the thigh.

30. Indicate the muscle, which is the active tightening of the transverse arch of the foot:

- 1) long fibular muscle;
- 2) the gluteus maximus muscle;
- 3) biceps muscle of the thigh;
- 4) short adductor muscle of the thigh.

Option number 2

1. Name the characteristic feature of all cervical vertebrae:

- 1) the presence of the vertebral body;
- 2) the presence of the spinous process;
- 3) the presence of the transverse process;
- 4) the presence of the foramen of the transverse process.

2. Indicate the characteristic feature of all the thoracic vertebrae:

- 1) the presence of the opening of the transverse process;
- 2) the presence of rib pits;
- 3) the presence of the mastoid process;
- 4) the presence of an additional process.

3. Indicate the part of the temporal bone where the sleepy canal passes:

- 1) the stony part;
- 2) the scaly part;
- 3) the drum part;
- 4) mastoid process

4. Indicate the bone of the skull, inside which there is an airborne cavity:

- 1) parietal bone;
- 2) occipital bone;
- 3) ethmoid bone;
- 4) palatine bone.

5. Where is the rib groove?

- 1) on the neck of the ribs;
- 2) along the upper edge of the rib;
- 3) on the outer surface of the rib;
- 4) along the bottom edge of the rib.

6. What hole leads from the pterygo-palatal fossa into the eye socket?

- 1) lower orbital fissure;
- 2) superior orbital fissure;
- 3) pterygo-maxillary slit;
- 4) pterygoid palatine opening

7. Specify the fontanelle of the skull, which grows over the second year of life:

- 1) rear (occipital) fontanel;
- 2) wedge-shaped spring;
- 3) anterior (frontal) fontanel;
- 4) mastoid spring.

8. What is the bundle of the shoulder blade?

- 1) the coraco-acromial ligament;
- 2) ulnar collateral ligament;
- 3) the annular ligament of the radial bone;
- 4) interclavicular ligament.

9. Which of the bones is involved in the formation of the median wrist?

- 1) navicular bone;
- 2) I metacarpal bone;
- 3) distal phalanx of the thumb;
- 4) proximal phalanx of the thumb

10. Intra-articular disc is available for:

- 1) elbow joint;
- 2) temporomandibular joint;
- 3) interstitial joint;
- 4) the metacarpophalangeal joint.

11. What ligament strengthens the transverse tarsal joint (Sopar joint)?

- 1) forked ligament;
- 2) deltoid ligament;
- 3) anterior talus fibula;
- 4) oblique popliteal ligament.

12. The vertebral bodies are interconnected by:

- 1) intervertebral discs;
- 2) disconnected connections;
- 3) vkolachivaniya;
- 4) syndesmosis.

13. What movements are possible in the elbow joint?

- 1) the abduction and adduction of the forearm;
- 2) flexion and extension of the forearm;
- 3) flexion and extension of the hand;
- 4) circular motion.

14. What is the anatomical formation of interrupted bone?

- 1) a bunch;
- 2) the joint;
- 3) symphysis;
- 4) interosseous membrane.

15. Indicate the weak spot in the diaphragm - the place of the formation of diaphragmatic hernia:

- 1) the lumbar part of the diaphragm;
- 2) the sternal part of the diaphragm;
- 3) the rib part of the diaphragm;
- 4) lumbar-rib triangle.

16. Specify the muscles that belong to the inner group of the pelvic muscles:

- 1) internal locking muscle;
- 2) external obturator muscle;
- 3) the gluteus maximus muscle;
- 4) small gluteus muscle.

17. Specify the muscles of the back of the thigh:

- 1) the gluteus maximus muscle;
- 2) quadriceps muscle of thigh;
- 3) semitendinosus muscle;
- 4) large adductor muscle.

18. Indicate the weak spot in the diaphragm - the place of the formation of diaphragmatic hernia:

- 1) sterno-rib triangle;
- 2) the lumbar part of the diaphragm;
- 3) the tendon center of the diaphragm;
- 4) white line of the abdomen.

19. Designate the suprahyoid muscle:

- 1) maxillary-hypoglossal muscle;
- 2) scapularis muscle;
- 3) thyroid muscle;
- 4) palaeolian muscle.

20. Indicate the function performed by the neck muscle:

- 1) protects saphenous veins from compression;
- 2) lowers the lower jaw;
- 3) throws his head back;
- 4) pulls up the chest.

21. Which muscle simultaneously pulls the corner of the mouth outwards and upwards:

- 1) mental muscle;
- 2) circular muscle of the mouth;
- 3) muscle, raising the angle of the mouth;
- 4) muscle, lowering the lower lip.

22. Indicate the muscle that removes the shoulder:

- 1) podostny muscle;
- 2) biceps muscle of the shoulder;
- 3) the subscapularis muscle;
- 4) deltoid muscle.

23. Indicate which head muscle belongs to the chewing muscle group:

- 1) the temporal muscle;
- 2) circular muscle of the eye;
- 3) mental muscle;
- 4) muscle, lowering the angle of the mouth.

24. Indicate the structure involved in the formation of the walls of the inguinal canal:

- 1) square muscle of the loin;
- 2) rectus abdominis muscle;
- 3) iliopsoas muscle;
- 4) the inguinal ligament.

25. What anatomical formation is not involved in the formation of the walls of the inguinal canal?

- 1) rectus abdominis muscle;
- 2) transverse fascia;
- 3) the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen;
- 4) the inguinal (Puparto) ligament.

26. Which of the listed structures is involved in the formation of one of the walls of the leading channel?

- 1) the large adductor muscle of the thigh;
- 2) lateral broad muscle of the thigh;
- 3) semitendinosus muscle of the thigh;
- 4) tailor muscle.

27. Specify the structure involved in the formation of the submandibular triangle:

- 1) the stylo-sublingual muscle;
- 2) maxillary-hypoglossal muscle;
- 3) submandibular salivary gland;
- 4) digastric muscle.

28. Indicate the structure forming the wall of the brachial-muscular canal (the radial nerve canal):

- 1) humerus;
- 2) cervical vertebrae;
- 3) the upper transverse ligament of the scapula;
- 4) ulna.

29. What education is located in the region of the carotid triangle?

- 1) sublingual salivary gland;
- 2) lingual artery;
- 3) external carotid artery;
- 4) the vertebral artery.

30. Indicate the muscle that forms one of the boundaries of the femoral triangle:

- 1) the gluteus maximus muscle;
- 2) tailor muscle;
- 3) gastrocnemius muscle;
- 4) the obturator muscle.

Option number №3

1. What channel passes through the pyramid of the temporal bone?

- 1) leading channel;
- 2) sleepy channel;
- 3) the hypoglossal nerve;
- 4) large palatal canal.

2. Indicate the formation of the inner base of the skull?

- 1) the nasal cavity;
- 2) middle cranial fossa;
- 3) eye socket;
- 4) the temporal fossa.

3. What is the opening of the pterygo-palatal fossa in the nasal cavity?

- 1) oval hole;
- 2) spinous opening;
- 3) a round hole;
- 4) wedge-palatal opening

4. Name the part of the sphenoid bone that contains the pneumatic sinus:

- 1) large wings;
- 2) small wings;
- 3) the body;
- 4) the pterygoid process.

5. Name the bone on which the dimples of the granulations are located:

- 1) occipital bone;
- 2) the frontal bone;
- 3) parietal bone;
- 4) sphenoid bone.

6. Indicate the bone that is part of the hard palate:

- 1) zygomatic bone;
- 2) nasal bone;
- 3) the upper jaw;
- 4) the lower nasal sink.

7. Specify the opening opening in the pterygo-palatine fossa:

- 1) pterygo-maxillary slit;
- 2) incisal canal;
- 3) the lower orbital fissure;
- 4) oval hole.

8. Indicate the bone that is part of the lower wall of the orbit:

- 1) the upper jaw;
- 2) sphenoid bone;
- 3) occipital bone;
- 4) the nasal bone

9. Specify the channel that opens in the lower nasal passage:

- 1) large palatal canal;
- 2) the visual channel;
- 3) the pterygoid channel;
- 4) nasolacrimal canal.

10. Which of the openings open in the middle nasal passage?

- 1) the posterior cells of the ethmoid bone;
- 2) the maxillary sinus;
- 3) nasolacrimal canal;
- 4) the aperture of the sphenoid sinus.

11. Specify the hole that opens into the posterior cranial fossa:

- 1) round hole;
- 2) oval hole;
- 3) the visual channel;
- 4) jugular hole.

12. To which joints (in the form of articular surfaces) does the shoulder joint belong?

- 1) saddle;
- 2) flat;
- 3) cylindrical;
- 4) spherical

13. What movements are possible in the radiocarpal joint?

- 1) rotation of the radius;
- 2) rotation of the ulna;
- 3) flexion and extension of the hand;
- 4) the rotation of the navicular bone.

14. What ligaments connect the arches of the vertebrae?

- 1) yellow ligaments;
- 2) the covering membrane;
- 3) posterior longitudinal ligament;
- 4) nuchal ligament.

15. What ligaments strengthen the shoulder joint?

- 1) the coraco-acromial ligament;
- 2) the coraco-clavicular ligament;
- 3) the upper transverse ligament of the scapula;
- 4) the coraco-humeral ligament

.

16. What is the bone involved in the formation of the wrist joint?

- 1) pea-shaped bone;
- 2) the capitate bone;
- 3) the hooked bone;
- 4) radius.

17. What element is part of the boundary line, separating the large pelvis from the small?

- 1) lower gluteal line;
- 2) the arcuate line of the ilium;
- 3) the lower edge of the pubic symphysis;
- 4) vrushka sacrum.

18. What is the ligament ligament ligament?

- 1) the coraco-acromial ligament;
- 2) ulnar collateral ligament;
- 3) the annular ligament of the radial bone;
- 4) interclavicular ligament.

19. Which of the bones is involved in the formation of the mediocarpal joint?

- 1) navicular bone;
- 2) I metacarpal bone;
- 3) distal phalanx of the thumb;
- 4) proximal phalanx of the thumb.

20. Intra-articular disc is available for:

- 1) elbow joint;
- 2) temporomandibular joint;
- 3) interstitial joint;
- 4) the metacarpophalangeal joint.

21. Which ligament strengthens the transverse tarsal joint (Sopar joint)?

- 1) forked ligament;
- 2) deltoid ligament;
- 3) anterior talus fibula;
- 4) oblique popliteal ligament.

22. The vertebral bodies are interconnected by:

- 1) intervertebral discs;
- 2) disconnected connections;
- 3) vkolachivaniya;
- 4) syndesmosis.

23. What movements are possible in the elbow joint?

- 1) the abduction and adduction of the forearm;
- 2) flexion and extension of the forearm;
- 3) flexion and extension of the hand;
- 4) circular motion.

24. What is the anatomical formation of interrupted bone?

- 1) a bunch;
- 2) the joint;
- 3) symphysis;
- 4) interosseous membrane.

25. Indicate the muscle involved in the formation of the popliteal fossa:

- 1) quadriceps muscle of thigh;
- 2) biceps femoris;
- 3) tailor muscle;
- 4) anterior tibial muscle.

26. Identify the weak points in the walls of the abdominal cavity:

- 1) white line of the abdomen;
- 2) the side wall of the abdominal cavity;
- 3) rectus abdominis muscle;
- 4) the back wall of the abdominal cavity.

27. Indicate the muscle of the anterior leg muscle group:

- 1) the anterior tibial muscle;
- 2) the broadest muscle;
- 3) soleus muscle;
- 4) long fibular muscle.

28. Which of the listed structures is involved in the formation of one of the walls of the leading channel?

- 1) the large adductor muscle of the thigh;
- 2) lateral broad muscle of the thigh;
- 3) semitendinosus muscle;
- 4) tailor muscle.

29. Specify the structure involved in the formation of the submandibular triangle:

- 1) the stylo-sublingual muscle;
- 2) maxillary-hypoglossal muscle;
- 3) submandibular salivary gland;
- 4) digastric muscle.

30. Specify the structure forming the wall of the brachial-muscular canal (the channel of the radial nerve):

- 1) humerus;
- 2) cervical vertebrae;
- 3) the upper transverse ligament of the scapula;
- 4) ulna.

Option number 4

1. Specify the bone that connects to the skull with the help of muscles and ligaments:

- 1) nasal bone;
- 2) the hyoid bone;
- 3) lacrimal bone;
- 4) the lower jaw.

2. What anatomical structures are located at the distal end of the humerus?

- 1) coronary fossa;
- 2) small tubercle;
- 3) a large tubercle;
- 4) inter-tubercle furrow.

3. What anatomical structures are located at the distal end of the ulna?

- 1) block cut;
- 2) olecranon;
- 3) styloid process;
- 4) coronary process.

4. Identify the carpal bone, which is a sesamoid bone:

- 1) navicular bone;
- 2) trapezoid bone;
- 3) pea-shaped bone;
- 4) the lunate bone.

5. Indicate the bone, which until 16 years consists of 3 separate bones:

- 1) the femur;
- 2) scapula;
- 3) occipital bone;
- 4) the pelvic bone.

6. Point to the bone, at the distal end of which there is a medial ankle:

- 1) the pelvic bone;
- 2) the femur;
- 3) tibia;
- 4) fibula.

7. Specify the bone of the lower limb, which is sesamoid:

- 1) the femur;
- 2) the talus;
- 3) the patella;
- 4) fibula.

8. Specify which part belongs to the blade:

- 1) the handle;
- 2) arc;

- 3) anatomical neck;
- 4) acromion.

9. What elevation is present on the surface of the clavicle?

- 1) small tubercle;
- 2) supra-articular tubercle;
- 3) conical tubercle;
- 4) coronary tubercle.

10. What part of the pubic bone connects to the ischium?

- 1) the iliac wing;
- 2) large sciatic notch;
- 3) medial condyle;
- 4) lower branch.

11. What is the anatomical formation located at the distal end of the femur?

- 1) intertrochanic crest;
- 2) medial epicondyle;
- 3) the head;
- 4) the big spit.

12. What cavity is communicated through the round hole with the pterygo-palatinal fossa?

- 1) the nasal cavity;
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13. What is the anatomical formation of the heel bone?

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- 2) pronounced cape;
- 3) the angle of convergence of the lower branches of the pubic bones is 25-27 degrees;
- 4) the angle of convergence of the lower branches of the pubic bones is more than 90 degrees

15. Which bone is involved in the formation of the pterygoid palatine fossa?

- 1) palatine bone;
- 2) the frontal bone;
- 3) zygomatic bone;
- 4) the lower jaw.

16. Name the joint that belongs to uniaxial:

- 1) saddle joint;
- 2) a cylindrical joint;
- 3) spherical joint;
- 4) ellipsoid joint.

17. What anatomical structures hold the tooth axial vertebra in the joint?

- 1) yellow ligaments;
- 2) anterior atlanto-occipital membrane;
- 3) the cruciate ligament of Atlanta;
- 4) posterior atlanto-occipital membrane.

18. Which bone is involved in the formation of the wrist joint?

- 1) pea-shaped bone;
- 2) the capitate bone;
- 3) the hooked bone;

4) radius.

15. Which bone is involved in the formation of the pterygoid palatine fossa?

- 1) palatine bone;
- 2) the frontal bone;
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- 2) ulnar collateral ligament;
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- 3) distal phalanx of the thumb;
- 4) proximal phalanx of the thumb.

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- 3) vkolachvaniya;
- 4) syndesmosis.

25. What anatomical formation is not involved in the formation of the walls of the inguinal canal?

- 1) rectus abdominis muscle;
- 2) transverse fascia;
- 3) the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen;
- 4) the inguinal (Puparto) ligament.

26. Indicate the muscle involved in the formation of the popliteal fossa:

- 1) quadriceps muscle of thigh;
- 2) biceps femoris;
- 3) tailor muscle;
- 4) anterior tibial muscle.

27. Specify the weak points in the walls of the abdominal cavity:

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- 3) soleus muscle;
- 4) long fibular muscle.

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- 1) the large adductor muscle of the thigh;
- 2) lateral broad muscle of the thigh;
- 3) semitendinosus muscle of the thigh;
- 4) tailor muscle.

30. Specify the structure involved in the formation of the submandibular triangle:

- 1) the stylo-sublingual muscle;
- 2) maxillary-hypoglossal muscle;
- 3) submandibular salivary gland;
- 4) digastric muscle.