TESTS TO TEST YOUR INITIAL KNOWLEDGE

Option # 1

1. A single nervous system is divided by functional featuree:

1) to the central and peripheral;
2) on somatic and vegetative;
3) on the cranial and spinal nerves;
4) on the brain and spinal cord;

2. The central nervous system includes:

1) brain and cranial nerves;
2) spinal cord and brain;
3) spinal cord and spinal nerves;
4) roots, spinal and cranial nerves, plexuses and nodes;

3. The peripheral nervous system includes:

1) brain and cranial nerves;
2) spinal cord and brain;
3) spinal cord and spinal nerves;
4) roots, spinal and cranial nerves, plexuses and nodes;

4. The upper border of the spinal cord is located at the level of:

1) I cervical vertebra;
2) lower edge of the large occipital foramen;
3) jugular opening;
4) II cervical vertebra;

5. The lower border of the spinal cord is located at the level of:

1) XII thoracic vertebra;
2) XII thoracic-I lumbar vertebrae;
3) I-II lumbar vertebrae;
4) II-III lumbar vertebrae;

6. The terminal thread ends at the level of:

1) bodies of the first coccygeal vertebra;
2) sacral apices;
3) V sacral vertebra;
4) II coccygeal vertebra;

7. The spinal cord cavity is:

1) IV ventricle;
2) III ventricle;
3) lateral ventricles;
4) central channel;

8. Thickening of the spinal cord:

1) cervical and thoracic;
2) lumbar and sacral;
3) thoracic and lumbar;
4) cervical and lumbosacral;

9. The cervical spinal cord includes:

1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 8 segments;

10. The thoracic spinal cord includes:

1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 8 segments;

Option #2

1. The lumbar spinal cord includes:

1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 31 segments;

2. The sacral spinal cord includes:

1) 5 segments;
2) 12 segments;
3) 7 segments;
4) 31 segments;

3. The upper cervical segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 1 vertebra higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;

4. The lower cervical segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 1 vertebra higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae higher than the correspondingтvertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;

5. The upper thoracic segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 1 vertebra higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;

6. The middle thoracic segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 1 vertebra higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;

7. The lower thoracic segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 1 vertebra higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the corresponding vertebrae;
3) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
4) 3 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;

8. The lumbar segments of the spinal cord are located:

1) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the bodies of IX, X thoracic vertebrae;
3) at the level of the bodies X, XI of the thoracic vertebrae;
4) at the level of the XII thoracic and I lumbar vertebrae;

9. The sacral and coccygeal segmentsof the spinal cord are located:

1) 2 vertebrae higher than the corresponding vertebrae;
2) at the level of the bodies of IX, X thoracic vertebrae;
3) at the level of the bodies X, XI of the thoracic vertebrae;
4) at the level of the XII thoracic and I lumbar vertebrae;

10. The anterior cord of the spinal cord is located between:

1) anterior median fissure and anterior lateral sulcus;
2) anterior and posterior lateral furrows;
3) posterior lateral and posterior median furrows;
4) posterior lateral and posterior intermediate furrows;

option # 3

1. The lateral cord of the spinal cord is located between:

1) anterior median fissure and anterior lateral sulcus;
2) anterior and posterior lateral furrows;
3) posterior lateral and posterior median furrows;
4) posterior lateral and posterior intermediate furrows;
5) posterior intermediate and posterior median furrows;

2. The posterior cord of the spinal cord is located between:

1) anterior median fissure and anterior lateral sulcus;
2) anterior and posterior lateral furrows;
3) posterior lateral and posterior median furrows;
4) posterior lateral and posterior intermediate furrows;
5) posterior intermediate and posterior median furrows;

3. The epidural space is located:

1) between the soft membrane and the spinal cord;
2) between the soft and spider shells;
3) between the hard and spider shells;
4) between the spinal canal and the dura mater;

4. Internal vertebral venous plexuses are located in:

1) the epidural space;
2) subdural space;
3) subarachnoid space;
4) between the hard and spider shells;

5. The subarachnoid space is located:

1) between the soft membrane and the spinal cord;
2) between the soft and spider shells;
3) between the hard and spider shells;
4) between the spinal canal and the dura mater;

6. The cerebrospinal fluid is located in:

1) the epidural space;
2) subdural space;
3) subarachnoid space;
4) between the spinal canal and the dura mater;

7. Lateral columns of the spinal cord gray matter are expressed at the level of:

1) VIII cervical-XII thoracic segments;
2) I thoracic-III lumbar segments;
3) VIII cervical - I-II lumbar segments;
4) I thoracic-V lumbar segments;

8. In the lateral horns торако-люмбальногоof the thoracolumbal spinal cord of racare placed:

1) sensitive cores;
2) motor nuclei;
3) vegetative (sympathetic) nuclei;
4) vegetative (parasympathetic) nuclei;

9. In the lateral horns of the sacral spinal cord are locatede:

1) sensitive cores;
2) motor nuclei;
3) vegetative (sympathetic) nuclei;
4) vegetative (parasympathetic) nuclei;

10. In the anterior horns of the spinal cord are located:

1) sensitive (afferentт) neurons;
2) motor (efferent) neurons;
3) autonomic (sympathetic) neurons;
4) autonomic (parasympathetic) neurons;

Option # 4

1. In the posterior horns of the spinal cord are located:

1) sensitive (afferent) neurons;
2) motor (efferent) neurons;
3) autonomic (sympathetic) neurons;
4) insertion (associative) neurons;

2. The spongy area is located:

1) in the anterior gray spike of the spinal cord;
2) in the posterior gray spike of the spinal cord;
3) in the anterior column of the spinal cord;
4) in the posterior column of the spinal cord;

3. The gelatinous substance is located:

1) in the anterior gray spike of the spinal cord;
2) in the posterior gray spike of the spinal cord;
3) in the anterior column of the spinal cord;
4) in the posterior column of the spinal cord;

4. Own bundles of the spinal cord are formed by processes of non-rhones:

1) the thoracic core;
2) own core of the hind horn;
3) gelatinous substance and spongy area;
4) lateral intermediate core;

5. The anterior roots of the spinal nerves come outofthe spinal cord:

1) through the anterior median slit;
2) through the anterior lateral sulcus;
3) through the posterior lateral sulcus;
4) through the posterior median sulcus;

6. The anterior roots of the spinal cord are formed by:

1) axons of spinal node neurons;
2) axons of motor neurons of the anterior horns;
3) axons of neurons of the own nuclei of the posterior horns;
4) dendrites of spinal node neurons;

7. The posterior roots of the spinal nerves enter theиspinal cord:

1) through the anterior median slit;
2) through the anterior lateral sulcus;
3) through the posterior lateral sulcus;
4) through the posterior median sulcus;

8. The posterior roots of the spinal cord are formed by:

1) axons of spinal node neurons;
2) axons of motor neurons of the anterior horns;
3) axons of neurons of the own nuclei of the posterior horns;
4) dendrites of spinal node neurons;

9. Spinal nodes contain:

1) dendrites of afferent neurons;
2) axons of afferent neurons;
3) bodies of afferent neurons;
4) dendrites of efferent neurons;

10.The epidural space is located:

1) between the soft membrane and the spinal cord;
2) between the soft and spider shells;
3) between the hard and spider shells;
4) between the spinal canal and the dura mater;