

TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

SENSE ORGANS

1. The analyzer consists of:

1. Periferal part;
2. Conducting part;
3. Central part;
4. Intermediate part;

2. Name the coats of the eyeball:

1. Tunica mucosa;
2. Tunica fibrosa;
3. Tunica muscularis;
4. Tunica vasculosa;

3. What are the parts of the tunica fibrosa of the eyeball?

1. Tunica conjunctiva;
2. Sclera;
3. Cornea;
4. Iris;

4. Where is the venous sinus (Shlemm's canal) situated?

1. Corpus ciliaris;
2. Sclera;
3. Iris;
4. Cornea;

5. What are the parts of the vascular coat?

1. Retina;
2. Corpus ciliare;
3. Iris;
4. Sclera

6. Which types of fibers are present in m. ciliaris?

1. Circular;
2. Radial;
3. Oblique;

4. Meridional;

7. Where is the pupil of eye located?

1. Cornea;
2. Sclera;
3. Iris;
4. Corpus vitreum;

8. Specify the parts of the retina:

1. Pars optica;
2. Pars caeca;
3. Pars pigmentosa;
4. Pars nervosa;

9. Specify the place of the sharpest vision:

1. Discus n. optici;
2. Ora serrata;
3. Fovea centralis maculae;
4. Iris;

10. What is belonging to the refracting media of the eye?

1. Lens;
2. Humor aquosus;
3. Corpus vitreum;
4. Cornea;

11. Specify structures, which limit the anterior chamber of the eye:

1. Lens;
2. Cornea;
3. Sclera;
4. Iris;

12. Specify structures, which limit the posterior chamber of the eye:

1. Corpus ciliare;
2. Iris;
3. Corpus vitreum;
4. Lens;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

13. Which muscles begin from the common tendineus ring?

- M. obliquus inferior;
- M. obliquus superior;
- M. rectus superior;
- M. rectus lateralis;

14. What is belonging to the auxiliary organs of the eye?

- Supercilium;
 - Tunica conjunctiva;
 - Ductus nasociliaris;
4. Pupil of an eye;

15. Which anatomical structures belong to the lacrimal device?

1. Glandula lacrimalis;
2. Caruncula lacrimalis;
3. Saccus lacrimalis;
4. Glandulae tarsales;

16. The visual analyzer consists of:

1. Photoreceptors of retina;
2. N. opticus;
3. Corpus geniculatum mediale;
4. Thalamus;

17. Specify localization of the cortical center of the visual analyzer:

1. Gyrus postcentralis;
2. Gyrus temporalis superior;
3. Cuneus;
4. Gyrus lingualis;

18. What is true for the organ of vision in newborn?

1. Cornea is thinner;
 2. Cornea is thicker;
 3. Iris is thin, convex anteriorly;
 4. Iris is thick, convex posteriorly;
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

19. From which embryonic layer does the lens develop?

1. Mesoderm;
2. Ectoderm;
3. Entoderm;
4. Mesenchyma;

20. Name structures of the auricle:

1. Antitragus;
2. Tragus;
3. Anthelix;
4. Crura helix;

21. What are the parts of the meatus acusticus externus?

Cartilagineus part; Bone
part;
Intermediate part;
Isthmus;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

22. The tympanic membrane separates:

External ear from internal one; External ear from middle one; External ear from auditory tube; Middle ear from internal one;

23. Specify place of localizations ceruminous glands of the ear:

1. Skin of the tympanic membrane;
2. Mucous coat of the tympanic membrane;
3. Skin of the cartilaginous part of the meatus acusticus externus;
4. Skin of the bone part of the meatus acusticus externus;

24. Which part of tympanic membrane has not fibrous fibers?

1. Inferior;
2. Anterior;
3. Posterior;
4. Superior;

25. Name layers of the tympanic membrane:

1. Muscular layer;
2. Mucous layer;
3. Skin;
4. Connective-tissue layer;

26. Specify anatomical structures, concerning to the middle ear:

1. Tuba auditiva;
2. Cavitas tympanica;
3. Auditory bones;
4. Vestibulum;

27. Specify anterior and posterior walls of the tympanic cavity:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. Paries caroticus;
2. Paries mastoideus;
3. Paries jugularis;
4. Paries labyrinthicus

28. Specify anatomical structures on the medial wall of the tympanic cavity:

1. Ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae;
2. Fenestra vestibuli;
3. Canalis musculotubarius;
4. Eminentia pyramidalis;

29. To where does the tuba auditiva open?

- Cavitas tympani;
- Meatus acusticus externus;
- Pharynx;
- Meatus acusticus internus;

30. Which muscles begin from the cartilaginous part of the tuba auditiva?

- M. constriCTOR pharyngis superior;
- M. palatopharyngeus;
- M. tensor veli palatine;
4. M. levator velli palatine;

31. Name anatomical structures, concerning to the internal ear:

1. Cochlea;
2. Tuba auditiva;
3. Vestibulum;
4. Labyrinthus membranaceus;

32. What are the parts of the bone labyrinth?

1. Canales semicirculares;
2. Cochlea;
3. Vestibulum;
4. Tuba auditiva;

33. Specify place of localizations of the vestibulum labyrinthi:

1. In front of cochlea;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
2. Behind from cochlea;
3. In front of canales semicirculares;
4. Behind from canales semicirculares;

34. How many holes are opened in vestibulum?

1. 3;
2. 4;
3. 5;
4. 6;

35. Specify names of canales semicirculares:

1. Canalis semicircularis anterior;
2. Canalis semicircularis medialis;
3. Canalis semicircularis lateralis;
4. Canalis semicircularis posterior;

36. Specify crus of the canales semicirculares:

1. Crus simplex;
2. Crus ampullare;
3. Crus commune;
4. Double crus;

37. Which canales semicirculares form the common crus?

1. Anterior and posterior;
2. Posterior and lateral;
3. Lateral and anterior;
4. Medial and lateral;

38. Which canalis semicircularis is horizontal?

Medial;
Lateral;
Anterior;
Posterior;

39. Which structures of the membranous labyrinth are situated in the vestibulum?

1. Canalis spiralis cochleae;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
2. Ampulae membranaceae;
3. Sacculus;
4. Utriculus;

40. Specify place of localizations of the ciliary cells, perceiving change the position of the head in space:

1. Ampulae membranaceae;
2. Ductus cochlearis;
3. Sacculus;
4. Utriculus;

41. Where are the ciliar cells of the spiral organ situated on?

1. Lamina basilaris;
2. Paries vestibularis
3. Ductus cochlearis;
4. Membrana tympani secundaria;

42. Specify subcortical centers of hearing:

1. Colliculi superiores tecti mesencephali;
2. Colliculi inferiores tecti mesencephali;
3. Thalamus;
4. Corpus geniculatum mediale;

43. Which structures of the brain are formed by auditory fibers?

1. Corpus trapezoideum;
2. Striae medullares ventriculi quarti;
3. Lemniscus lateralis;
4. Velum medullare superius;

44. Where is the cortical center of the auditory analyzer?

1. Gyrus angularis;
2. Gyrus supramarginalis;
3. Gyrus temporalis superior;
4. Gyrus frontalis superior;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

45. Specify location of second neuron of the statokinetic analyzer:

- Nucl fastigii;
- Nucl. vestibularis superior;
- Nucl. lateralis thalami;
- Nucl. hypothalamicus posterior;

46. Which nucleus of the cerebellum directly is connected with the vestibular nuclei?

1. Nucl. dentatus;
2. Nucl. fastigii;
3. Nucl. emboliformis;
4. Nucl. globosus;

47. What is true for the organ of hearing in newborn?

1. External auditory meatus is narrow and long;
2. External auditory meatus is short and wide;
3. Tuba auditiva is short and wide;
4. Tuba auditiva is narrow and long;

48. Specify the place of location of the taste bulbs:

1. Mucous coat of the dorsum linguae;
2. Mucous coat of the soft palate;
3. Mucous coat of the epiglottis;
4. Mucous coat of the cheek;

49. Specify the location of the first neuron of the taste analyzer:

1. G. geniculi;
2. G. inferius n. glossopharyngei;
3. G. inferius n. vagi.
4. G. trigeminale;

50. Specify the location of the second neuron of the taste analyzer:

1. Nucl. gracilis et cuneatus;
2. Nucl. solitarius;
3. Nucl. dorsalis n. vagi;
4. Nucl. pontinus n. trigemini;

51. Specify the location of the third neuron of the taste analyzer:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. Corpus geniculatum mediale;
2. Corpus geniculatum laterale;
3. Nucl. lateralis thalami;
4. Nucl. caudatus;

52. Specify the location of cortical center of the taste analyzer:

1. Gyrus frontalis superior;
2. Gyrus supramarginalis;
3. Cuneus;
4. Uncus gyrus parahypocampalis;

53. Specify the location of the first neuron of the olfactory analyzer:

Regio olfactoria of the mucous coat of cavity of the nose; Bulbus olfactorius;
Trigonum olfactorium;
Substantia perforata anterior;

54. Specify the location of the second neuron of the olfactory analyzer:

1. Bulbus olfactorius;
2. Tractus olfactorius;
3. Trigonum olfactorium;
4. Substantia perforata anterior;

55. Specify the location of the third neuron of the olfactory analyzer:

1. Tractus olfactorius;
2. Trigonum olfactorium;
3. Substantia perforata anterior;
4. Septum pellucidum;

56. Specify the location of the cortical center of the olfactory analyzer:

1. Gyrus frontalis inferior;
2. Gyrus temporalis inferior;
3. Uncus gyrus parahypocampalis;
4. Cuneus;

Key to the test on "Sense organs"

1.	123	14.	123	27.	12	40.	34	53.	1
2.	24	15.	123	28.	2	41.	1	54.	1
3.	23	16.	124	29.	13	42.	24	55.	234
4.	2	17.	34	30.	34	43.	123	56.	3
5.	23	18.	23	31.	134	44.	3		
6.	124	19.	2	32.	123	45.	2		
7.	3	20.	123	33.	23	46.	2		
8.	1234	21.	12	34.	4	47.	13		
9.	3	22.	2	35.	134	48.	123		
10.	1234	23.	3	36.	123	49.	123		
11.	24	24.	4	37.	1	50.	2		
12.	124	25.	234	38.	2	51.	3		
13.	234	26.	123	39.	34	52.	4		