

TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. Specify parts of the lower respiratory pathways:

1. Larynx;
2. Pars oralis pharyngis;
3. Trachea;
4. Pars nasalis pharyngis;

2. Which structures open into inferior nasal meatus?

1. Cellulae ethmoidales mediales;
2. Canalis nasolacrimalis;
3. Sinus maxillaris;
4. Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores;

3. Which structures open into middle nasal meatus?

1. Sinus frontalis;
2. Sinus maxillaris;
3. Sinus sphenoidalis;
4. Cellulae ethmoidales mediales;

4. Which structures open into superior nasal meatus?

1. Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores;
2. Sinus sphenoidalis;
3. Sinus maxillaris;
4. Sinus frontalis;

5. Which part of the nasal cavity belong to olfactory region?

1. Inferior nasal concha;
2. Superior nasal concha;
3. Middle nasal concha;
4. Superior part of nasal septum;

6. Specify the bones limiting choanae:

1. Lamina medialis processus pterygoideus ossis sphenoidalis;
2. Vomer;
3. Corpus ossis sphenoidalis;
4. Lamina horizontalis ossis palatinus;

7. Specify functions of a larynx:

1. Voice-produced;

2. Respiratory;
3. Protective;
4. Secretory;

8. Specify unpaired cartilages of a larynx:

1. Cartilago arytenoidea;
2. Cartilago cricoidea;
3. Cartilago cuneiformis;
4. Cartilago thyroidea;

9. Specify paired cartilages of a larynx:

1. Cartilago arytenoidea;
2. Cartilago cricoidea;
3. Cartilago cuneiformis;
4. Cartilago corniculata;

10. To what organs does the larynx adjoin?

1. Glandula thyroidea;
2. Glandulae parathyroideae;
3. Muscles below hyoid bone;
4. Oesophagus;

11. Which muscles cover a larynx anteriorly?

1. M. digastricus;
2. M. sternothyroideus;
3. M. sternohyoideus;
4. M. mylohyoideus;

12. What anatomical structures are behind the larynx?

1. Muscles below the hyoid bones;
2. Thyroid gland;
3. Pharynx;
4. Esophagus;

13. Which anatomical structures limit the aditus laryngis?

1. Epiglottis;
2. Plicae aryepiglotticae;
3. Cartilago cricoidea;
4. Cartilagine arytenoideae;

14. Rima glottidis is between:

- 4.

1. Vestibular folds;
2. Arytenoid cartilages;
3. Vocal folds;
Clinoid cartilages;

15. Between which anatomical structures do the vocal ligaments tense?

1. Vocal processes of arytenoid cartilages;
2. Muscular processes of arytenoid cartilages;
3. Arch of cricoid cartilage;
4. Internal surface of the angle of thyroid cartilage;

16. Ventriculus laryngis is between:

1. Plica vestibularis;
2. Plica vocalis;
3. Plicae aryepiglotticae;
4. Cartilagoes arytenoideae;

17. Specify the muscle that dilate rima glottidis:

1. M. thyroarytenoideus;
2. M. arytenoideus transversus;
3. M. cricoarytenoideus lateralis;
4. M. cricoarytenoideus posterior;

18. Specify the muscles that narrow rima glottidis:

1. M. cricoarytenoideus lateralis;
2. M. cricothyroideus;
3. M. arytenoideus transversus;
4. M. arytenoideus obliquus;

19. Specify the muscles tensing the vocal ligament:

1. M. vocalis;
2. M. thyroarytenoideus;
3. M. thyrohyoideus;
4. M. cricothyroideus;

20. Specify muscles of the larynx, which attach to the muscular process of arytenoid cartilage:

1. M. arytenoideus transversus;
2. M. cricoarytenoideus posterior;
3. M. thyroarytenoideus;
4. M. cricoarytenoideus lateralis;

21. Specify muscles, which attach to oblique line of the thyroid cartilage:

1. M. thyrohyoideus;
2. M. sternothyroideus;
3. M. sternohyoideus;
4. M. mylohyoideus;

22. Specify parts of the trachea:

1. Pars cervicalis;
2. Pars cranialis;
3. Pars thoracica;
4. Pars abdominalis;

23. Specify the skeleton of the bifurcation of trachea in adult:

1. Angle of the sternum;
2. V thoracic vertebra;
3. Jugular incisura of the sternum;
4. V thoracic vertebra;

24. Which organs are in front of cervical part of trachea?

1. Glandula thyroidea;
2. Glandulae parathyroideae;
3. Thymus;
4. Oesophagus;

25. Which organs are in front of thoracic part of trachea?

1. Glandula thyroidea;
2. Glandulae parathyroideae;
3. Thymus;
4. Oesophagus;

26. Specify the surfaces of the lungs:

1. Facies costalis;
2. Facies diaphragmatica;
3. Facies sternalis;
4. Facies medialis;

27. Specify the lobes of the right lung:

1. Lobus anterior;
2. Lobus medius;
3. Lobus superior;
4. Lobus inferior;
- 4.

28. Specify the lobes of the left lung:

1. Lobus anterior;
2. Lobus medius;
3. Lobus superior;
4. Lobus inferior;

29. Specify anatomical structure locating above the left primary bronchus:

1. A. pulmonalis;
2. V. azygos;
3. V. hemiazygos;
4. Thymus;

30. Specify the localization of the cardiac notch of the lung:

1. Posterior edge of the right lung;
2. Anterior edge of the left lung;
3. Inferior edge of the left lung;
- Inferior edge of the right lung;

31. The horizontal fissure of the lung is at the level of:

1. III rib;
2. IV rib;
3. IV intercostal space;
4. III-V ribs;

32. Specify the main anatomical structures, which form the root of the lung:

1. A. pulmonalis;
2. Vv. pulmonales;
3. Bronchus principalis;
4. Lymphatic vessels;

33. Specify the anatomical structure occupying the superior position in hilum of the right lung:

1. Pulmonary artery;
2. Pulmonary veins;
3. Nerves;
4. Bronchus;

34. Specify the anatomical structure occupying the superior position in hilum of the left lung:

1. Pulmonary artery;
2. Pulmonary veins;
3. Nerves;
4. Bronchus;

35. Specify structures, which belong to the acinus:

1. Bronchioli terminales;
2. Bronchioli respiratorii;
3. Ductuli alveolares;
4. Sacculi alveolares;

36. What is absent in the walls of the terminal bronchiole?

1. Cartilages;
2. Ciliary epithelium;
3. Mucous glands;
4. Smooth muscles;

37. Which parts of the respiratory tree lost the semicircular cartilages?

1. Lobar bronchi;
2. Terminal bronchioles;
3. Lobular bronchi;
4. Segmental bronchi;

38. How many bronchi begin from the right upper lobar bronchus?

1. Two;
2. Three;
3. Four;
4. Five;

39. How many segments are in the middle lobe of the right lung?

1. Two;
2. Three;
3. Four;
4. Five;

40. How many segments are in the superior lobe of the left lung?

1. Two;
2. Three;
3. Four;
4. Five;

41. How many segments are in the inferior lobe of the right lung?

1. Two;
2. Three;
3. Four;
4. Five;
- 4.

42. Specify the inferior border of the right lung on linea medioclavicularis:

1. IX rib;
2. VII rib;
3. VIII rib;
4. VI rib;

43. Specify the inferior border of the left lung on linea axillaris anterior:

1. IX rib;
2. VII rib;
3. VIII rib;
4. VI rib;

44. Specify the inferior border of the right lung on linea axillaris media:

1. IX rib;
2. VII rib;
3. VIII rib;
4. VI rib;

45. Specify the inferior border of the right lung on linea axillaris posterior:

1. IX rib;
2. VII rib;
3. VIII rib;
4. VI rib;

46. Specify the inferior border of pleura on linea scapularis:

1. IX rib;
2. VII rib;
3. VIII rib; XI rib;

47. Where in the lungs does the exchange of gases occur?

1. Ductuli alveolares;
2. Alveoli pulmonis;
3. Bronchioli respiratorii;
4. Sacculi alveolares;

48. Specify structures through which the horizontal plane separating the superior mediastinum from inferior passes:

1. Jugular notch of the sternum;
2. Angle of the sternum;
3. Intervertebral cartilage between bodies of the III and IV thoracic vertebrae;
4. Intervertebral cartilage between bodies of the IV and V thoracic vertebrae;

49. In which mediastinum does the n. phrenicus pass?

1. Superior mediastinum;
2. Anterior department of the inferior mediastinum;
3. Posterior department of the inferior mediastinum;
4. Middle department of the inferior mediastinum;

50. In which mediastinum are the primary bronchi located?

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

51. In which mediastinum is the thymus located?

1. Superior mediastinum;
2. Anterior department of the inferior mediastinum;
3. Posterior department of the inferior mediastinum;
4. Middle department of the inferior mediastinum;

52. Specify parts of parietal pleura:

1. Pars costalis pleurae;
2. Pars vertebralis pleurae;
3. Pars mediastinalis pleurae;
4. Pars diaphragmatica pleurae;

53. Name recessus of pleural sinuses:

1. Recessus costodiaphragmaticus;
2. Recessus phrenicomediastinalis;
3. Recessus costomediastinalis;
4. Recessus phrenicovertebralis;

54. What parts does the thyroid gland have?

1. Isthmus;
2. Lobus pyramidalis;
3. Lobi dexter et sinister;
4. Cervix;

4.

55. Where does the thyroid gland develop from?

1. 1st visceral arch, behind of unpaired germ of tongue;
2. third and fourth visceral arches;
3. 3rd pharyngeal pouch;
4. Mesoderm;

56. The parathyroid glands develop from:

1. 1st visceral arch, behind of unpaired germ of tongue;
2. third and fourth visceral arches;
3. 3rd pharyngeal pouch;
4. mesoderm;

57. The thymus develops from:

1. 1st visceral arch, behind of unpaired germ of tongue;
2. third and fourth visceral arches;
3. 3rd pharyngeal pouch;
4. mesoderm;

58. How the larynx of newborn differs from the adult's one:

1. Occupies lower position;
2. Occupies higher position;
3. Shorter and wider;
4. Longer and narrower;

59. This is typical for lungs of the newborn:

1. Upper border is higher, than at the adult's lungs;
2. Upper border is lower, than at the adult's lungs;
3. Inferior border is higher, than at the adult's lungs;
4. Inferior border is lower, than at the adult's lungs;

60. Which organs occupy the larger space in the mediastinum in newborn?

1. Thymus;
2. Heart;

3. Trachea;
4. Thyroid gland;

Key to the test on “Respiratory system”

1.	13	14.	23	27.	234	40.	4	53.	123
2.	2	15.	14	28.	34	41.	4	54.	123
3.	124	16.	12	29.	1	42.	4	55.	1
4.	12	17.	4	30.	2	43.	2	56.	2
5.	24	18.	134	31.	2	44.	3	57.	3
6.	1234	19.	14	32.	1234	45.	1	58.	23
7.	1234	20.	234	33.	4	46.	4	59.	23
8.	24	21.	12	34.	1	47.	1234	60.	12
9.	134	22.	13	35.	234	48.	24		
10.	13	23.	2	36.	13	49.	14		
11.	23	24.	1	37.	2	50.	1		
12.	3	25.	3	38.	2	51.	12		
13.	124	26.	124	39.	1	52.	134		