Таблица 1.Общие сведения

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| 1 | Учебное заведение | ФГБОУ ВО АстГМУ |
| 2 | Специальность | Лечебное дело. Фармация. |
| 3 | Дисциплина | Нормальная физиология |
| 4 | Автор заданий | В.Р.Горст |
| 5 | Телефон |  |
| 6 | Электронная почта |  |
| 7 | СНИЛС |  |

Таблица 2.Перечень заданий по дисциплине

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| **Вид** | **Код** | **Текст названия трудовой функции/ вопроса задания/ вариантов ответа** |
| Ф |  | **Physiology of the sensory system** |
|  |  |  |
| В | 001 | A decrease in receptor sensitivity downward is called: |
| О |  | desensitization |
| О |  | excitability |
| О |  | sensitization |
| О |  | specificity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 002 | Increase the sensitivity of the receptor is called: |
| О |  | desensitization |
| О |  | excitability |
| О |  | sensitization |
| О |  | specificity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 003 | Receptors specialized in the perception of several types of stimuli are called: |
| О |  | excitable |
| О |  | monomodal |
| О |  | polymodal |
| О |  | specific |
|  |  |  |
| В | 004 | What receptors are spontaneously active? |
| О |  | flavoring |
| О |  | pain |
| О |  | tactile |
| О |  | vestibular |
|  |  |  |
| В | 005 | The conversion of stimulus energy into a nerve impulse in a receptor is called: |
| О |  | decoding |
| О |  | desensitization |
| О |  | primary coding |
| О |  | sensitization |
|  |  |  |
| В | 006 | Adaptation of the receptor with prolonged exposure to the stimulus consists in: |
| О |  | decreased receptor excitability |
| О |  | increased excitability of receptors |
| О |  | increased threshold of irritation |
| О |  | reduced number of sensory stimuli |
|  |  |  |
| В | 007 | The irritant, to the action of which the receptor is adapted in the process of evolution, is called: |
| О |  | adequate |
| О |  | biological |
| О |  | physical |
| О |  | physiological |
|  |  |  |
| В | 008 | The smallest stimulus force that can cause arousal of the receptor is called: |
| О |  | adequate |
| О |  | maximum |
| О |  | minimum |
| О |  | threshold |
|  |  |  |
| В | 009 | The selective sensitivity of the receptor to the action of a specific stimulus is called: |
| О |  | adaptation |
| О |  | adequacy |
| О |  | excitability |
| О |  | specificity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 010 | The ability of receptors to reduce sensitivity to a constantly acting stimuli is called: |
| О |  | adaptation |
| О |  | coding |
| О |  | inhibition |
| О |  | modality |
|  |  |  |
| В | 011 | The totality of formations, including receptors, afferent neurons, pathways and projection zones of the cerebral cortex, is called: |
| О |  | analyzer |
| О |  | functional system |
| О |  | reflex arc |
| О |  | sense organ |
|  |  |  |
| В | 012 | Receptors that have little or no adaptation include: |
| О |  | flavoring |
| О |  | tactile |
| О |  | temperature |
| О |  | vestibular |
|  |  |  |
| В | 013 | The highest level of analyzer interaction: |
| О |  | cortical level |
| О |  | receptor level |
| О |  | thalamus level |
| О |  | trunk level |
|  |  |  |
| В | 014 | The receptor department of the auditory analyzer includes: |
| О |  | auditory ossicles |
| О |  | auricle |
| О |  | eardrum |
| О |  | hair cells |
|  |  |  |
| В | 015 | Sound conductive education: |
| О |  | Corti's organ, semicircular canals |
| О |  | eardrum, malleus, anvil, stapes |
| О |  | eustachian tube, vestibule |
| О |  | vestibule and semicircular canals |
|  |  |  |
| В | 016 | The range of perception of sound frequencies by a human auditory analyzer: |
| О |  | 16 - 20 000 Hz |
| О |  | 0 - 200 Hz |
| О |  | 10 - 2000 Hz |
| О |  | 6 - 10 000 Hz |
|  |  |  |
| В | 017 | The cortical department of the auditory analyzer is located in: |
| О |  | occipital region |
| О |  | parietal lobes |
| О |  | somatosensory area |
| О |  | temporal area |
|  |  |  |
| В | 018 | Excitation of receptors in a corti's organ arising from: |
| О |  | eardrum deformities |
| О |  | hair cell deformities |
| О |  | oscillation of the main membrane |
| О |  | perilymph shift |
|  |  |  |
| В | 019 | Binaural hearing enables a person to: |
| О |  | hear high tones |
| О |  | hear low tones |
| О |  | localize sound source |
| О |  | perceive sounds with a frequency of 16 to 20,000 Hz |
|  |  |  |
| В | 020 | Which analyzer does the nociceptive system belong to? |
| О |  | olfactory |
| О |  | painful |
| О |  | taste |
| О |  | temperature |
|  |  |  |
| В | 021 | What is the anatomical structure that balances the pressure in the tympanum? |
| О |  | Eustachian tube |
| О |  | oval window |
| О |  | semicircular canals |
| О |  | vestibule |
|  |  |  |
| В | 022 | With myopia, the image focus is localized: |
| О |  | before the retina |
| О |  | behind the retina |
| О |  | in the macula |
| О |  | on the retina |
|  |  |  |
| В | 023 | With hyperopia, vision correction is carried out with lenses: |
| О |  | biconcave |
| О |  | biconvex |
| О |  | cylindrical |
| О |  | round |
|  |  |  |
| В | 024 | What changes in the eyes occur during accommodation? |
| О |  | lens curvature |
| О |  | number of active receptors |
| О |  | pupil diameter |
| О |  | receptor sensitivity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 025 | The retina macula includes receptors: |
| О |  | cones |
| О |  | hair cells |
| О |  | Ruffini's bodies |
| О |  | sticks |
|  |  |  |
| В | 026 | Binocular vision provides: |
| О |  | focusing rays in front of the retina |
| О |  | focusing rays on the retina |
| О |  | focusing the rays behind the retina |
| О |  | volumetric vision |
|  |  |  |
| В | 027 | The exit point of the optic nerve from the eyeball is called: |
| О |  | blind spot |
| О |  | central fossa |
| О |  | end way |
| О |  | yellow spot |
|  |  |  |
| В | 028 | The space visible with one eye when fixing the gaze is called: |
| О |  | field of vision |
| О |  | receptive field |
| О |  | spatial threshold |
| О |  | visual acuity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 029 | The ability of the eye to adapt to a clear vision of objects depending on their distance is called: |
| О |  | accommodation |
| О |  | astigmatism |
| О |  | presbyopia |
| О |  | visual acuity |
|  |  |  |
| В | 030 | The ability of the eye to distinguish between two luminous points, the projections of which fall on the retina at an angle of one minute, is called: |
| О |  | astigmatism |
| О |  | myopia |
| О |  | normal visual acuity |
| О |  | presbyopia |
|  |  |  |
| В | 031 | Protanopia is an anomaly in color vision associated with impaired color perception: |
| О | Г | green |
| О | В | of blue |
| О | Б | purple |
| О | А | red |
|  |  |  |
| В | 032 | The reaction of the pupil to the action of light, manifested in its narrowing, is called: |
| О |  | accommodation |
| О |  | astigmatism |
| О |  | pupillary reflex |
| О |  | refraction of vision |
|  |  |  |
| В | 033 | Under the influence of which part of the nervous system does the pupil expand? |
| О |  | parasympathetic |
| О |  | somatic |
| О |  | sympathetic |
| О |  | vegetative |
|  |  |  |
| В | 034 | What is the name of the device for measuring the field of view? |
| О |  | barometer |
| О |  | chronometer |
| О |  | perimeter |
| О |  | pressure gauge |
|  |  |  |
| В | 035 | The lack of any vitamin in the body can lead to night blindness? |
| О |  | vitamin A |
| О |  | vitamin B |
| О |  | vitamin C |
| О |  | vitamin D |
|  |  |  |