

Таблица 1. Общие сведения

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7	СНИЛС	

Таблица 2. Перечень заданий по дисциплине

Вид	Код	Текст названия трудовой функции/ вопроса задания/ вариантов ответа
B	001	The cytoplasm of erythrocytes contains:
O	A	hemoglobin
O	B	tanks of rough ER
O	B	tanks of smooth ER
O	Г	lizosomes
B	002	The number of thrombocytes in 1 litre of blood is:
O	A	200-300*10 ⁹ in 1 litre
O	Б	3,9-5,5*10 ¹² in 1 litre
O	B	3,4-4,9* 10 ¹² in 1 litre
O	Г	2-3*10 ⁹ in 1 litre
B	003	% contain of segmentonucleous neutrophil leucocytes in the blood is:
O	A	60-75%
O	Б	0-1%
O	B	25-30%
O	Г	6-8%
B	004	% contain of eosinofil leucocytes in the blood is
O	A	1-5%
O	Б	25-30%
O	B	60-65%
O	Г	6-8%
B	005	% contain of lymphocytes in the blood is:

O	A	25-30%
O	B	0-1%
O	B	60-65%
O	Г	6-8%
B	006	% contain of monocytes in the blood is:
O	A	6-8%
O	B	0-1%
O	B	60-65%
O	Г	25-30%
B	007	The function of segmentonucleous leucocytes is:
O	A	phagocytosis of microorganisms
O	B	antihistamine action (histamine destruction)
O	B	with the help of heparine they take part in regulation of processes of blood coagulation
O	Г	promotes the reaction of cellular immunity
B	008	The function of eosinophil leucocytes is:
O	A	antihistamine action (histamine destruction)
O	B	macrophageous
O	B	with the help of heparine they take part in regulation of processes of blood coagulation
O	Г	promotes the reaction of cellular immunity
B	009	The function of basophil leucocytes is:
O	A	with the help of heparine they take part in regulation of processes of blood coagulation
O	B	antihistamine action (histamine destruction)
O	B	macrophageous
O	Г	promotes the reaction of cellular immunity
B	010	The function of T-lymphocytes is:
O	A	promotes the reaction of cellular immunity
O	B	with the help of heparine they take part in regulation of processes of blood coagulation
O	B	macrophageous
O	Г	antihistamine action (histamine destruction)
B	011	The main organ of postnatal erythropoiesis is:
O	A	red marrow
O	B	liver

<input type="radio"/>	B	spleen
<input type="radio"/>	Г	thymus
B	012	The main organ of postnatal granulocytopoiesis is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	red marrow
<input type="radio"/>	Б	thymus
<input type="radio"/>	B	spleen
<input type="radio"/>	Г	liver
B	013	The change of erythrocytes form in the peripheral blood is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	poikilocytosis
<input type="radio"/>	Б	anizocytosis
<input type="radio"/>	B	hemolysis
<input type="radio"/>	Г	erythropenia
B	0014	Net-like structures in reticulocytes cytoplasm are:
<input type="radio"/>	A	endoplasmatic reticulum
<input type="radio"/>	Б	hemoglobin
<input type="radio"/>	B	chromatin
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	0015	The change of erythrocytes size in the peripheral blood is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	anizocytosis
<input type="radio"/>	Б	poikilocytosis
<input type="radio"/>	B	erythropenia
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hemolysis,
B	016	Name the cell differentiating into macrophage after leaving the bloodstream
<input type="radio"/>	A	monocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	neutrophil
<input type="radio"/>	B	eosinophil
<input type="radio"/>	Г	basophil
B	017	What blood cells contain active histaminaze:
<input type="radio"/>	A	eosinophil
<input type="radio"/>	Б	neutrophil
<input type="radio"/>	B	basophil
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocyte
B	018	Name the cell differentiating into plasmocyte:
<input type="radio"/>	A	B-lymphocyte

<input type="radio"/>	Б	monocyte
<input type="radio"/>	В	T-lymphocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Г	neutrophil
B	019	Name the cell differentiating into plasmocyte:
<input type="radio"/>	А	B-lymphocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	monocyte
<input type="radio"/>	В	. T-lymphocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Г	neutrophil
B	020	Name the predecessor cell for thrombocyte:
<input type="radio"/>	А	megakaryocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	reticulocyte
<input type="radio"/>	В	mycocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Г	discocyte
B	021	Name the blood indexes deviating from the norm:
<input type="radio"/>	А	eosinophils 12%
<input type="radio"/>	Б	erythrocytes $5,5 \times 10^{12} \text{ l}$
<input type="radio"/>	В	thrombocytes $210 \times 10^9 \text{ l}$
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocytes 24%
B	022	The serum differs from plasma by absence of:
<input type="radio"/>	А	fibrinogenes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	immunoglobulins
<input type="radio"/>	В	protein complements
<input type="radio"/>	Г	α_2 -macroglobulins
B	023	By the term «leucopenia» we define the leucocyte contain:
<input type="radio"/>	А	below norm
<input type="radio"/>	Б	in norm
<input type="radio"/>	В	higher norm
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	024	In humoral immunity there may participate:
<input type="radio"/>	А	lymphocytes and plasmocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	erythrocytes and lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	В	plasmocytes and erythrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	025	T- lymphocytes take a special place of the spleen:
<input type="radio"/>	А	periarterial zone

<input type="radio"/>	Б	mantine zone
<input type="radio"/>	Б	centre of follicule reproduction
<input type="radio"/>	Г	in the red pulp
B	0026	B In the follicules of lymphatic node T- lymphocytes take place:
<input type="radio"/>	A	paracortical zone
<input type="radio"/>	Б	centre of reproduction
<input type="radio"/>	Б	mantine zone
<input type="radio"/>	Г	marginal zone
B	0027	What epithelium covers grands:
<input type="radio"/>	A	stratified feat non-keratinizing
<input type="radio"/>	Б	stratified keratinizing
<input type="radio"/>	Б	one-layer columnar
<input type="radio"/>	Г	one-layer squamous
B	028	Gassale bodies in the thymus are formed by:
<input type="radio"/>	A	covering each other of epithelial cells,
<input type="radio"/>	Б	collection of macrophages
<input type="radio"/>	Б	collection of T-lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	029	What class of bloodforming cells takes part in physiological regeneration of corpuscular elements of blood:
<input type="radio"/>	A	blasts
<input type="radio"/>	Б	stem polypotent
<input type="radio"/>	Б	semi-stem partly determinating
<input type="radio"/>	Г	mature
B	030	Name the cell in which in the process of hemoppoiesis there may be the decrease of size, lost of nucleus, increase of cytoplasm oxyphilia:
<input type="radio"/>	A	erythrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	monocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	neutrophil leucocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Д	eosinophil leucocyte
B	031	In the thymic grand we differentiate:
<input type="radio"/>	A	T-lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	T- and B-lymphocytes

<input type="radio"/>	B	B-lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	032	Name the blood plasma protein taking part in the process of blood coagulation together with thrombocytes:
<input type="radio"/>	A	fibrinogen
<input type="radio"/>	Б	albumin
<input type="radio"/>	B	globulin
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hemoglobin
B	033	To granulocytes we do not refer:
<input type="radio"/>	A	monocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	basophil
<input type="radio"/>	B	eosinophil
<input type="radio"/>	Г	. neutrophil
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
B	034	Name the blood cell which is able to blasttransform and produce antibodies
<input type="radio"/>	A	B-lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	eosinophil
<input type="radio"/>	B	must cell
<input type="radio"/>	Г	neutrophil
B	035	Name blood cells look like must cells of connective tissue in structure and function:
<input type="radio"/>	A	basophils
<input type="radio"/>	Б	lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	B	neutrophils
<input type="radio"/>	Г	monocytes
B	036	Name blood cell the main function of which is phagocytosis:
<input type="radio"/>	A	neutrophil
<input type="radio"/>	Б	eosinophil
<input type="radio"/>	B	basophil
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocyte
B	037	Name leucocytic formula corresponding to the norm:
<input type="radio"/>	A	h-65-75%, e-1-5%, b-0-1%, m-6-8%, l-25-35%;
<input type="radio"/>	Б	h-65-75%, e-1-5%, b-6-8%, m-20-30%, l-20-30%;
<input type="radio"/>	B	h-60-70%, e-6-8%, b-1-5%, m-0-1%, l-25-35%;
<input type="radio"/>	Г	h-60-75%, e-0-1%, b-1-5%, m-10-12%, l-25-35%.

B	0038	Name the largest leucocyte referring to macrophagic system:
O	A	monocyte
O	Б	large lymphocyte
O	B	basophil
O	Г	neutrophil
B	0039	Blood cells responsible for cellular immunity:
O	A	T-lymphocytes (killers)
O	Б	monocytes
O	B	B-lymphocytes
O	Г	neutrophils
B	040	The investigation of blood analysis of the patient showed 10 % of lymphocytes. This condition may be called as:
O	A	lymphocytopenia
O	Б	leucocytosis
O	B	lymphocytosis
O	Г	anizocytosis
B	041	The blood analysis of the patient had 10%of basophils. This condition may be called as:
O	A	basophil leucocytosis
O	Б	basophilia
O	B	basophil leucopenia
O	Г	Shift of leucocytic formula to the right
B	042	In the hemagram of the patient blood there was found out 500×10^9 l of trombocytes. This condition may be called:
O	A	thrombocytosis
O	Б	thrombocytopenia
O	B	agranulocytosis
O	Г	anizocytosis
B	043	In the leucocytic formula of the patient there was found out the decreased % of segmentonucleus neutrophils, disappearance of young and striclucleus neutrophils. This condition may be called as:
O	A	shift of leucocytes to the right
O	Б	shift of leucocytes to the left
O	B	leucopenia
O	Г	leucocytosis

B	044	In the leucocytic formula of the patient there was found out the increase of % contain of young, sticknucleus forms of neutrophils in comparison to contain of segmentonucleous neutrophils. This condition may be called as:
O	A	shift of leucocytes formula to the left
O	Б	shift of leucocytes formula to the right
O	B	leucocytosis
O	Г	leucopenia
B	045	The analysis of the patient blood showed the stable decrease of erythrocytes number. This phenomena may be called as:
O	A	erythropenia
O	Б	poikilocytosis
O	B	anizocytosis
O	Г	erythrocytosis
B	046	On the preparation of blood smear there may be seen the cell with large basophil granuleness through which the segment nucleus may be observed. Name this cell:
O	A	basophil
O	Б	eosinophil
O	B	lymphocyte
O	Г	neutrophil
B	047	B - lymphocytes were marked in the experiment. The mark will be found in the cells of connective tissue:
O	A	plasmatic cells
O	Б	adventitional cells
O	B	macrophages
O	Г	obese cells
O	Д	
B	048	The patient has the decreased contain of hemoglobin in the blood. The blood function is destroyed:
O	A	. gas exchange
O	Б	protective
O	B	trophic
O	Г	homeostatic
B	049	The lymphatic node does not fulfil its function:
O	A	endocrine
O	Б	depoting of the lymph

<input type="radio"/>	B	protective
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphopoeisis
B	050	For all hemopoietic organs the common functions will be:
<input type="radio"/>	A	trophic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	immunocompetent
<input type="radio"/>	B	protective
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hemopoietic
B	051	In the contain of cerebral bands of the lymphatic node there may be met cells except:
<input type="radio"/>	A	erythrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	B	macrophages
<input type="radio"/>	Г	plasmatic cells
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
B	052	. Say what cells may limit sinuses of lymphatic node:
<input type="radio"/>	A	(reticuloendotheliocytes)
<input type="radio"/>	Б	endotheliocytes border cell
<input type="radio"/>	B	adventitional cells
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
B	053	Say, what organs of hemopoiesis doesn't refer to lymphoid system:
<input type="radio"/>	A	red bone marrow
<input type="radio"/>	Б	thymus
<input type="radio"/>	B	spleen
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphatic node
B	054	In the cerebral substance of lymphatic node the sinus is located:
<input type="radio"/>	A	cerebral
<input type="radio"/>	Б	central
<input type="radio"/>	B	intermediate
<input type="radio"/>	Г	border
B	055	To the contain of reactive centre of lymphatic node the following things cann` t be included:
<input type="radio"/>	A	small lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	reticular cells

<input type="radio"/>	В	lymphoblasts
<input type="radio"/>	Г	large lymphocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
<input type="radio"/>	Е	
B	056	T-dependent zone of lymphatic node is located in:
<input type="radio"/>	А	paracortical zone
<input type="radio"/>	Б	cerebral substance
<input type="radio"/>	В	around portal sinus
<input type="radio"/>	Г	reactive centre
B	057	Lymphostream in the lymphatic node moves along:
<input type="radio"/>	А	synuses of lymphatic nodes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	around blood vessels
<input type="radio"/>	В	lymphatic vessels
<input type="radio"/>	Г	pulp line
B	058	The spleen in postnatal period doesn't carry out the function of:
<input type="radio"/>	А	erythropoiesis
<input type="radio"/>	Б	monocytopoiesis
<input type="radio"/>	В	protective
<input type="radio"/>	Г	lymphocytopoiesis
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
B	059	Say, in what structures of the spleen the central artery is situated:
<input type="radio"/>	А	in the white pulp
<input type="radio"/>	Б	in trabecular
<input type="radio"/>	В	in capsule
<input type="radio"/>	Г	in the red pulp
<input type="radio"/>	Д	
B	060	T-dependent zone of the spleen is in:
<input type="radio"/>	А	periarterial zone
<input type="radio"/>	Б	marginal zone
<input type="radio"/>	В	mantle zone
<input type="radio"/>	Г	reactive centre
B	061	Say, in what enumerated hemopoietic organs there may not be found lymphoid folliculars:
<input type="radio"/>	А	red bone marrow

O	Б	spleen
O	Б	lymphatic nodes
O	Г	glands
B	062	On the samples you can find some lymphoid follicles from various hemopoietic organs. Lymphoid follicles of the spleen may be defined by:
O	A	presence of central artery
O	Б	reactive centre
O	Б	size
O	Г	location in the parenchyma of the spleen
B	063	The spleen supplies the red bone marrow with the ferrum. The source of ferrum in the spleen is:
O	A	parished erythrocytes in the spleen
O	Б	sinus capillaries
O	Б	lymphoid follicule
O	Г	periarterial zone
B	064	Penicular arteries of the spleen are in:
O	A	red pulp
O	Б	trabecular
O	Б	white pulp
O	Г	capsule.
B	065	. In the contain of peripheral zone of lymphoid follicule the following cells may be included, except:
O	A	adventitional
O	Б	small lymphocytes
O	Б	plasmatic
O	Г	reticular
B	066	During microscopy in the strome of hemopoietic human organ there was found megakaryocytes. This organ is:
O	A	red bone marrow
O	Б	lymphatic node
O	Б	thymus
O	Г	spleen
B	067	During microscopy of hemopoietic organ there were seen granulocytes of different periods of development. Name this hemopoietic organ:

O	A	red bone marrow
O	Б	spleen
O	В	lymphatic node
O	Г	thymus
B	068	The primary blood cells may be found in:
O	A	mesenchyme of bile bladder
O	Б	mesoderma
O	В	entoderma
O	Г	ectoderma
B	069	Say, what tissue is located in the base of strome of thymus lobules:
O	A	reticular-epithelial
O	Б	reticular
O	В	connective
O	Г	myeloid
B	070	There was a task given to the researcher – to study the correlation between lymphocytes and epithelial tissue. For this aim the hemopoietic organs may be used:
O	A	glands
O	Б	lymphatic node
O	В	spleen
O	Г	thymus
B	071	The patient has the disturbance of ferrum absorbtion because of stomach disease. There may be observed the abnormality of:
O	A	erythropoiesis
O	Б	thrombopoiesis
O	В	+B. A. lymphopoiesis
O	Г	granulopoiesis
B	072	Solid corpuscle in the cellular nucleus, rich in RNA consisting of fibrous and granular components:
O	A	nucleolar
O	Б	nucleus
O	В	inclusions
O	Г	Г. karyoplazma
O	Д	- cellular centre

B	073	Groups of ribosomes united into complexes by molecules of informative RNA:
O	A	polysomes
O	Б	nucleolar
O	B	pores of nucleus membrane
O	Г	cellular centre
B	0074	The growth of daughter cell to the size of maternal one, preparation to synthesis of DNA takes place in:
O	A	synthetic period
O	Б	postmytotic period
O	B	premytotic period
O	Г	prophase of mytoze
O	Д	telophase of mytoze
B	0075	In what phase of mitotic cycle there may be the accumulation of energy in cell, synthesis of proteins of fusy division, preparation to introduction of mytoza:
O	A	postsynthetic period G2
O	Б	prophase of mytoze
O	B	anaphase of mytoze
O	Г	postmytotic period (G0)
B	076	Stem cells of different tissues are in the period of:
O	A	G ₀
O	Б	G ₂ ;
O	B	S;
O	Г	G ₁ ;
B	077	Glycocalix is the structural component of:
O	A	plasmolem
O	Б	elementary biological membrane
O	B	hyaloplasm
O	Г	cytoplasm
B	078	Lipophuscin belongs to inclusions:
O	A	pigment
O	Б	trophic
O	B	secretory
O	Г	Г. excretory
B	079	In the cell synthesing lipids you can find:

<input type="radio"/>	A	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
<input type="radio"/>	B	Rough endoplasmic reticulum
<input type="radio"/>	B	Golgy complex
<input type="radio"/>	Г	Ribosomes
B	080	Ribosomes refer to:
<input type="radio"/>	A	A nonmembrane organells
<input type="radio"/>	B	membrane organells
<input type="radio"/>	B	inclusion
<input type="radio"/>	Г	organells of special significance
B	081	According to chemical contain the ribosomes represent:
<input type="radio"/>	A	ribonucleoproteids
<input type="radio"/>	B	proteins
<input type="radio"/>	B	lipids
<input type="radio"/>	Г	carbohydrates
B	082	The function of lizosomes is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	intracellular digestion
<input type="radio"/>	B	clatrine synthesis
<input type="radio"/>	B	calcium depo necessary for combination of endocytosing nipples with endosomes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	intracellular transport of hydrolases
B	083	Polyploidia is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	irregular distribution of genetic material between daughter cells
<input type="radio"/>	B	increase of chromosomes number, usually equal to two
<input type="radio"/>	B	the increase of chromosomes size in the result of reduplication
B	084	The plan of structure of universal biological membrane is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	bimolecular layer of lipids including proteins
<input type="radio"/>	B	two layers of proteins, between them a layer of lipids
<input type="radio"/>	B	two layers of lipids, between them a layer of protein
<input type="radio"/>	Г	groups of proteins exchange with groups of lipids
B	085	What structures of cytolem help to identify signals by cells?
<input type="radio"/>	A	Membrane reseptors
<input type="radio"/>	B	folds
<input type="radio"/>	B	cilia

<input type="radio"/>	Г	tonofibrils
<input type="radio"/>	Д	microvilli
B	0086	What functions given below doesn't plasmolem carry out?
<input type="radio"/>	A	synthetic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	receptor
<input type="radio"/>	B	participation in endo- and exocytosis
<input type="radio"/>	Г	transporting
<input type="radio"/>	Д.	. border
B	0087	How are the new mitochondria formed?
<input type="radio"/>	A	division
<input type="radio"/>	Б	in granular cytoplasmatic net
<input type="radio"/>	B	in combination of old mitochondria
<input type="radio"/>	Г	in Golgy complex
B	088	The marker of what organoids suxinatdehydrogenaza may be:
<input type="radio"/>	A	lizosomes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	peroxisomes
<input type="radio"/>	B	mitochondria
<input type="radio"/>	Г	nucleols
<input type="radio"/>	Д	plasmatic membrane
B	089	What processes may be in the cell during S-period?
<input type="radio"/>	A	. synthesis of DNA
<input type="radio"/>	Б	synthesis of lipids
<input type="radio"/>	B	synthesis of tubulin and formation of microtubes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	accumulation of energy
B	090	Name the primary stage of embryogenesis:
<input type="radio"/>	A	fertilization
<input type="radio"/>	Б	gastrulation
<input type="radio"/>	B	separation
<input type="radio"/>	Г	organogenesis
B	091	Name the transition period of one cellular stage of development to multicellular one:
<input type="radio"/>	A	separation
<input type="radio"/>	Б	gastrulation
<input type="radio"/>	B	histogenesis
<input type="radio"/>	Г	fertilization

B	092	What type of separation should be the characteristic form for human zygota?
O	A	full irregular (acynchronic)
O	Б	full regular
O	B	partial
B	093	What tissues and organs should be developed from myotomes of somits of mezoderma?
O	A	striated muscular tissue
O	Б	vessels
O	B	smooth musculartissue
O	Г	bony tissue and bones
O	Д	. heart
B	094	. What is the function of cortical granules of ovum?
O	A	formation of fertilization membrane
O	Б	accumulation of nutritive substances
O	B	relief of spermatozoids to ovum
O	Г	start of zigota separation
		Where does the fertilization of the ovum take place?
B	095	in the distal part of ovum way
O	A	in the uterus cavity
O	Б	in the uterus body
O	B	in the abdominal cavity
O	Г	in the vagina
B	096	The periods of gastrulation of human embryo?
O	A	7-20 days
O	Б	1-6 days
O	B	10-15 days
O	Г	20-30 days
B	097	What functions may be fulfilled by allantois in mammals?
O	A	conduction of blood vessels from the fetus body to placenta
O	Б	trophic
O	B	supportive
O	Г	blood forming
O	Д	- creation of water medium for embryo
B	098	Give the correct alternation of ovum membranes in mammals:

<input type="radio"/>	A	plasmolema transparent membrane – rayable ring
<input type="radio"/>	Б	rayable ring - animal membrane - plasmolema
<input type="radio"/>	B	plasmolema – rayable ring - amnion
<input type="radio"/>	Г	transparent membrane - rayable ring - amnion
<input type="radio"/>	Д	plasmolema - animal membrane - transparent membrane
B	099	Name the derivative of neuroectoderm:
<input type="radio"/>	A	spinal and cerebral brain
<input type="radio"/>	Б	sexual glands
<input type="radio"/>	B	uterus epithelium
<input type="radio"/>	Г	kidney epithelium
<input type="radio"/>	Д.	myocardium
B	100	What can be developed from sclerotome?
<input type="radio"/>	A	axis skeleton
<input type="radio"/>	Б	connective tissue of the skin
<input type="radio"/>	B	stroma of internal organs
<input type="radio"/>	Г	gonad stroma
<input type="radio"/>	Д	chord
B	101	12. The implantation of human embryo to mucosa uterus coincide with the period of:
<input type="radio"/>	A	gastrulation
<input type="radio"/>	Б	separation
<input type="radio"/>	B	histo- and organogenesis
<input type="radio"/>	Г	fertilization
<input type="radio"/>	Д	zygota
B	102	In the process of implantation there may be divided the stages of:
<input type="radio"/>	A	adhesion, invasion
<input type="radio"/>	Б	growth, mature.
<input type="radio"/>	B	adhesion, mature
<input type="radio"/>	Г	growth, mature, invasion
B	103	Biological plot of gastrulation is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	formation of multilayer embryo
<input type="radio"/>	Б	formation of multicellular embryo
<input type="radio"/>	B	differentiation of definitive organs
<input type="radio"/>	Г	formation of one cellular embryo
B	104	Fertilization in human embryo development takes place in:

<input type="radio"/>	A	ovum way
<input type="radio"/>	B	uterus
<input type="radio"/>	B	abdominal cavity
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ovaries
B	105	The process of separation begins in:
<input type="radio"/>	A	ovum way
<input type="radio"/>	B	uterus
<input type="radio"/>	B	ovaries
<input type="radio"/>	Г	vagina
B	106	Human ovum is according to the type of:
<input type="radio"/>	A	secondary isolecytiting
<input type="radio"/>	B	moderate bodylectytiting
<input type="radio"/>	B	primary isolecytiting
<input type="radio"/>	Г	sharp bodylectytiting
B	107	The type of human blastule:
<input type="radio"/>	A	blastocysta
<input type="radio"/>	B	celoblastule
<input type="radio"/>	B	amphiblastule
<input type="radio"/>	Г	discoblastula
B	108	Name the place of the most often blastocysta implantation:
<input type="radio"/>	A	uterus
<input type="radio"/>	B	ovum way
<input type="radio"/>	B	abdominal cavity
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ovari
B	109	The time of beginning of the 1st phase of gastrulation:
<input type="radio"/>	A	end of the 1 st week of intrauterine development
<input type="radio"/>	B	end of the 2th week of intrauterine development
<input type="radio"/>	B	middle of the 3d week of intrauterine development
<input type="radio"/>	Г	the 4 th week of intrauterine development
B	110	What intercellular contacts prevent the intervention of macromolecules through epithelium from the environment:
<input type="radio"/>	A	dense
<input type="radio"/>	B	desmosomes
<input type="radio"/>	B	split-like
<input type="radio"/>	Г	intermediate

B	111	The most distributed type of secretion is:
O	A	merocrinal
O	Б	apocrinal
O	B	golocrinal
B	112	The cell, specialized for secretion of protein nature substances, contain well-developed:
O	A	grER, complex of Golgy
O	Б	free ribosomes and mytochondries
O	B	agrER, complex of Golgy
O	Г	agrER, mytochondries
B	113	B In what organ epithelium may form three-measured net:
O	A	thymus
O	Б	liver
O	B	urinary bladder
O	Г	thyroid gland
O	Д	skin
B	114	Multilayered flat epithelium of the thick skin includes:
O	A	5 layers
O	Б	3 layers
O	B	4 layers
O	Г	2 layers
B	115	Movable structures of epitheliocytes:
O	A	cilli
O	Б	microtubules
O	B	flagelium
O	Г	tonophilaments
O	Д	desmosomes
B	116	What type of intercellular contacts supplies the mechanic connection of cells between each other:
O	A	desmosomes
O	Б	dense
O	B	intermediate
O	Г	split (nexus)
O	Д	all mentioned above

B	117	Multilayered epithelium is to be called:
O	A	consisting of cells of different height, nucleus of which are based on various levels
O	Б	consisting of some layers of cells
O	B	consisting of multinucleus cells
O	Г	formed in the result of combination of many cells
O	Д	having high mitatic activity
B	118	The name of multilayered epithelium is defined by:
O	A	form of superficially layed cells
O	Б	form of majority cells of every layer
O	B	peculiarity of embryonic source of development of this epithelium
O	Г	peculiarity of organ structure in the content of which there may be this epithelium
B	119	If the gland has no deductive duct and excretes its secret directly into the blood, it refers to:
O	A	endocrine
O	Б	simple tubular
O	B	simple alveolar
O	Г	exocrine
B	120	The function of basal membrane of epithelium is:
O	A	supporting, supplies the transport of nutritive substances
O	Б	contractive, supporting
O	B	secretory, amortizing.
O	Г	secretory, trophic
B	121	Cells may be stem-like in one-layer multinucleus glimmering epithelium:
O	A	short introductory
O	Б	goblet
O	B	endocrine
O	Г	cillious
B	122	Cells fulfilling the combial function in the transit epithelium are:
O	A	basal
O	Б	intermediate
O	B	
O	Г	

B	123	The types of intercellular contacts, most numerous in the superficial epithelium:
O	A	desmosomes
O	B	nexus
O	B	interdigitation
O	Г	dense contacts
B	124	The place of location of transit epithelium is:
O	A	cavity of urinary bladder
O	B	gastric cavity
O	B	oral cavity
O	Г	cavity of small intestine
B	125	The components of intercellular substance of connective tissue may be synthesized by:
O	A	fibroblasts
O	B	plasmatic cells
O	B	fibrocytes
O	Г	macrophages
B	126	What variety of connective tissue may be characterized by increase number of amorphous matrix and cells above fibrous components?
O	A	loose fibrous non-formative connective tissue
O	B	dense non-formative connective tissue
O	B	dense formative connective tissue
O	Г	reticular tissue
B	127	What variety of connective tissue may be found in the tendons?
O	A	dense formative connective tissue
O	B	loose fibrous non-formative connective tissue
O	B	dense non-formative connective tissue
O	Г	reticular tissue
B	128	The strom of lymphatic tissue is formed by:
O	A	reticular tissue
O	B	loose fibrous non-formative connective tissue
O	B	dense formative connective tissue
O	Г	dense non-formative connective tissue

B	129	The formation of collagen fibre doesn't take place in:
O	A	cardiomyocyte
O	Б	cementoblast
O	B	smooth myocyte
O	Г	fibroblast
O	Д	osteoblast
B	130	The solidity of connective tissue is given by:
O	A	collagen fibre
O	Б	elastic fibre
O	B	reticular fibre
O	Г	all mentioned above is correct
B	131	Histamin of stout cells may ... the transparant condition of capillary wall:
O	A	increase
O	Б	doesn't change
O	B	doesn't decrease
B	132	Warm production is the main tissue function:
O	A	broun fat
O	Б	white fat
O	B	mucous
O	Г	epithelial
O	Д	nervous
B	133	The strom of blood- forming organs may be formed by ... tissue:
O	A	reticular
O	Б	pigment
O	B	mucous
O	Г	fat
B	134	Humoral immunity is supplied by cells of connective tissue:
O	A	plasmocytes
O	Б	lipocytes
O	B	macrophages
O	Г	fibroblasts
B	135	Cells of connective tissues taking part in trophics, energy formation, water metabolism:
O	A	lipocytes

<input type="radio"/>	Б	fibroblasts
<input type="radio"/>	Б	stout cells
<input type="radio"/>	Г	fibrocytes
B	136	The solidity of connective tissues is defined by ... fibres:
<input type="radio"/>	A	collagen
<input type="radio"/>	Б	elastic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	reticular, elastic
<input type="radio"/>	Г	chondrinous
B	137	In the solid connective tissue the following fibres prevail:
<input type="radio"/>	A	collagen
<input type="radio"/>	Б	elastic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	reticular
<input type="radio"/>	Г	chondrinous
B	138	The cells of connective tissue capable to synthesize fibrilous proteins and glicozaminoglicans are:
<input type="radio"/>	A	fibroblasts
<input type="radio"/>	Б	macrophages
<input type="radio"/>	Б	plasmocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	fibrocytes
B	139	The tissues forming group of connective tissues with special features:
<input type="radio"/>	A	reticular, pigment, mucous, lipid
<input type="radio"/>	Б	loose, dense, cartilagous
<input type="radio"/>	Б	pigment, cartilagous
<input type="radio"/>	Г	dense, bony, mucous
B	140	The name of connective tissues with special properties is linked with:
<input type="radio"/>	A	prevailance of similar cells
<input type="radio"/>	Б	fibre name
<input type="radio"/>	Б	fibre location
<input type="radio"/>	Г	capability to synthesize glicosaminoglicans
B	141	In the tendons and joints the following connective tissues prevail:
<input type="radio"/>	A	dense formed
<input type="radio"/>	Б	dense non-formed
<input type="radio"/>	Б	loose fibrous

<input type="radio"/>	Г	reticular
<input type="radio"/>		
B	142	In the net layer of the skin the following connective tissue is met:
<input type="radio"/>	A	dense non-formed
<input type="radio"/>	Б	dense formed
<input type="radio"/>	В	loose.
<input type="radio"/>	Г	reticular
<input type="radio"/>		
B	143	The stretching of connective tissue is defined by fibres:
<input type="radio"/>	A	elastic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	collagen
<input type="radio"/>	В	reticular
<input type="radio"/>	Г	chondrinic
<input type="radio"/>		
B	144	The location of fibres of dense formed connective tissue may be:
<input type="radio"/>	A	regular
<input type="radio"/>	Б	irregular
<input type="radio"/>	В	crossed
<input type="radio"/>	Г	oblique
<input type="radio"/>		
B	145	Name neurons which are located in the anterior horn of the spinal cord:
<input type="radio"/>	A	multipole movable neuron
<input type="radio"/>	Б	multipole sensitive neurons
<input type="radio"/>	В	pseudounipole neurons
<input type="radio"/>	Г	sensitive neurons
<input type="radio"/>		
B	146	Name neurons localized in the spinal cord band:
<input type="radio"/>	A	pseudounipole sensitive
<input type="radio"/>	Б	ole movable
<input type="radio"/>	В	pseudounipole movable
<input type="radio"/>	Г	multipole associative
<input type="radio"/>		
B	147	Efferent neurons are localized in the large brain in the following layers:
<input type="radio"/>	A	5 и 6;
<input type="radio"/>	Б	3 и 5;
<input type="radio"/>	В	1 и 4
<input type="radio"/>	Г	1-4.
<input type="radio"/>		

B	148	Structural-functional unit of cortical layer of the brain is:
O	A	module
O	Б	lobule
O	B	pole
O	Г	lobe
B	149	In the cortical layer of the large brain the big pyramid neurons may be localize in the layer:
O	A	5.
O	Б	2;
O	B	3;
O	Г	1,;
B	150	In the cerebellum you can find the following layers:
O	A	A. molecular, stellate, gangliionic
O	Б	Б. molecular, granular, polimorphic
O	B	+B. molecular, granular
O	Г	Г. molecular, stellate, granular
B	151	The basket neurons of the cerebellum have the function
O	A	introductive
O	Б	sensitive
O	B	movable
O	Г	neurosecretory
B	152	The basket neurons of the cerebellum are localized in the layer:
O	A	molecular
O	Б	granular
O	B	piriform cells
O	Г	granular, piriform cells
B	153	. Efferent neurons of the cerebellum are localized in the layer:
O	A	ganglionic
O	Б	granular
O	B	molecular
O	Г	polymorphic cells
B	154	The moss-like fibres of the cerebellum may form synapses with the cells:
O	A	granular cells

<input type="radio"/>	Б	horizontal
<input type="radio"/>	Б	piriform
<input type="radio"/>	Г	pyramid cells
B	155	The efferent neurons of the cerebellum are:
<input type="radio"/>	A	piriform
<input type="radio"/>	Б	piramid
<input type="radio"/>	Б	granular
<input type="radio"/>	Г	stellate
B	156	Vegetative ganglia consists of neurons:
<input type="radio"/>	A	multipole
<input type="radio"/>	Б	bipole
<input type="radio"/>	Б	pseudounipole
<input type="radio"/>	Г	unipole
B	157	Name the type of glia developing from mesenchyme:
<input type="radio"/>	A	microglia
<input type="radio"/>	Б	apendimic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	astrocytory
<input type="radio"/>	Г	oligodendrogllia
B	158	Name the cells fulfilling the role of endocrinocytes:
<input type="radio"/>	A	neurosecretory
<input type="radio"/>	Б	receptors
<input type="radio"/>	Б	movable
<input type="radio"/>	Г	associative
B	159	Cerebrospinal canal and cavities of brain ventricles are covered with cells of glia:
<input type="radio"/>	A	.ependimocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	protoplasmatic astrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	oligodendrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	fibrous astrocytes
B	160	Name the source of development of skeletal muscular tissue:
<input type="radio"/>	A	myotome
<input type="radio"/>	Б	mesenchyme
<input type="radio"/>	Б	visceral leat of splanchnotome
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ectoderma
B	161	Name the structures fulfilling cambial function in the skeletal

		muscular tissue:
O	A	myosatellitocyte
O	Б	endometry
O	B	perimisy
O	Г	myocytes
B	162	Name the structural functional unit of the smooth muscular tissue:
O	A	myocyte
O	Б	endomysy
O	B	myosimplast
O	Г	sincyty
B	163	Name the microfilaments which are the components of A-disk in sarcomer:
O	A	myosinic
O	Б	keratinic
O	B	actinic
O	Г	tubulent
B	14	Regeneration of the heart muscular tissue occurs because of:
O	A	defect is substituted by connective tissue
O	Б	reproduction and differentiation of cambial cells
O	B	mitotic division of cardiomyocytes
O	Г	differentiation of cardiomyocytes from myofibroblasts
B	165	Name microfilaments which are the components of I-disk in sarcomer:
O	A	actinic
O	Б	keratinic
O	B	myosinic
O	Г	tubulent
B	166	Name one of the sources of development of smooth muscular tissue:
O	A	mesenchyme
O	Б	somits
O	B	endoderma
O	Г	visceral leaf of splanctome
B	167	Give the definition of introductory disks of cardiomuscular tissue:

<input type="radio"/>	A	group of intercellular contacts of neighboring cardiomyocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	anastomose «side to side»
<input type="radio"/>	В	intercellular substance
<input type="radio"/>	Г	type-changed cells
B	168	Innumerate the inclusions in which the muscular tissues are rich:
<input type="radio"/>	A	glycogen, lipids, myoglobin
<input type="radio"/>	Б	phospholipids, vitamin E
<input type="radio"/>	В	karotin, lipofuscin
<input type="radio"/>	Г	Melanin, glicogen
B	169	The functional meaning of L-tubuls of muscular fibre:
<input type="radio"/>	A	depo of Ca ions
<input type="radio"/>	Б	regeneration
<input type="radio"/>	В	trophic
<input type="radio"/>	Г	conduction of nervous impulse
B	170	Functional meaning of smooth EPN of the muscular fibre:
<input type="radio"/>	A	depo of Ca ions
<input type="radio"/>	Б	regeneration
<input type="radio"/>	В	trophic
<input type="radio"/>	Г	conduction of nervous impulse
B	171	Name the structural-functional unit of the cardiomuscular tissue:
<input type="radio"/>	A	cardiomyocyte
<input type="radio"/>	Б	muscular fibre
<input type="radio"/>	В	sincyty
<input type="radio"/>	Г	myocyte
B	172	Name the structural-functional unit of the skeletal muscular tissue:
<input type="radio"/>	A	muscular fibre
<input type="radio"/>	Б	myocyte
<input type="radio"/>	В	sincyty
<input type="radio"/>	Г	myotome
B	173	Name the source of development of cardiomuscular tissue:
<input type="radio"/>	A	myoepicardial plate of visceral leaf of splanchnotome
<input type="radio"/>	Б	myotome
<input type="radio"/>	В	mesenchyme

O	Г	ectoderma
B	174	Myofibrills of transverse – striated muscular fibre may be located:
O	A	correctly, along fibre
O	Б	correctly, transverse fibre
O	B	not correctly, diffused
O	Г	not correctly along fibre
B	175	Epidiaphragmal part of eosophagus is formed from the membranes:
O	A	mucous, submucous, muscular, adventicial
O	Б	mucous, muscular, serous
O	B	mucous, submucous, muscular, serous
O	Г	mucous, submucous, serous
B	176	The mucous membrane of eosophagus is made of epithelium:
O	A	multilayered flat non-keratinizing
O	Б	onelayered prismatic .
O	B	multilayered flat keratinizing
O	Г	onelayered marginal
B	177	Name according to what type the serocytes of parotid gland excrite the secret:
O	A	merocrine type
O	Б	appocrin type.
O	B	golocrin type
O	Г	golocrine and merocrin type
B	178	Give morphofunctional characteristic of parotid gland:
O	A	complex alveolar protein
O	Б	simple tubular protein - mucous
O	B	complex tubular-alveolar mucous
O	Г	simple, alveolar, mucous
B	179	Muscular membrane in the middle part of eosophagus is represented by muscular tissue:
O	A	smooth and transversed-striated
O	Б	transversed-striated
O	B	smooth
O	Г	myoepithelial

B	180	Name what epithelium covers the lined removed-out duct of parotid gland:
O	A	onelayered prismatic
O	Б	onelayered cubic
O	B	multilayered flat
O	Г	onelayered flat
B	181	Name what organs given below compose the anterior part of digestive tube:
O	A	eosophagus, oral cavity, throat
O	Б	stomach, small and large intestine
O	B	caudal part of rectum
O	Г	small and large intestine
B	182	The middle part of digestive tract is represented by the organs:
O	A	stomach, small and large intestine
O	Б	eosophagus, oral cavity, throat
O	B	caudal part of rectum
O	Г	throat, eosophagus
B	183	Introductory duct of salivary glands is covered with epithelium:
O	A	onelayered cubic
O	Б	multilayered epithelium.
O	B	onelayered cylindric
O	Г	multilayered flat
B	184	The cells of ending parts of sublingual gland excrete the secret according to:
O	A	merocrin type
O	Б	golocrin type
O	B	apocrin type
O	Г	apocrin and merocrin type
B	185	Name the tissue content of serous membrane:
O	A	connective tissue, mesothelium
O	Б	smooth myocytes, mesothelium
O	B	loose connective tissue, smooth myocytes, mesothelium
O	Г	mesothelium

B	186	Name the nipple of tongue covered by multilayered keratinizing epithelium:
O	A	filamentous
O	Б	. fungiform
O	B	shoot-like
O	Г	leaf-like
B	187	Name what structural components compose the nipple of the tongue:
O	A	epithelium, connective tissue
O	Б	muscular fibres
O	B	connective tissue
O	Г	epithelium
B	188	Name what muscular tissue compose the tongue base:
O	A	skeletal
O	Б	smooth
O	B	smooth and skeletal
O	Г	myoepithelial
B	189	Name the function of tonsils:
O	A	immune defence
O	Б	trophic
O	B	excretory,
O	Г	secretory
B	190	The type of epithelium in terminal bronchiole:
O	A	one-rowed cubic
O	Б	multilayerd prismatic ciliary glandular
O	B	multirawed prismatic glitering
O	Г	two-rowed prismatic ciliary
B	191	The ducts of sweat glands open on the:
O	A	surface of epidermis
O	Б	hairy follicule
O	B	combine with excretory duct of paniculla adiposis
O	Г	thickness of epidermis
B	192	Exocytosis of surphactant from the alveolocyttes takes place according to:

<input type="radio"/>	A	merocrine type
<input type="radio"/>	Б	goloocrin type
<input type="radio"/>	B	apocrin type
<input type="radio"/>	Г	by diffusion
B	193	Inzymes destructing surphactant excrit the cells of epithelium of bronchi:
<input type="radio"/>	A	bronchial secretory exocrinocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	basal
<input type="radio"/>	B	goblet
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ciliary
B	194	To the derivatives of the humsn skin we don`t refer:
<input type="radio"/>	A	Meysner bodies
<input type="radio"/>	Б	nails
<input type="radio"/>	B	sweat glands
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hair
B	195	Lipoprotein-like phase of surphactant is in the surphactant-alveolar system between:
<input type="radio"/>	A	air and hypophase
<input type="radio"/>	Б	hypophase and glicocalix
<input type="radio"/>	B	air and glicocalix
<input type="radio"/>	Г	glicoproteids and basal membrane
B	196	Melanocytes are in the layer of epidermis:
<input type="radio"/>	A	basal
<input type="radio"/>	Б	glittering
<input type="radio"/>	B	granular
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hornal
B	197	The skin consists of:
<input type="radio"/>	A	epidermis, derma, hypoderma
<input type="radio"/>	Б	epidermis,hypoderma
<input type="radio"/>	B	epidermis, derma
<input type="radio"/>	Г	derma, hypoderma
B	198	Intraepidermal macrophages (Langergance cells) are situated in the layers of epidermis of the skin:
<input type="radio"/>	A	epinous, basal
<input type="radio"/>	Б	glittering

<input type="radio"/>	B	granular, epinous
<input type="radio"/>	Г	hormal
B	199	The function of dendrite cells of Langergance in the skin is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	protective (intraepidermal macrophages)
<input type="radio"/>	Б	receptory
<input type="radio"/>	B	cambial
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ecretory
B	200	The function of Merkel cells in the skin is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	tactile epitheliocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	secretory
<input type="radio"/>	B	macrophagal
<input type="radio"/>	Г	cambial
B	201	The origin of Merkel cells in the skin:
<input type="radio"/>	A	neutral
<input type="radio"/>	Б	endodermal
<input type="radio"/>	B	mesodermal (from the mesenchyme of the skin)
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ectodermal
B	202	The location of Merkel cells in the epidermis:
<input type="radio"/>	A	basal layer
<input type="radio"/>	Б	spinous layer
<input type="radio"/>	B	granular layer
<input type="radio"/>	Г	granular and spinous layers
B	203	The characteristics of merocrine sweat glands:
<input type="radio"/>	A	simple tubular glands
<input type="radio"/>	Б	alveolar-tubular
<input type="radio"/>	B	alveolar
<input type="radio"/>	Г	complex alveolar glands
B	204	Caudal parts of apocrin sweat glands may contain the following cells:
<input type="radio"/>	A	myoepithelial and secretory
<input type="radio"/>	Б	secretory and introductory
<input type="radio"/>	B	secretory
<input type="radio"/>	Г	myoepithelial and goblet

B	205	The source of epiphysis development is:
O	A	neuroectoderma
O	Б	epithelial tissue
O	B	mesenchyme
O	Г	connective tissue
B	206	On the preparation of thyroid gland there were seen the large follicules with flat epithelium. The function of the gland is:
O	A	decreased
O	Б	moderately increased
O	B	normal
O	Г	sharply increased
B	207	Adenohypophysis develops from:
O	A	epithelium of oral cavity of embryon
O	Б	mesoderma
O	B	epithelium of embryon throat
O	Г	mesenchyme
B	208	In the neurohypophysis such hormones are worked out:
O	A	is not work out
O	Б	vasopresin
O	B	antidiuretic hormone
O	Г	oxitocin
B	209	In case of removal of all parathyroid glands there may develop the:
O	A	hypocalciemia
O	Б	hypercalciemia
O	B	hypocaliemia
O	Г	hypercaliemia
B	210	To the peripheral organs of endocrine system we refer:
O	A	thyroid and parathyroid gland, adrenal glands
O	Б	hypophysis, thyroid glands, adrenal glands
O	B	thyroid and parathyroid gland, epiphysis, adrenal glands
O	Г	hypophysis, epiphysis
B	211	Oxiphilous cells of adenohypophysis may work out hormones:
O	A	somatotrophous and lactotropous
O	Б	oxitocin
O	B	tireotropous and gonadotropous

<input type="radio"/>	Г	corticotropous
B	212	To the central organs of endocrine system we refer:
<input type="radio"/>	A	hypophysis, neurosecretory granules of hypothalamus , epiphysis
<input type="radio"/>	Б	hypothalamus , epiphysis, thyroid glands
<input type="radio"/>	B	hypophysis, epiphysis, adrenal glands
<input type="radio"/>	Г	placenta, pancreatic gland, adrenal gland
B	213	The structural – functional unit of thyroid gland is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	follicule
<input type="radio"/>	Б	acinus
<input type="radio"/>	B	lobule
<input type="radio"/>	Г	sarcomer
B	214	The source of development of adrenal glands is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	celomic epithelium, sympatic ganglia
<input type="radio"/>	Б	endoderma and mesenchyme
<input type="radio"/>	B	mesoderma and endoderma
<input type="radio"/>	Г	mesoderma and ectoderma
B	215	Thyretropic hormone is secreted by:
<input type="radio"/>	A	basophil thyreotropocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	oxiphil
<input type="radio"/>	B	basophil gonadotropocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	chromophobous
B	216	The function of epiphysis:
<input type="radio"/>	A	inhibits the development of sexual system
<input type="radio"/>	Б	blocks secretion of neurohypophysis
<input type="radio"/>	B	stimulizes the growth of thymic gland
<input type="radio"/>	Г	speeds the development of sexual system
B	217	To endocrine glands with mixed secretion we refer:
<input type="radio"/>	A	pancreatic glands, gonads, placenta
<input type="radio"/>	Б	hypophysis, parathyroid and pancreatic glands,
<input type="radio"/>	B	adrenal glands, pancreatic glands
<input type="radio"/>	Г	gonades, adrenal glands, epiphysis

B	218	In the anterior lobe of hypophysis we can differ cells:
O	A	chromophobic, chromophilous
O	B	chromophobic
O	B	chromophilous
O	Г	achromophilous
B	219	Intermediate lobe of hypophysis synthesizes hormones:
O	A	melanocystostimulating and lipotropic
O	B	lactotropic and lipotropic
O	B	lactotropic and melanocystostimulating
O	Г	liberins and statins
B	220	The structural and functional unit of the kidneys is:
O	A	nephron
O	B	follicle
O	B	lobule
O	Г	urinary corpuscle
B	221	The final concentration of urine takes place in:
O	A	collecting tubules
O	B	Genle loop
O	B	proximal curved canals
O	Г	distal curved canals
B	222	Define the localization of uxtaglomerular cells in the kidneys producing renin:
O	A	wall of bringing arteriol
O	B	dense spot
O	B	mesangy of ball
O	Г	wall of proximal canal
B	223	Distal curved canals of the kidney are lined by cells:
O	A	cubic with basal lining
O	B	cubic margining
O	B	flat processing
O	Г	prismatic glandular
B	224	Name the membranes of urinary tube:
O	A	mucous, submucous, muscular, adventitional
O	B	mucous, submucous, adventitional
O	B	mucous, muscular, serous
O	Г	mucous, submucous, muscular, serous

B	225	The mucous membrane of urinary tube is lined with epithelium:
O	A	transit
O	Б	multilayered cubic
O	B	multilayered flat nonkeratinized
O	Г	prismatic
B	226	The source of development of epithelium in the kidney:
O	A	segmental limbs of mesoderma
O	Б	ectoderma
O	B	entoderma
O	Г	somits
B	227	In the cortical substance there may be found the following divisions of nephrons:
O	A	curved, distal and proximal canals, kidney corpuscles
O	Б	loop, collective tubules
O	B	kidney corpuscles, loop, curved distal canals
O	Г	kidney corpuscles, loop, curved proximal canals
B	228	The phase of urinary forming process takes place in the kidney corpuscle:
O	A	filtration
O	Б	Б. reabsorption
O	B	secretion
O	Г	coagulation
B	229	Name structures introducing into the content of uxtaglomerular (renin) apparatus of the kidneys:
O	A	dense spot, juxtaglomerular and uxtavascular cells
O	Б	podocytes, endotheliocytes, dense spot
O	B	juxtaglomerular, mesangial and endothelial cells
O	Г	pinealocytes, juxtaglomerular and juxtavascular cells
B	230	Name the structures of nephron:
O	A	nephron capsule, proximal canal, Gengle loop, distal canal
O	Б	kidney corpuscle, distal canals, kidney cups
O	B	cerebral rays, collective tubules
O	Г	collective tubules, proximal canal, Gengle loop, distal canal
B	231	The content of kidney filtrating barrier:

<input type="radio"/>	A	inner leaf of capsule, three-fold layer of basal membrane, fenestrating endothelium of capillary
<input type="radio"/>	B	endothelium, basal membrane, mesangial cells
<input type="radio"/>	B	external leaf of capsule, basal membrane, mesangial cells
<input type="radio"/>	Г	mesangial cells, external leaf of capsule, fenestrating endothelium of capillary
B	232	Interstitial cells of cerebral substance of kidneys may produce hormones:
<input type="radio"/>	A	prostaglandin
<input type="radio"/>	B	diuretic
<input type="radio"/>	B	renin
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	233	Epithelial cells lining proximal curved canals of kidneys are:
<input type="radio"/>	A	prismatic marginating
<input type="radio"/>	B	flat processing
<input type="radio"/>	B	prismatic glandular
<input type="radio"/>	Г	irregular formed
B	234	Epithelium lining collective tubules of kidneys is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	one-layered cylindrical
<input type="radio"/>	B	multilayered flat
<input type="radio"/>	B	multilayered cubic
<input type="radio"/>	Г	transit
B	235	The stroma of gland consists of muscular-elastic tissue. Name this organ:
<input type="radio"/>	A	prostatic gland
<input type="radio"/>	B	spermatic vesicles
<input type="radio"/>	B	bulbourethral glands
<input type="radio"/>	Г	testis
B	236	Name the cells of spermatogenic epithelium located in the basal layers of wall of the curved canal:
<input type="radio"/>	A	spermatogones
<input type="radio"/>	B	spermatozoon
<input type="radio"/>	B	spermatids
<input type="radio"/>	Г	granulocytes
B	237	Name the structures of testis where the multiplication and maturing take place:

O	A	wall of spermatic curved canal
O	B	interstitial tissue
O	B	wall of excreting canal
O	Г	wall of testis appendage
B	238	Dense contacts divide the wall of testis curved canal into parts:
O	A	basal, adluminal
O	B	proximal distal
O	B	apical, tuberal
O	Г	apical basal
B	239	The function of testis (spermatogenesis and secretion of testosterone) is regulated by hormones of hypophysis:
O	A	follicular stimulating, luteonising
O	B	vasopressin, oxitocyn
O	B	gonadoliberin, gonadostatin
O	Г	prolactin
B	240	Name cells contained in spermatogenic epithelium of curved testis canal:
O	A	sustentocytes, spermatogenic cells
O	B	spermatogenic, mucous, glandulocytes
O	B	sustentocytes, myoid cells
O	Г	endocrinocytes, epitheliocytes, myoid cells
B	241	The own membrane of testis wall of the curved testis canal consists of the following layers:
O	A	basal, myoid, fibrous
O	B	mucous, submucous, fibrous
O	B	epithelial, fibrous,
O	Г	apical, mucous, muscular
B	242	From one original spermatogone there may be formed:
O	A	4 spermatozoons
O	B	2 spermatozoons
O	B	1 spermatozoon
O	Г	3 spermatozoons
B	243	Name canals which are met in the testis:
O	A	curved and direct canals, canals of the net
O	B	excriting canals, sperma excriting duct

<input type="radio"/>	B	distal, collective canals, sperma excreting duct
<input type="radio"/>	Г	canal of appendage, excreting ways
B	244	The wall of curved testis canal is lined by epithelium:
<input type="radio"/>	A	spermatogenic
<input type="radio"/>	Б	myoid
<input type="radio"/>	B	one-layered
<input type="radio"/>	Г	high prismatic
B	245	Name the place in the male genital system where sperma excreting duct opens to urinary canal:
<input type="radio"/>	A	prostatic gland
<input type="radio"/>	Б	field of sperma vesicles
<input type="radio"/>	B	field of bulbourethral gland
<input type="radio"/>	Г	field of urinary genital diaphragm (membraneous part of urinary excreting canal)
B	246	Define the place of localization of glandulocytes in the testis (interstitial cells):
<input type="radio"/>	A	loose connective tissue around curved testis canals
<input type="radio"/>	Б	adluminal zone of the wall of testis canal
<input type="radio"/>	B	buchtolike deep sustentocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	mediastinum of testis
B	247	Cellular content of spermatogenic population:
<input type="radio"/>	A	spermatogones, spermatocytes, spermatides, spermatozoons
<input type="radio"/>	Б	stem, endocrine, spermatozoons
<input type="radio"/>	B	spermatogones, spermatozoons, myocytes, glandular cells
<input type="radio"/>	Г	epithelial, endocrine, muscular, adventitional
B	248	Name the cells locating in adluminal zone of the wall of testis curved canal:
<input type="radio"/>	A	spermatocytes, spermatids, spermatozoons
<input type="radio"/>	Б	glandulocytes
<input type="radio"/>	B	spermatogones
<input type="radio"/>	Г	myoid, glandular
B	249	Endocrine glandulocytes of testis produce hormone:
<input type="radio"/>	A	testosterone
<input type="radio"/>	Б	vasopressin
<input type="radio"/>	B	aldosterone
<input type="radio"/>	Г	progesteron

B	250	During investigation of blood content in the hypophisarious hormone there was stated the constant high concentration of ___ and very low ___. In the ovarus there may be worked out:
O	A	estrogene
O	Б	progesteron
O	B	hormones will not be worked out
O	Г	testosterone
B	251	On the slides of cortical substance of ovarus there were seen the structures resemble to yellow corpuscle but in the centre there was wrinkled glittering membrane. Name this structure:
O	A	athretic follicule
O	Б	white corpuscle
O	B	tertiary follicule
O	Г	premordial follicule
B	252	Name the morphofunctional condition of endometrium if the yellow corpuscle to be in the stage of blossom:
O	A	secretion
O	Б	desquamation
O	B	proliferation
O	Г	postmenstrual stage
B	253	It is known that in the period of growth and maturation of ovary there are cytes which carry out the trophic function of ego cell. Give the name to these cells:
O	A	. follicular
O	Б	interstitial
O	B	decidual
O	Г	reticular
B	254	There was given the preparation of uterus endometrium covered by cylindrical epithelium without cilli uteral direct glands, desidual cells are absent. Name the phase of menstrual cycle which is presented in the slide:
O	A	proliferation
O	Б	secretion
O	B	desquamation
	Г	pregravidal phase
B	255	There was given the preparation of endometrium uterus.

		Epithelium is high, with cilia, glands have many branches, many decidual cells. Name the phase of menstrual cycle which is presented on the slide:
<input type="radio"/>	A	secretion
<input type="radio"/>	Б	proliferation
<input type="radio"/>	B	desquamation
<input type="radio"/>	Г	menstrual stage
B	256	Say what membranes constitute the wall of uterus:
<input type="radio"/>	A	ucous, muscular, serous
<input type="radio"/>	Б	mucous, submucous, muscular, serous
<input type="radio"/>	B	mucous, submucous, muscular, adventitional
<input type="radio"/>	Г	mucous, muscular, adventitional
B	257	Choose the structure being the part of external connective tissue layer of the plot of matured follicule:
<input type="radio"/>	A	dense non-formed connective tissue
<input type="radio"/>	Б	folliculocytes
<input type="radio"/>	B	loose connective tissue
<input type="radio"/>	Г	interstitial cells
B	258	Choose the structure formed on the place of yellow body:
<input type="radio"/>	A	white body
<input type="radio"/>	Б	athretic body
<input type="radio"/>	B	follicle
<input type="radio"/>	Г	nothing is formed
B	259	Name hormone which produces yellow body:
<input type="radio"/>	A	progesteron
<input type="radio"/>	Б	androgenes
<input type="radio"/>	B	extrogenes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	extrogenes and progesteron
B	260	Choose the structure consisting in the content of glittering membrane of ovarus:
<input type="radio"/>	A	microvilli of ovacyte, appendages of folliculocytes, mucopolyglicheroids (glicosaminoglicans)
<input type="radio"/>	Б	granular layer, appendages of folliculocytes
<input type="radio"/>	B	mucopolygluchorids (Glicosaminoglicans)
<input type="radio"/>	Г	granular layer
B	261	Yellow body is formed on the place:

O	A	mature follicle
O	Б	primary follicle
O	В	primordial follicle,
O	Г	secondary follicle
B	262	The form of folliculocytes in primordial follicle is:
O	A	flat
O	Б	cubic
O	В	cylindric
O	Г	round
B	263	Name the sequence of location of structural components in ovary:
O	A	mesothelium, capsule, cortical substance, cerebral substance
O	Б	capsule, cerebral substance, cortical substance, mesothelium
O	В	cortical substance, cortical substance, mesothelium, capsule
O	Г	mesothelium, cortical substance, cerebral substance, capsule
B	264	Name the sequence of location of structural components in ovary:
O	A	mesothelium, capsule, cortical substance, cerebral substance
O	Б	capsule, cerebral substance, cortical substance, mesothelium
O	В	cortical substance, cortical substance, mesothelium, capsule
O	Г	mesothelium, cortical substance, cerebral substance, capsule
B	265	Name the functions of folliculocytes of vesicular follicle:
O	A	synthesis of estrogens, limitation of follicular cavity and synthesis of follicular fluid
O	Б	limitation of follicular cavity
O	В	synthesis of follicular fluid
O	Г	synthesis of estrogens
B	266	Nervous fiber is:
O	A	appendage of neuron, surrounded by glial membrane
O	Б	dendrite
O	В	axis cylindre
O	Г	axon
O	Д	any appendage of neuron
B	267	The effector neurons have no such features as:
O	A	formation of receptor endings
O	Б	effector endings of axon

<input type="radio"/>	В	location in the anterior horns of spinal cord
<input type="radio"/>	Г	role of the 3 ^d part in the reflectory arch
<input type="radio"/>	Д	multipole form
В	268	For chemical synapsis it may be characteristically:
<input type="radio"/>	А	presence of vesicles with mediators in presynapting part
<input type="radio"/>	Б	synaptic slit of 2 mm width
<input type="radio"/>	В	absence of receptors to mediators
<input type="radio"/>	Г	conduction of impulse to both direction
<input type="radio"/>	Д	full absence of synaptic slit
В	269	Glyocytes taking part in formation of glial border membranes around vessels and hematoencephalic barrier are:
<input type="radio"/>	А	astrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	oligodendrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	В	microglia
<input type="radio"/>	Г	neuron
<input type="radio"/>	Д	Schwannoma
В	270	Myelinous membrane of peripheral nervous fibers is formed by:
<input type="radio"/>	А	plasmatic membraneous lemmocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	dense intercellular substance containing protein and phospholipids
<input type="radio"/>	В	specialized part of perineuria
<input type="radio"/>	Г	elements of cytoskeleton of Schwannoma
<input type="radio"/>	Д	spiral curved membrane of axon
В	271	What cells in the epidermis of skin together with terminals of efferent fibers form tactile receptors:
<input type="radio"/>	А	Merkel cells
<input type="radio"/>	Б	Langerhance cells
<input type="radio"/>	В	keratinocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	melanocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Д	satellite-cells
В	272	The specific feature of regeneration of nervous fibers is:
<input type="radio"/>	А	increased activity of neurolemmocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	increased activity of fibrous astrocytes
<input type="radio"/>	В	proliferation of apendimocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	proliferation of plasmatic astrocytes

B	273	Afferent nervous endings are:
O	A	caudal apparatuses of dendrites of sensory (receptory) neurons
O	Б	caudal apparatuses of axons of motor cells of neurons
O	B	
O	Г	
B	274	The part of neuron body where axon is going away is called:
O	A	axon hill
O	Б	axon deepening
O	B	axon branch
O	Г	axon spike
B	275	What glyocytes form plast remembering onelayered prismatic epithelium?
O	A	apendimocytes
O	Б	protoplasmatic astrocytes
O	B	oligodendrocytes
O	Г	microglia
B	276	Where are appendimocytes located?
O	A	lining the ventricles of brain and central canal of spinal cord
O	Б	surround large neurons of the brain
O	B	follow the nervous fibers
O	Г	surround blood vessels
B	277	What structures of neuron take part in conduction of nervous impulse?
O	A	cytolemma
O	Б	microtubules
O	B	neurofilaments
O	Г	cytoplasmatic net
B	278	What cells secrete spinal cord fluid (liquor)?
O	A	appendimocytes of vascular bands of ventricles of the brain
O	Б	satellite oligodendrocytes
O	B	motoneurons of spinal cord
O	Г	astrocytes
B	279	After resection of nerve there may be always degeneration of:
O	A	peripheral sections of nervous glands along the whole distance
O	Б	neurons, appendages of which to be in the content of nerve

<input type="radio"/>	B	Schwannoma
<input type="radio"/>	Г	central parts of nervous fibers
B	280	What are insections of myeline?
<input type="radio"/>	A	parts of cytoplasm of lemmocytes between circuit of mesaxon
<input type="radio"/>	Б	intraknotting interceptions
<input type="radio"/>	В	nuclei of Schwannoma
<input type="radio"/>	Г	thickening of myelinic membrane
B	281	How is presynaptic part of interneuronal synapsis formed?
<input type="radio"/>	A	neuron axon
<input type="radio"/>	Б	neuron dendrite
<input type="radio"/>	В	neuron body
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	282	Joint surfaces of bones are covered by:
<input type="radio"/>	A	gialinous cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	Б	elastic cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	В	fibrous cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	Г	periosteum
B	283	The base of otic cavity is made of:
<input type="radio"/>	A	elastic cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	Б	gialinous cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	В	fibrous cartilage
<input type="radio"/>	Г	reticulofibrous bony tissue
B	284	The source of development of skeletal tissues is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	mesenchyme
<input type="radio"/>	Б	entoderma
<input type="radio"/>	В	ectoderma
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	285	The source of development of osteoclusters is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	monocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Б	ostoeogenic cells
<input type="radio"/>	В	stem cell of mechanocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	osteoblasts
B	286	What cells synthesize organic matrix of bony tissue:
<input type="radio"/>	A	osteoblasts
<input type="radio"/>	Б	osteogenic cells

<input type="radio"/>	B	osteocytes
<input type="radio"/>	Г	osteoclasts
<input type="radio"/>	Д	. all mentioned above is correct
B	287	Structural-functional unit of compact platelit bone tissue is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	osteon
<input type="radio"/>	Б	plate
<input type="radio"/>	B	central (Gaversov) canal
<input type="radio"/>	Г	osteocyte
B	288	The source of formation of introductory plates is:
<input type="radio"/>	A	remained part of plates of old osteons
<input type="radio"/>	Б	remained part of external general plates
<input type="radio"/>	B	remained part of internal general plates
<input type="radio"/>	Г	
B	289	What bony tissue form the thickened cranial sutures?
<input type="radio"/>	A	sharp fibrous
<input type="radio"/>	Б	compact
<input type="radio"/>	B	matural
<input type="radio"/>	Г	secondary
<input type="radio"/>	Д	platelit
B	290	The function of epiphysarnous cartilagous plates:
<input type="radio"/>	A	serves for the growth and length of tubular bones
<input type="radio"/>	Б	provides the growth and regeneration of cartilage of joint surfaces
<input type="radio"/>	B	it is the place of differentiation of periosteum
<input type="radio"/>	Г	supplies the amortization in mechanic pressure along longitudinal axis
B	291	Name the source of development of bony and cartilagous tissues:
<input type="radio"/>	A	sclerotome (sclerotomous mesenchyme)
<input type="radio"/>	Б	ganglious plate
<input type="radio"/>	B	dermatome (dermatomous mesenchyme)
<input type="radio"/>	Г	ectoderma
<input type="radio"/>	Д	. splanchnotome
B	292	What cells (symplasts) destroy bony tissue?
<input type="radio"/>	A	osteoclasts
<input type="radio"/>	Б	osteoblasts

O	B	chondroclusters
O	Г	osteocytes
B	293	. Direct osteogenesis (formation of bone from mesenchyme) begins with formation of:
O	A	osteogenic isles
O	Б	periosteum
O	B	bony trabaculae
O	Г	bony plates